

until they saw him created a peer. I am determined to keep on demanding the appointing of a parliamentary committee to investigate this sale and purchase of titles. You ask on what evidence I would proceed before such a committee should be granted. I would summon before it Mr. Balfour and the chief tory whip, and ask them to produce the books of the tory campaign fund at the last elections. I would summon witnesses from the banks where these funds were kept. I would put the new peers themselves under oath in the witness box, and would order them to produce their bank passbooks. By this chain of testimony the transit and passage of any money paid for titles would soon be traced. When I committed a breach of privilege in the house of commons the other day by making the charges that titles are being sold it was I who demanded an inquiry, and it was the present government and Mr. Balfour who combined to refuse it. A few days ago I handed in a notice of question to the prime minister asking on what ground one Enrico Caruso, a tenor, was gazetted a member of the Victorian order of the fifth class, and whether he is the same Enrico Caruso who was convicted of an indecent offense in New York, a conviction upheld on appeal. But the question was ruled out of order. However, I am not to be put off by obstacles of that kind. When, at the next session, I bring forward a motion for inquiry into the title traffic as a whole, I will be supported by a considerable body of radicals, as well as the entire Irish and labor parties. If we could only get a debate, to refuse an inquiry would be difficult, if not impossible, in the face of the way in which we could formulate our demand. No, the money power is not so rampant in politics here as in America, but still money plays a part far too large and debasing in our political life. I am attacking one of the worst activities of this power and I intend to go through with the attack at whatever risk."

ASTRONOMY, SO far as the fixed stars are concerned, has, according to a writer in the Philadelphia Press, been "revolutionized by a discovery as momentous with regard to them as was the Copernican discovery of the earth's motion around the sun. The Press writer says: "The stars have from the beginning been held to be one great system. Of late, it has been known that the sun was moving through them towards a point in the heavens which early in these summer nights lies to the upper northwest of the starry firmament on high. Professor J. C. Kapteyn, a German astronomer, has by a recent discovery changed all existing knowledge on the fixed stars. He finds that they make two great streams, flowing through and across each other. Through the delicate measurements of the spectroscope and other observations, Professor Kapteyn has proved of 2,600 visible stars that they are all in motion, all part of two currents of motion and all going in one direction or the other. If one stands facing the North Pole at midnight the stars now visible about it, nearly to the zenith, are either moving horizontally to the left or diagonally to the right. No more stupendous change in astronomical thought has appeared in long years. An explanation is still needed, but the stars which in human history have not altered their relative place are now known to be moving in two great armies, changing place as surely as the inconstant moon. The sun's apparent motion is merely relative. Some great cause sweeps it and all stars on their vast paths, now first discovered."

AUGUSTUS ST. GAUDENS, the great American sculptor, is dead. Referring to this artist the New Orleans Times-Democrat said: "Speaking of St. Gaudens and his work, an artist recently expressed this sentiment: 'I believe that St. Gaudens has risen to that plane in his artistic growth where he is no longer working for the present, but for future generations, for all time. Even now I think he realizes that he is one of those colossal figures in art whose slightest effort will live and, such being the case, nothing must be left incomplete.' Years ago St. Gaudens' fame was such that fortune followed in a flood, and only the most important commissions could hope to find acceptance at his hands, but at a time when a lesser man might have turned to even greater profit his enormous reputation, St. Gaudens grew more and more severe in his self restraint that nothing unworthy should leave his studio, nothing that could not withstand the end of time and changing fashion. Standing quite alone at the head of American sculpture, surpassing even such men as French and Macmonnies, he held a place in America

corresponding to that of Rodin in France, and it is with the great Frenchman that St. Gaudens' name is most frequently coupled in eminence, although there was no similarity in their styles, each being supreme in his own way. Of St. Gaudens' work, the most widely known are his 'Puritan,' his Sherman, his Shaw monument at Boston and that masterpiece of bas relief, the memorial tablet of Robert Louis Stevenson, although to name the works from his hand that proclaim him a master would require much time and space. Of all, the 'Puritan' is perhaps the greatest piece of statuary on the American continent in its bold strength, superb character, dignity and restrained simplicity of treatment. There is in the 'Sherman' a feeling of movement that gives a living quality to the group, and for pure design and line rhythm there is nothing to surpass the Stevenson tablet that is finally in the portraiture of the beloved, ever cheerful invalid, author of 'Kidnapped' and the 'Master of Ballantrae.' In another style, that of pure emotion, St. Gaudens' genius never rose higher than in the simple figure 'Grief,' erected over a tomb in a Washington cemetery."

IN ACCORDANCE with a bill passed by congress in 1902 the Philippine legislative election was held July 30, 1907. It was provided in this bill that the upper house of this legislature should be the commission appointed by the president of the United States. This upper house or commission has power with the governor-general to veto the acts of the lower house. Registration for this election was, according to Manila dispatches, "disappointingly small" and on election day many of the educated citizens did not vote. Referring to this election the Boston Herald says: "The first and only partial returns indicate that sentiment favoring independence has not waned with the prolongation of our stay, and that the nationalist party which favors independence as a large majority over the progressists who would willingly wait until Uncle Sam is ready to grant independence," and who confined their constructive program to urging good roads, re-adjustment of the tariff, diffused education and thoroughgoing sanitary projects. Not with these can the radical Filipino's aspirations for liberty be suppressed, if the first returns are a guide to the outcome throughout the archipelago. Notwithstanding the assembly will meet aware that on all vital matters it is subject to check and defeat by non-native officials who stand for a government that won its title by the sword, we expect the assembly to serve an excellent end in making the future history of the islands. It will provide a vent, if nothing else, for voicing the real opinion of the people, and honest opinion, whether uttered in formal resolutions or in debate, never fails to affect the course of history, ultimately, if not immediately. No governor-general and board of commissioners, with this lower house in session, can act as arbitrarily as they might be tempted to were there no system of native representation. On the other hand, agitators like Dr. Gomez, who find their way into place as lawmakers, will be sobered by their duties and their responsibilities. The assembly's recommendations may be ignored for a time, but it can not be dissolved like the Russian duma, and news of its deliberations and of its legislation will find its way to this country and affect public opinion here. In practical politics and in statecraft 'half a loaf is better than no bread,' and it is true in this case whether viewed from the Filipinos' standpoint or from our own."

THE WASHINGTON correspondent for the New York Commercial recently said: "Senator Aldrich, of Rhode Island, chairman of the senate finance committee, and Senator Allison, of Iowa, the ranking republican member of the same committee, believe there should be a revision of the Dingley law between now and the fall of 1908." Commenting upon this the New York World says: "Senator Allison has for years borne the reputation of a man who knows how the cat is going to jump before announcing his opinion on that point. Senator Aldrich has been considered the especial guardian of protected interests in the senate. Senator Allison, this informant proceeds, 'is known to have said within the last three months that * * * it would be very unwise for the republican party to go to the polls in a national election without having first amended the tariff law.' Mr. Aldrich is credited with the thought that the time is ripe for the passage of a maximum and minimum tariff law—in a word, for reciprocity. He is said to believe that a tariff can not be so framed as not to need amend-

ment within six or eight years. The Dingley law has already taxed our patience for ten. Possibly Senator Hopkins, of Illinois, who came away from Oyster Bay a fortnight ago saying that there would be no tariff legislation at the coming session of congress, may yet have to change his mind. Senator Allison's position, if uncontradicted, means the complete triumph in Iowa of the Cummins faction over the Shaw standpatters. Senator Aldrich's can only mean that the Massachusetts republican movement for tariff reform is spreading throughout New England. Ohio republicans at the recent meeting of the state central committee gave convincing proof that in their eyes the tariff is no longer a fetish to be feared when they indorsed Mr. Taft for the presidency and disregarded Senator Foraker's solemn warning against that able secretary on account of his attitude in favor of revision. Speaker Cannon naturally agrees with Senator Hopkins and with Senator Foraker. As chief of the standpatters, is he not, however, becoming rather uneasy at the constant defection of prominent and powerful republicans from the Dingley standard? Standing pat may yet mean dying in the last ditch, and sooner than do that a prudent general changes his base."

IN ARKANSAS the railroad lawyers anticipated the state authorities. The Rock Island railroad secured from Federal Judge Vandever an injunction restraining the state authorities from annulling the Rock Island's Arkansas charter. A Little Rock dispatch says: "Attorney General Kirby issued a statement saying: 'In bringing this suit for an injunction against the secretary the Rock Island violated openly and deliberately the provisions of the statute prohibiting the removal of or the bringing of suits in the federal courts without the consent of the party sued, and it is such a case as requires the secretary of state to revoke their license.' Secretary McHaney has not yet received official notice of Judge Vandever's injunction; nevertheless, he says, he would certainly be in contempt if he annulled the road's charter. He says he did not call on Kirby for an opinion, and he would never do so unless legal points were involved. He says he doesn't want to go to jail."

CHARLES S. HARTWELL of Brooklyn, writing to the New York Press, gives the railroad managers something to think about when he says: "The railroads are uniting to contest the two-cents-a-mile rate laws enacted in ten states! Well, why not? It is stated that they can not afford to carry passengers for two cents a mile across the wildernesses. But is it fair for the railroads to fight physical valuation at the same time? Let them decide which they object to more, but not object to both at once, unless they mean to take the position that the people are not concerned in what they do. Of the two methods of regulation, it seems to me Senator LaFollette's valuation plan is the better. Having learned just how much has been invested in the railroads of any state, or all the states, a fair and liberal percentage can be permitted, to cover not only wear and tear and new equipment, but also real profits in the form of interest and dividends to stockholders. Is then the general passage of these two-cent rate laws meant by the legislatures to operate as pressure to secure physical valuations? In at least three states the valuations have been made and railroads are paying their share of taxes. Why do the railroads not combine to seek a full and just appraisal of their values and then such variation in rates as will permit them to run through wilderness and still pay dividends? It seems to me that careful valuations of separate public utilities, whether gas plants or railroads, form a much more reasonable basis for fair dealing between the people and the stockholders than arbitrary maximum rates which do not follow any economic laws."

INFORMATION WANTED

On January 3, 1907, Carl Richard Thomas disappeared from his home at York, Pa. Carl was fifteen years old, five feet eight inches high, weight 135 pounds, complexion fair, eyes grayish blue. Although Carl is almost a man in stature he is but a child in years and experience and his parents are greatly distressed.

Five years ago these parents lost a son through drowning and the missing boy they now so anxiously seek is their only remaining child. It is believed that this lad went west and western papers are asked by the grief stricken parents to reproduce this notice.

Any information concerning this boy will be gratefully received by Luther L. Thomas, 1022 North Duke street, York, Pa.