

It desires to aid the officers of the law in punishing all persons guilty of these crimes.

It holds morally guilty those city officials who during a long term of years have taught a contempt for law, and who, in violation of the law, have permitted the existence of gambling houses, low dance halls, vile theaters, wine rooms and disreputable resorts where criminals are bred and harbored. They have protected this criminal class in return for money and votes.

It holds that the present boss-ridden city administration has failed to stop these evils; that it is feeble and inefficient, and that it is responsible for the present lawlessness and crime in Springfield.

It holds that especially guilty for present conditions are those business men who, while understanding these things, have helped to maintain them on the plea of making good business; and equally guilty are those men of respectability who have used money and influence to elect weak officials who could be depended on to favor them, at the public's expense, in their dealings with the city.

Those who have committed acts of violence and crime should be punished according to the law.

For the corrupt condition of the city government the remedy is the ballot box.

The Jefferson-Lincoln club earnestly appeals to all of its members and to all citizens to work now and hereafter for the election of honest, capable and courageous officials, who will purge the city of corruption, wipe out its dens of vice, enforce the laws, build up its broken-down finances, serve the public interests and protect all law abiding citizens.

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The Standard Oil Case.

The Government has filed in the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals at Chicago a petition asking a rehearing of the Standard Oil case (pp. 412, 415), with the right to submit the entire matter to the United States Supreme Court. The document is signed by Attorney General Bonaparte, and Government Attorneys Frank B. Kellogg, Edwin W. Sims and James H. Wilkerson. Its principal contentions, according to the summary of the Chicago Record-Herald, are:

That Judge Landis' proceeding, instead of amounting to a "strange doctrine in Anglo-Saxon jurisprudence," is in accord with the elementary principles of criminal law.

That the ignorance of lawful freight rates, if due to negligence, is not a valid defense for the acceptance of an unlawful rate.

That each carload shipped at unlawful rates in the case against the Standard Oil Company constituted a distinct offense, and that any other construction would provide a loophole through which the guilty could evade justice.

That an "innovation" is created by the Court of Appeals in holding that a defendant cannot be fined more than the amount of the property he possesses, the government denying that the penalty imposed by Judge Landis is excessive.

That the amount of the fine alone does not necessitate a new trial; that if the Appellate Court holds Judge Landis abused his discretion it is called upon to name a proper fine.

The Usurping Sultan Wins in Morocco.

Mulai Hafid (p. 228), who has been trying for just about a year to wrest the throne of Morocco from his brother, Abd-el-Aziz, the Sultan "of record" (vol. x, p. 492), on the night of the 19th overwhelmingly defeated Abd-el-Aziz, who was deserted, it is reported, by most of his followers. Mulai Hafid has since been proclaimed Sultan of Morocco at Tangier, and announcement of the proclamation has been telegraphed to all parts of the country. All the officials who previously had been under the rule of Abd-el-Aziz in Tangier have declared that they have accepted Mulai Hafid as their leader, thereby making him supreme in all the large cities of Morocco. Since the Powers have heretofore treated with the vanquished Sultan as the ruler of Morocco, the situation is a little complicated. But if Mulai Hafid shall accept the treaties outstanding with the European nations, his recognition may be worked out.

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Belgium Finally to Annex the Congo.

The Belgian Chamber of Deputies adopted on the 20th the treaty for annexing the Congo Free State (vol. x, p. 1187) by a vote of 83 to 55. Dispatches state that annexation is assured, as the Senate and the King are ready to indorse the bill. During the first reading the Right secured the adoption of an amendment relieving Belgium of the responsibility of guaranteeing the payment on the Congo debt, which has caused disquiet among those who hold Congo bonds. Nevertheless a deficit in Congo revenues is regarded as improbable. King Leopold had stipulated that the concessions granted in 1906 to two American companies, in which Thos. F. Ryan is interested (vol. ix, pp. 871, 1166), must be respected, and these stipulations were embodied in the final draft of the treaty. Nevertheless, according to the dispatches, the Belgians hope that they will have opportunity through legislative channels to investigate and perhaps revise the contracts under which the American concessions are held. Under the terms of the treaty the Congo's revenues are charged with the following annual allowances: Twenty-four thousand dollars to Prince Albert, nephew of King Leopold; \$15,000 to Princess Clementine, the King's third daughter, and as an especial token of gratitude to the King the sum of \$10,000,000, in fifteen annual installments, for his use in constructing hospitals and schools and forwarding scientific work in Africa. King Leopold retains in fee simple 40,000 hectares of land for coffee and cocoa growing experiments, and during his lifetime he is to enjoy his interests in the Congo concessionary companies, and the property in Belgium and France which he purchased out of the funds of the Congo foundation. Upon the death of the King all this property will revert to Belgium.