

ney General Bonaparte to try to avert the threatened clash between the federal and state courts. Assistant Attorney General Edward T. Sanford was then taking his vacation in North Carolina. He was directed by Mr. Bonaparte to see the officials of the Southern railroad and try to induce them to secure a stay of execution and take successive appeals through the various state courts until their case could be brought to the United States supreme court, where it was promised expedition would be requested by the department of justice. He was not instructed to see Justice Pritchard, as such a course might be construed as interference by the executive with the judiciary. The president is embarrassed by the appearance of federal interference just at the time he is seeking to secure solid delegations from the south to the next republican nominating convention for himself or his legatee. To make matters worse, Judge Pritchard must be supported to the end. The department of justice is momentarily expecting a request from him for a posse of United States marshals to enforce his orders. While Acting Attorney General Russell refuses to intimate what course then will be followed, it is known that the force will be furnished. There is said to be no other alternative, as the dignity and prestige of a United States court must be maintained. As a climax any further legislation increasing the government's control of railroads may be opposed by southern senators and representatives on the ground that the complete domination of the state by the federal judiciary has already been demonstrated. This statement was made by a high legal authority of the government today: "Judge Pritchard is interfering in a matter in which his jurisdiction is questionable, and waving a red flag of legal irregularity in the faces of the already infuriated state officials. If he does not involve the government in a serious mess it will not be because he has not laid a perfect groundwork for trouble."

RICHMOND, Va., dispatch to the Chicago Record-Herald says: "Attorney General Anderson refused this morning to go into any details touching the result of the conference between the governor, himself and the members of the state corporation commission concerning the fight of Virginia for two-cent passenger rates and incidentally the integrity of the commission, the very life of which has been attacked by Judge Jeter Pritchard of the United States circuit court in his injunction prohibiting the state from enforcing the order of the commission promulgating such rates. However, it is learned upon semi-official authority that the state will probably violate the injunction by publishing the order of the commission, which publication is prohibited in Judge Pritchard's order, thus forcing the issue in a higher court on a contempt charge. It is probable also that the state will adopt the policy in vogue in North Carolina of refusing to recognize the prohibition imposed by the federal court and proceed to arrest ticket agents of the railways who sell tickets to passengers at a higher rate than that imposed by the commission in its order."

BIG QUARREL is raging between Mr. Roosevelt, aided by Senator Lodge, and Senator Crane, according to the Washington correspondent for the Boston Herald. That correspondent says: "What Senator Crane claims to be a presidential war upon him for refusing to support the Taft boom has resulted in an ultimatum from the senator, and a test of political strength, with far-reaching consequences, is in prospect. The junior senator, as the story brought here by a prominent politician, who has it from apparently reliable sources, goes, balks at what he considers an attempt by the president and Mr. Lodge to drive him upon the Taft reservation. There was a stormy scene at Dalton not very long ago, in which Mr. Crane told Mr. Lodge that he would have none of it. He was his own man, and could wear no one's collar, even if it were the collar Theodore Roosevelt would place upon him. The interview, according to the stories that reach here from Massachusetts, went much farther. Mr. Crane said he did not propose to be punished because he deserted the Taft boom when the secretary of war and the president refused to enter a harmony alliance with Senator Foraker in Ohio. He would not stand the flings he charged the president with having inspired from the White House and from Oyster Bay, and even intimated that Senator Lodge had been urging the president to make them. His commission as a United States senator and his place as a member of

the republican national committee, he said, were nothing to him, as compared with his right to think and act for what he regarded as the party welfare. He was not sufficiently enamored of either office to surrender his self-respect. The big stick might swing at Washington or at Oyster Bay, but it had no terrors for him. He was not for Taft and did not believe he could be nominated. If that were treason, the president and Mr. Lodge could make the most of it. The junior senator felt fit for a fight with all comers. If he had to do it he could join the proscribed Foraker class. The class would soon be assuming a respectable size in the senate, and there might be a few sympathizers in the ranks of Massachusetts republicans. In any event Senator Crane was certain he would not be lonesome."

SCORE ONE FOR Governor Glenn. An Associated Press dispatch under date of Raleigh, N. C., July 27, says: "The state of North Carolina has won in its fight to have its passenger rate law of 2 1/4 cents observed by all the railroads pending an appeal to the courts by the roads of the state which propose to fight the law. The promise of obedience to the law by the Southern railway and the Atlantic Coast Line railway, which, since July was the date set for the rate law to go into effect, have been violating the law, was given this afternoon at a conference which the railroad sought with Governor Glenn, who had stated that as a precedent to any agreement he might make the 2 1/4 cent rate must first be put into effect. The conference was a private one. After it ended Governor Glenn stated that at the beginning of the conferences the railroad representatives stated that they were ready to agree to the 2 1/4 cent rate in letter, it later to be tested in the original injunction case before Judge Pritchard, an appeal, if necessary, to be taken by the state to the supreme court of the United States while the railroads would appeal the case to the North Carolina supreme court, and if necessary take the case on writ of error to the supreme court of the United States. The 8th of August was agreed upon as the time for putting into effect the 2 1/4 cent rate. Messrs. Thomb and Humphrey, as counsel for the Southern Railway company, state that the Southern railway will not inaugurate contempt proceedings because of anything heretofore done by any of the state officers in connection with the rate litigation."

NEW YORK dispatch to the Chicago Record-Herald says: "From all parts of the country President Roosevelt has within the last few days received postal cards urging him to reconsider his declaration of 1904 and accept another nomination for the presidency. They are elaborately printed, containing a picture of the White House, under which is the inscription: 'Uncle Sam will renew the lease' and bearing the printed paragraph: 'I desire to express my entire satisfaction with your administration as president of our country, and, believing that the great works inaugurated during that time would best be completed, were you again president, I would urge you to reconsider your declaration of 1904 and accept another nomination.' Printed in Philadelphia, the cards have come from many states, and the growing flood of them indicates that some one has started a vigorous campaign to induce the president to change his mind."

TEMPERANCE HAS recently made great advance, particularly in the southern states, and the New Orleans Times-Democrat says that the indications are that the present movement will bring about prohibition in many states. The Times-Democrat adds: "Temperance has for the past twenty years been making inroads into the south, mainly through the provision of local option, which the southern people have so far found the most satisfactory way of solving the liquor problem. This spread of temperance is due, in large part, to the activity of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and kindred organizations and to the folly and lawless methods of the saloon people, who in many sections, blind to the condition of affairs prevailing, have by their arbitrary methods, their interference in politics and their control of legislation done all in their power to stir up public opinion against them. In Texas they proved themselves so lawless as to arouse even the wholesale dealers and brewers to protest that if the saloons continued to defy and break the laws it was only a question of time when all Texas, instead of a majority of its counties, would be prohibition. The

saloons have continued to show their contempt for law, and the consequence is that the Texas legislature, just adjourned, passed a still more stringent liquor law, now in effect, and likely to be still further extended if the saloon people continue their policy of defiance. More than two-thirds of all the towns and counties in the south are now 'dry,' that is, liquor can not be sold or manufactured in them. The number has been greatly increased in the last few months, and the indications are of a still further increase by next year. The temperance movement, which recently reached white heat in Tennessee, sweeping not only the rural districts but large cities as well into line, has poured over into the neighboring states of Georgia and Mississippi, demanding an advance from local option to state prohibition. We have already spoken of the movement in Mississippi, where the next legislature, to be elected this fall, has been asked to submit to the voters an amendment to the constitution prohibiting the sale or manufacture of liquor in the state. By a vote of thirty-four to seven, the Georgia senate has passed the Hardman-Covington bill, prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in Georgia after January 1, 1908. The bill has gone to the house, and as that body is said to be overwhelmingly in favor of state prohibition, there is little doubt of its passage. Governor Smith has already announced that he will sign it, so that Georgia will, for a time at least, be placed in the ranks of prohibition states. This is only another indication of the trend of popular sentiment on the liquor question."

SURELY THERE is lots of trouble on the mind of Editor George D. Perkins of the Sioux City (Iowa) Journal. In a leading editorial the Journal discusses seriously the suggestion that Iowa may go democratic in 1908. In that editorial the Journal says: "A democrat of state reputation said the other day that they were going to elect the next governor. He could not give the name, but he said it was sure about the election. There has been talk among republicans that the democrats might carry the legislature, and in that event choose the senator. There has been talk among republicans that the electoral vote of the state might be given to Bryan. It would look queer to see Iowa in the Bryan column. Both democrats and republicans who talk of a slump to the democratic side anchor possibilities in republican factiousness. If the democrats are doing any business they are doing it under cover, and the republican war cloud gives them all the cover they need. In fact, Iowa has three parties now, not counting the socialist, the prohibition, the people's or the secular government party. The reason a larger number is not stated is because it is believed the democrats will go into the campaign as one party. The republicans were not close together last year, and there is more or less figuring that they will be farther apart next year. So far as preliminaries are concerned everything is being done by the dominant faction to deepen the wedge. Only those who have taken the oath and who are fearless in displaying the badge are to have honorable recognition on the state primary ticket. After the nominations have been made discredited republicans, along with democrats, may vote the ticket."

IN THE OPINION of the Journal the situation will be obscure until after the national conventions have been held. This republican paper adds: "The Journal does not want to be misunderstood. It does not believe the democrats will elect the governor. It does not believe the democrats will secure a majority on joint ballot in the legislature. It does not believe the electoral vote of the state will go to Bryan. A probability of Iowa recording a choice for Bryan would render his election certain. Though the republicans in national convention assembled should nominate Cannon or Fairbanks, and though the platform should be nothing at all like the platform adopted at the second nomination of Cleveland, yet it is unthinkable, on the part of men of normal life, that Iowa—long known as the Vermont of the west—should range itself on the side of Bryan. Let it be admitted, however, that the democratic party, state and national, is lighter in its hope than it has been since 1896. It feels that heavy burdens have been lifted from its shoulders and dropped as if under divine guidance on the drooping shoulders of the republican party. Moreover, money is a little tight in the east and the south is noting recession in the wave of prosperity. There is no telling but what the democratic party may get enthusiastic."