

have been willful. It was an attempt as a member of the cabinet to justify the further invasion of constitutional rights of which he was guilty as a judge." Reference is also made to the parts played by Senators Lodge and Beveridge and others and also to the president's supposed interest in Mr. Littlefield's behalf. Mr. Gompers concludes: "The campaign in Maine has shown how great are the forces aligned against the interests of the people and it has also shown that labor needs only to lead the way and all good citizens aid in the noble and patriotic work."

LOUIS F. POST'S paper, The Public of Chicago, makes interesting reference to the municipal budget of Friburg in Baden. Friburg has 79,000 population. The Public's showing is as follows: "The liberal party governs the city and its mayor is a progressive man who is an expert. The debt amounts to 35,000,000 marks; or, as four marks makes about a dollar, we may call it \$8,750,000.

Interest on debt is.....	\$ 336,000
Other city expenses in 1905 were.....	768,250
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Total expenses	\$1,104,250
Total income of city	834,500

Deficit raised by taxes was.....	\$ 269,750
4-10 per cent on houses.....	\$81,000
4-19 per cent on working capital	48,000
1 2-10 per cent on income.....	87,500
About 1-10 per cent on income	
from capital	53,250
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	\$ 269,750

The city required the services of 162 officials. The payroll amounted to \$75,417. In this amount were: Mayor, \$3,750; first burgomaster, \$2,500; second burgomaster, \$1,750; city treasurer, \$1,525. (Average salary of 162 officials, \$465 a year.) Seven schools (the cost of one university and two classic schools is paid by the state), 119 teachers' salaries, \$39,500. Eighteen councilmen and 95 city congressmen receive no salary. Among some of the items of (net) income in 1905 were: \$107,750 from 88 lots of houses; \$9,500 from 741 acres of land; \$63,000 from 8,033 acres of woodland; \$84,250 from water works; \$110,250 from gas works; \$32,500 from electric works; \$33,250 from electric street railroad; \$15,750 from slaughter houses; \$5,000 from the 'Reiselgut' (a farm to which the canal brings the solid sewage of the city, which goes on to the land as manure. This farm is a great success)."

WHEN THE NEW HAVEN Railroad company reduced its passenger rates to two cents a mile the officials estimated that there would be a loss of about \$700,000 a year in gross receipts. Referring to this the New York World says: "The reduced rate, which affects nine-tenths of the system, has been in operation several months, and instead of the predicted reduction there is an increase in gross earnings. Lower fares have given the company enough new business to more than make good the lessened profit on each fare. When the Michigan Central charter was repealed and a two-cent rate was fixed by the legislature the company brought suit against the state of Michigan for \$5,000,000. By the time the case got before the courts the receipts already showed a large increase in passenger earnings. Instead of losing by the repeal of a charter which gave it the right to charge three cents a mile the Michigan Central had actually benefited. The recent reductions in fare on the Pennsylvania were made in a confident business belief that there would be more profit for the company in carrying people for less money. Other companies are planning similar reductions. The next five years will witness unprecedented reductions in passenger fares. Railroad managers are coming to understand the simple scientific principle that there is more money in doing a large business with a small margin of profit on each transaction than in doing a small business with a large margin of profit on each transaction."

THE EXECUTIVE OFFICERS committee, appointed by all the railroads west of Chicago, to investigate doubtful points in the railway rate law, has reported in substance as follows: "There is no authority in law for making lower rates to land seekers and settlers than for other travelers. The law committee advises that transportation can not be issued in payment for advertising. It is generally accepted, however, that carriers may carry an open account with publishers, and that publishers may carry an

open account with carriers for advertising, and that these accounts can be balanced periodically. The balance, whatever it may be, must be paid in cash. The transaction must be devoid of previous agreement that the services done by either party for the other are to be paid for in any other way than by cash. Special reduced rates may be made for federal and state troops and for officers and employes of the United States geological survey and reclamation service in the future as in the past. The words of the law excepting 'inmates of hospitals and charitable and eleemosynary institutions and persons engaged in charitable and missionary work' from the free pass prohibition are held not to apply to doctors, nurses and other employes. Nuns, sisters of charity, missionaries, evangelists, national or state officers of religious organizations, teachers and pupils in Indian schools, officers of the Salvation Army and Volunteers of America, it is held, may be given free transportation. Special rates for theatrical companies, baseball clubs, etc., are held to be discriminatory. Special rates for army and navy officers and their families, which always have been made in the past, are held unlawful. Regarding the interchange of transportation by common carriers for the use of officers and employes and their families, the committee decides such interchange may be made with sleeping car, express and steamship companies, but not with telegraph and telephone companies."

A DISPATCH FROM Louisville, Ky., printed in the Chicago Record-Herald follows: "Henry Gottbrath, desiring to compliment the members of No. 12 engine company for having saved his house from destruction by fire, said he intended to name his newly born babe after the members of the company. Today he had the child christened John Smith Paul Graham Matt Kelly Ralph D. Brown Edward Buckner George Boylan David McCorkhill Henry Gottbrath. Gottbrath said his son was handicapped with the longest name he had ever heard of, but thought he would be able to overcome any obstacle that might arise from that fact."

PAUL STENSLAND, the Chicago banker, fled to Tangier, Morocco, in the hope of avoiding arrest because there is no extradition treaty between that country and the United States, but Stensland was doomed to disappointment. The Illinois authorities secured possession of him and brought him back for trial. An interesting article on this subject is written by an ex-attache for the Pittsburg Dispatch. This writer says: "The fact of the matter is that the principle of extradition exists among all civilized powers, even when for one reason or another it is not covered by any hard and fast international convention, and requests for the surrender of criminals addressed by one government to another are granted on the ground of international courtesy and comity, even in the absence of treaty stipulations. This practice not only prevails among the Christian countries of Europe and of the western hemisphere, but has likewise been to all intents and purposes adopted by Asiatic and North African states, such, for instance, as Morocco. Thus the United States has on quite a number of occasions arrested and surrendered foreign fugitive criminals here in response to applications from governments with which no extradition arrangement existed at the time."

PRESIDENT LINCOLN, in 1863, caused the arrest and surrender, according to the ex-attache, to the Spanish government of a man of the name of Arguelles in the absence of any extradition treaty with Spain. Arguelles, who had been the lieutenant governor of a province in Cuba, was charged with a number of atrocious crimes against common law, among the minor accusations being one to the effect that he had sold into slavery several hundred negroes, illegally brought from Africa. On the authority of Secretary of State Seward he was arrested by a United States marshal and turned over to the Spanish police officers, who took him back to Havana for trial. A motion was at once made in the United States senate calling the president to account in the matter, arguing that in the absence of a treaty of extradition and of congressional legislation touching the surrender of fugitive criminals to the Spanish government he had exceeded his powers as chief magistrate. To this Secretary of State Seward replied to the effect that the president had given up Arguelles under the rules of

international comity, which prescribe as a matter of courtesy the compliance with demands of this kind addressed by one civilized power to another, and he added that Mr. Lincoln had likewise acted in the affair in accordance with the spirit of the constitution of the United States, which is not in favor of the principle of affording asylum to fugitive criminals from abroad, but distinctly averse thereto. A number of years later the Spanish government returned the compliment by surrendering to the United States "Boss" Tweed, although it was only some time afterward that an extradition treaty between this country and Spain was concluded.

ALTHOUGH TREATIES of extradition were negotiated between the United States and Great Britain in 1794 and between England and France in 1806, they remained dead letters and as pointed out by the writer in the Dispatch it was really the treaty concluded by Lord Ashburton at Washington in 1842 which was the first international convention of this kind to be put into operation. France negotiated a treaty of the same kind with the United States in the following year, and by degrees all other civilized countries followed suit, not only as regards America, but also among themselves, the Ashburton treaty of 1842 between the United States and England serving as a basis for the entire system. The Dispatch writer adds: "Here in America the actual extradition of foreign criminals is essentially an act of the executive, the judiciary merely determining whether the crime charged is specified by the extradition treaty, and whether the evidence is 'prima facie' sufficient to hold the accused. The demand for extradition must be addressed in the first place to the secretary of state at Washington, and the national executive thereupon acting by virtue of two congressional measures bearing dates of 1848 and 1860 respectively directs certain magistrates, judges or commissioners of the United States courts to take cognizance of the matter. The judge or commissioner thus instructed issues warrants of arrest, tries the accused and, finding that the alleged crime is specified by treaty and that there is 'prima facie' evidence of guilt on that charge under American laws, commits him to the custody of the executive, who in turn surrenders him to the officers of the foreign government that has demanded his extradition. There are certain important principles that play a preponderant role in the present system of extradition. One of these is that no prisoner who has been surrendered to a government which has demanded his extradition may be tried or punished after his surrender for any other crime than the one for which he has been extradited. The object of this is, of course, to prevent fugitives surrendered for common law crimes being punished more severely for political offenses. But the result of it is that a man who has been extradited on a charge of forgery could not be tried for murder and punished for that offense, even though that crime were discovered only subsequent to his extradition. Another equally important principle is to the effect that extradition should be refused for any offense that is not regarded as a crime by the law of the land upon which the demand for surrender is made. Thus there are certain offenses in the monarchical states of Europe that would not be considered as crimes in this country, and in no possible way can the stipulations of the extradition treaties be twisted so as to enable the American surrender of foreigners subjected to charges of this kind abroad."

IT IS POINTED OUT by this same authority that these principles are binding upon the executive in cases for demands of extradition by countries with which no treaty bearing upon the matter exists and the Dispatch writer says: "Inasmuch as Paul Stensland has been surrendered by the sultan of Morocco to the United States, as a defaulting bank president, he could only be tried in this country for wrecking the Milwaukee Avenue State bank, and not—let us say—for attempted murder if he were subsequently discovered to have rendered himself guilty here of that crime. Nor does the absence of the mention of a particular kind of crime in existing extradition treaties mean that the national executive is debarred by this omission from surrendering fugitives guilty thereof to foreign governments if he sees fit, and it should be thoroughly understood that there is nothing in the letter or spirit of the extradition treaties now in existence which limits the action of the government's concern to the offenses enumerated in the convention."