

velt even yet instruct his friends in the New York legislature to have the Thompson resolution favorably reported so that a full investigation may show all these charges to be without foundation? Was Cortelyou really guilty?"

A SPECIAL DISPATCH to the Cincinnati Enquirer under date of Chicago, Ill., June 29, follows: "Governor John A. Johnson, of Minnesota, is the 'dark horse' of Henry Watterson, of Kentucky, for the democratic presidential nomination, and political movements are going forward which portend a line-up of the anti-Bryan forces in the national convention of 1908 behind Johnson. This information was learned on high authority today, following discussion by local politicians of the action of the Pennsylvania state convention of Thursday in declining to take up a resolution indorsing William Jennings Bryan for the presidential nomination. The report also follows a conference on Tuesday of Richard O'Conner, of St. Paul, close ally of Governor Johnson, and Roger C. Sullivan, conservative democrat and leader of his party in this state. The declaration of Mr. Watterson some months ago that he would in due time propose the candidacy of a democrat who would appeal to the thoughtful leaders of the party stirred gossip throughout the country concerning the identity of the Watterson choice. The Louisville editor declined to make public the name of his favorite. It was stated positively some days ago by an eastern committeeman that Governor Johnson was the man meant by Watterson. 'When the time comes,' said a democrat whose source of information is the best to be had today, 'the states of New York, Pennsylvania and Illinois will be in line for the man from Minnesota. Democrats who want to win are getting behind Johnson. There is not much doing on the surface just now, but the work of organization is in progress. As for his running mate, if we succeed, you can say that Lieutenant Governor Stuyvesant Chanler, of New York, might be the man.'"

DR. JOSEPH KRAUSOPF, of Philadelphia, himself an old educator, relates that in a recent graduation in New York he saw the most touching incident he had ever witnessed on such an occasion. A little girl, a foreigner, passing a companion who held an American flag, softly raised a corner of the sacred emblem and kissed it. The child was all unmindful that any one saw her act of devotion, but thought thus in supposed secrecy to express her tribute to the land that to her and hers meant liberty and opportunity. Referring to this incident the New York American says: "Those who express alarm at the growing tides of immigration are commended to the little girl's simple reverence for the flag. Evidently she only manifested a love taught her by her parents, who, in turn, are typical of millions of other foreigners who are aliens only in nativity. These people have reason to love the banner of the free. Having known tyranny they appreciate more keenly all that the emblem means. To them it symbolizes security for life, liberty of worship and opinion, opportunity to work and a chance to educate their children and make them the equals of any. Americans can learn a lesson of patriotism from the alien child. We who live under the flag are too apt to forget the things for which it stands. Democracy, enlightenment, equal opportunity, non-aggression, popular rule, freedom and brotherhood—all these are written on the Stars and Stripes. It is for us to renew our fealty to these and other kindred principles that have made our flag beloved of all the oppressed of earth."

COLONEL GOETHALS, engineer in charge of the Panama canal, denies that he has any intention of resigning. There are, however, peculiar stories afloat. The Washington correspondent for the New York World says: "A suspicion has arisen that gigantic frauds have been committed in connection with Panama canal accounts on the Isthmus. A thorough investigation of these suspicions is now in progress. Seven expert accountants are now in the canal zone examining the books. These experts were selected and sent to the Isthmus by the auditor of the war department, who will take over the work now performed by Mr. Benson upon his retirement. The seven experts sailed for the canal zone on June 18 under orders to expose any fraud found and to suggest a safer method of keeping track of disbursements. No information has been made public here as to what the accountants are expected to reveal. No names

are mentioned and no specific instances of fraud are brought forward, but there is evident unrest and worry among officials here because of possible scandals that may be unearthed. Disquieting advices continue to reach here from the Isthmus. Arrivals from Panama today declare that Lieutenant Colonel Goethals seems bewildered and appalled by the stupendous task confronting him. His immediate assistants appear disheartened, while those further down the line, many of them proteges of politicians and patronage-grabbers, are indifferent and apathetic."

THE EDITOR of the New York Globe recently dined with Mr. Roosevelt and returning home wrote an editorial relating to Mr. Roosevelt's reported candidacy: "Quoting the Houston Post as saying that Mr. Roosevelt was equally emphatic in his declaration in 1900 that he would not accept the nomination for vice president, but accepted it, nevertheless, the Globe says: 'Before relying on a precedent be sure it's a precedent. The Roosevelt declaration as to 1908 differs qualitatively and fundamentally from the one of 1900. Then it was refusal of a man frankly ambitious, who didn't want to be politically shanghaied. There was no particular inconsistency about a change of mind when it appeared that acceptance was more to his interest than persistence in refusal. Now a principle is involved, distinctively formulated and recognized in the White House statement of November, 1904. Identifying his two terms as the equivalent of two elected terms, the president asserted his belief in the wisdom of the precedent set by Washington. Again to be a candidate he must surrender profound conviction concerning a matter of no mean consequence. If another person were concerned perhaps he might change his mind, but to change it on behalf of himself is another matter. Hence the president's intimation that those who urge him to run again are insulting him—are counselling him to dishonor. No wonder his testiness at those who imply that he is not sincere when declaring that on no excuse should the door be thrown open to life-time presidencies.'"

FRANCIS MURPHY, who died at Los Angeles, Cal., recently, was famous as a temperance lecturer. The Los Angeles correspondent for the Denver News, referring to Mr. Murphy, says: "He was born in Wexford, Ireland, April 14, 1836. Receiving a scant education in the public schools of his native town, he came to America, and from early youth showed an interest in temperance work. He married Elizabeth J. Ginn in New York April 10, 1856, and when the war broke out he enlisted in the ranks of the union army, remaining in the service until the close of the rebellion. Murphy delivered his first public temperance address in Portland, Me., April 3, 1870, and during successive months organized several temperance reform clubs in the state of Maine, serving as the first president of the general assembly of the clubs. After he delivered an address in Pittsburg, Pa., November 28, 1876, upward of 45,000 signed the pledge in what was known as the Old Home church on Fifth avenue. The work spread through the country until the pledge had been signed by over 10,000,000 people. He carried on a successful war against alcohol in England. He served as a chaplain in the war against Spain. Murphy has made his home in Pittsburg and during the past several years passed most of his time traveling in the interest of evangelistic movements."

COLLIER'S WEEKLY recently devoted a page or two to an analysis of the Fairbanks presidential boom, with the result that the boom was left in a somewhat dilapidated state. It was shown that Mr. Fairbanks employed a hack writer to write a biography, Mr. Fairbanks reading the proof and editing the copy. This biography, issued during the campaign of 1904, was cited as the "official biography" of the vice presidential candidate. Some very glaring errors in this biography, together with some conspicuous omissions, were pointed out by Gilson Gardner, the writer of the article referred to. The "official" claim that Mr. Fairbanks was born in a cabin built of unheven logs was exploded, together with the further claim that Mr. Fairbanks worked awfully hard and suffered many privations in order to get a collegiate education. It was shown that Mr. Fairbanks had wealthy relatives who materially assisted him during his college career, and that an uncle, well known in railroad circles, made him "general attorney for the receiver" of a bankrupt Indiana railroad immediately after he graduated and was

admitted to the bar, his salary being \$5,000 a year. And \$5,000 a year in those days was quite equal to \$15,000 a year in these strenuous industrial times. It was also pointed out that while Mr. Fairbanks is well known as a railroad owner, manipulator and speculator, nowhere in his "official biography" is the word railroad mentioned. Mr. Fairbanks' ownership and control of various Indiana daily newspapers is also commented upon in a sarcastic way. Altogether the article is a remarkably readable production, and it will undoubtedly have considerable influence in shaping Mr. Fairbanks' future political career.

A WRITER IN the New York Evening Post says: "The first American poem, like the first settlement, is claimed for the Old Dominion by the compiler of 'Poets of Virginia,' F. V. N. Painter. It was published in 1610 by R. Rich, 'a soldier blunt and plaine,' who called it 'a ballad of Virginia.' Though not printed for the first time in this volume, we may select here three of its twenty-two stanzas:

"The seas did rage, the windes did blow, distressed were they then;
Their ship did leake, her tacklings breake, in daunger were her men.
But Heaven was pylotte in this storm, and to an iland nere,
Bermoothawes call'd, conducted then, which did abate their feare.

"But yet these worthies forced were, opprest with weather againe,
To runne their ship between two rocks, where she doth still remaine;
And then on shore the iland came, inhabited by hogges,
Some fowle and tortoyse there were, they only had one dogge,

"To kill these swyne, to yield them foods that little had to eate;
Their store was spent, and all things scant, alas! they wanted meate.
A thousand hogges that dogge did kill, their hunger to sustaine,
And with such foode did in that ile two and forty weekes remaine."

EIGHT KANSAS CITY housewives, tiring of trying to solve the servant girl question, have decided to resort to the "community table" to see if that will relieve them. A special to the Minneapolis Journal from Kansas City tells the story in this way: "Tired of the haughtiness and independence of their cooks, eight household mistresses of the West Side have adopted a new plan of solving the domestic help problem. A week ago each of them discharged her cook, pulled down the kitchen windows, put the pots and pans and plates away on the pantry shelves, and organized the Colony club. A two-story, six-room brick house was rented and Miss Anabele Haren was employed as chef. Two other women were hired to help her. Each of the eight families has its own table. At the end of each week cost will be computed and each family will pay its share."

A SPECIAL DISPATCH to the New York World follows: "Gus H. Wintemberg, tax assessor of the district where John D. Rockefeller's home, Forest Hill, is located, today made his report to the county auditor. The total value of Mr. Rockefeller's personal property at his summer home was returned at \$4,600. Wintemberg's report shows Mr. Rockefeller has eight carriages and values them at only \$1,800. The pianos are worth only \$300, while \$8,000 covers the value of the furniture in Forest Hill and other personal property. There is no money there, neither is there any jewelry, nor are there any watches."

PHILADELPHIA HAS been grossly libeled and is not, after all, so slow as some would make it appear. An Associated Press dispatch under date of Philadelphia 22, says: "The first eagle seen in the neighborhood of Philadelphia in fifty-two years was killed in Germantown, a suburb, today by George White, after it had tried to carry off a calf and had attacked him. White was sitting in his yard when he saw the eagle. He hurried into the house, got a gun, and fired at a distance of only thirty yards. The bullet wounded the bird in the wing. With a scream the eagle released the calf and flew at White. Using his gun as a club White struck the bird over the head as it reached him and then beat its skull as it lay fluttering on the ground."