

He has been acquiescing in the republican program for a revision after the next presidential election, but that the agitation for action would be quieted by some assurance from him. The president has told several callers, after the speech had been written, which was shortly after the adjournment of congress and before he wrote his Jamestown speech, that he strongly favored some preliminary statement, prior to the assembling of the convention. But the speaker was very positive that it would do no good and might be harmful. He cited the depression in securities, said business men were feeling some alarm at the prospect of a halt in prosperity and earnestly argued that the beginning of a tariff agitation at this time would augment the commercial uncertainty. The president finally was persuaded by the speaker's time-worn standpat arguments and the tariff paragraphs of his speech were stricken out. It is said, also, that the president will not refer to the tariff in his annual message next December. The speaker wants the subject ignored."

**THE DEATH IN** London recently of Earl Blind, at the age of eighty-one, removes the last of the notable figures of the German revolution of 1848-49. A writer in the New York Evening Post says: "Kinkel, Hecker, Hartmann, Schurz, Mieroslowski, Bamberger, Freiligrath, Willich, Karl Marx, Sigel, Blenker, Kapp—a whole host of others of greater or smaller fame, have passed away, enthusiastic believers in liberty and democratic institutions to the end. Here and there still survive men who as mere boys took part in what was as pure and idealistic an uprising as any country has ever witnessed. But of the leaders that have now gone, none held out against the Prussian monarchy and the imperial government more obstinately than Karl Blind. He never returned to Germany; but political events there he watched with as keen an eye at eighty as at twenty, and his comments on them in the English magazines were illuminating to the end."

**REVIEWED NOW** Blind's career reads more like a romance than an historical record. The Post writer says: "Educated at the universities of Heidelberg and Bonn, he was five times imprisoned, because of his political views, between his nineteenth and twenty-first birthdays. Captured at the battle of Staufen, he was court-martialed and saved from death only by a flaw in a proclamation of the Grand Duke of Baden. Eight months' solitary confinement, at first in chains, followed; then another uprising of the people freed him in time to become a member of the revolutionary government, and later its minister to France. There he was again arrested, in violation of the law of nations, but after two months in jail was merely banished. By that time most of the south German exiles had found a refuge in London or in Switzerland, and from the home Blind established in the British capital he co-operated with Mazzini, Garibaldi, Ledru-Rollin, Louis Blanc, and other European leaders, for the revolutionary movement of that day knew no national boundaries among its advocates. The Schleswig-Holstein movement he naturally aided, likewise the Polish uprising of 1863-64 against Russia. The American civil war left him not a moment in doubt; his sympathies went out at once to Schurz, Sigel, Hecker, Blenker and Willich, who were so quick to don the federal uniform in behalf of the enslaved African. In short, wherever men thought or battled for freedom and against despotism, Karl Blind worked for them and cheered them on."

**UNITED STATES** Judge Hook at Leavenworth sentenced I. H. Tucker, jr., secretary of the Uncle Sam Oil company, to three months in the Leavenworth county jail for contempt of court. An Associated Press dispatch from Leavenworth says: "The alleged contempt was a sensational affidavit filed by Tucker alleging a conspiracy between Federal Judges Pollock, McPherson and Phillips and the Standard Oil company to drive the Uncle Sam company out of business. Judge Hook delivered a terrific arraignment of Albert L. Wilson of Kansas City, who prepared the affidavit. He said the only purpose of filing the affidavit was to create a sensation in the papers and influence public sentiment. Hook declared there was no precedent for such an affidavit and the clerk of the court was criticised for placing it on file. It was stricken from the files by order of Judge Hook. Tucker commenced his sentence tonight. The bankruptcy proceedings were continued until a judge can be found who can sit in the case. Judge Pollock will not preside.

The affidavit alleged that Judges Pollock, Phillips and McPherson went on a fishing trip to Tampico, Mexico, on January 26, 1906, in the private car of Gardiner Lathrop, head of the legal department of the Santa Fe and strongly intimated that during the trip a conspiracy was entered into between the judges and the Standard Oil company, the claim being made that the Standard and Santa Fe road were controlled by the same persons. The affidavit further alleged that Pollock made a statement against Tucker and the Uncle Sam company out of court. Tucker was on the stand two hours, and was subjected to a gruelling examination by N. H. Loomis, general attorney of the Union Pacific, named by the court to conduct the examination. Tucker attempted to corroborate the charges in the affidavit, but became badly mixed and admitted the affidavit was prepared on hearsay."

**JOHN E. KING**, state librarian of Minnesota, recently visited the national capitol, having made a trip through the south. Concerning Mr. King's visit the Washington correspondent for the Minneapolis Journal says: "Mr. King was pleased to learn that the democratic leaders of these states are paying a good deal of attention to Governor John A. Johnson of Minnesota, as a presidential possibility. Speaking of the Johnson matter Mr. King said to the Journal correspondent this afternoon: 'I made no effort to meet southern politicians. I found them paying close attention to the presidential situation in their own party. They seem to feel that Bryan may be nominated, and were at no pains to disguise their feeling of opposition to him. So far as I was able to discover, there is no purpose on the part of the south to put forward one of its own men for the nomination. Just at present there is a good deal of complimentary mention of Senator Daniel of Virginia, but southerners do not expect to be called on to make a stand for him. In every city in which I visited I was questioned closely about Governor Johnson, and was surprised to find that the politicians of the southern states are unusually well-informed regarding him. They did not say they were for him for president, but they did say that they would not willingly be for Bryan, and that all they had heard about Johnson had strongly impressed them in his favor. The south wants a candidate who can win, or stand a good chance of winning, and they have been attracted to Governor Johnson by reason of his large majorities in Minnesota.'"

**THE CITY OFFICIALS** of Glen Echo, Md., are likely to become international figures. The Washington correspondent for the New York Herald tells the story: "Mayor Garrett, of Glen Echo, Md., and Town Marshal Collins, who became recently known to fame by halting the Duke of Abruzzi in a speeding automobile and by firing on a machine occupied by Herr Von Radowitz, of the German embassy, are now the targets of prosecution by the government. Each today received a letter from District Attorney J. W. C. Rose, at Baltimore, stating that they were charged with violating the laws guaranteeing to diplomats immunity from arrest and process. The penalties prescribed for violation of these statutes is imprisonment of not more than three years and fine in the discretion of the judge. Mayor Garrett and his doughty town marshal are going to Baltimore at once for a conference with Mr. Rose. This action was begun at the initiative of Secretary Root upon an informal complaint from Baron Mayor des Planches, the Italian ambassador, of the way the town marshal stopped the Duke of Abruzzi, the ambassador and three automobile loads of diplomats and Italian naval officers as they were scudding home in a rainstorm two weeks ago."

**THE LETTER** received by the mayor and town marshal of Glen Echo was as follows: "Certain allegations that you and Marshal Collins have violated sections 4,064 and 4,065 of the revised statutes and have incurred the penalties therein prescribed have been made to the department of justice of the United States and have by that department been referred to me for appropriate action. Before doing anything else in the matter I should be glad to have an interview with Town Marshal Collins and yourself. Can you advise me promptly when it will be practicable for you to call to see me at my official office, in this city?" When the mayor and town marshal read the letter they did not know what the sections mentioned provided. They were visibly impressed when they were informed, but his honor, who rejoices in the soubriquet of the "Boy Mayor of Glen Echo," did

not lose his nerve. Instead he said: "I am sure we have done nothing wrong. I am getting tired of the ungratefulness of these autolists. Here we entered into an agreement with the Automobile Association of Washington by which we raised the speed limit in the jurisdiction of Glen Echo from six to twelve miles. That is liberal, yet it is disregarded. I shall call a meeting of the town board and ask that the limit be again reduced to six miles." Section 4,063 of the Revised statutes provides that any process against or arrest of any foreign minister or member of his household shall be void. Section 4,064 says: "Whenever any writ or process is sued out in violation of the preceding section, every person by whom the same is obtained or prosecuted, whether as party or as attorney or solicitor, and every officer concerned in executing it shall be deemed a violator of the laws of nations and a disturber of the public repose, and shall be imprisoned for not more than three years and fined in the discretion of the court." The other provisions bear less directly on this subject.

**AN ASSOCIATED PRESS** dispatch quotes Mr. Bryan as saying in reply to a question as to whether he would be a candidate in 1908: "I have not felt it was time to decide that yet. The only condition upon which I would consider the question of candidacy would be whether I could advance the cause of democracy by being a candidate. No man's ambition should be considered on any other condition." A Baltimore News representative asked Mr. Bryan something about a third term from Mr. Roosevelt and, according to the News, received this answer: "When in congress I endeavored to secure an amendment to the constitution making the president ineligible for a second term and in both of my campaigns I also announced that if I was elected I would not be a candidate for a second term. I would hardly look favorably, therefore, upon a third term. I assume that the president will adhere to the opinion which he has expressed on the subject and will not be a candidate again. It would be a reflection upon the success of his administration if, coming in by an enormous majority, he had so reduced the popularity of his party as to make it impossible for any other republican to be elected. If his reforms are of a substantial character there ought to be some other republican sufficiently identified with him to represent them as a candidate. It would be strange if the president was strong enough to violate the anti-third term precedent set by Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and Jackson and yet was not able to develop a worthy republican successor."

**NATURE FAKING**, grand and petty, has according to the Washington (D. C.) Herald, been going on for thousands of years. The Herald says: "Santa Claus and his reindeers and the Easter rabbits and roosters illustrate one phase of it. Around the story of Jonah and the whale a violent warfare has raged for years. When Du Chailu first told the story of the monstrous gorilla, it was denounced as a fake—and yet it proved to be true. The great trouble is to know just where to draw the line between faking pure and simple and things that seem not to be true, but may be, nevertheless. There is no harm in the Santa Claus or the Easter egg stories. The Jonah tale may or may not be true. Very few people seriously dispute it openly. The gorilla story has been amply vindicated. The man, therefore, who sets out to deny the existence of certain things because he never saw anything like them finds himself nothing more than half a victor, at best, when the controversy he creates is concluded."

**FROM "UPRIGHT** and strictly reliable contemporaries" the Herald culled "a few choice specimens of current happenings in the animal world." For instance: "The Houston Post has personal knowledge of a species of black bass that fattens exclusively upon live rabbits. The New York World tells of an up-state hen that lays eggs with Latin inscriptions upon them. The El Paso Herald cites oysters weighing 300 pounds each. A Lexington (Ky.) journal presents rats that devour shoats. A Charleston man has a pet bullfrog that will eat nothing but English sparrows. An Indiana man has a rooster that crows three times for 3 o'clock in the morning, four times for 4, and so on. Jack Cohen avers in the Atlanta Journal that a Georgia man has a pet mockingbird that has been bringing him a bunch of violets every summer morn for four summers. The Courier-Journal tells of a parrot that for eleven years at 11 o'clock each day has harangued a Versailles (Ky.) household in favor of free silver at sixteen to one."