

up and printing of thousands of copies of the Viborg manifesto (p. 394) under the coercion of bands of armed men. From Kharkov comes report of the seizure by the authorities of 400 pounds' weight of the manifesto, which had been shipped into the town. At Moscow dozens of persons were arrested while attempting to placard the walls of the city with it. And it is said that in spite of the greatest efforts on the part of the administration, it already has obtained an enormous circulation in the provinces. Other addresses, mostly of a revolutionary character, from the many labor, social and political organizations, are being scattered far and wide.

+

In the meantime, in spite of optimistic statements from the government, probably traceable to consternation over the fall of Russian securities, sporadic acts of violence multiplied—burning of estates, robbing of trains, mutinies among the soldiers, and many other forms of terrorism—until the 31st, when, perhaps prematurely, a mutiny became revolution. It is believed that a gigantic conspiracy has been developing for the simultaneous capture by revolutionists of the three great sea fortresses of Russia—Kronstadt, defending St. Petersburg; Sevastapol, on the Black Sea; and Sveaborg, defending Helsingfors, the capital of Finland. After terrific fighting for a night and a day, between mutineers and loyal troops, Sveaborg was reported at midnight of the 31st to be in the hands of the revolutionists. On the 1st all telegraph and telephone wires between Kronstadt and St. Petersburg were reported severed, and a naval mutiny at Kronstadt was rumored. A general strike was declared at Helsingfors, and the greatest excitement is reported as prevailing in St. Petersburg.

+ +

#### William J. Bryan Abroad.

What is reported by the cable dispatches as a remarkable demonstration was given to William J. Bryan in London on the 28th by the Irish Club. Many leaders of the Irish movement participated in the demonstration, which was extended to Mrs. Bryan also. The address of welcome was delivered by T. P. O'Connor, and John Redmond responded to Mr. Bryan's reply. Mr. Bryan had already called upon King Edward at the latter's request, made through the American ambassador, Mr. Reid, who accompanied Mr. Bryan to the interview. In the evening after the Irish reception, Mr. Bryan and his family, accompanied by Mr. Millard F. Dunlap of Illinois and his family, left London for a trip through Holland, Switzerland, Italy and Spain. At Gibraltar they are to be joined by Mr. and Mrs. Edgar L. Masters of Chicago, and from there the whole party is to sail for New York on August 20.

+ +

#### Mr. Bryan's Reception at New York.

Subscriptions for the reception of Mr. Bryan at New York upon his arrival from Europe are being solicited in amounts of from \$1 to \$50. This regulation was made at the request of Mr. Bryan. The railroads have agreed to give a half fare rate, plus \$2, for round trip tickets to New York from all over the country on the occasion of the Bryan

reception. According to present expectations Mr. Bryan will arrive in New York Bay on the 29th.

+

Plans for the reception were completed on the 30th of July, and the program announced. Mr. Bryan is to be met at the Battery in the afternoon of August 30th by the members of the reception committee, of which Governor Folk of Missouri is chairman, and be personally accompanied by Governor Folk and Mayor Johnson of Cleveland from the Battery to the Victoria Hotel, the headquarters of the committee, where he is to meet and dine with Democratic leaders from various States. In the evening he will be escorted to Madison Square Garden, where Governor Folk will call the meeting to order and introduce Mayor Johnson, who will preside. Augustus Thomas has been chosen to deliver the address of welcome on behalf of the Commercial Travellers' Anti-Trust League, under whose auspices the reception has been arranged. The address of the evening will then be delivered by Mr. Bryan. It is understood that he will outline his idea of the issue upon which the next national Democratic campaign should be formed.

+ +

#### Bryan and National Politics.

Mr. Bryan has proved that he was right when he said if anybody supposes he has changed his principles and become a conservative in the undemocratic sense, "a surprise awaits them." Finding that Roger Sullivan of Chicago, head of the Chicago gas ring and a notorious manipulator of Democratic politics, who became national committeeman from Illinois two years ago through fraudulent manipulation of the Democratic State convention (vol. vii, pp. 170, 177, 230, 253), was "getting into the Bryan band wagon," as the phrase goes, Mr. Bryan wrote from Scotland the following letter to his friend Judge Owen P. Thompson, a leading democratic Democrat of Illinois:

My Dear Judge: I am going to intrust you with a message to Roger Sullivan. If I were at home I would see him myself, but as I do not arrive until after your State convention and as I think action ought to be taken at once, I will send the message by you. Please say to Mr. Sullivan that he has expressed a desire for harmony and that I assume that he means to help the party to the extent of his ability, but there is only one way in which he can promote harmony and that is by resigning as national committeeman. We are approaching a national campaign and our party's chances depend upon its ability to convince the public of its good intentions. Mr. Sullivan's presence on the committee contradicts all that we can say in the party's behalf. His corporate connections would harm the party far beyond his power to aid the organization, but this could be left for some future convention to deal with if he were actually the choice of the Democrats of Illinois. The fact, however, that he holds his office by a fraud and against the express wishes of a majority of the delegates to the State convention makes it impossible for honest Democrats to associate with him as a member of the committee. If we do not maintain the right of the majority to control party policy and select the party's representatives, for what can we contend? The fact that Mr. Sullivan has spoken kindly of me enables me to discuss the matter without risk of having my actions attributed to per-

sonal malice, but he ought to see that I would be unworthy of any one's confidence if I failed to protest against his continuance upon the committee, either to conciliate him or out of fear of his hostility. There is room in the party for all who honestly favor Democratic principles, but the leadership must be in the hands of those who have the confidence of the party and whose prominence will strengthen the party. If he will at once send his resignation to the chairman of the national committee and make the matter public, he will show his desire to help the party and will do much to restore himself in the opinion of those who felt outraged by the last State convention. If he refuses to resign and thus puts his ambition or his business before the party's success, the sooner he is ejected from the committee the better. It ought to be made an issue in the State convention, if necessary, for the Democracy of Illinois cannot succeed under such leadership and ought not to permit itself to be misrepresented on the national committee.

+

Accompanying the foregoing was a second letter. It requested Judge Thompson, in case of Mr. Sullivan's refusal to withdraw from the committee, to publish the following message to the Democrats of Illinois:

You live in the largest of the Western States and must play an important part in the work which lies before the Democratic party. You can do little to advance Democratic principles so long as you permit the most fundamental of those principles—namely, the right of the majority to rule—to be violated. Mr. Sullivan was selected as national committeeman by delegates who were not chosen by the convention. As he was one of the leaders in the high crimes and misdemeanors committed against the Democracy of Illinois his refusal to resign cannot be attributed to ignorance of the facts, but is proof positive of his unfitness for the place. We are about to enter upon a campaign in which our party will appeal to the people and ask the confidence of the nation. I do not know how you, the Democrats of Illinois, could better open that campaign in your State than by demanding his resignation. Let it be known that you insist on honest politics within the party and then you will be believed when you plead for honesty in the government. I am sorry that your convention comes before my return, for I would be glad to come to Illinois and give you any assistance within my power. I have avoided taking part in personal contests within the party, but whenever any one calling himself a Democrat assaults the right of the party to govern itself, I do not hesitate to take part in the fight. I had hoped that he would resign in the interests of harmony, but his refusal leaves you no choice but to repudiate him or abandon Democratic principles. With best wishes for your success, I am, truly yours, W. J. BRYAN.

+

Immediately upon the publication of the foregoing letter from Mr. Bryan and his address to the people of Illinois, Mr. Sullivan published a lengthy statement in which he attributed Mr. Bryan's action to the machinations of Millard F. Dunlap and Judge Thompson, and positively refused to comply with Mr. Bryan's request. He attributed the request to prejudice against him merely because he is an Irishman, saying:

The fact that my name happens to be Sullivan is by far a more potent reason to them for attempting to discredit me than any that they have or that can be urged. Their objection to me would be the same if the name I bore was that of Montgomery, Barry, Sheridan, Altgeld, Schurz, Kosciusko or Pulaski. The stirring poetry of

"Kelly and Burke and Shea" would never have found an author if all men of America were kin in sentiment to Millard Fillmore Dunlap. The real reasons for their opposition to me I believe Mr. Bryan to be ignorant of. He has allowed himself to be deceived, as have others from whom they have obtained money and favors by their deceitful suavity, by their hypocritical pretenses to political piety, by their oft repeated but never proved slanders, and by the other questionable methods which they have never failed to employ when to do so would serve their ends.

As to his being upon the national committee through fraud, Mr. Sullivan says that Mr. Bryan was inveigled by Mr. Dunlap and his associates into pleading their cause at the national convention two years ago. He pleaded for them, says Mr. Sullivan—

before a subcommittee of the Democratic national committee and the committee decided against them. He renewed his efforts in their behalf before the Democratic national committee and again lost his case. A committee on credentials, composed of Democrats representing every State and Territory in the Union, next declared the men whom Mr. Bryan now champions to be liars and villains. Finally the highest tribunal to which an appeal could be taken heard Mr. Bryan's plea for Dunlap and Thompson and the result was as before. Mr. Bryan says I hold my seat on the Democratic national committee by fraud. That seat came to me by virtue of a vote of 49 to 5 in my favor. It is one to which a Democratic national convention declared I was entitled to. If I hold my seat by fraud then Mr. Bryan must accuse Senator Tillman of South Carolina, Senator Culberson of Texas, Senator Dubois of Idaho, John Sharp Williams of Mississippi, Clarke Howell of Georgia, the Democratic leaders in the "solid South," the majority of those in the East, the North and the West, of compounding a felony. If I am unfit to associate with "honest Democrats," as Mr. Bryan says, then the men who stood by me are also, and surely Mr. Bryan cannot accept a nomination which must come, if come it does, from the men who decided that I was fit, and that Dunlap, Thompson and the Jacksonville cabal were not only unfit, but had lied, slandered and vilified, not myself alone, but the majority of the delegates who sat in the Springfield convention of 1904 and by virtue of whose suffrage I hold my office.

Referring to his corporate connections, upon which he says that "Mr. Bryan seems to place so much importance," Mr. Sullivan explains:

The only corporation with which I am connected is the Ogden Gas Company, of which I have the honor of being president. The records of the city of Chicago, those of the State of Illinois, and reference to the public press will show that the only offense which this corporation ever committed was to benefit the people of Chicago. It came into existence because of a demand for cheaper gas in this city. It gave to the people of the community for 90 cents what they were then paying \$1.10 for. In addition it agreed to pay and did pay 3½ per cent. compensation on its gross receipts to the city. It was when it started the only public service corporation in the city of Chicago or the State of Illinois that paid anything like such compensation. It is true that through this corporation I have earned money. Like every other dollar that I have to-day or ever had, they are honest dollars, honest as any Mr. Bryan ever made. They represent a legitimate return upon a legitimate investment.

+

+

#### The Hearst Movement.

Dispatches of the 31st from New York indicate that the Independence League of that State, which was to have held a State convention in July (p. 346), as was understood early in the summer, has now