

with reference to matters before him nobody has any right to attempt to influence, by fear or favor, the action of that Judge. There is the larger and more impersonal question of a free press and a free judiciary involved here. The only question here is: Is not a court to be permitted while it is cogitating or determining what is to be done, in a case to be submitted, to transact that business without annoyance?

In answer to this the attorney for Cochran replied:

I say our Government does not contemplate such power. That would be censorship such as of which we have never read. In comparison with such a censorship that of Russia and of the wars would be mild. The biggest questions of the nation are before our courts. And I say that there is no power that can place on the public a bushel which will smother the interest the public is taking in our public affairs. I do not agree with the Court in the statement that so long as any court has in its heart consideration of a matter that no matter where the court is, just so long must every one refrain from interfering. No speaker would dare speak for fear the Judge might be in the audience, and no writer would dare pick up his pen and write an article for fear the Court might read the article.

No decision has yet been rendered. [See current volume page 901.]



Possible Bequest for Suffrage Cause.

A news dispatch on September 26 states that the will of Mrs. Frank Leslie, former publisher of Leslie's Weekly, provided a bequest of \$1,500,000 to be used for the promotion of woman suffrage. The will has not yet been probated and definite details are consequently unknown.



Delaware Progressives.

The Progressive party convention of Delaware met at Dover on September 22 and nominated for Congress Reverend George E. Reed of Wilmington. The platform criticizes the Wilson administration on national issues, but contains progressive planks on State issues. The taxation plank is as follows:

We believe that the holding of unimproved real estate for speculation in no way contributes to progress.

We believe that a system of taxation which handicaps the improver of real estate and encourages the holder of unimproved land is wrong.

We deplore the fact that much of the unimproved land in our state is held by persons who are adding nothing to its business activity, and are in many cases non-residents. We affirm that such a condition is inimical to progress.

To encourage the use of land for manufacture, building and all other useful purposes, we believe that each county, city, town, village or other community should have power to lessen the taxes upon the improvements upon real estate within its boundaries and to proportionately increase the taxes upon

community made land values, thereby removing or lessening the handicap which is now placed upon business activity and discouraging the holding of land purely for speculation.

A graduated inheritance tax is also demanded.



Questions for Candidates.

Congressional candidates of all parties are requested by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to answer the following list of questions:

1. Will you, if elected, vote against any measure abrogating the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments?

2. Will you, if elected, vote against—

a. Segregation in the federal service?
b. Residential segregation in the District of Columbia?

c. Segregation in Jim Crow cars in the District of Columbia?

3. Regardless of whether you advocate racial intermarriage, will you oppose the passage of a law making such marriage in the District of Columbia invalid, since the enactment by states of such laws has led to the degradation of Negro women and children?

4. Do you under any circumstances justify lynching?

5. Do you favor the enforcement of Clause 2 of the 14th Amendment to the Constitution?



Mexico and the United States.

Close upon the announcement that the United States troops would be withdrawn from Vera Cruz, a serious break occurred between General Carranza and General Villa. On the 23d General Villa disavowed the First Chief of the Constitutionalists, and announced that neither he nor any of his delegates would attend the convention called for October 1 at Mexico City to designate a provisional president. He further announced that he would back his stand with arms. Many conflicting reports come from the Carranza people in Mexico City and from the Villa partisans in the north. Actual fighting is reported between Carranza troops under General Benjamin Hill and the troops of Governor Maytorena of the State of Sonora, who has sided with General Villa, and declared his state independent of the government of Mexico City. General Villa has formally announced that he will not be a candidate for the presidency, and it is reported that for the sake of peace General Carranza will give a similar promise when all military candidates are eliminated. General Villa demanded that General Carranza resign in favor of Fernando Iglesias Calderon, who has been allied with neither faction. The Washington administration is hopeful that the rival factions will come to an agreement before the meeting of the conference, which has been

postponed from the first to the fifth of October. [See current volume, page 926.]

NEWS NOTES

—The final results of the Swedish parliamentary election give the Socialists 57 seats, the Conservatives 86, and the Liberals 57. The Socialists gained 14 seats from the Liberals, the Conservatives retaining their former strength.

—Sir James Whitney, Premier of Ontario and leader of the Tory party in the Province, died at Toronto on September 25. He was 70 years old. Sir James was one of the most bitter opponents of reciprocity, of home rule in taxation, and of other progressive measures.

—Thorwald Siegfried, the Seattle attorney charged with contempt by Judge Humphries, was purged of the charge by Judge Frater on September 15. The contempt charged was based on letters written by Siegfried to the Bar Association urging investigation of Humphries' conduct. [See volume xvi., page 1065.]

—A preliminary move toward organization of the Illinois Robins Democratic League was taken on September 28 at Chicago. The following are the officers: President, H. A. Foster, Fairbury; vice presidents, George E. Dickson, New Lenox; Frank Bode, Jacksonville; secretary, Hugh M. Reid, Chicago; treasurer, Woodruff Saul, Chicago; executive committee, Walter Niebuhr, Lincoln, chairman; Newell C. Knight, Chicago; O. B. Britton, Taylorville; William H. Sage, Chicago; A. B. Chance, Havana; R. F. Henkle, Canton.

—The Bureau of Railway Economics has issued a summary of expenses and revenues of steam railroads of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, as follows:

	Amount 1914.	Per mile of line.
Total operating revenues.....	\$2,991,398,735	\$13,266
Freight	2,061,262,870	9,141
Passenger	683,794,096	3,033
Other transportation.....	211,694,535	939
Nontransportation	34,647,234	154
Total operating expenses.....	2,155,072,345	9,557
Maintenance of way and structure	406,545,230	1,803
Maintenance of equipment....	523,252,049	2,321
Traffic	62,454,734	277
Transportation	1,083,716,135	4,806
General	79,104,197	351
Net operating revenue.....	836,326,390	3,709
Outside operation—net revenue...def.	1,968,787	def. 9
Taxes	136,757,620	607
Operating income.....	697,599,983	3,094

The report covers 225,486 miles of lines.

—Complete returns of the Illinois primary show that Roger Sullivan failed to receive a majority of the votes cast for the Democratic senatorial nomination. His plurality over Stringer was 28,836. But the three other candidates, Woods, O'Hara and Traynor, polled a combined vote of 44,453. The majority against Sullivan was accordingly 15,617. The total Democratic vote throughout the state was 290,917, as against 405,048 votes cast for Wilson in 1912. The Republican vote was 210,935, as against

253,613 cast for Taft. [See current volume, page 899.]

—The New York State direct primary on September 28 resulted in nomination by the Democrats of James W. Gerard for Senator and in the renomination of Governor Morton H. Glynn. The Republicans nominated James W. Wadsworth for Senator and District Attorney Charles S. Whitman for Governor. The Progressives nominated Bainbridge Colby for Senator. For Governor Frederick M. Davenport was apparently successful over former Governor William Sulzer by a small majority, but complete returns may change this result. Sulzer received the Prohibition nomination.

PRESS OPINIONS

Where To Get Revenue.

Richmond (Va.) Evening Journal, Sept. 11.—The effect which the war may have upon our entire tariff system may be very marked. . . . With foreign competition absolutely destroyed now, a condition likely to exist for years following a declaration of peace, there can be no earthly reason for continued protection against the "pauper labor" of Europe in the interest of our "infant industries." There will be nothing against which protection will be needed. . . . Instead of a high wall to keep out imports we probably shall agree that we need a very low wall to encourage imports to come in. Naturally, the question then would arise concerning revenue with which to run the government. Customs duties would be eliminated. Well, we already have an income tax, started very low. . . . We are laying a war tax now which will produce \$100,000,000 annually. With one or two exceptions the law as tentatively drawn does not bear oppressively. Many possible sources of revenue through a stamp tax are not touched. "Unearned increment" in land, for instance, still is untaxed. England is finding this a most productive source of revenue. Such a tax in the United States would about pay all expenses of government. Of course, we shall have it some day. Those old-timers, those G. O. P. standpatters who are planning and dreaming of another protective tariff campaign, should wake up.



How Patent Laws Obstruct Industry.

Chicago Herald, September 8.—A Wisconsin manufacturer of machinery, and not personally interested in the chemical industry . . . cites an American court decision in favor of the German patentee of a drug used in medicine and against the American maker of the same thing under another name. We are now cut off from supplies of this drug through the suspension of German exports because of the allies' mastery of the seas, which the German fleet has not yet attempted to dispute. American chemists would naturally endeavor to supply the lack. Yet should they do so it seems that the agents of the German patentee, who cannot now supply it from his own works, might under our patent laws stop them. Our deprivation of this special drug may, perhaps, be easily endured. The case