

and that it is for the protection of property rather than for its confiscation. There is not one word in his address which indicates any shadow of turning from the great policy of corporation reform with which his name is identified, but he insists that in carrying out this reform his purpose is to do so with a profound temperateness of spirit, with no ill will toward any individual, and with a realization of the fact that there is a state to preserve as well as a state to reform. The Jamestown speech, while it does not touch upon the railroad question and leaves much for the president to say in some future utterance, is nevertheless reassuring to vested interests."

AN INTERESTING story is given to the Joplin (Mo.) Globe by its New York correspondent, as follows: "Many years ago Nathan Raphael, a close friend of Russell Sage, purchased \$680,000 worth of second mortgage bonds of the Wasatch & Jordan Valley Railroad company, which owned a line in Utah. The interest on the bonds of the road was defaulted and first mortgage was foreclosed, cutting out the holders of the second mortgage securities. Nathan Raphael spent a large part of his fortune trying to recover from the railway, but was unsuccessful. Worry caused his death. A short time ago Russell Sage Raphael, a son of Nathan Raphael, began suit in the federal court on the bonds and secured a judgment for \$1,680,768, including interest. This judgment has been returned by the sheriff as unsatisfied and was today filed in court. While working up this case Mr. Raphael's lawyer discovered that when the first mortgage was foreclosed the holders of the second mortgage, probably by a clerk's error, were not made parties to the suit. This, it is claimed, invalidates the foreclosure proceedings. The old railroad property, which now belongs to the Denver & Rio Grande and the Rio Grande Western, is said to be worth about \$30,000,000. The second mortgage bonds issued by the railroad amounted to \$800,000."

A GREAT DEAL of comment has been provoked by Speaker Cannon's recent speech before the Union League club in Philadelphia, in which he said: "In my judgment the danger now to us is not the weakening of the federal government, but rather the failure of the forty-five sovereign states to exercise, respectively, their function, their jurisdiction touching all matters not granted to the federal government. This does not come from the desire of the federal government to grasp power not conferred by the constitution, but rather from the desire of the citizens of the respective states to cast upon the federal government the responsibility and duty that they should perform. If the federal government continues to centralize, we will soon find that we will have a vast bureaucratic government, which will prove inefficient if not corrupt."

A DALLAS, TEXAS, reader of The Commoner directs attention to the fact, that commenting upon this statement by Speaker Cannon the "World's Work" says: "True, but the obvious and only remedy is an awakening of the people to the proper use of local government, town, county and state. Industrialism has run away from local control. This is the most striking political phenomenon of our time. We may cry in vain for town rights, local home rule, state's rights; for the only way to regain them is to assert them. Massachusetts and Texas do far better—each for a different reason—than New York or New Jersey—for examples; and even Pennsylvania is showing a quality that most men once thought she had lost. But in most of the states industrialism frankly rules, and industrial control tends to centralization. The checking of this tendency is a duty that can be done where men live—not in Washington; for the men who do the mischief in Washington are sent there from states and districts that fail to do their duty. An energetic revival of local energy in government would make Washington a dull capital within five years and make national activity as humdrum as the activity at most state capitals now is."

SENATOR WARNER, of Missouri, called upon the president and presented a petition signed by twenty-five hundred business and professional men, asking for the pardon of William January. January, it will be remembered, was convicted years ago of robbing a postoffice in Oklahoma. He served a greater portion of a five year term and then escaped from jail. He began life in Kansas City under the name of Charles W. Anderson. January married, a child was born into his home, and he was prospering finely, enjoying a good reputation, when he was recognized by an old comrade and betrayed to the authorities. The president made the following endorsement: "De-

partment of Justice: In view of the statements of the judges, bank presidents and so forth, who know him, I think Anderson's years of life as an honest citizen, hard working and of good repute, warrant us in commuting his sentence at once, or in pardoning him outright. Which do you think ought to be done? Are there sufficient reasons for doing either? (Signed) T. R." The department of justice, upon receipt of President Roosevelt's memorandum, sent letters to the trial judge and the district attorney who tried Anderson, asking for a report of the case and a recommendation as to whether he should receive executive clemency. When these reports are received the department will make a report to the president.

JANUARY'S WIFE and her five-year-old daughter, carried the news to the husband and father in his cell at the Leavenworth prison. An Associated Press report says: "Then the wife, nervous and excited as a result of the news from Washington, approached. After they had embraced and January had kissed both wife and child, the woman began cautiously to tell the prisoner of the Associated Press dispatch. January had previously been apprised of the great activity in his behalf, but he was not prepared to hear so quickly such important results. Immediately his eyes brightened, he stood erect and his whole manner changed. He saw himself again in sight of liberty, in the midst of his family and surrounded by friends who held him in respect. Again he gave way to tears, but this time tears of joy, and the little group of relatives joined with him, giving way freely to their intense feeling of happiness. The prison officials considerably withdrew and a lengthy, joyous family conflagration ensued."

AN ASSOCIATED PRESS dispatch from Topeka, Kan., says: "Kansas will probably have an auction and a regular old-fashioned destruction of liquor by peace officers as a result of the ouster proceedings against the brewers. Attorney General Fred Jackson rather significantly indicated today what the future course of his office would be in the matter. The buildings, the bars and fixtures, the glasses, the tables, chairs, mirrors and all paraphernalia may be sold at public auction to satisfy the costs in the different cases. But the liquor will come to a 'violent end.' It can not be sold. That is out of the question. To store and keep it would be no better. So the way out of it will probably be to bring actions in the district courts of the counties where it is found and have the peace officers take the stuff out, smash the bottles, jugs and other containers and let the contents help raise the Kaw, Cimarron, Marais des Cygne, Smoky Hill, Verdigris, Arkansas, Republican, Saline, Blue and other rivers of Kansas."

EVERYBODY KNOWS what the governor of North Carolina said to the governor of South Carolina. But that was long ago, and a New Haven dispatch to the Cincinnati Enquirer tells another story: "Governor Woodruff, of Connecticut, was surprised on learning, at the Jamestown exposition, that the governor of North Carolina and the governor of South Carolina are prohibitionists. Governor Woodruff was chatting Saturday at the exposition with Governor Heyward, of South Carolina, when Governor Glenn, of North Carolina, came along and learning that they had never met introduced them. 'Gentlemen, when the governor of North Carolina meets the governor of South Carolina I expect the usual salutation,' said Governor Woodruff. 'I must apologize,' said Governor Heywood, 'for I am a prohibitionist and can't offer the usual salute'—and I must state,' said Governor Glenn, 'that the governor of North Carolina said to the governor of South Carolina, "It's a long time between drinks," for I, too, am a teetotaler.'"

THE OLD PHILADELPHIA ring in the republican party appears to be on top. A writer in the New York Evening Post, says: "The new mayor of Philadelphia has put himself in a very unfavorable light by his removal of Major Cassius E. Gillette, the chief of the bureau of filtration. Major Gillette, it will be remembered, is the man who exposed the Oberlin M. Carter frauds, and was induced to resign his army commission for the express purpose of ending the reign of graft in the filtration bureau. The circumstances of that resignation were perfectly well known. Major Gillette was on duty at San Francisco when 'loaned' by Secretary Taft to Mayor Weaver. Together with William Barclay Parsons and J. Donald MacLennan, Major Gillette unearthed the gigantic conspiracy which had resulted in a loss to Philadelphia of \$6,000,000. At the earnest request of Mayor Weaver, Major Gillette finally resigned. Since it was a political position he had to

fill, he could not afford to give up his life commission in the army without some guarantee for his future. This was furnished by Thomas B. Wanamaker and two others, in the shape of a \$75,000 bond, equivalent to a salary of \$15,000 for five years. All the facts were published last fall, and no attempt has been made to conceal them. Mayor Reyburn now removes Gillette on the plausible ground that, being backed by this committee of public-spirited men, Gillette is owned by them. What it really means is, that the old gang of the Ashbridge days is on top, and that Philadelphia's spasm of reform is over, for the time."

WASHINGTON DISPATCHES say that there is a coldness between Mr. Roosevelt and Secretary of State Root. Referring to this report, former Senator Thomas M. Patterson, writing in the Denver News says: "It is claimed by the close friends of Root that he protested violently against the president's reference to Harriman, Moyer, Haywood and Debs in the same sentence as 'undesirable citizens.' I have no doubt but he did. But it was not because he sympathized with the three latter or was solicitous about a fair trial for Moyer and Haywood. . . . was because he felt a deep mortification that his chief should class his friend Harriman with Moyer, Haywood and Debs. But the president was obdurate. He would not divorce the quartet and he sent the four names to the world linked together as in his opinion of the same class and of equal danger to society and the country. It was reported the other day that Secretary Root was about to resign because of this last but weighty straw upon the camel's back. But we are informed that he has, on the advice of the 'interests,' reconsidered that determination. Whether he will resign or not, he is no longer the white-headed boy with the president, and Secretary Taft, who rejected a judgeship on the supreme bench will, in all probability, be the recipient of the president's favor for the presidential nomination when the republican national convention meets."

THOSE WHO remember the picturesque career of the late United States Senator Tabor of Colorado, will be interested in a Leadville dispatch to the Denver News: "Mrs. H. A. W. Tabor, widow of the late United States Senator Tabor, is in a fair way to retrieve the fallen fortunes of her family. At present she is living in a small cabin on Fryer hill with her two children. The humble home is located on the Matchless claim, the famous mine which made Senator Tabor's millions in the early days. The property is now under lease, and for the first time since Tabor lost it is producing large amounts of high grade ore from a new vein, which has recently been opened and which promises to develop a bonanza. The royalties will in a short time pay off all the indebtedness. The property was sold some years ago to pay off a judgment against the Tabor estate. Mrs. Tabor appealed to W. S. Stratton to save the property for herself and children. The generous Cripple Creek mine owner agreed to advance the money. Other creditors, however, appeared, and one of them, Herman Powell of Denver, believing that the Matchless property was valuable, asserted his right as a creditor and paid off the Stratton judgment. As no further good angels appeared to settle the indebtedness, Powell obtained an absolute deed to the property. He agreed, however, to sell the property back for \$30,000. Mrs. Tabor, on the strength of this, enlisted the co-operation of her sister, Mrs. Claudia McCabe of Chicago. Part of the purchase price was raised and paid over to Powell, and the women were given the right to lease the ground and apply the royalties to paying off further indebtedness. Later further sums of money were borrowed, and as the mine failed to give any returns Mrs. Tabor's hopes were at a low ebb. Some months ago she leased the ground to a party of miners, and active operations were begun. In the last month a rich vein of high grade silver ore has been encountered, some of which runs as high as \$1,500 a carload. From fifty to seventy-five tons a day are being shipped, and the Matchless mine is now one of the heaviest producers of rich ore in the district. If the indebtedness is all paid off, Mrs. Tabor will save one-eighth of the famous property."

SENATOR PERKINS, of California, will soon be disciplined for speaking at the annual banquet of the Oakland, Cal., merchants exchange. Mr. Perkins said: "It is the history of the human race that some people talk too much, and this is the fault of our president. He wanted to naturalize the Japanese, and on this point, as you all know, he talked too much, but the people forgave him because he is earnest and his heart is for the right."