

call, the senator returned to the White House and in the privacy of the executive office there was a heart to heart discussion, the theme of which the senator would not divulge, but which was learned to be that same anti-injunction plank. The president has taken it much to heart, and it is understood that he said some pretty sharp things about the Nebraska republicans. His frank declarations about a convention that had given the first formal state indorsement to his presidential candidate caused a sensation and they have received much attention and comment, both in the newspaper correspondence that went out of Washington tonight and the discussions among the public men who are getting to town in considerable numbers. There is an impression that the criticism of the Nebraska platform will develop into an issue of much larger consequence than can be bounded by Nebraska state lines. State's rights people, democrats and republicans alike, think the matter will become a large issue, that the president will probably make more detailed statement of his opinions later in some public utterance, and that he will try to force his party to support his position. . . he does so, it is predicted, he will injure it in a good many states where public opinion strongly indorses the Nebraska declaration."

T. J. MEALS, former labor commissioner of Ohio, but soon to become a resident of Des Moines, Ia., recently gave to the Des Moines correspondent for the Marshalltown (Ia.) Times-Republican this interesting political talk: "Secretary Taft will not be nominated for president of the United States and Congressman Burton will not be made mayor of Cleveland. Secretary Taft has nine of the members of the Ohio committee, and Foraker has five," said Mr. Meals, "and any way you fix it you can't get those five for Taft. Without Ohio Taft hasn't got it, of course, and there is no way that he can get Ohio, as fine a man as he is. When the end comes you will see that Taft will not be nominated. Back in Ohio politicians are looking to Knox, of Pennsylvania, and there are a great many expecting his nomination. Pennsylvania will come to the convention and say, 'We have always given a good majority for the ticket, and never asked anything,' and Pennsylvania will get that nomination for Knox." "Will Burton beat Tom Johnson for mayor of Cleveland?" "No, he won't." "What's he running for, then?" "Because he can't help himself. They put it up to him and he had to do it. It's an easy way of letting him down. Burton is a very fine man, an excellent gentleman, but cold like John Sherman. Burton is a fine congressman. When he makes up his mind the way a thing should be it is almost impossible to change him. Burton hasn't been overly active in supporting the president, for one thing, and he holds that important chairmanship on the rivers and harbors committee, and it has simply been put up to him to defeat Tom Johnson, and he can't do that. Cleveland is the best governed city on earth. The people are riding there on three-cent fares. When Tom Johnson first started his fight for three-cent fares some years ago, people said he couldn't do it. They would be glad if he did, but they knew he couldn't. Now he has won and they have universal transfers on a three-cent fare. You can ride thirty-two miles in Cleveland for three cents. The three-cent fare is the issue in the Cleveland campaign. If Burton is elected it means a return to the five-cent fare, and the people are not going to vote to return to five-cent fares. It is simply impossible for Burton to defeat Tom Johnson. Roosevelt will never be a candidate for president again. He is as high now as he can possibly be and if he retires now he will go to the senate from New York, and that is just what he wants to do. He can then remain in the senate the rest of his days. If he is a candidate for re-election as president there is the possibility of his being defeated. It may be remote, but it may not be so remote."

WHILE PAYING a tribute to Congressman Burton, the republican nominee for mayor of Cleveland, the Cleveland Plain Dealer says: "By their opinions expressed at the polls the people of Cleveland should intimate to Mr. Burton their preference for his continued sojourn in Washington." Referring to the Plain Dealer's statement, the Houston (Texas) Post says: "That is the judgment of Mr. Burton's friends and admirers throughout the country. Mr. Burton is a stupendous figure in Washington and his capacity for good in the federal congress is undoubtedly great. If he remains in congress

until he develops his brilliant conception of a vast system of internal navigable waterways, his name will go down into history as one of the country's greatest benefactors. There is no condition in Cleveland that can possibly inspire him with the notion that it is his duty to reorganize that city's municipal government. According to the Plain Dealer, which is more independent than partisan, Cleveland has enjoyed during Tom L. Johnson's three terms the best and cleanest municipal government in the history of the city. 'He has,' says the Plain Dealer, 'given the city three administrations unequalled in efficiency, in integrity and in common sense business principles. He has been tried and has emphatically not been found wanting. * * * The city is his debtor for the work he has already done. In every department of municipal government there has been marked progress under his direction. He has been mayor in fact as well as in name, and has assumed personal responsibility for each of the governmental departments. Charges of machine politics, of corruption, of fraud, of favoritism have invariably fallen flat, or have become boomerangs. If Mr. Johnson has been a 'boss,' and he admits that he has sought and secured control of his own party, he has wielded his power invariably for the good of the city, and not to further any private ends of his own.' The conclusion is irresistible that Mr. Burton has been forced into the Cleveland mayoralty contest by considerations separate and apart from that of the city's welfare. The evidences are abundant that his determination to oppose Johnson is but a part of a great political enterprise having for its object the undoing of Foraker and the promotion of Taft's presidential interests. He could have resisted Foraker and aided Taft without leaving congress. By his course, he has merely accentuated the spirit of faction among the Ohio republicans in a way not calculated to obtain practical results for his favorite or against his real adversary, Senator Foraker, and it will be remarkable if he does not sacrifice much of his own well deserved prestige."

ON AN AVERAGE two hundred and forty murders are committed in New York City every year, according to a statement made by the New York World. The World says: "Sixty-five arrests are made for these murders. Thirty-three alleged murderers are brought to trial. Twenty convictions result. Two of the convicted men are sentenced to death. Three others receive life sentences. A murderer in New York City stands a chance of one in one hundred of escaping the penalty of his crime. In the first twenty-five years of the nineteenth century there were only two unsolved murder cases in New York. From 1900 to the present day there have been over 300 unsolved murder cases in New York City. These figures were furnished by William C. Clemons, the criminologist, in a talk to the members of Greeley council, National Union, last night. The causes, Mr. Clemons says, are inefficient and ignorant, detectives, men who are excellent patrolmen, but who know nothing of the science of tracing crime and criminals. Besides the known murders in this city every year, he says there are at least twenty-five which are never heard of. These take place in every walk of life and are usually accomplished by the use of poisons, although frequently a knife or a pistol inflicts a death wound, and members of the family conceal the facts. Appendicitis, heart failure or some similar cause is marked down as the medium of death."

WRITING TO the Philadelphia Record, a Snow Hill, Md., farmer says: "I have been a reader of your paper several years, and in your issue of the 11th I noticed the directors of the Manufacturers' club passed a resolution protesting against any change of our present tariff, naming the farmers in the class of its beneficiaries. Now I am a farmer, and old enough to compare the condition of the farmers under the present tariff with what it was prior to our civil war, when we had a tariff for revenue only. It is no exaggeration to say that under the latter, a low tariff, the farmers of this part of the country had a hundred dollars where they have one now. The farmers look upon the protectionists very much as highwaymen, the only difference being that they are licensed by the government to commit their robberies. It is inconceivable that class legislation should so corrupt and demoralize people as to lead them to utter such palpable falsehoods as are contained in the resolution adopted by the Manufacturers' club at this meeting. The farmers

of this country don't want a protective tariff, and it is an insult to the intelligence of this class of the people to tell them they are benefited by protection. If the farmers are enjoying such prosperity, why is it that the manufacturers, who have reaped such a harvest of wealth under protection of the tariff don't invest some of their surplus in farm property? Farm property is not worth fifty per cent of what it was fifty years ago. The only thing which gives it any value is the timber growing on it. We see every day something about the great crops as an evidence of the prosperity of the farmers, as if these crops grow spontaneously and all the farmer had to do was to take the money for them. If the crop costs all the farmer gets for it, in the labor required to produce it, where does the prosperity come in? The prices of all the staple products of the farmer are no more than they were in ante-bellum times, but the labor necessary to produce them is one hundred per cent more than it was fifty years ago. The best farms are being abandoned by their owners, who are moving into the towns, because of their inability to make the land pay the expense of cultivation, and this is the prosperity afforded by a protective tariff. Everything which the farmer has to buy is protected by the tariff, and he has no protection for what he has to sell, the price being regulated by foreign markets. No government deserves the support of its people which compels its own people to pay twenty-five to fifty per cent more than it furnishes the same goods to citizens of foreign countries. The farmers believe the tariff is the Pandora's box from which all the evils flow that afflict the great body of the people, and against which the futile efforts of the government are directed."

THE PHILADELPHIA Public Ledger insists that Senator Knox's presidential boom is only a blind. The Public Ledger says: "Senator Knox's candidacy for the republican nomination for president is not taken seriously, either by the party leaders who are booming him on every occasion or by the independents, who will probably organize a movement in the state to elect delegates in the interest of President Roosevelt's choice. In keeping Senator Knox to the front as Pennsylvania's choice for president, the leaders are aiming to prevent the sixty-eight delegates to the republican national convention going to the support of another candidate or scattering their votes among many. Besides, it is deemed wise politics to hold the republican voters to the support of their party state ticket this fall by making them believe that if a big vote is polled in November Pennsylvania will have a chance of capturing the presidential nomination next year. Even Governor Stuart, who gave an impetus to the Knox boom at the republican club convention on Tuesday, and the delegates to that meeting who indorsed the senator's candidacy, are not aware that Knox is being put forward as a blind by the state leaders to hold the national delegates together and to get as big a vote as possible for the republican ticket this fall. It is said that Senator Knox is not a party to the plans of the leaders; that he is sincerely a presidential aspirant, and that he believes that a combination of circumstances at the national convention will make his nomination possible. According to those on the inside of the republican state organization Senator Knox does not seem to realize that Pennsylvania, with its big republican majority in presidential years, can present no claim for filling first place on the national party ticket that will appeal to the convention next year, that all talk about capturing the presidential nomination for him is futile. Senator Penrose has no hope of Knox's nomination, though he keeps his colleague's name to the front whenever the subject is discussed. Knox's candidacy is a political asset in Pennsylvania to Penrose that the latter intends to use to advantage until it loses its value after the national convention. Penrose is quoted as having remarked to a political friend, recently: 'Knox's boom is a good thing; it will keep the voters from hatching mischief.'"

Mr. C. J. Noel, of Marinette, Wis., is about to remove to California. Mr. Noel has played a prominent part in Democratic politics in Wisconsin, being for a number of years secretary of the state committee. He was thoroughly in sympathy with the party in the fights of 1896 and 1900, and in his removal to California the democrats of that state will find a reason for congratulation as the democrats of Wisconsin have reason to regret his departure.