

# THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN

- 1655—Cromwell dissolved Parliament.
- 1666—France declared war against England.
- 1677—Arrival of royal commissioners to investigate the causes of the rebellion in Virginia.
- 1712—Conference for peace opened at Utrecht.
- 1766—Benjamin Franklin examined in the House of Commons respecting the stamp act.
- 1775—Second provincial Congress met at Cambridge, Mass.
- 1778—France acknowledged independence of the United States. . . . Burgoyne's army denied embarkation at Boston.
- 1781—Gen. Greene took command of Morgan's army.
- 1807—Fall Mall, London, lighted with gas—the first street of any city so illuminated.
- 1810—Guadaloupe surrendered to the British.
- 1811—The famous Bell Rock lighthouse, off the coast of Scotland, first lighted.
- 1813—Spanish Cortes abolished the institution.
- 1830—Independence of Greece declared by the allied powers.
- 1834—Richard Lawrence attempted to assassinate President Andrew Jackson.
- 1836—Alpaca wool first introduced into England.
- 1847—Lord Elgin reached Montreal and took the oath of office as governor of Canada.
- 1852—State house at Columbus, Ohio, destroyed by fire.
- 1856—Chilean war steamer Cadox Casan destroyed, with loss of 318 lives.
- 1856—James Francis Smith, governor general of the Philippine Islands, born at San Francisco.
- 1861—Kansas admitted to the Union.
- 1862—The ironclad "Monitor" launched.
- 1863—Confederate gunboats attacked blockading squadron at entrance to Charleston harbor.
- 1865—Gen. Sherman left Savannah on his northward march.
- 1868—United States Congress exempted cotton from the internal revenue tax.
- 1870—Steamer City of Boston sailed from Halifax for Glasgow with 191 souls on board and was never heard of again.
- 1871—Paris surrendered to the Germans after a siege of 131 days.
- 1878—The Russians occupied Kazan.
- 1880—Three million dollar fire in Buffalo, N. Y.
- 1892—Supreme Court decided Nebraska governance contest in favor of James E. Boyd, Democrat.
- 1893—Japanese captured Wei-Hai-Wei from the Chinese.
- 1895—Great strike of engineers in England came to an end.
- 1902—Anglo-Japanese treaty signed.
- 1906—Frederick VIII. proclaimed King of Denmark.

## LIQUOR UNDER BAN.

In Eighty Cities of the United States Prohibition Now Rules.

Under the strong tide of prohibition, which has so impressively demonstrated its power in Southern States, the "dry" area in America has been doubled in the last twelve months. Eighty cities in seventeen States are now enforcing prohibition laws on their 2,800,000 inhabitants, and of these eighty municipalities, thirty-three "went dry" in 1907. Some come under general prohibition statutes, as the Georgia cities, but many of them have voted dry under the provisions of a local option law.

Additions to the list of dry cities during 1907 include: Alabama—Anniston, Birmingham, Huntsville, Mobile, Montgomery and Selma. California—Berkley, Georgia—Athens, Atlanta, Augusta, Brunswick, Columbia, Macon and Savannah. Illinois—Champaign, Jacksonville, Urbana, Indian Territory—Durant, Muskogee, Tulsa, Wagoner, Massachusetts—Haverhill, Lynn, Worcester. North Carolina—Asheville, Raleigh. Ohio—East Liverpool. Oklahoma—Guthrie, Oklahoma City, Shawnee, Enid. Tennessee—Clarksville, Jackson, Knoxville. Vermont—Burlington.

Particular watch has been kept on Atlanta to discover just how the much-discussed Georgia law operates there. This watch was kept by the Atlanta Constitution, which did not favor prohibition, and that paper's testimony is believed to be unbiased.

In a special story the Constitution admits that the elimination of whiskey has "worked a revolution in the city's worst quarter, and as is almost invariably the case, the police records show that the public is actually saving money by the operation of the "dry" statute. In Atlanta, on January 4, 1907, when the high license law was in effect, there were sixty-three police cases, thirty-two of which were connected with drunkenness. On January 4, 1908, just eight days after the dry law went into effect, there were just seventeen police cases in Atlanta, not one being for drunkenness.

These facts will be used in arguments being brought to bear on Congress for legislation to make the District of Columbia dry and to forbid such interstate commerce which will dump "original package" liquor into prohibition territory.

### Harlan Prophees Race War.

That there will eventually be a conflict between the yellow and the white races that will shake the earth is the opinion of Justice Harlan of the United States Supreme Court, as expressed in an address before the Navy League at Washington.

He said: "If I had the opportunity I would vote for an appropriation of \$50,000,000 a year for a period of ten years for a larger navy. There is no such thing as friendship between nations as between men. Nations make no sacrifice to preserve friendships, and do not forbear to do certain things because they do not meet with the approval of other nations. We refer to the people of Asia as the yellow race. There are 400,000,000 Chinese as strong mentally and physically as we are. We have no hostility toward them, but there will be a conflict between the yellow race and the white race that will shake the earth. When it comes I want to see this country with a navy on both oceans that will be strong enough."

### Handicrafts for Farmers.

The editor of the Craftsman in the current number proposes that the federal government aid in bringing about a much needed reform in the industrial system of the United States by extending the work of the Department of Commerce so as to assist small farmers in developing home arts and crafts and assist them in finding a market for the products of such craftsmanship. The editor takes pains to say that in this appeal for government recognition of handicrafts allied with agriculture he is not considering the so-called "arts and crafts" movement as it appears to the leisure class. What he has in mind is practically to encourage mechanical industries as a means of correcting the evils of the factory system, doing away with the menace of the unemployed and relieving the congestion in our cities. He refers to the official encouragement of such crafts in Hungary, and to the remarkable success resulting therefrom. He believes that President Roosevelt has taken an important step in home direction by his recommendation that both State and national governments should encourage the growth of institutional and social movements among farmers. It is not contemplated that this development of handicrafts in the home would ever take the place of the machine, but that it would open the door of opportunity to many individuals starting for self-expression apart from the routine of either farm or factory. The principal field for home crafts would seem to be in producing sensible rugs, furniture, pottery and any of the things that enter into the life of the home.

McCurdy Laughs at Suits.

Richard A. McCurdy, former president of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, who has spent two years in Europe, recently returned to his home in Morris-town, N. J. When asked about the suits for restitution of several million dollars which the management of his old company has brought against him, he laughed and said: "I have lawyers and they will take care of the suits. They are not worth talking about. I am 73 years old. The real question is which will last the longest, the suits or myself."

Railway Accidents on the Increase.

Startling figures appear in an accident bulletin issued by the Interstate Commerce commission covering July, August and September, 1907. The number of casualties on railroads during that quarterly period were 23,683, including 1,339 killed and 21,724 injured, an increase of 127 killed and 3,056 injured over the corresponding period of 1906. There were 2,245 collisions and 2,034 derailments, of which 320 collisions and 222 derailments affected passenger trains. This shows an increase of 677 over the corresponding period of 1905.

## WORK OF CONGRESS

The Senate Tuesday passed the urgent deficiency bill, carrying an appropriation of over \$24,000,000. The large deficiency appropriation for the navy brought out considerable discussion on the subject of executive departments making expenditures not provided for in appropriations. Deficiency appropriations for the Panama canal gave rise to Democratic criticism of the publication of a paper by the Canal Commission at Panama, and incidentally Senator Teller declared that he believed the lock canal at Panama would some day be declared a failure, and that a sea level canal would take its place. The Senate devoted two hours to consideration of the criminal code bill.

President Roosevelt's recent message and labor and of corporations and the public again was the theme of discussion in the House of Representatives. So great was the demand for time that general debate on the Indian appropriation bill, which is the pending business, was extended for four hours. Interest in the proceedings centered in a speech by John Sharp Williams, the minority leader, who, while lauding the President for some of his sentiments, expressed the belief that others were dangerous. Mr. Williams spoke for nearly two hours. His remarks on the financial question prompted a lengthy discussion of that subject by McMillin, of Connecticut, in which he opposed the Aldrich financial bill.

Senator Beveridge of Indiana delivered an appeal to the Senate Wednesday to adopt his bill providing for a nonpartisan tariff commission, a plan which he declared conformed to modern and business ideas on this subject. Several Democratic Senators spoke briefly on the general subject of the tariff. Tariff revision and the President's recent special message to Congress again were the main topics of discussion in the House. As has been the case for nearly a week, the Indian appropriation bill came to the fore before the House, but no word was spoken in regard to it. A long speech by Seneca Payne of New York, the majority leader, was considered important because of his assurance that a tariff revision plank would be incorporated in this year. He credited Mr. Bryan with going about the country accusing President Roosevelt of retardation on tariff revision, and for his failure to bring to pass a tariff revision bill in the Senate. Mr. Payne also praised Messrs. Thomas of North Carolina, Cox of Indiana, Hardy of Texas and Nelson of Wisconsin.

A financial speech by Senator Culberson of Texas and the passage of a bill providing for a government exhibit at the Alaska-Yukon Pacific Exposition were the chief features of interest in the proceedings of the Senate Thursday. Mr. Culberson gave the results of his analysis of the recent report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the Panama canal bond issue, in order to substantiate his contention that national banks of New York were unduly favored in the disposition of public funds, and that the Secretary had violated the law by issuing these bonds. The Senate adjourned until Monday when consideration of the Indian appropriation bill was resumed in the House. A bitter fight was waged on the proposition to abolish non-reservation schools. Mr. Clayton of Alabama spoke on the President's message and held up the Republicans as being divided into two factions—"the reactionaries and the White House cuckoos." The message, he charged, was an indictment against the Republican party for its dereliction and incompetency.

The Senate was not in session Friday. The session of the House was devoted almost entirely to consideration of the omnibus war claims bill, which was passed after considerable discussion. It carries a total appropriation of \$315,000. Mr. Macon of Arkansas in the course of the debate defended the Senate against what he said were aspersions cast upon that body by Mr. Payne of New York, when he predicted that the Senate would not bill down with a number of unmerciful claims. A number of private claims bills also were passed, and the House adjourned until Monday.

Senator Aldrich, chairman of the committee on finance, opened the debate in the Senate on his bill to provide an emergency currency. In the galleries was a large audience, among others J. Pierpont Morgan. Senator Foraker made reply to the President's statement concerning the use of the appointing power for political purposes and had letters read showing the President's attitude in one case. Senator Dewey defended the course of the Secretary of the Treasury in depositing public funds in New York banks. The criminal code bill was again considered. A fiery speech by Mr. Leake of New Jersey, in which he outlined his opposition to William J. Bryan as a candidate for the presidency, relieved somewhat the monotony of debate in the House. His remarks were greeted with hisses from the Democratic side of the House. The Indian appropriation bill was amended so that the commissioner of Indian affairs, before he carries out the policy of abandoning nonreservation schools, shall investigate the question fully and report to the House. Another amendment restored the appropriations for the Indian schools at Fort Lupton, Colo.; Carson City, Nev., and Mount Pleasant, Mich. Consideration of the Indian bill was not concluded when the House adjourned.

### BRIEF NEWS ITEMS.

Dr. Henry Gibbons, Jr., dean of the Cooper Medical College, was badly injured in a street car accident in San Francisco.

Latest information indicates that more than a score of persons were killed in the cyclone that swept the region about Hazelhurst, Miss., Friday.

Five persons were burned to death and others seriously injured by the burning of a three-story rooming house at 1116 Wyandotte street, Kansas City.

Thousands of people in Columbus, O., suffered from the cold on account of a shortage in the supply of natural gas, which was said to be due to the breaking of a pump.

Gov. Hughes of New York, speaking at a mass meeting at the Majestic theater, Brooklyn, made a strong plea for the abolition of race-track gambling in the State.

President Roosevelt will touch a button which will open the tunnel under the Hudson river between New York and New Jersey Feb. 25. Govs. Hughes and Fort will shake hands at the State Line 100 feet below the surface of the river.

## UNITED STATES NOW WEALTHIEST NATION.

Treasury Figures Show that the Per Capita Is in Excess of \$1,310.

### VAST GROWTH OF FINANCES.

Money in Circulation on Jan. 30 Last Was Nearly \$3,000,000,000.

Major Alfred R. Quaffle, vault clerk of the United States treasury, who has charge of Uncle Sam's money, called my attention the other day to the almost incredible growth of the business of the Treasury Department since he came into the service, forty-two years ago, and he furnished me with some very interesting and rather startling comparisons, writes William E. Curtis, the Washington correspondent. For example, the wealth of the country, which, of course, has kept pace with the transactions of the treasury, is three and one-half times greater to-day than it was in 1870. The total then was \$30,968,518,000. The estimated total to-day, based upon the census reports and information received by the Agricultural Department, the Secretary of the Treasury and the Comptroller of the Currency, is \$107,104,211,917.

The wealth per capita of citizens of the United States, based upon similar estimates, has increased from \$79.53 in 1870 to \$1,310.11 in 1907, which makes the United States, with its enormous population, the richest country in the world.

The money in circulation has increased four-fold since Major Quaffle came into the treasury. The total in 1870 was \$675,212,794, while on Jan. 30, 1907, it was \$2,914,342,266. The circulation per capita has almost doubled, notwithstanding the present money famine, and has increased from \$17.50 to \$33.86 during the last forty-two years.

When Major Quaffle came into the cash room he had only \$25,000,000 in gold; to-day we have \$756,965,809 in gold coin in the treasury alone; not counting that in circulation and hoarded away.

Uncle Sam's working capital on Dec. 14, 1907, amounted to \$1,756,491,444.31—all of which is hard cash. Of this amount \$1,233,705,893, in coin is held on deposit to secure the payment of \$756,965,809 gold certificates, \$471,325,000 silver certificates, and \$5,515,900 treasury notes outstanding. The treasury reserve, which is kept by law, amounts to \$150,000,000. The cash balance available to pay the current expenses of the government on Dec. 14 was \$279,782,309.65.

Uncle Sam does not keep all of his money in Washington, although there is a good deal of it here. The remainder is scattered among the different subtreasuries, mints and national bank depositories as follows:

Treasury, Washington	\$175,971,843.79
Subtreasury, New York	270,623,997.87
Subtreasury, Baltimore	16,027,023.41
Subtreasury, Philadelphia	18,908,820.00
Subtreasury, Boston	19,928,274.90
Subtreasury, Cincinnati	13,417,883.59
Subtreasury, Chicago	55,983,802.72
Subtreasury, St. Louis	18,000,892.40
Subtreasury, New Orleans	23,039,620.89
Subtreasury, San Francisco	\$3,420,693.79
Mint, Philadelphia	354,178,511.72
Mint, Denver	58,379,907.19
Mint, New Orleans	33,392,871.34
Mint, San Francisco	322,483,714.10
Assay office, New York	79,808,325.27
National banks	246,284,455.69
Treasury Philippine Islands	3,705,299.53
In transit between offices	496,788.45

In addition to the working balance and the reserve, there is a total of \$811,739,128 in bonds in the vaults at Washington, of which \$833,535,970 is to secure circulation of national banks and \$178,200,158 to secure deposits in national banks. An additional sum of \$103,751,389 is deposited for similar purposes in the subtreasuries of New York and San Francisco, making a total of \$915,487,518 of other people's money in Uncle Sam's charge.

### Fareman Wins Airship Prize.

Henry Farman, the French aeronaut, has won the Deutsch-Archdeacon prize of \$10,000 promised to the first person who should make a circular kilometer in an airship heavier than air. Mr. Farman did even better than the conditions of the test required. His outer mark was 612 meters from the start and his curves were such that he actually covered 1,300 meters. Aeronauts consider this exploit the greatest since M. Santos-Dumont circumnavigated the Eiffel Tower in a dirigible balloon, and as being far more prospective value than Santos-Dumont's performance. The aeroplane weighs 600 pounds. A framework of ash and piano wires supports two horizontal parallel planes of light sail cloth 30 feet long. A fifty-horse-power motor is placed just behind and above the level of the lower plane of the forward set of sails. With a preliminary run of a hundred yards over the ground, the aeroplane had risen to a height of 12 or 15 feet before it reached the starting pole. Then, with outstretched wings, it sailed out across the field at a height of from 25 to 30 feet and at a speed of twenty-five miles an hour. The test took place about five miles from Paris.

Steel Trust's Big Earnings.

Despite the unfavorable showing of the last quarter of the year, the records of the Steel Trust show that its profits for 1907 were \$100,884,477, which is over \$50,000,000 in excess of the previous high-water mark reached in 1906. The October earnings, immediately preceding the financial and industrial disturbance, were the largest in the history of the corporation. The directors have declared dividends for the last quarter of the year of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred and one-half of 1 per cent on the common stock. The first five years of the profit-sharing plan of the trust have nearly closed, and it is reported in Wall street that those of its employees who have continuously held the preferred stock purchased when the plan was first announced in 1903 will receive an extra dividend of 65.4 per cent.

## WASHINGTON GOSSIP

Marine observations conducted by the Carnegie Institute of Washington during the last year indicate that great ocean liners may save from \$1,000 to \$2,000 on each voyage by being able to steer much straighter courses, based upon the new measurements of magnetic declination, dip and intensity, correcting errors of former charts. This is only one of the numerous fields of research occupied by the Carnegie Institute in 1907, the work of which is contained in the year book now published. Expeditions have been sent to every part of the world, and almost every branch of science has been invaded. Among the practical results noted are a rain meter invented by H. De Rossloff, which will automatically test and register the rainfall by the day, month or year; the evolution of a breed of fowls, with the promise of a breeding scheme that will furnish more and bigger eggs; the discovery of F. G. Benedict, that all bodily functions thrive best upon food that is the closest approach to plain protoid; the grafting of 3,000 plants by Luther Burbank, and several magnetic expeditions into the Far North.

Speaker Cannon's notice to chairmen of appropriation committees to have their bills ready to report by April 15, presages an early adjournment of Congress. Aside from the currency bill there is little legislation of importance before Congress. So far as the currency measure is concerned, the lower house is hopelessly divided, and there is little possibility of the members getting together on the Aldrich bill. The Western members are outspoken against it, and it is not believed that even Speaker Cannon can bring them into line. Congressional conventions will be held early this year because of the presidential campaign. For this reason Congressmen want to get away from Washington. A large per cent have fences to repair in their districts, and they do not want to be cooped up in Washington, hundreds of miles from the "dear people." If a currency law is to be enacted they may be driven to agree to some plan in order to bring about an early adjournment. The public welfare does not require that they should remain in Washington.

For the first time in seventy years the figure of the American eagle that surmounts the mace, the symbol of authority in the national House of Representatives, left its perch the other day. When news of the flight of the bird became known to members by many politicians it was interpreted as an ill omen. The House mace is one of the most prized possessions of the lower branch of Congress. It has done service for three score years and ten. The mace has, with rare exception, been effective in restoring order in the House. A representative suspended for violating the House authority, after the mace had been displayed by the sergeant-at-arms, cannot resume his prerogatives except by vote of his colleagues. The House mace is fashioned after the Roman mace. Its handle, bearing thirteen silver bands, emblematic of the thirteen original States, is of ebony. Surmounting the handle is a globe upon which stands the eagle.

Resident Washington is divided into three distinct sets—old families, people with money and people without money. Those without money work hard to keep up appearances with those who have money. Those with money work hard to secure social recognition from the old families. The old families are indifferent equally to those with money and those without. The hardest worked class of all are those who, having accepted public office and removed their axes and penknives to the national capital, find that the salary will not pay for the game. You know their women folk by the fact that they wear ready-made gowns. Your real Washingtonian considers the wearing of factory made garments equivalent to sinking to the lowest sartorial depths.

The report of the Civil Service Commission says that partisan activity in the classified service has practically ceased, and quotes Bryan as saying in his campaign he had more trouble from the influence exerted by railroads over their employees than with those in the service under a Republican administration.

Some have a notion that because the Potomac river happens to divide the capital from Virginia the city is warm during the winter months. This is a delusion. Often in the first week of November the wind sweeps across the town with the keenness of a Montreal blizzard.

It is estimated by Secretary of the Interior Garfield in his annual report that 70,000,000 acres of our public land in the Western States have deposits of coal, and he advocates a system of leases so that the government may regulate their development. Nearly all of this land has been withdrawn from entry to prevent further fraudulent entries. During the year 22,067,568 acres were sold for \$9,747,248.

Washingtonians do not hurry home from work. If you are anybody at all in Washington you must be leisurely. Only a conductor has held you after a length when you are too lusty in boarding or leaving a car busy to allow to slow down, too. There is no rush hour in Washington, and there are cars enough to go around. Likewise you can cross the street at any point along the block without danger of being run down, yelled at or told to "step lively."

## THE FAKE FOLLOWS THE FLEET.



### MORSE IN FINANCIAL STRAITS.

Former Great Financier's Property of All Kinds Is Attached.

Charles W. Morse, organizer of the Ice combine and of the Consolidated Steamship Company, and a few months ago regarded as one of the greatest financiers in America, recently disappeared from New York. His creditors attached all his property in that city, including his residence at 728 Fifth avenue, in a suit for \$243,321 begun by Charles A. Hanna, national bank exam-

### HARGIS SLAIN BY SON.

Breathitt County, Kentucky, Terror Shot Down While Busy in His Store.

### QUARREL BEFORE TRAGEDY.

Long and Deadly Struggle of Two Factions of Mountaineers Recalled.



CHARLES W. MORSE.

Former County Judge James Hargis, notorious Kentucky feud leader, practical dictator of Breathitt county, and accused of complicity in many murders, was shot and instantly killed in his general store at Jackson by his son, Beach Hargis. The son fired five shots in rapid succession, four of which took effect in his father's body.

The exact cause of the quarrel which resulted in Judge Hargis' death is unknown. It is supposed, however, that the killing was the result of an old grudge between father and son, which had been inflamed of late by the young man's dissolute habits. The two men are said to have had an altercation several nights before, during which the father was compelled to resort to violence to restrain his son.

Beach, who is reported to have been drinking heavily of late, entered his father's general store in the middle of the afternoon. Judge Hargis was standing behind the counter in the rear of the place, and several customers were grouped in the front. Young Hargis, who was apparently under the influence of liquor at the time, walked toward his father, who is said to have remonstrated with him. A quarrel started, which attracted the attention of the customers. Young Hargis then joined his father behind the counter, and after a few moments' conversation drew a revolver and fired three shots at point blank range.

"Mercy! Mercy! You've killed me," appealed the elder man as he lay on the floor. Young Hargis' answer was to fire two more bullets into his parent's prostrate body.

A panic ensued, during which the store was emptied and Town Marshal Goran Smith notified. Smith, with Grover Blanton, placed young Hargis under arrest after a desperate struggle, during which he raved like a madman. He was removed to the county jail, fighting every inch of the way with his captors.

Gas Electric Car Tested.

On Wednesday at Schenectady, N. Y., officials of the Delaware and Hudson Company and the American Locomotive Company made a test of the new gas electric car which is expected to revolutionize railroading on short lines. It combines in one the power house, transmission lines, substations and all the benefits of electric traction without the costly and cumbersome features of the trolley. A powerful gas engine drives an electric generator. The current obtained in this way supplies power to the motors which drive the car. The gas engine, which consumes gasoline, runs very smoothly, and the electrical equipment assures perfect control of speed and as comfortable riding as is enjoyed in the modern interurban electric. The shape of the ends of the car is parabolic, to reduce the air resistance to a minimum when traveling at high speed. The eight-cylinder gas engine develops 150 horse-power, and is coupled to 120 horse-power direct current generator. The machinery worked finely on all kinds of grades, and a speed of over sixty miles an hour was made at times. The car was especially designed and constructed by the General Electric Company for steam railroad work on the Delaware and Hudson lines, and will be used on several of its branch roads.

Indian Veterans Protest.

It is reported from Johannesburg, Transvaal, that 116 Indian ex-soldiers who acted as hospital bearers and the like during the Boer war have sent a petition to the Earl of Elgin, England's secretary of state for the colonies, protesting against the gross insult to them in the identification measures adopted by the Transvaal government, which they declare infringe upon their religion. The petition further says that if the imperial government is unable to protect them they will pray the king to order that they be shot on one of the South African battlefields on which they served. The offensive regulation referred to was compelling natives of India to furnish fingerprints and other means of identification as a condition of remaining in the colony. Several prominent Indian natives have been sentenced to two and three months' imprisonment for refusing to comply with the requirements of the law.

Politics and Politicians.

That there is no possibility of a war with Japan and that the sailing of the fleet to the Pacific is not a threat to any nation were the opinions expressed by Secretary Taft at the banquet of the Ohio Society at Philadelphia. But he added that it was sometimes helpful to have it understood that you can back up what you say. The influence of the navy in the Orient could not but be of great benefit.

The next day after the formal announcement of Gov. Hughes that he would not object to a unanimous expression of the Republican party in New York favorable to his nomination for the presidency Secretary of War Taft made public his letter to Chairman Parsons of the New York county committee, in which he said that friends of his should not attempt to divide in his interest the delegation from any State which has a candidate of its own.

Secretary Dover of the Republican National Committee, who submitted to a committee of three lawyers the question of the legality of the proposed primaries in Ohio for the choice of delegates to the national convention from congressional districts, as advocated by the Taft followers, now reports their decision as being unfavorable to that plan. While the opinion is not binding on either the committee or the convention, it is taken by the Forakerites to be a victory for them.

In reply to the opposition of some Democratic leaders through the East and South to the candidacy of W. J. Bryan for the presidential nomination, Mr. Bryan is reported as having sent word to prominent Democrats at Washington that if they can show him that any considerable number of earnest, real and reliable Democrats believe that his candidacy will prove detrimental to the best interests of the party he will refuse to accept the nomination. He has further said that he will give his support to any one of these Democratic candidates who is willing to stand up for a Democratic candidate. Gov. Johnson of Minnesota, Gov. Hoke Smith of Georgia or Senator Culberson of Texas, but he is delighted with emphasis that he cannot expect to stand for another campaign such as was made by Alton B. Parker. He will not relinquish his own conditions in order to turn the Democratic party over to the conservative element of its own.