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## NEWS NOTES

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—Martin B. Madden, the discredited labor organizer of Chicago, better known as "Skinny" Madden, died on the 22nd.

—The Emperor of Japan, Mutsuhito, who is now 59 years old, is exceedingly ill and may not recover. [See vol. xiv, p. 934.]

—Dr. J. Silas Harris of Kansas City, Mo., was re-elected president of the Negro National Educational congress at St. Paul on the 17th.

—Subject to approval of the Federal government the National Packing Company (beef trust) was voluntarily dissolved on the 19th. [See current volume, page 301.]

—Andrew Lang, poet, essayist and teller of fairy tales, died in Scotland on the 20th. Mr. Lang was born and educated in Scotland, but lived most of his life in England. He died in his 69th year.

—Violent "cloudburst" storms caused the death of nine persons near Jacobs Creek, Pa., on the 17th; and of nine or more persons at Mazuma, Nev., on the 18th; and the wiping out of Seven Troughs, Nev., on the same day, with a loss of 20 lives.

—The Chinese Premier, Tang Shao Yi, appointed by President Yuan Shi Kai in March, left Peking last month, and later resigned his office on the plea of ill-health. Lu Cheng Hsiang has been appointed in his place. [See current volume, pages 278, 639.]

—At the second annual meeting of the Initiative and Referendum League of Illinois, held at Chicago on the 18th, George E. Cole of Chicago was elected president, Dr. George Tupper of Mount Vernon vice president, George E. Lee of Springfield secretary, and George E. Hooker of Chicago treasurer.

—Judge Robert W. Archbald of the United States Commerce Court, charged with misconduct by the House of Representatives, appeared before the impeachment court of the Senate on the 19th and was given until July 29 to answer the charges made against him. [See current volume, page 684.]

—Followers of the Mexican bandit insurrecto, Zapata, attacked a passenger train between Mexico City and Cuernavaca on the 20th. After overturning the engine with a mine, the Federal guard in the coaches and the passengers were shot down and murdered with hand weapons; 84 persons were killed. [See current volume, page 684.]

—Attorney General Stead of Illinois advises Governor Deneen that he cannot appoint to the Lorimer vacancy in the United States Senate during the interval between sessions of the legislature because the vacancy did not occur with Mr. Lorimer's removal, but has existed since the expiration of Senator Hopkins' term, the Senate having decided that Mr. Lorimer's election was void from the beginning. [See current volume, pages 674, 682.]

—In the midst of the Congressional investigation with a view to his impeachment and at the beginning of important testimony tending apparently to reveal improper judicial relations with New York and Chicago railroad and banking interests, Judge Hanford of Seattle telegraphed his resignation as a Fed-

eral Judge to President Taft on the 22nd. The investigation by the sub-committee was thereupon ordered by the chairman of the judiciary committee by telegraph from Washington to be suspended. [See current volume, page 639.]

—The Chinese Republic reduced telegraph rates on June 1. Messages in Chinese cipher, or in any foreign language, are now transmitted between any two points in China at the uniform rate of 12 cents Mexican per word, equivalent to 5½ cents gold. Ordinary Chinese messages and foreign press messages are 6 cents Mexican per word (2¼ cents gold), and Chinese press messages at 3 cents Mexican (1½ cents gold) per word. Within the limits of the same Province messages are just half the foregoing rates. [See current volume, page 639.]

—Congressman Rainey of Illinois, who killed six Congressional bills granting water power rights, which were favored by the House committee on inter-State and foreign commerce, explained as follows on the 15th: "My reason is a general one. I did not investigate any one of the six propositions thoroughly to discover whether there was individual merit or not. I did look at the bills, however, and I found there was nothing in them which distinguishes the beneficiaries from the great power trust. Also there was nothing in the bills pertaining to compensation for the government."

—Following the expulsion of Mr. Lorimer from the Senate, this resolution, proposed by Senator Bailey of Texas, was adopted on the 16th in the Senate by 35 yeas to 23 nays: "Resolved, That any attempt on the part of a President of the United States to exercise the powers and influence of his great office for the purpose of controlling the vote of any Senator upon a question involving the right to a seat in the Senate or any other matter within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Senate would violate the spirit, if not the letter, of the Constitution, and invade the rights of the Senate." [See current volume, page 682.]

—The Democratic national campaign committee, which will have supreme charge, was named on the 18th by Governor Wilson. It consists of 14 members, with William F. McCombs, the chairman of the Democratic national committee, as chairman. The other members are: Robert S. Hudspeth (N. J.), Josephus Daniels (N. C.), Willard Saulsbury (Del.), Robert L. Ewing (Ia.), A. Mitchell Palmer (Pa.), Joseph E. Davies (Wis.), Will R. King (Oregon), Senator Thomas P. Gore (Okla.), Senator James A. O'Gorman (N. Y.), Senator James A. Reed (Mo.), Representative Daniel J. McGillicuddy (Me.), Representative Albert A. Burleson (Texas), William G. McAdoo (N. Y. City).

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## PRESS OPINIONS

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Newton D. Baker.

The (Creighton) Nebraska Liberal (dem. Dem.), July 19.—When Newton Baker, the young Cleveland, Ohio, mayor, arose to speak before the restless Baltimore convention, every eye was held for a moment; and when the challenge to the Harmon element in

Ohio politics rang about the ears of the audience every noise was stilled. The great Tom Johnson bequeathed his mantle to Mayor Baker and it will never be trailed in the dust. Mayor Baker could not be tempted from his work by the offer of the Vice Presidency. When you meet a man with the force of Mayor Baker and study the fight he has waged, you forget some of those small potato politicians who sell their constituents out the first time they see a few thousand dollars in one pile.



### Violence and Votes.

The Boston (Mass.) Herald (Ind.), July 5.—The new outburst of suffragette excesses in England, including the smashing of windows at the postoffices in Manchester and other cities, and the outrageous assault upon Premier Asquith at the reception in London, are likely to alienate whatever sympathy was left for these fanatical women in the thoughtful public. A dispatch from London states that Ramsey MacDonald, the leader of the Labor members of Parliament, who, like all the members of his party is an ardent woman suffragist, has been moved by this last insane exhibition to a strong protest. These "militant" tactics, he says, threaten to kill the cause. . . . There was never a movement so foolish and, as it at last transpires, never one so disastrous to a great cause, which at the time of this unhappy departure was in a more hopeful condition in England than in almost any other country in the world. Our American conditions are such that a similar movement here was not likely; but it cannot be forgotten that the excesses in England have found many apologists in woman suffrage circles here, and that many of the mischievous and anarchic English arguments have been given wide American currency.



### Another Superstition Exploded.

Collier's Weekly, July 20.—With each succeeding year of development more of the hasty generalizations concerning woman's unfitness for a life of affairs are relegated to the pleasant land of myths. One of the last is that of woman's inability to see with sane and unexaggerated feelings a public issue for which her enthusiasm is very much aroused. Many still expect a movement supported almost entirely by women to be conducted with hysteria. The Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association has just sent out a circular letter to its members and others whose financial assistance it wishes to enlist. The letter reads:

A country, a people, must progress if it is to continue strong. We believe that woman's suffrage is part of the progressive movement toward a more efficient and real democracy.

We believe that tax-paying women need the vote to protect their financial interests.

We believe that mothers and home makers need the vote to enable them to secure legislation concerning sanitary conditions, food supply, educational and moral conditions.

We believe that working women need the vote to give them power to effect legislation determining the conditions and hours of their work.

We believe that all women need the vote because it is the accepted method of individual self-expression in matters concerning all.

We believe that the State needs to utilize directly the knowledge and experience of women in those matters of social welfare in which they are especially interested, just as it needs to utilize directly the knowledge and experience of men in those matters in which they are especially interested.

We believe that a representative government should represent all classes of a community which cannot be definitely shown to be a menace to the community.

That is all, except a few simple details concerning the sending of remittances. How many man-managed organizations have surpassed this for sanity, clarity, restraint and completeness in the statement of a complex and difficult issue?



### Speaker Clark and the Democratic Candidacy.

The (San Francisco) Star (dem. Dem.), July 13.—Before the Democratic national convention met, The Star sincerely hoped that Champ Clark would be the nominee for President. During his long career in Congress, he has ever been a warrior for the right—for unadulterated Jeffersonian principles. As Speaker of the House, he has advocated, fought for, and secured the adoption of measures which will redound to the benefit of all the people. In the war against privilege and plunder he has been a man among men and a leader of leaders. His private life is lovable and stainless, as his public life was free from all "entangling alliances" with any of the forces of evil, until William Randolph Hearst was thrust upon him by wily selfseekers in the disguise of friends. In his laudable ambition to be President, Clark weakened at the crucial moment, accepted the advice of these false friends, and lost the coveted honor when it was almost within his grasp. When Alton Brooks Parker was suggested for temporary chairman, Clark was given the same opportunity as Woodrow Wilson to disapprove a selection so notoriously unfit by a convention claiming to be progressive. Had Clark boldly embraced that opportunity, as Wilson did, we sincerely believe that he would today be Democracy's standard-bearer in the Presidential fight. But Hearst's advice or dictum prevailed. Clark wrote a non-committal letter, and most of his supporters in the convention voted for Parker against Bryan—the latter being a candidate only when other Progressives had declined to be. Nor was that all. The Hearst papers, with brutal but characteristic disregard for truth, published page after page of slanderous and gratuitous attacks upon Bryan, which were resented by the people and many of the very delegates who were for Clark. If ever a man had reason to exclaim, "Save me from my friends!" that man is Champ Clark; for it was they—misled, as some of them were, by schemers—who caused his defeat. That fact is as certain as this other fact: It was William Jennings Bryan, who, by his courageous denunciation and manly defiance of Morgan, Ryan, Belmont, and all their scurvy crew, cleared the way for the nomination of Woodrow Wilson. We are led to these remarks by the continued attacks upon Bryan, for his course in the convention.