

except the year of the Democratic Greenback fusion (1880) as the following comparison shows:

Year.	Republican.	Democratic.	Plurality.
1872	71,888	55,343	16,545
1876	75,867	60,423	15,444
1880	73,544	73,713	169
1884	78,318	58,503	19,815
1888	79,401	61,348	18,053
1892	67,900	55,397	12,503
1896	82,596	34,350	48,246
1900	73,955	39,823	34,132
1904	76,962	50,146	26,816

The reported result on the 14th is as follows for Governor:

Republican	73,482
Democrats	65,683
Republican plurality	7,799

This amounts to a Republican loss since 1904 of about 4 per cent and a Democratic gain of about 32 per cent in a vote larger by 12,000 than the vote of 1904. It will be observed that the Democratic percentage was very nearly the same from 1872, until 1896. In 1872, 43 per cent; in 1876, 44 per cent; in 1884 (omitting fusion year of 1880 when Republicans were defeated), 43 per cent; in 1888, 44 per cent, and in 1892, 45 per cent. The slight rise in Democratic percentage in 1892 preceded even if it did not foreshadow the election of Mr. Cleveland. In 1896, the Democratic percentage dropped to 29, rising in 1900 to 35 and in 1904 to 40. It has now shot up to 48. Whether or not this rise so far above the normal is significant must be left to the political prophets to forecast and to the November elections to decide.

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Election in Arkansas.

The pre-Presidential election of Arkansas has never been regarded as of national significance, it is so overwhelmingly Democratic. As in most of the other southern States the contests are usually at the Democratic primaries, the elections going by default in consequence of the practical disfranchisement of Negroes. But on the 14th the Prohibitionists made a contest at the election. It was without notable effect, however, for the Democrats carried the State by their usual majority of about 60,000.

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New York State Conventions.

The Republican convention assembled at Saratoga on the 14th, and on the 15th nominated Governor Hughes for re-election. Strong opposition to Mr. Hughes had developed in the party, but a pointed hint from President Roosevelt settled the result in his favor.

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The Democratic convention met at Rochester on the 15th. Nominations were deferred until the

16th. Lieutenant Governor Chanler was in the lead for the gubernatorial nomination.

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The Campaign in Cleveland.

Mayor Johnson opened the political campaign in Cleveland on the 9th in one of his big campaigning tents to an audience of 8,000 people. The meeting was presided over by John H. Clarke, and the principal speakers were Mayor Johnson and the candidate for governor, Judson Harmon. As reported in the Plain Dealer of the 10th, Mayor Johnson discussed both national and local as well as State issues. On national and State issues his speech was an elaboration of the following points:

Bryan's campaign centers on one thought, and that is that the people take back the government and not allow it to remain any longer in the hands of monopoly interests. The platform adopted at the Denver convention is the most radical—not as radical as some of us here—but the most advanced and progressive we have had in a lifetime. As to State politics, our platform is probably the best Democratic platform Ohio has ever had. It represents progressive democracy. Judson Harmon was not my choice for governor, but as I have already said, my fights are made before and not after conventions. He stands on the platform and I shall support him most heartily.

On local issues Mayor Johnson is described by the Plain Dealer as having "discussed street railway questions in his old time form and completely swayed his immense audience." He "expressed his absolute faith in the belief that the people of Cleveland will uphold the street railway settlement entered into last April, at the referendum election in October, and promised that the Democratic delegation nominated for the State legislature from this county will be pledged to the enactment of a law that will permit the city to become a direct party in the lease that has been made between the Cleveland Railway Co. and the Municipal. He said that this law would permit the city itself, rather than the traction company, to become the trustee holding the property for the people." The greeting extended the Mayor and his address, says the Plain Dealer, "together with the wild ovation given the mention of William J. Bryan's name, were by all odds the feature of the meeting."

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The Independent Negro Movement.

The so-called "Niagara Movement" (vol. ix, p. 517) in which Prof. W. E. B. DuBois of Georgia and Dr. Charles E. Bentley of Illinois are leaders, and which held its fourth annual meeting early this month in Oberlin, Ohio, has issued an address to the Negroes of the United States which—congratulates ten million Negro Americans on their unparalleled opportunity to lead the greatest moral battle of modern times—the fight for the abolition

of the color line. . . . Nowhere has the fearful cost of using crime and lies as a weapon to force races into subjection been so apparent as right here in the United States. . . . Once we were told: Be worthy and fit and the ways are open. To-day the avenues of advancement in the army, navy and civil service, and even in business and professional life, are continually closed to black applicants of proven fitness, simply on the bald excuse of race and color. This is the spirit and practice which the Niagara Movement is fighting, and will never cease to fight. First: We say to our own: Obey the law, defend no crime, conceal no criminal, seek no quarrel; but arm yourselves, and when the mob invades your home, shoot, and shoot to kill. Secondly: We say to voters: Register and vote whenever and wherever you have a right. Vote, not in the past, but in the present. Remember that the conduct of the Republican party toward Negroes has been a disgraceful failure to keep just promises. The dominant Roosevelt faction has sinned in this respect beyond forgiveness. We therefore trust that every black voter will uphold men like Joseph Benson Foraker, and will leave no stone unturned to defeat William H. Taft. Remember Brownsville, and establish next November the principle of Negro independence in voting, not only for punishing enemies, but for rebuking false friends. Let no bribe of money, office nor influence seduce the Negro American to betray the great principles of liberty, equality and opportunity.

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Distress of the Unemployed in Glasgow.

A remarkable scene was witnessed in Glasgow on the 10th, according to the press reports. While crowds of the unemployed (p. 566) waited in the streets, a delegation of twelve of their representatives was admitted to the city council, who received them standing. The spokesman for the delegation declared that never before had there been such distress in Glasgow. "Every human unit," he said, "is entitled to food. We make no outrageous request; we are only here to plead for the souls of men and women. They demand work." The chancellor replying with deep emotion, said the council had received the delegation in a spirit of brotherhood and that it would do all in its power to help those who needed work.

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England and the Roman Catholic Church.

The question of the present status of the Roman Catholic Church in England was raised on two points during the sessions of the Eucharistic congress which closed its first meeting in England on the 13th (p. 566). During the sessions protest was made by English Catholics to the declaration against Catholicism which by law the English sovereign is required to make upon his accession to the throne. Another point came up when it became publicly known that the leaders of the congress had arranged for a procession through the streets in the neighborhood of Westminster

Cathedral on Sunday, the 13th, in which the "host" should be borne on high for veneration. The extreme Protestants of England protested to the Government that such a ceremony would be in violation of the Catholic Emancipation act of 1829, which prohibited Catholic religious ceremonies from being held outside of the precincts of a church or private house. So great was the public agitation over the matter that the Government felt obliged to intervene, and request that the elements of an ecclesiastical ceremonial should be eliminated from the procession. The request was complied with, and without the eucharistic feature the procession passed through crowds greater than had assembled in London since the funeral of Queen Victoria, amid hoots and yells and jostlings, which it is generally believed would have developed into worse disorders had the original plans been carried out.

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Tolstoy's Birthday Celebrated in Russia.

So manifest was the intention of the Russian people to honor the eightieth birthday of Leo Tolstoy, that the Government rescinded its severest prohibitions upon celebrations, declaring that they had only intended to forbid political demonstrations and the glorification of Tolstoy's anti-religious and anarchistic ideas. The newspapers of the 10th appeared almost without exception as Tolstoy jubilee numbers. At Sebastopol the municipality conferred the freedom of the city on Count Tolstoy and named a school after him. At Dbinsk the municipal council conferred the name of Tolstoy on the square in the center of the city and sent a congratulatory telegram to him. Hundreds of visitors called at the home of Tolstoy at Yasnaya Poliana, and thousands of telegrams were received there from all parts of the world.

NEWS NOTES

—The Playground Association of America held its second annual congress on the 8th at New York.

—The constitutionality of the Oklahoma deposit-insurance law (p. 542) was sustained on the 10th by the Supreme Court of that State without dissent.

—Mulai Hafid in announcing his assumption of the throne of Morocco to the Powers, states his adherence to the engagements on the part of Morocco to the Algeciras pact (p. 566).

—The board of directors of the National Federation of Women's Clubs (p. 349), in session at Colorado Springs last week, has selected Cincinnati as the place for the 1910 biennial national convention.

—Two more national banks in Oklahoma gave up their national charters and took out State charters on the 11th, making fifteen that have followed this course. Their object is to secure the benefits of the deposit-insurance law (p. 542) which Attorney Gen-