

inaccuracy in his testimony concerning a comparatively trivial detail of the attempt to assassinate Fred Bradley, the former superintendent of the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mill. When Mr. Richardson was grilling Orchard on cross-examination he compelled the multi-murderer to go into the minutest details of his attempt on the life of Bradley. Orchard swore that he hid on the roof over the rear porch of the Bradley home and awaited the coming of the milkman. When the latter had deposited the milk intended for the Bradley household Orchard said he descended and poured a quantity of strychnine into the glass jar. Richardson laid great stress on this incident and Orchard was emphatic when he reiterated the statement that he had concealed himself on the roof of the porch. Today the defense submitted a number of affidavits dealing with the Bradley affair and one of these documents contained the statement that the roof over the Bradley porch was not constructed until six months after the explosion. "That discrepancy alone should be sufficient to discredit all of Orchard's testimony," said one of the attorneys for the defense. "False in one false in all, is a pretty good maxim."

THE NEWSPAPERS have been filled with talk of war between the United States and Japan and the sending of the fleet to the Pacific waters just at this time is regarded by many as unwise. It is plain that some people on both sides have systematically fought to fan the war flame but there is noticeable in America a strong undercurrent in favor of discouraging war talk or war movements, whether these things are encouraged by trust magnates or newspaper editors who desire to draw public attention from the subject of monopoly or by politicians seeking to bolster up the waning fortunes of the republican party through war.

KEIROKU TZUZUKI, a Japanese statesman of cabinet rank and ambassador plenipotentiary of his country to The Hague conference, is quoted at length in the New York Herald in a special cable dispatch, on the prevailing reports regarding the relations of Japan and the United States. Mr. Tzuzuki, according to the report, has the fullest confidence of his government, and what he says may be taken as reflecting the views of ministerial, official and intelligent Japanese sentiment. In beginning his statement Mr. Tzuzuki said there must be a great misunderstanding somewhere. "Of all the countries in the world," he said, "the United States is the very last with which Japan seeks any trouble. Japan is a very young nation in the family of nations. So young nations, like ourselves, are deeply sensible as to those who have been our friends in our struggles and to those who have been our enemies. Now of all our best friends has been the United States. That she was the one power that gratuitously returned to us her share of the Simeonosaki indemnity is known and impressed upon every school boy in Japan. We remember with gratitude that America was the first to recognize our claims to extra territoriality. We remember that during the last war, when we were engaged in a titanic and supreme struggle, the entire sympathy of the United States was with us. That left a deep impression upon us, as America will find in the future. The understanding between our respective governments is perfect. So it is, I most firmly believe, between intelligent people in both countries." In reply to a question regarding the sending of an American fleet to the Pacific Mr. Tzuzuki said: "I say without hesitation that Japan would look upon the cruise with the idea that no better time than the present could be chosen, just when the two governments are in most perfect accord." Admiral Shimamura, who was with the ambassador when the statement was made, the correspondent says, coincided entirely with Mr. Tzuzuki's views.

WASHINGTON dispatches say that the American-Japan treaty may not be renewed. The correspondent for the New York American says: "The Japanese government may not consent to the renewal of the present treaty with the United States. If his government reserves the right to insert a clause excluding Japanese coolie labor from continental United States semi-official advices purporting to give the views of Foreign Minister Hayashi, received here today from Ototaka Yamaoka, the personal representative of Count Okuma, leader of the progressive party, asserts that the treaty will not be renewed. Mr. Yamaoka, who visited the United States in April and perfected an alliance with

the Japanese of the Pacific coast for the purpose of bringing about the overthrow of the Salonji ministry and the annulment of the exclusion clause in the immigration bill, is authority for the statement that Foreign Minister Hayashi has received from Secretary of State Root a preliminary 'note' regarding the new treaty which the two governments propose to substitute for the convention which expires July 17, 1911. The draft of the new treaty, according to the communication from Mr. Yamaoka, called for the renewal of the article of the present treaty, which gives to each nation the right to regulate immigration. With reference to the 'note' submitted by Secretary Root, Mr. Yamaoka says that Foreign Minister Hayashi has issued an official confidential memorandum outlining the Japanese government's attitude on the question of the limitation of immigration, which in substance is as follows: 'First, that the government of the United States has submitted a proposal for the enactment of a treaty which provides for the limitation of immigration. The government of Japan has rejected the proposal and will not in the future entertain any such proposition. Second, that in the new treaty which is to be operated from the forty-fourth year of Meiji (1911), the government of Japan will insist on striking out the article defining the power reserved by the contracting parties to enact laws with regard to police and immigration relations. For that purpose the government of Japan shall take a most vigorous attitude. Although the negotiations for that end are not yet developed, we firmly believe that the government of the United States will fight with determination to preserve the clause. Third, that the government of Japan contemplates sending representatives to the United States to investigate conditions on the Pacific coast and to determine if the Japanese residents are discriminated against.' Mr. Yamaoka, it is said, has sent copies of Foreign Minister Hayashi's confidential memorandum to the Japanese societies of San Francisco and Seattle and to correspondents of Japanese newspapers in this country. Dr. Masuji Miyakawa, the Japanese lawyer, admitted that he had seen a copy of the communication which is being distributed by Yamaoka, and characterized the attitude of Foreign Minister Hayashi as a concession to the progressives, who have strongly opposed the clause in the immigration bill excluding coolie labor from this country."

THE TOPEKA (Kan.) State Journal, republican, complains of what it calls the unfair apportionment of the delegates to the national republican convention. The Journal shows the enormous advantage certain southern states have by being allowed delegates on the basis of their representation in congress whereas they cast few republican votes. Here are the figures of the republican vote in these nine states and the delegates which will be apportioned them under the usual rule:

	Rep. Vote.	Del.
Alabama . . . . .	22,474	22
Arkansas . . . . .	46,860	18
Florida . . . . .	8,314	10
Georgia . . . . .	24,003	26
Louisiana . . . . .	5,205	18
Mississippi . . . . .	3,168	20
South Carolina . . . . .	2,554	18
Texas . . . . .	50,307	36
Virginia . . . . .	46,450	24

Totals . . . . . 169,335 192  
To offset the power of these nine southern states with a republican vote of only 169,335, will require ten northern and western states with a total republican vote of over 2,000,000. Here they are:

	Rep. Vote.	Del.
Illinois . . . . .	632,645	54
Iowa . . . . .	307,907	26
Kansas . . . . .	210,893	20
California . . . . .	205,226	20
Minnesota . . . . .	216,651	22
Nebraska . . . . .	158,558	16
North Dakota . . . . .	52,595	8
South Dakota . . . . .	72,083	8
Oregon . . . . .	60,455	8
Washington . . . . .	101,540	10

Total . . . . . 2,018,553 192  
COMMENTING UPON the Topeka Journal's complaint the Houston (Texas) Post says: "It is easy to see that the southern states named above may actually hold the balance of power in the convention and nominate the ticket.

These southern states have a delegate for every 900 votes cast, whereas in the other group of states the ratio is one delegate for every 10,500 votes. It is strange that the republicans of the north do not deal with a condition like this. It would be bad enough if the 192 delegates allowed these southern states were chosen in a becoming manner, but we all know that most of them are bargained for like they were so many cattle. The man who has the most money will get them. The delegates themselves, or many of them, are after graft and the men who dominate them are after patronage. It would be the best thing that could happen for the republican party in the south to reduce the representation in republican national conventions so that the trafficking in delegates would cease. There are quite a number of white republicans of standing in the south who might take part in republican councils, but for the presence of the traders in delegates. As it is, most of these keep away from republican conventions. The southern delegates in national republican conventions represent absolutely nothing but appetite for office. They do not stand for any vital principle and their support must be obtained either through corrupt practices or boss tyranny. If each of the southern states should be allowed but four or five delegates in the convention, it would be as much as it is entitled to upon the basis of republican votes cast. We think the Topeka paper is on a very warm trail."

AN ASSOCIATED Press dispatch under date of New York July 12 says: "A peace conference of hardly less importance to the United States and Japan than that now in session at The Hague was held at Oyster Bay today after Admiral Yamamoto of Japan and Viscount Aoki, the Japanese ambassador, arrived there for an official visit of respect to the president." An Oyster Bay dispatch of the same date follows: "An official statement announcing a thoroughly good understanding and fundamental friendliness between the United States and Japan was issued by President Roosevelt today through Secretary Loeb after the departure of Admiral Yamamoto and Ambassador Aoki from Sagamore Hill. The statement follows: 'The president had a long interview with Admiral Baron Yamamoto and it was most satisfactory in every way. It simply confirms what had already been made clear by Ambassador Aoki, the thoroughly good understanding between the two governments and the fundamental friendliness between the two nations.' The members of the Japanese party whom the president entertained at luncheon returned to New York at 3 o'clock. Ambassador Aoki, as he boarded the car, remarked that neither he nor the admiral had time to make any statement regarding their visit to the president. A Tokio cablegram carried by the Associated Press says: "Viscount Hayashi, the Japanese minister of foreign affairs, made the following statement in an interview today: 'The governments of Washington and Tokio are conducting negotiations in perfect accord. Japan is availing herself of America's good will, and no hitch whatever is apprehended. Until the new treaty comes up for discussion Japan has no right to agitate against restriction of number of her emigrants. Her demands for the present consist simply that Japan be protected against provocation, but for the rest the American judicial authorities must be left to deal with the situation. My government does not look with suspicion upon the dispatch of an American fleet to the Pacific. Since America is moving this fleet within her territorial waters, Japan can raise no objection.'"

THE PRIMARY PLEDGE

As this copy of The Commoner may be read by some one not familiar with the details of the primary pledge plan, it is necessary to say that according to the terms of this plan every democrat is asked to pledge himself to attend all of the primaries of his party to be held between now and the next democratic national convention unless unavoidably prevented, and to secure a clear, honest and straightforward declaration of the party's position on every question upon which the voters of the party desire to speak. Those desiring to be enrolled can either write The Commoner approving the object of the organization and asking to have their names entered on the roll, or they can fill out and mail the blank pledge, which is printed on page 12.