

It is a pleasure to be able to say that never for a moment was there, as between the government of the United States and the government of Japan, the slightest departure from perfect good temper mutual confidence, and kindly consideration; and that no sooner had the views and purposes of the government of the United States, the state of California, and the city of San Francisco been explained by each to the other than entire harmony and good understanding resulted, with a common desire to exercise the powers vested in each, for the common good of the whole country of the state and of the city. The excitement has now subsided, so that it may be useful to consider what the question really was, not because it is necessary for the purposes of that particular case, but because of its bearing upon cases which may arise in the future under the application of the treaty-making power of the United States to other matters and in other parts of the national domain."

AS A WELCOME relief to the reports of the divorce courts comes a pretty story from the Philadelphia correspondent for the New York World, the story follows: "Dying from anaemia, the life of Mrs. Peter Anderson has been saved by a remarkable surgical operation, in which her husband's blood was pumped direct from his arteries into hers. The woman, who was in coma at the time, is now on the road to recovery, and her husband, though weak from the loss of blood, will be restored to his normal condition. The operation, the second of the kind ever performed in the United States and the first in Philadelphia, was conducted by Dr. G. M. Dorrance and Dr. David Reisman. The operation never had been attempted before as a means of curing anaemia. Mrs. Anderson, who is thirty-five years old, had been suffering from extreme anaemia for several years. Pale, weak, she seemed almost bloodless. Ten days ago the disease took a turn for the worse, and her attending physician, Dr. Reisman, had her moved to the Polyclinic hospital. Saturday night she lapsed into coma. The surgeons gave her heart stimulants, but in vain. Then Dr. Reisman thought of the experiments of Dr. Dorrance in 'blood transfer.' Dr. Dorrance was summoned. He had experimented with animals with success, but never on human beings. Anderson and his wife were placed on the operating table together. The man was put under an anaesthetic. An artery in his left arm was punctured, and through a tube blood was pumped into an artery in his wife's arm. She rallied at once and rapidly gained in strength. After two quarts of Anderson's blood had flowed into his wife's arteries, the tube was removed and the wounds of both patients dressed. Anderson wept with joy when he came from under the influence of the ether and saw his wife restored to consciousness and strength."

A DISPATCH from Washington says: "Fearing that some of the \$175,000,000 unsigned bank notes in the vaults of the treasury may have been stolen, Secretary Cortelyou today, at the request of the comptroller of the currency, assigned experts to count the notes. This action is the direct result of the robbery of the Chicago sub-treasury of \$183,000. The task will require six clerks and eighteen expert counters two weeks to perform. There has not been a count for more than five years. There has been only two losses in the history of this bureau. The last was in 1869, since which time there has been issued to the banks \$3,000,000,000 without the loss of a dollar."

THE county of St. Clair, Missouri, has for many years been regularly held in contempt of the federal court, and its county judges have, for thirty-one years, been sent to jail or required to "hide out," because of their refusal to pay the judgment granted on certain railroad bonds. The New York World tells the story in this way: "In early days states as widely separated as Massachusetts, Michigan and Georgia built at public cost railroads which were thought essential to their development. Cities and towns were bonded to aid others. Farmers often bought stock as the only condition upon which capitalists would undertake branch lines. The farmers were usually squeezed out by stock assessments, state management was in every case finally abandoned and bonding proved such a nuisance that many states now forbid it in their constitutions. After the war the railroad fever struck Missouri and many counties bonded themselves to get lines built, as the state law then permitted. St. Clair county made the mistake of delivering \$250,000 in bonds when a contract was let for a line which it desired, instead of waiting until the work was done. The promoters worked at grading a mile or two for track until they could sell the bonds, and then stopped. The road was never built, and it has since been an article of religion in St. Clair county

that neither principal nor interest on the bonds shall be paid. The county judges are always in contempt of court. They are martyrs, honored in the community. This is a case where justice is now impossible. The thieves have escaped, and either the presumably innocent bondholders or the innocent taxpayers must suffer. In such cases the courts always hold that the taxpayers must bear the burden because they authorized their officers to issue the bonds and reasonable precautions against being cheated should have been taken. In the famous New Haven railroad case bonds were issued by a president and sold for his private profit. They were held good against the corporation because the president had been empowered by the company to issue bonds. Purchasers had no means of determining which of two bonds precisely alike had been honestly and which dishonestly acquired. They passed from hand to hand like a dollar bill, and a stolen dollar bill cannot be recovered from an innocent person into whose hands it may have fallen. St. Clair county's dollar bill was stolen long ago, yet few readers can help sympathizing with the spirit of the judges who go cheerfully to jail rather than yield themselves beaten in a contest of wits between sharpers and honest men a generation ago."

THE Jeffersonian Society of Spokane, Wash., celebrated Jefferson's birthday April 13, by a banquet. The principal address was delivered by Governor Chamberlain of Oregon. His subject was "Jefferson's Theories Vindicated." Other well known speakers who took part in the program were: Wm. Goodyear of the Colfax Commoner; A. W. Jones, vice-president of the State Federation of Labor; Fred E. Baldwin, member of the city council of Spokane; Del Cary Smith, Lester P. Edge and Judge Godman of Dayton. Ex-Congressman Jones was toastmaster. This was the fourth annual banquet given by the society. These banquets are not of the formal invitation order, but are open to any and all who desire to attend.

AT the dinner given by "the National Democratic Club" at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel on the evening of April 14, Col. George Harvey, editor of Harper's Weekly, vigorously attacked President Roosevelt. He said while the president is daring and honest he is "boyish in mind" and not a safe man for the White House. Colonel Harvey attacked Mr. Bryan with equal energy, referring to him as "a peerless leader who hobbles like a cripple in the wake of his successful rival, gathering as he goes the few scraps that are left of his own fallacies." Colonel Harvey is, by the way, editor of a publication which is believed to be owned by J. Pierpont Morgan.

ON the same evening the Independence League of New York gave a dinner which was attended by four hundred and twenty-five gentlemen. Wm. R. Hearst, District Attorney Jerome of New York, District Attorney Moran of Boston, John Temple Graves of Atlanta, were among those present. In his address Mr. Hearst said: "Neither one of the old parties stands today for any particular principle. There are trusts democrats and anti-trust democrats; there are trust republicans and anti-trust republicans; there are high tariff republicans and tariff reform republicans, and there are democrats scattered all along the way from protection to free trade. In fact there are in both parties those who profit by class distinction and special privilege and those who stand for popular rights and equal opportunities for all. Political battles today are not fought on the real issues of today and these issues will never be decided until some party is formed that will stand boldly for definite principles that will collect within its ranks all those committed to those principles and that will rise or fall according to the verdict of the people on those principles. The motto of the democratic party is 'Anything to get in.' The motto of the republican party is 'Anything to stay in.' Take the two principles now conspicuously before the country, the principle of public control of public utilities and the principle of public ownership of public utilities. Both are good, both are practicable, but both are dependent upon the honesty and efficiency of the administration that operates them. It has been proven possible for corrupt or incompetent men so to mismanage the postal service of this country as to almost discredit the whole system of public ownership. The postoffice presents a deficit of \$10,000,000 a year, when it should produce a profit of at least that amount. I say this condition of the postoffice finances is as much corruption as it is incompetency. The fraudulent weighing of the mails is thievery. The corrupt expenditure of the people's money in political subsidies is robbery. And the campaign contributions of the beneficiary corporations are bribery. In 1904 Mr. Perkins

contributed \$50,000 of the money of widows and orphans to Mr. Cortelyou, campaign collector of the republican party. In 1905 Mr. Cortelyou, as postmaster general, paid back to Perkins the party debt with public funds. He awarded Perkins a contract for his steamship line which pays him \$500,000 a year more than other steamship lines are paid for a similar service. This contract extends over ten years, and will net Mr. Perkins \$5,000,000 above a legitimate profit. Mr. Perkins has returned under the force of public exposure the \$50,000 which he appropriated from the widows and orphans. But he is still ahead \$4,950,000 on the transaction. Mr. Cortelyou has paid out \$5,000,000 of the people's money to get \$50,000 for the republican campaign fund, and has as yet shown no disposition to return a dollar. So it seems that Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Harriman are not the only practical men in this practical administration. Mr. Cortelyou and Mr. Perkins appear to be about as practical as men can be and remain at large. Not public control nor public ownership will be successful until you elect faithful public officials, and you will not elect faithful and competent men to office until you choose the managers of your government as you would the managers of your private business, with more consideration for their worth than for their party affiliation."

UNDER the leadership of John Sayles, the Democratic Society of Erie county and western New York, has been formed. Referring to this organization, a newspaper dispatch says: "After the general meeting the executive committee elected the following officers for the coming year: President, John Sayles; secretary, J. B. Kennedy; treasurer, Edward E. Tanner. The constitution adopted provides as follows: The name of the society shall be the Democratic Society of Erie County and Western New York; its object shall be 'to exalt and proclaim democratic party principles and loyally support all regularly nominated democratic candidates.' The annual meeting of the society shall be held on the 8th day of January in each year."

EVEN President Schurman, of Cornell University, takes a poke at Mr. Roosevelt, and draws a parallel between the president and Tiberius Gracchus. The Wall Street Journal criticizes the Post for attacking the president in an address delivered at a memorial meeting. The occasion being a memorial meeting for the late Governor Higgins. The Wall Street Journal adds: "Never in all his long political career has Mr. Roosevelt confronted such a crisis as that which he is now meeting with his customary courage and aggressiveness. From all quarters his enemies and the enemies of his policy are gathering their forces to crush him. The fight of his life is before him. The question is whether the main work of his administration shall be destroyed by the election of a reactionary as his successor, or whether it shall be carried to its legitimate consummation by a successor in full sympathy with his ideas. While his enemies are thus gathering, the evidences of Roosevelt's popularity are also manifest in all parts of the country, and those who look for the speedy decline of his political power may find themselves woefully disappointed."

A Commoner reader sends an extract from the editorial columns of the New York Sun, and asks that it be printed in this paper in order that Commoner readers may be informed as to the significance of the political movements. The Sun's editorial is entitled "The Real Problem of the South," and is as follows: "It is probable that within the next twelve months Mr. Bryan's hold upon the imagination of the southern democrats will be seriously weakened if not altogether destroyed. The leaders of thought in that section, who if need be can make themselves also leaders in action, are gradually absorbing the conviction that if the south is to continue its career of material prosperity it must confide its destinies to a regime of conservatism. They have reached an altitude of philosophy at which the party label of the future president is of far less importance than his patriotism, his common sense and his identification with the purposes and methods of true democracy. Meanwhile, without at all intending to challenge the sincerity of Mr. Roosevelt's renunciation, many of them entertain the belief that he will be the next candidate of the republican party, and they discover only a deeper alarm and apprehension in the alternative presented by the Hon. William J. Bryan. As they appraise the situation, it is for them a choice between Tweedledum and Tweedledee, with an impasse for progress and development in both roads. They cannot perceive under the auspices of either the smallest assurance of that orderly and tranquil dispensation