

the Federal Constitution), the corrupt practices act, the grand jury amendment, the Port of Portland bill, and the University appropriation bill, were all adopted. The referendum measures defeated were the equal suffrage amendment, the single tax amendmnt, the amendment increasing legislators' pay, the armory appropriation bill, the bill increasing the number of judges, that requiring free passes for officials, and the "open town" measure. Returns on all the questions are coming in slowly, and details will not be known before the official count. The vote on the equal suffrage amendment was about 5,996 for, and 14,264 against in Multnomah county, which includes the city of Portland.

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Republican Politics in Iowa.

At the Iowa primary of the Republican party on the 2nd, at which Senator W. B. Allison and Governor A. B. Cummins were opposing candidates for the United States Senatorship, Senator Allison is named by a majority of 9,373 in a total vote of 194,945. These primaries are of national, and even of international interest; for Iowa is overwhelmingly a Republican State and protection was the issue between these Republican leaders at their party primaries. Senator Allison is a "stand patter," believing in leaving the protective tariff alone; Governor Cummins is the leading representative of the "Iowa Idea," the idea of having the tariff modified by Republicans in the direction of free trade.

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Labor Politics in Illinois.

At the meeting on the 7th of the Chicago Federation of Labor, further steps in the direction of entering politics (p. 226) were taken by the selection of delegates to the political conference of the State to be held at Springfield on the 21st. Two Socialists refused to accept on the ground of their allegiance to the Socialist Party, and the delegates named were E. N. Nockels, F. G. Hopp, John C. Harding, J. J. Brittain and W. M. Rosell.

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The political action committee of the Chicago Federation of Labor adopted resolutions on the 8th favoring a full labor holiday on the 8th of August, when the direct primaries are to be held under the new law.

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Presidential Politics.

The nomination of Mr. Taft by the Republican convention, which is to meet in Chicago next week (p. 225), seems now absolutely assured. It became a finality lacking only formal indorsement by the convention, when the national committee began to pass upon contests. Convening on the 5th, this committee proceeded at once to the ad-

judication of contests for the purpose of making up the temporary roll of the convention. The business was done in secret session. Some excitement was reported upon the discovery that Frank H. Hitchcock, the Taft manager, had gone into the committee on the proxy of the member from New Mexico; that Senator Lodge, an intimate of President Roosevelt and a distinguished Taft leader, had done so on the proxy of the Philippines' member; and that Arthur T. Slatter and Charles G. Phelps, employes of the Taft campaign management, held the proxies, respectively, of the Alaska and the North Dakota members. A protest against these proxies was laid on the table upon the ground that the committee could not inquire into the validity of regularly executed proxies. The first case heard was the contest from Alabama. This involved a controversy between the returned delegates, who were instructed for Taft, and the present member of the national committee, who headed an anti-Taft contesting delegation. The returned delegation was sustained with only one dissenting vote—that of the Alabama member. A decision was made on the same day, the 5th, against the contesting delegation from Arkansas, and in favor of the returned delegation, which is instructed for Taft. On the 6th decisions against anti-Taft contests were made to the number of 16, bringing the total up to 40, and precedents had been established which assured Mr. Taft's nomination on the first ballot. On the 7th and 8th further additions were made to the list of Taft delegates, and his nomination on the first ballot is now conceded.

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It appears that the successful delegates from Alabama were representatives of the white Republicans, known by the faction of mixed races as "Lilywhites." This fact, together with Negro hostility to President Roosevelt, and by reflection to Mr. Taft, in consequence of the peremptory dismissal by the President of Negro troops in connection with the Brownsville affair, has precipitated a revolt within the Republican party. A speaking campaign was begun in the Negro churches of Chicago on the 8th under the auspices of the Constitutional League, composed of Republicans of both races, which exists for the purpose of fighting unconstitutional discriminations against Negroes in the South. The following petition was circulated at all the meetings for purposes of presentation to the Republican convention:

Gentlemen: Colored citizens of Chicago at a meeting _____ in _____ church assembled, having in view the systematic and flagrant violations of the Constitutional rights of colored citizens by legislative enactments of many States of the Union, respectfully petition you to secure a pledge by the national Republican convention to maintain and enforce the Constitutional rights of all citizens of the United

States, and that violations of these rights shall be promptly and vigorously prosecuted by the government. We further appeal to you in behalf of Republicans in those sections of our country where, by open and notorious discrimination, colored Republicans have been completely excluded from participating in Republican primaries and conventions. Colored citizens having been disfranchised by the Democratic party at the polls now protest against the action of the national Republican committee in indorsing the shameless acts of the "Lilywhite" Republicans in excluding us from the ranks of our party; and we confidently rely on the credentials committee to refuse credentials to all alleged Republicans whose allegiance to the principles of the Republican party are bounded by the color line. We appeal from the committee, the creature of the national convention, to the convention itself.

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In the Democratic party, the anti-Bryan movement loses ground with every new report. Already there is a majority of 95 absolutely instructed for Bryan, which is only 72 less than two-thirds. Besides the instructed delegates there are enough uninstructed or free delegates for Bryan to carry his majority up to 138 and to bring him within 29 of two-thirds. According to the estimates of the New York Herald of the 8th, there are enough to give him 712, which is 40 more than two-thirds. The States that have acted since our last report are Louisiana, Maryland and Kentucky. Louisiana indorses Bryan but does not instruct for him. If this delegation were included for Bryan in the above report of totals, his majority would run up to 156 and the number lacking to make his two-thirds would fall to 11. The Maryland delegation is uninstructed and free from unit rule, and there are at least three of its members, the only ones included in above report of totals, who are uncompromisingly for Bryan. From Kentucky the delegation is instructed for Bryan and is included in above report of totals. In giving Bryan 712 votes on the first ballot, the New York Herald counts 567 as instructed for him, and 145 as for him though uninstructed. Of this situation the Herald's Washington correspondent, under date of the 7th, writes:

The opposition is becoming discouraged at the remarkable manifestation of Bryan's strength with the masses, just as the Republican managers are becoming alarmed. No such demonstration of influence with the rank and file, the backbone of the party, has ever been made in this country, except by Theodore Roosevelt.

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Pursuant to a call of The Real Democrats of New York (pp. 84, 133), a conference is to be held at Cooper Union, New York City, on the 26th for the purpose of naming a contesting delegation to the Denver convention,

An Unpopular Royal Visit.

King Edward left England on the 6th to pay a visit of state to the Czar. He will be the first English sovereign to visit Russia. Violent protests against this visit were made by the Socialists and Labor members in the House of Commons on the 4th. "Fraternalizing with the hangmen of liberty in Russia," they declared to be a shame and a disgrace to Great Britain, which "could not avoid contamination if it mixed in evil company;" and they suggested that the visit had been engineered by Russia with the view of rehabilitating her credit. Mr. O'Grady asserted that more than 150 members of the first Russian Douma were now in Russian prisons or Siberian exile, not for sowing revolution, but for advocating what are recognized in England as moderate Liberal principles. Mr. Kettle, a Nationalist member, quoted the late Premier Campbell-Bannerman's inspiring declaration to members of the Douma when they were entertained at a banquet here: "The Douma is dead; long live the Douma!" And with it Kettle contrasted the virtual message of Campbell-Bannerman's successor to the Russian democracy: "Liberty is dead; long live the Czar!" The foreign secretary, Sir Edward Grey, deprecated the attack. He declared the evidence proved the system of government in Russia markedly bettered during the last two years, and said an attempt to exert pressure, as suggested, would hinder this constitutional progress. Nevertheless, according to the news dispatch of the Chicago Record-Herald, nothing but the fear of a ministerial crisis prevented a condemnation of the royal visit.

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Recrudescence of the Dreyfus "Affair."

The remains of Emile Zola (vol. v, p. 410), man of letters and champion of Alfred Dreyfus (vol. ix, p. 399), were removed on the night of the 3d from the cemetery of Montmartre in Paris, to the Pantheon, the temple France has erected as a place of interment for her noblest dead. The transfer to the precincts of the Pantheon was not accomplished without interference from the anti-Dreyfusard element of the populace, and shortly before midnight a determined attempt was made to storm the approaches of the Pantheon, to the accompaniment of the "Marseillaise" and cries of "Throw him in the sewer;" but the police soon rounded up the rioters and drove them away. At the close of the brief but impressive ceremonies of interment on the following morning, just as President Fallières, Premier Clemenceau, and a host of ministers of state were taking their departure, Louis A. Gregori, said to be a military writer of note, drew a revolver and fired two shots at Alfred Dreyfus, whose liberty and rights Zola so courageously fought for. One shot wounded Major Dreyfus in the arm. A scene of indescribable