

brought under one management. He replied that in all probability competition in such a case would resolve itself into a question of personal rivalry between the separate managements of the railroads. On the whole, he considered the edge would be taken off the competition and it would, all things considered, be as keen as under individual ownership. Mr. Hiland declared that since the consolidation of the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific his road had experienced greater difficulty in handling certain classes of freight. On cross-examination he was asked by John G. Milburn, attorney for Mr. Harriman, if the consolidation itself was the cause of the increased difficulty. He replied very emphatically: "Yes, sir." "How does it work against your line?" "The greater part of the business I have mentioned goes by the Southern Pacific and is, I presume, deflected in that direction in order to make a longer haul than would be the case if it went by the Union Pacific."

A RESOLUTION SIGNED by twenty-eight members of the Texas legislature was introduced in the Texas house of representatives January 9. The present legislature is to elect a successor to Senator Bailey whose term expires March 4. In the resolution Senator Bailey is charged as follows: "While a representative in congress, and a candidate for the senate, accepted money and favors from the Waters-Pierce Oil company (charged to be a subsidiary corporation of the Standard Oil company and dominated by it), and from its president, H. Clay Pierce, as consideration for his political and official influence in securing the re-admission of said company to do business in Texas after its charter had been forfeited by legal proceedings and final judgment rendered therein by the supreme court of the United States, thus rendering fruitless and null said proceedings and judgment." The resolution further charges that "Pierce and the Waters-Pierce Oil company advanced Bailey many thousands of dollars to be used in speculations, whereby Bailey became under heavy financial and personal obligations to Pierce and the Waters-Pierce Oil company, and that in return Bailey used his influence with the twenty-seventh legislature, which was in session in 1901, relative to senate bill No. 164, an act relating to the fines, forfeitures and penalties due the state of Texas; also house bill No. 422, an act revoking the permission granted the Waters-Pierce Oil company to do business in Texas and directing the Standard Oil company to cancel the permit issued to that company. The resolution further provides for the investigation of Senator Bailey's relations with the Kirby Lumber company, wherein it is recited that he became under heavy personal obligations to its president."

THE ANTI-BAILEY resolution provides for the investigation of Senator Bailey's relations with H. Clay Pierce, in regard to the sale of the securities of the Tennessee railroad coal properties amounting to \$13,000,000 under a power of attorney. It is recited that Senator Bailey is charged with drafting a charter for the Security Oil company, under employment and for a large fee from S. G. Bayne of New York, charged to be connected with the Standard Oil company, and that the Security Oil company was chartered by the state of Texas and is now doing business in Texas and it was at the time of its organization and is now a subsidiary company of the Standard Oil company. It is charged that Bailey engaged in a transaction with Barnett Gibbs and D. R. Francis of Missouri, whereby he bought a ranch and that in this transaction he was financially aided by D. R. Francis and H. C. Pierce as part consideration for using his political and official influence to procure the re-admission of the Waters-Pierce Oil company to do business in Texas. The resolution charges that upon an investigation of Bailey's conduct by the committee appointed by the twenty-seventh legislature he purposely concealed from the committee and legislature all the financial transactions he had with H. Clay Pierce.

THE SAME RESOLUTION provides for the investigation of R. V. Davidson, attorney general, on the ground that it has been charged in public addresses and through the public press that Davidson and his assistants are using their offices and influence for personal and political purposes outside of their line of duty and have conspired with the Standard Oil company, and have used certain documents and papers and have given to the public, through publication of these papers, declarations against J. W. Bailey which, it is charged, were known to be untrue. The

resolution says it is charged that Davidson has had these papers in his possession for many months, but did not disclose them to the public until such time as they would be most injurious to Bailey.

AN ASSOCIATED PRESS dispatch from Washington throws some light on a much discussed topic. The dispatch follows: "Naturalization authorities here say the question of whether Japanese subjects can become citizens of the United States already has been settled adversely by the circuit courts in the United States, which have declared that not being either white persons or persons of African nativity they are not entitled to that privilege. The question, it is said, has never been taken to the supreme court of the United States. The decisions of the circuit courts in construing the law on this subject have been accepted by the naturalization officials as final."

THE DEBATE in the senate on Foraker's resolution to investigate the discharge of the negro troops grew very bitter when Senator Foraker criticised the president, and Senator Lodge defended him. The Washington correspondent for the St. Louis Globe-Democrat says that if a vote had been taken at the conclusion of the debate between Foraker and Lodge, the resolution of investigation would have been adopted. This correspondent adds: "Of almost as much significance and ultimate effect was the fact that the president today summoned to the White House some of his personal friends in the senate and his strongest backers, and openly solicited their aid. Included in the number were Senators Hopkins of Illinois, Hemenway of Indiana, and Hansbrough of North Dakota. To these men the president did not hesitate to express his keen interest in the situation, and let it be known that he would expect the members of his party and his personal friends to support him. It is not known what pledges were made at the White House conference, which was secret, but it is known that at least one of his callers made it clear to him that opposition to the passage of the Foraker resolution could not be effective, nor could it be made a party or administration matter. To this particular senator the president indicated his wish that if that was the situation the resolution should be passed at once without further debate."

VARIOUS RUMORS concerning W. E. Corey, president of the steel trust, have been afloat, and in order to set these at rest a friend of the family and one whom the New York World says "stands high in the counsels of the steel corporation," makes this statement: "William Ellis Corey, president of the United States steel corporation, will marry Mabelle Gilman, the actress, now at her chateau near Versailles, France. He will not resign the presidency of the steel corporation and he will visit his old home and his parents in North Braddock, where he was born, where he lived until shortly after attaining his majority and where his former wife, Mrs. Laura Cook Corey, who divorced him last fall at Reno, Nev., is also residing."

SPEAKING OF THE Philippine Islands, Dr. Lewis L. Seamon, in a lecture before the National Geographic society at Washington, says: "Of the hundreds of millions sunk in that pest-hole of treachery and savagery it is doubtful whether America will ever reap the benefit of the price of the homeward passage for its army. Was it as a stepping stone for the trade of the Orient that we sought possession? The oldest and most respected American merchant in China, one who has spent over forty years in the Orient and has represented his government in various important capacities, said to me: 'As well might America regard Bermuda and the Canary Isles as a stepping stone for the English, French and German trade of Europe as to require the Philippines for the advancement of trade in the east. Instead of a help they are a direct menace, requiring protection and causing international jealousies, and in case of war they would be a constant source of gravest danger because of their great distance from our base.' Is it for gold that our 3,000 school teachers are now drawing salaries to educate these semi-savage, deceitful Malays, tainted with Spanish cross, who for centuries will be unable to eradicate the treacherous and cowardly instincts of their degenerate race? To suppose that from a low-bred animal of the Filipino type there could be evolved in a single generation one worthy or competent to exercise self-government, is to defy every law of anthro-

pology and natural selection and to indulge in the wildest optimism. The Anglo-Saxon of temperate clime has required many centuries of natural selection to evolve from his savagery. Is this rich inheritance, this self-governing ability, which is not yet over-developed among us, as the residents of any great American city must confess, is this to be hypodermically injected in concentrated essence into the ignorant, treacherous, low-bred Filipino by bullets or prayer-books, or school houses in a single generation—to qualify him for beneficent assimilation? The suggestion is preposterous."

FREDERICK LAWRENCE, correspondent for Ridgway's Magazine, interviewed Simon Guggenheim, republican candidate for United States senator from Colorado. Following is an extract from Mr. Lawrence's report: "It is stated, Mr. Guggenheim," I said, "that, in plain language, you have bought your election, that you have paid into the campaign fund to elect members of the legislature the amount of their expenses. Does it not seem to you wrong to use money with the understanding that in consideration of it you are to receive the vote of the man in whose interest it is spent?" "There is nothing wrong about it," replied Mr. Guggenheim. "It is merely conducting political campaigns as they are conducted in these days. The money I have contributed has helped to elect these men, and naturally they feel under obligation to vote for me. It is done all over the United States today. I do not consider that it is wrong, and neither do I think that it can in any sense be called bribery." "Do you think," I asked, "that these men would vote for you if you had not paid their expenses? Do you think that you could be elected if you were a poor man?" "I would have the same chance of being elected that any other poor man would have," was Mr. Guggenheim's answer. "Because I am wealthy and because I have contributed to republican campaign funds I have more prominence than I would have had, had I been poor. I suppose if I had been a poor man I would not have stood as good a chance to be elected as my wealth gave me." Mr. Guggenheim denied that he told Lawrence that he had paid the expenses of candidates for the legislature, but Lawrence insists that his report is correct, citing a prominent citizen of Denver as a witness to the accuracy of the statement.

SENATOR LAFOLLETTE'S bill providing shorter hours for railroad men, has passed the senate. Endorsing this bill the Washington Herald says: "Senator LaFollette's bill proposes to limit the number of hours of continuous labor to sixteen. Surely no man ought to be compelled to work longer than sixteen hours on a stretch, especially in an occupation where so much of human life and property is dependent upon absolute fidelity and attention. It is impossible to expect men to have all their senses alert and responsive if they have been subjected to a prolonged and exhaustive strain. In fact, an innumerable series of accidents have been unquestionably due to the fact that an engineer or a brakeman or an operator has been in a condition where it was physically impossible for him to be responsible for his actions. Human nature can stand only a certain amount of fatigue. When that limit has been reached, rest is absolutely necessary. This is a fact so potent that it seems surprising that any one, especially men who are entrusted with authority to legislate, should regard the convenience of the railroads as paramount to the safety of the traveling public. Experience has shown that this safety, which ought to be the principal concern of the railroad companies, is too often sacrificed in a desire to economize. Men are made to work and work and work, until they can not remember the orders upon which so much depends. If the railroads will not remedy this condition voluntarily, they should be compelled by law to restrict the hours of labor. A humane regard for others would suggest the wisdom of the proposed law. It need not rest, however, upon this sentimental consideration. It is a necessary step toward removing every possible jeopardy of travel."

THIS IS A GOOD story told by Washington City correspondents. "So this is the house of representatives," an elderly man said with awe as he walked up to the main door of the house. "This is the place we are represented." "This ain't any house of representatives," a page boy said. "This is 'Uncle Joe' Cannon's office. There ain't no house of representatives no more."