

that he must touch a spring which pushes the sheet up the space of one line and back to begin again, and as the printing of the new line goes on, the paper travels back another line, and so on till the page is completed. \* \* \* The price is \$100. \* \* \*

THE home rule proposition was defeated in the house of lords by a vote of 325 to 69. The result was expected, and the next house of commons, will, it is confidently believed, pass the bill. A Londonderry, Ireland, cablegram, carried by the Associated Press, says: The Irish home rule party won a notable victory over the unionists in the election of a member of parliament for this city. A poll which was, as usual, a very close one, resulted as follows: David C. Hogg, nationalists, 2,699; Col. A. H. Pakenham, unionists, 2,642. Majority, 55. The seat had been held since 1900 by the Marquis of Hamilton, who was recently elevated to the house of lords on the death of his father, the Duke of Abercon. The victory of the home rulers gives them a majority of members of parliament from the province of Ulster in the house of commons. Extraordinary efforts were made by both parties to bring every elector to the polls and as a result of their exertions out of a total electoral of 5,462 votes 5,341 cast their votes. Many of the sick and infirm inhabitants were taken to the polling booths in ambulances. Much fear had been expressed that the election would give rise to disturbances, owing to the Irish excitement prevailing in parts of Ireland on the home rule bill. A large force of Irish constabulary had been drafted into service, but were not often called into requisition. The election was made more interesting by the fact that both the unionist and home rule candidates were protestants and Catholic inhabitants of Londonderry are almost equally divided, and by putting forward Mr. Hogg as a candidate it was foreseen that he would carry some of the protestant home rulers with him who otherwise would have abstained from voting, owing to religious differences. The announcement of the result of the polling was followed by extraordinary scenes. A deafening tornado of shrieks, cheers and hisses broke through the crowd that was accompanied by the firing of revolvers in the air while green and red handkerchiefs and Union Jacks fluttered over the heads of the crowd. Mounted police had to clear the way and escorted Mr. Hogg and Colonel Pakenham to their hotels. The rival crowds came into contact at one point. There was much stone-throwing and the police were obliged to charge and disperse the people with their clubs.

#### A SINGLE TERM FOR THE PRESIDENT

In the United States senate the Works single six-year term resolution was debated at length. As originally introduced by the senator from California, the bill which is a constitutional amendment, provided for one presidential term of six years with ineligibility to re-election of any person who in the past had held the office either by election or succession. Proposals for two four-year terms, and one four-year term and suggestions that the resolution be so modified that it would not affect Taft, Wilson or Roosevelt, were all defeated by big majorities. Friends of Mr. Roosevelt insisted that it was aimed at their hero, and they fought it vigorously. An Associated Press report of the proceedings follows:

"I did not believe anyone would insist that this legislation was aimed at Colonel Roosevelt," declared Senator Cummins in advocating the Works six-year single term amendment, "but it has been very busily urged throughout the United States lately that we are legislating to make Roosevelt ineligible. There is no truth in the reports, and I know they must be abhorrent to Colonel Roosevelt."

The declaration was made by Senator Williams (democrat) that unless such amendments were adopted as to make Roosevelt, Taft and Wilson eligible for another term, the friends of Roosevelt and others might oppose ratification of the constitutional amendment by the states.

"Whatever might be the motives of those who oppose the amendment," Senator Williams said, "they will be able to say to the people: 'They are after one man's scalp. He received more than 2,000,000 votes of the American people and now they are trying to make him ineligible.'"

"I think it is of low plane to intimate that the resolution is being opposed because it might bar Colonel Roosevelt," said Senator Poindexter,

progressive. "It is highly unpleasant to him and his friends to have this debate reflect thus on the ambitions of the friends or opponents of the senators who voted on this resolution."

Republican and democratic senators who urged Mr. Roosevelt, Taft and Wilson all made eligible for one more re-elective term, met the opposition of the progressives and of some of their own party members. The progressives objected to a personal amendment that limited the right of voters to elect their president; they insisted that any provision made should apply to all men equally. The amendments by Senator Hitchcock to make the proposed restriction apply only to persons who have "held the office by election after March 4, 1917, or discharged its duties for two years or more after that time" were defeated 32 to 27.

The senate then voted down Senator Root's amendment which was simply to make the single term restriction take effect after March 4, 1917.

As a substitute, Senator Hitchcock proposed an amendment to let Wilson, Roosevelt or Taft have one six-year term under the new amendment.

"When we expect to exclude persons from its operations we are making it entirely personal," declared Senator Borah. "We might as well name these three men in the amendment as being exempt from its provisions. We practically would be amending the constitution for their convenience."

Senator Paynter then proposed an amendment to make the six-year term take effect in 1921. The author of the original six-year term endorsed Senator Hitchcock's plan.

Senator Clapp, progressive, took entire exception to the plan.

"It is a reflection on the senate itself," he said, "in our saying that a great principle can not pass this body unless three great partisan leaders are recognized and cared for in the legislation. I am not in favor of any limitation on the right of the people to choose their own executives," continued Senator Clapp, "but if a precedent is to be established, I regard it as trifling with the fundamental principles of government to recognize the present occupation and except the three gentlemen. I hold these three gentlemen in close friendship. If this change in our constitution is wise and if the limitation is to be adopted, let us rise to the occasion and apply it to every man."

Senator Sutherland urged the adoption of the Root amendment setting March 4, 1917, as the date. This brought another protest from the progressive ranks, Senator Poindexter declaring if there was any danger of a man "perpetuating himself in office" because of his "ability and popularity," as the friend of the single term claimed that the danger should be met by making the amendment immediately effective.

Senator Cummins favored and Senator Lodge opposed the exception of Wilson, Roosevelt and Taft.

The proposal to exempt Roosevelt, Taft and Wilson suffered defeat in the voting down of the Hitchcock and Root amendments. The senate then took up the McCumber amendment, which proposed a limitation to two four-year terms with the qualifying provision "that no person who has served as president by succession of the major fraction of one term shall be eligible to hold more than one full term."

Senator Borah declared this provision was the unwritten law that no president should serve more than two terms, and that it was not necessary to put that in the constitution.

The McCumber amendment was finally defeated by a vote of 61 to 3.

The success of Napoleon and Caesar in establishing dictatorships filled a half hour of debate, bringing up the question that the United States might face such a situation in the future unless the extent of a president's service were limited.

"Why talk about Caesar and Napoleon?" asked Senator Owen. "Do you think that the action of the people in those days, when there was no telegraph, no telephone, no railroads and no modern intelligence, ought to be used in this debate as a guide to our actions?"

Senator Owen presented his amendments providing for direct popular vote on president and vice president and abolishing the present electoral college, through which the presidential vote of the states is cast.

"I believe that the electoral college will some day precipitate a crisis and revolution," said Senator Williams, supporting the amendment, "because of the great power of personal action

lodged in the presidential electoral." The resolution was defeated, 35 to 32.

An amendment by Senator Oliver to make the single six-year term apply only to presidents elected after the ratification of the amendment was also defeated, 52 to 13.

Those who voted in favor of the direct vote for president were:

Republicans—Borah, Bourne, Bristow, Crawford, Gronna, Kenyon, Jones, La Follette, McLean and Townsend.

Democrats—Ashurst, Bryan, Chamberlain, Chilton, Culberson, Fletcher, Johnson (Maine), Martine, Myers, Newlands, Overman, Owen, Perky, Pomerene, Shively, Smith (Arizona), Smith (Maryland), Swanson and Williams.

Progressives—Clapp, Dixon and Poindexter.

Those voting against the amendment were: Republicans—Bradley, Brandegee, Burnham, Burton, Catron, Clark (Wyoming), Cullom, Cummins, Dillingham, Dupont, Gallinger, Gamble, Jackson, Lodge, McCumber, Nelson, Oliver, Page, Penrose, Perkins, Sanders, Smoot, Stephenson, Sutherland, Wetmore and Works.

Democrats—Bankhead, Clarke (Arkansas), Johnson (Alabama), Paynter, Percy, Simmons, Smith (Georgia), Thomas and Thornton.

The Works resolution passed the senate February 1, by a vote of 47 to 23. The Associated Press report says:

The language which it is proposed to insert in the constitution in place of the first paragraph of article two is as follows:

"The executive power shall be vested in a president of the United States of America. The term of office of president shall be six years and no person who has held the office by election or discharged its powers or duties or acted as president under the constitution and laws made in pursuance thereof shall be eligible to hold again the office by election."

The resolution proposing the constitutional amendment now goes to the house for its approval. If ratified there by a two-thirds vote it will be submitted to the legislatures of the states and will become effective when three-fourths of the forty-eight states of the union officially have approved it.

The adoption of the resolution came at the close of a three-day fight, in which repeated unsuccessful attempts were made to so change it that it would not affect former presidents, or the president in office when it may be ratified.

An amendment by Senator Hitchcock, that would have exempted former presidents and made the new provision take effect March 4, 1914, was voted down, 42 to 27, and an amendment by Senator Sutherland, to exempt the president in office when the constitutional amendment finally may be ratified, was defeated, 28 to 29.

Senator Williams made another effort to provide by amendment limitation for two four-year terms for the president with the provision that it should not apply to past presidents. He could not muster enough support, however, to secure a roll call.

Senators who supported the single term resolution on its final passage were:

Democrats—Ashurst, Bankhead, Bryan, Chamberlain, Chilton, Clarke of Arkansas, Fletcher, Gardner, Hitchcock, Johnson, Johnston of Alabama, Kavanaugh, Kern, Newlands, Overman, Owen, Paynter, Percy, Perky, Pomerene, Simmons, Smith of Arizona, Smith of Georgia, Smith of Maryland, Swanson, Thomas, Thornton and Williams.

Republicans—Brandegee, Brown, Burnham, Burton, Catron, Clark of Wyoming, Cummins, Dillingham, Dupont, Gamble, Guggenheim, McCumber, Nelson, Penrose, Perkins, Smoot, Sutherland, Wetmore and Works.

Against the resolution:

Republicans—Borah, Bourne, Bradley, Bristow, Curtis, Gallinger, Jackson, Jones, Kenyon, La Follette, Lippitt, Lodge, McLean, Oliver, Page, Richardson, Sanders, Stephenson and Townsend.

Progressives—Clapp, Dixon and Poindexter. Democrats—Shively.

Mormonism in Utah in the last campaign was injected into the senate debate by Senator Poindexter, who declared President Taft had carried Utah only because the church had issued a proclamation commanding members of the church to vote for Taft.

"Is that not true?" he demanded of Senator Smoot.

"No, it is not," returned Mr. Smoot. "President Smith made speeches and himself favored Mr. Taft's re-election, but he issued no official communication whatever on the subject."