

mammon. A man, with nothing but people behind him. No American should be ashamed that it is so.

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The latest and most sensational episode is the one alluded to above as the Guffey incident. Bryan began it with a pronounced repudiation of the Pennsylvania leadership in the Democratic party of James M. Guffey, the Democratic agent of the Standard Oil trust, who has co-operated, as Walter Wellman says, with Thomas F. Ryan and others of like interests to hold the Democratic party in a plutocratic leash. At the Pennsylvania primaries overwhelming instructions for Bryan were given, but a majority of the State delegates, acting under Guffey's influence, bolted their instructions from the rank and file and sent an un-instructed delegation to Denver, a majority of which was composed of Guffey men. That action was proclaimed as treachery by the Bryan Democratic League of Pennsylvania, and a delegation from this League, including anti-Guffey delegates, which waited upon Bryan at Lincoln on the 4th, was addressed by him in a speech of which this excerpt concerns the Guffey incident:

If I properly understand the signs of the times, the overshadowing issue in this campaign is simply this: "Shall the people run their own government or shall the masses be exploited by those who are raised to power by predatory corporations?" The twelve years during which I have been in national politics I have avoided interference with the politics of the various States. I have abstained scrupulously from taking part in these controversies between individuals, and I have done it for a reason. I believe in the right of each community to attend to its own business. I believe that the people of a community know better what they want than any outside person can know. And the only reason why I expressed an opinion in your own State (I have expressed an opinion in that State in regard to the national committeeman who is to help manage the campaign) is this, that Mr. Guffey, your present national committeeman, who aspires to be committeeman again, deliberately and wilfully conspired to defeat what he knew to be the expressed will of the Democrats of Pennsylvania. A large majority of the voters in the Democratic party in Pennsylvania expressed their desire that I should be nominated, and recorded themselves in favor of the delegates who promised to go there and favor my nomination. It is not for me to say whether those Democrats were wise or foolish, but if I understand what democracy means, those men are the ones to determine what Pennsylvania says on that subject. When a political boss, whether he calls himself a Democrat or a Republican, assumes to defy the expressed will of his party, he shall never be in the party organization except over my protest. And as I have tried to be honest in politics, I have notified Mr. Guffey that wherever my opinion has been asked I have stated that I would regard his selection as unfortunate and his membership upon the committee as an embarrassment. Now, my friends, I shall not discuss the question further. I have been in politics for some time. I have taken the people

into my confidence ever since I have been in politics. I have discussed questions frankly. Nobody is in doubt as to what I believe or where I stand. When this campaign came on I stated that while I did not know whether I ought to be nominated or not, if the people said that they thought I ought to be nominated I would take it for granted that they meant what they said, and that when they nominated me they wanted to elect me and that no bush-wacker would be put into my counsels to betray me.

Mayor Johnson of Cleveland, a guest of Mr. Bryan at the time, was called upon by the Pennsylvanians for a speech and responded briefly to this effect as reported:

It is men like Guffey who have betrayed the Democratic party and will betray it again. We have got to drive them out. We are not going to gain votes by trying to placate the men who want to make the Democratic party so near like the Republican party that no matter which wins you lose.

The delegation that listened to these speeches was represented as spokesman by James Kerr, who had denounced the leadership of Mr. Guffey as being for the corporations instead of the party. When Mr. Bryan's speech of this occasion came to Mr. Guffey's ears, he published a long address, which has been treated sensationally by the anti-Bryan press. Vituperative throughout, it centers upon the point that Bryan is an ingrate for opposing men who contributed money to the campaigns in which he was a candidate, summing up this accusation of ingratitude as follows:

In 1896 and 1900 the late Senator Jones many times declared there were just three men upon whom he never called for financial assistance in vain. One was the late Marcus Daly, another was William Randolph Hearst, the third was myself. Through his friend and manager Mr. Bryan not only accepted gratefully but beseechingly sought our aid, and we gave freely thousands and thousands of dollars. Mr. Bryan knew then and knows now that I was as much of a "corporation man" in 1896 and 1900 as I am in 1908, but did he "scruple abstemiously" to use our money to help his canvass? Let him answer at his leisure. And what followed? After his defeat Mr. Hearst became his patron and paid him thousands of dollars, only to be turned upon without a qualm, though now, when again a candidate, Mr. Bryan fawns upon him in hope of gaining his support. I reap my reward in a vicious, brutal attack from the man who professed to be my friend. Mr. Daly died soon enough not to feel the ingratitude of one who accepts a man's assistance and, at the first refusal to serve a selfish purpose, spits in his face.

Mr. Bryan has refused to reply through newspaper interviews to Mr. Guffey's attack.

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Socialist Labor Party Convention.

There are two socialist parties in the United States. They are the Socialist party, which nominated Eugene V. Debs for president (p. 178) at

its national convention at Chicago in May, and the Socialist Labor party which held its national convention (p. 326) at New York last week. The leader of the latter is Daniel De Leon, formerly of the faculty of Columbia University, New York, but for many years the editor of the newspaper organ of the Socialist Labor party. At the opening of the convention of this party on the 2d, an effort was made to have the convention endorse Mr. Debs, but it failed; and on the 5th the party made its own nomination. Its action is receiving more newspaper attention than it would probably have got, because its principal nomination was sensational, the candidate being Martin R. Preston who is ten years below the Constitutional age for President and is in the State prison in Nevada under a 25-year sentence for homicide. In moving Mr. Preston's nomination, Mr. De Leon explained:

The man I am going to nominate has been in the front ranks of workingmen, and is now in jail. That man is Martin R. Preston, and he is now serving a jail sentence in Goldfield, Nev., for conduct that is honorable, and of which no workingman should be ashamed. Some three years ago there was a strike in Goldfield, and the nominee I have named for President of the United States was a picket appointed by his union. There was a strike within a strike at the time, and a man named Silver kept a restaurant there with girls for waitresses. One of these girls refused to obey her employer's shameless demands, and was discharged by him without her week's salary. When the Socialist Labor party heard of this they immediately took steps to protect the integrity of the girls in the employ of Silver, and tried to get those who were remaining at work to quit. The party was partly successful in this, but in some cases the girls would not leave for reasons that must be left to the imagination of the delegates. Preston did such good work in getting not only the regular citizens in Goldfield to keep away from the restaurant, but also the transient visitors, of whom there were a great many, that Silver became his enemy. One day Silver came out of his restaurant in a violent rage and placed a gun close to Preston's face, whereupon Preston immediately pulled out his gun and shot Silver dead. It was admitted at the time that he did well, but afterwards he was tried, found guilty and sentenced to jail for twenty-five years. Though Preston is not of the age provided in the Constitution for President, it makes no difference to us. It is for the working people to elect him, and if he is elected he will be seated. Constitutions are for the people, and not the people for the constitutions.

Preston was nominated unanimously for President, and Donald Munro of Virginia for Vice President. The vote of the Socialist Labor party for Presidential electors has been as follows:

1892	21,161
1896	36,274
1900	39,739
1904	31,249

Labor Politics in Chicago.

Pursuant to its plan for entering actively into politics (pp. 251, 299) the Chicago Federation of Labor, through its committee of fifty appointed for the purpose, made twelve nominations on the 6th to be voted for at the direct primaries on the 8th of August for Democratic nomination. They are as follows:

- Board of Review, John C. Harding, Typographical Union.
- Assessor, John J. Brittain, Carpenters' Union.
- Assessor, John F. Sheppard, Waiters' Union.
- Appellate Court Clerk, Stephen C. Sumner, Milk Wagon Drivers' Union.
- Sanitary District Trustee, Thomas V. Podzimek, Piano Workers' Union.
- Sanitary District Trustee, Joseph C. Colgan, Street Car Men's Union.
- Sanitary District Trustee, Alexander Gilchrist, Wholesale Grocery Union.
- Recorder of Deeds, Charles L. Young, Typographical Union.
- Circuit Court Clerk, George J. Thompson, Cigar-makers' Union.
- Superior Court Clerk, Peter Deinhart, Pressmen's Union.
- Coroner, Robert L. Nelson, Molders' Union.
- County Commissioner, James O'Connor, Musicians' Union.



The Hearst-McClellan Contest.

The contest of William Randolph Hearst for Mayor of New York on the ground of fraud in the count in favor of Mayor McClellan (p. 326) has been decided against Mr. Hearst. In charging the jury in the quo warranto proceedings brought by Attorney General Jackson against Mayor McClellan, Judge Lambert said:

There has been absolutely no evidence of fraud brought out here, so far as the conduct of the election officers is concerned, as we have found in the boxes votes that corresponded to the record they made of the official returns on that night. I only speak of this now in exoneration of those officials whose integrity has been attacked in this proceeding. The people have completely abandoned their charges, with the exception of a single one, which has just been framed here. If legal voters could be so easily disfranchised as is sought to do in this procedure, our present form of government could not long exist. I should not permit you, even if you saw fit, to find a verdict ousting this defendant, George B. McClellan. I therefore direct that you find a verdict that George B. McClellan was duly elected Mayor of New York in 1905.

A verdict was found accordingly, and the formal motion of Mr. Hearst for a new trial was denied. The case has been on trial since the middle of April. At the trial, some of the ballot boxes showed gains for Hearst and some for McClellan, the net gain being 869 for Hearst, which reduces McClellan's plurality to 2,965. This result was due not to fraud in the count, but almost altogether to the more liberal ruling of the court as to