

events of the last twelve years and completely disculpating Dreyfus of all wrongdoing, freeing him of the accusation of being the author of the famous incriminating documents, on which the entire charge was founded, and ordering the annulment of the judgment of the Rennes court-martial, with the publication of the final announcement of his innocence in fifty newspapers to be chosen by Captain Dreyfus.

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Bryan in England.

William J. Bryan (p. 344) is journeying through England and Scotland pending the time fixed for his return to the United States. In London on the 11th when asked to explain the change in the attitude toward him of some of the richer Americans he said:

The explanation is very easy. People who live in a valley watch the dams above them and if a flood is threatened, they know that the higher the dam the greater the danger. Some of them have made up their minds that they cannot afford to dam public sentiment any longer. There is another thing to be considered—namely: the ethical movement. A great many men are beginning to learn that there is something in the world more valuable than money, and it has gratified me to hear of numbers of cases where men have taken a larger view of their relations to their fellows and of their responsibilities.

"Is it true," Mr. Bryan was further asked, "that President Roosevelt caught you in swimming and stole your clothes? Over in America they say that this is what has happened." Mr. Bryan replied:

He didn't get all my clothes, and I doubt whether what he did get fit him very well.

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At a later interview, occurring after he had read the American newspapers, Mr. Bryan explained to the press his views in some respects with reference to American politics, and the following was cabled by the Associated Press on the 12th:

I notice that I am now described by some as conservative, and in order that there may be no misunderstanding on that subject permit me to say that in one sense I always have been a conservative. The Democratic policies are conservative in that they embody old principles applied to new conditions. There was nothing new in principle in either of the platforms on which I stood. We were accused of attacking property when in fact the Democratic party is the defender of property, because it endeavors to draw the line between honest accumulation by honest methods on the one side and predatory wealth and immoral methods on the other.

If, however, by the word conservative they mean that I have changed my position on any public question or moderated my opposition to corporate aggrandizement they have a surprise waiting for them.

The only question we discussed in 1896 upon which there has been any apparent change is the silver question, and that has not been a change in the advocates of bimetallicism, but in conditions. We contended for more money and urged the free coinage of silver as the only means then in sight of securing it. The increased production of gold has brought in part the benefit we expected to secure from the restoration of silver. The per capita volume of money in the United States is almost 50 per cent greater now than it was in 1896, and the benefits brought by this increase have not only vindicated the quantitative theory of money, but have proved the benefits of the larger amount of money. No advocate of the gold standard can claim the triumph of his logic.

I believe in bimetallicism, and I believe that the restora-

tion of silver would bring still further prosperity, besides restoring par in exchange between gold and silver using countries; but I recognize, as do all other bimetallicists whom I have met abroad, that the unexpected and unprecedented increase in gold production has for the present removed the silver question as an issue.

While the money question has waned in importance, other questions have been forging to the front, and to these questions we must apply the same principles we applied to the money question and seek to secure the greatest good to the greatest number by legislation which conforms to the doctrine of equal rights for all and special privileges for none.

On the new questions many will act with us who were against us on the money question, for, notwithstanding the discussion of that question, millions did not understand it and were frightened into opposition.

The newspapers have been trying to create friction between what they call "old friends" and "new friends" in politics. Those are friends who are working toward a common end, and each campaign brings to some extent a new alignment. In 1896 the party lost many Democrats and was recruited by a great many who had been Republicans up to that time and we welcomed them. In 1900 some came back who were against us in 1896, and we did not shut the door against them. I have no idea that the party will require tickets of admission in the coming campaign. Usually parties are so anxious to secure recruits that past differences are not emphasized if there is a sincere agreement on present issues. I do not know that we can find a better plan than the Bible plan, which admits the eleventh-hour comer to a place in the vineyard and to share the reward with those who began earlier.

But of course when an overseer has to be selected experience cannot be left out of consideration. The worker who came late would, if honest, be too modest to assume an attitude of superiority over those who had toiled during the earlier hours. While the question is one of purpose, a man who recognizes the dangers that threaten our country, and is anxious to avert them will not find it difficult to establish friendly relations with those who saw the dangers at an earlier date. If the differences between the sincere and the pretended friends of reform cannot be discovered before, they will become apparent when the platform is written; for, if present indications count for anything, that platform is likely to be so plain that no one can mistake it and so strong that no enemy of Democratic principles will be drawn to the party.

Mr. Bryan added that he would discuss the trust, tariff, railroad and labor questions, imperialism and other issues at length when he reached America.

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Bryan's Reception in New York.

An official statement regarding the proposed reception to Mr. Bryan at New York upon his return to this country (p. 355) was issued on the 14th under the signatures of John F. Fitzgerald of Boston; John W. Tomlinson of Birmingham, Alabama; Norman E. Mack of Buffalo, William Hoge, Willis J. Abbot and Henry W. Walker of New York, and Tom L. Johnson of Cleveland. The statement announces that—

The Commercial Travelers' Anti-Trust League inaugurated a movement for a fitting reception, on his return from a tour around the world, to Mr. Bryan, the foremost and most trusted leader of an aggressive opposition to all trusts and monopolies. It is the desire of the League that all persons and organizations, irrespective of party or faction, interested in the fight against trusts and monopolies will join without further invitation and in their own way in the welcome home to this great American citizen at Madison Square Garden, New York City, Aug. 30, 1906.

Bryan's Reception in Chicago.

Arrangements are making for a reception to Mr. Bryan at Chicago upon his passage through Chicago from New York to Lincoln. The reception will be jointly given by the two Democratic clubs, the Iroquois and the Jefferson. The Iroquois is the older of the two. It was a flourishing club until the first Bryan campaign, when it went to pieces over political dissensions, its principal membership being opposed to Bryan and abandoning the party in order to support either McKinley or Palmer. Gradually, however, it has regained its strength, and while the more conservative element of the party belong to it, it also includes a considerable radical element in its membership. The Jefferson Club is about two years old, and is the radical club of the party in Chicago. Before the Bryan wave was as noticeable as now, its officers invited Mr. Bryan to a reception upon his return, as a fitting climax to the dinner it gave him a year ago upon his departure, and he accepted. He also accepted the subsequent invitation of the Iroquois Club with a request that the arrangements be so adjusted as to avoid conflict of time, place, etc. Accordingly the two clubs arranged on the 17th for a joint reception under the auspices of the Iroquois Club at noon of the day of Mr. Bryan's arrival, and a joint banquet under the auspices of the Jefferson Club in the evening.

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State Politics.

The Republican convention for North Dakota, which met at Jamestown on the 12th, nominated E. Y. Sarles for Governor.

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Winston Churchill, the novelist, who is the Lincoln Republican candidate for Governor of New Hampshire, outlined his platform on the 15th as follows:

A law to control and in so far as possible abolish the vicious lobby now maintained at the State house by the Boston and Maine Railroad. This to be done by a law requiring the registration of legislative agents, a report by them and their employers of the amount of their fees and expenses in connection with each bill for or against which they appear, and such other regulations as may appear practicable.

Declaring for a law prohibiting the contribution of campaign funds by corporations, requiring party committees to file a record of all contributions, and providing a severe penalty for violations.

A law to prohibit the giving of passes by railroads, especially to officials and newspapers, and making violations punishable on the part of both givers and receivers.

Favoring the appointment of a State commission of equalization to make a just revaluation as a basis of the State tax. At present the Boston and Maine Railroad, which pays one-third of the State tax, has so fixed the laws and the valuations that they favor it to the extent of many thousands of dollars a year.

Promising a rigid enforcement of the liquor laws, with especial prohibition enforcement in cities and towns which have voted no license.

Promising a rigid enforcement of the anti-gambling laws at race tracks and elsewhere.

It will be noticed that four of these planks are especially aimed at the domination of the State by the Boston and Maine Railroad.

In response to his nomination for Governor by the Socialist party in Colorado (p. 349), W. D. Haywood has issued through the "Appeal to Reason," the Socialist paper, the following letter of acceptance from his prison in Idaho:

Ada County Jail, Boise, Idaho.—Your congratulations received. I appreciate and accept the nomination by the Socialist party for Governor of Colorado, not for the honor conferred but for the confidence assured. The campaign will be a sturdy fight for industrial liberty. I will lend what assistance an imprisoned man can, and will endeavor to resuscitate political freedom and constitutional liberty in the Centennial state. They are now on the capitalistic rack, being slowly but surely murdered by a perverted Supreme Court. Gabbertized capital must die that a free people may live! The demarkation of the class struggle is a chasm deepened, washed with tears and blood, which nothing less than the complete uprooting of a system that has disgraced, dishonored and debauched the state can abolish! No Compromise! The working class in Colorado will untidely say: "There is nothing in arbitration."

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The Denver Election Frauds.

By the word "Gabbertized" in the foregoing letter, Mr. Haywood alludes to the course of Chief Justice Gabbert of Colorado, who has led the majority of the Supreme Court of that State in its decisions against the miners in the recent past and now against the investigation of the Denver election frauds. The details of the election frauds case were reported last week (p. 348), Judge Mullins of the lower court having ordered a special grand jury to investigate the frauds, taken the selection of the jury and the prosecution of the investigation out of the hands of the officials who were elected by the frauds, if there were frauds, and appointed special officers for this purpose. On the 12th, upon the application of the Sheriff (one of the interested officials), the Supreme Court, again by a majority vote, forbade the investigation. It held that Judge Mullins had no legal authority to order a special grand jury. The election at which the frauds are alleged to have occurred, resulted in the granting of public utility franchises to private corporations, and the frauds are said to have been committed for this purpose through corporation corruption. At the election next Fall, five Supreme Court judges are to be chosen.

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The Traction Question in Chicago.

At the meeting of the traction committee of the Chicago City Council (p. 347) on the 16th, the traction companies agreed to submit their estimate of the value of their intangible property to the committee on the 15th of September. In addition to the bare figures, the companies also agreed to furnish a statement of "the elements of value" upon which the intangible values are to be based. The committee then adjourned for the summer, but a sub-committee will continue the work of value-adjustment with the aid of the city's experts.

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"What is a bibliomaniac, Professor?"

"Oh, Miss Dorothy, a bibliomaniac is a man who would rather read book catalogues than books."

—Life.