

nishes sufficient ground for setting aside the fine. Then it will be up to Judge Landis again, but it is asserted by those who have studied his attitude all through the case that it is improbable that he would reverse the fine he himself imposed, though the judge, his friends say, is not pleased with the Alton's prospects of immunity."

THE LATEST on the third term proposition comes from the Washington correspondent for the Sioux City (Iowa) Journal (rep.) who says: "There is only one possible contingency under which President Roosevelt would become a candidate for re-election. That is a continuance of the assaults that are being made on him by financial influences displeased with his policies. Some of these men, and the newspapers that speak for them, are hinting that the president is adhering to his declaration not to be a candidate for the presidency again only because he realizes that he can not be renominated, and that if he were renominated he could not be re-elected. This sort of talk, if persisted in long enough, will, in the opinion of some of the most intimate friends of the president, force him into the fight. The constant repetition of stories that the president has lost his influence, that the country is turning from his policies and that he is getting out of office because of his loss of popularity, is said by friends of the administration to be the surest way of getting Mr. Roosevelt into the contest of 1908."

THE REPUBLICAN politicians are worrying considerably over the negro members of their party. A negro speaker at the tenth annual meeting of the Afro-American council in Baltimore said: "There are about 700,000 negro voters in this country, and we intend to force the president to do the right thing by us or turn the whole into the democratic party." The Washington correspondent for the New York Times declares that the negro revolt has not been over-estimated. This correspondent says that but for the fear of the negro vote the Kentucky republican convention would have endorsed Secretary Taft. The Times correspondent adds: "The resolution demanding a Roosevelt type of president is the one drawn up in the White House itself for conventions of Roosevelt republicans to pass this year, and there is no doubt but that the Knox-Cannon-Fairbanks combination would have stopped it if they could. There is that much evidence, then, for the claim of the Taft men that they controlled the Kentucky convention. But controlling it, they could not obtain a specific Taft endorsement, because their Kentucky republican friends feared the effect on the negro republican vote. Kentucky, unlike most of the southern states, has a negro vote. So have her border sisters, Maryland and West Virginia. The negroes of Baltimore were said, in a Baltimore dispatch to the Washington Post, to have contributed to the recent defeat of the republican candidate for mayor of Baltimore, for whose success Attorney General Bonaparte had made himself personally responsible. Here, too, it was the Brownsville issue. Such are the political first-fruits of this purely race issue in the pre-convention presidential campaign of 1908. Keenly interested politicians are pricking up their ears and asking how firmly and how far the 'black battalion,' as Foraker and his negro supporters themselves call it, will march through this campaign."

THE "PEOPLE can govern themselves" is the title of an interesting editorial printed in the Chicago American. The editorial follows: "All the world has lessons to teach of the struggle going on between the masses of mankind and the powerful and fortunate that prey upon them. Persia, for instance. About a year ago Persia broke from Oriental despotism and established a measure of popular government, the first in the East. Lately correspondents from English newspapers, which are naturally anxious about India, went to Persia to see how free institutions worked with an Oriental people. They reported that free institutions did not work at all. The country was facing an impending anarchy. The government was feeble. A return to despotism was necessary to prevent national ruin. At this there was great joy among all the forces everywhere that believe in keeping the masses down. Popular government had failed in Persia; it would fail everywhere except in a very few favored regions where the

people had been educated for it by years of patient effort on the part of their betters. Observe the futility of mob rule. What was needed was government by the wise and the gifted, until, of course, in some day far hence, low, common people might become 'properly prepared' for a share in their affairs. But now it appears that so far as this modern instance of Persia was concerned one essential was lacking, and that was truth. The testimony of visitors, residents, consuls and others, spontaneous and indubitable, shows that there is no anarchy in Persia; the country is not going to ruin; the government is not a failure, and popular government, instead of being a failure, is a success. Of course it is a success, everywhere and anywhere, now and forever. Except wholly and hopelessly degenerate races there are no people in the world not 'properly prepared' for it, no people not able to carry it on, no people that need the supervision and direction of the gifted and the wise. The idea that government is any huge mystery or occult science was an invention of feudalism. The science of government, in this country or any other, is common sense, a possession of the masses of mankind usually denied to the gifted and the wise. Better the worst republic than the best monarchy."

REFERRING TO exports of our manufacturers the St. Joseph (Mo.) Gazette says: "Our exports were large during the past fiscal year, to the extent of three-fourths of a billion of dollars. To foreign countries alone the total was \$740,000,000, while to the non-contiguous territories of the United States the value of manufactures sent was forty millions, thus bringing the grand total to considerably more than three-quarters of a billion, against less than one-quarter of a billion a dozen years ago. Practically two-thirds went in finished form, and one-third in partially manufactured. Finished manufactures exported show an increase of about twenty millions over last year, and 167 millions over 1897, a decade earlier, while manufactures for further use in manufacturing shows an increase of thirty-four millions over last year and of 162 millions over 1897. Of this 740 million dollars' worth of manufactures sent to foreign countries in 1907, 181 millions was iron and steel manufactures; eighty-nine millions, manufactures of copper; eighty millions, manufactures of wood; seventy-eight millions, mineral oil; forty-six millions, leather or manufactures of; thirty-two millions, cotton manufactures; twenty-seven millions, agricultural implements; twenty-two millions, naval stores; twenty-one millions, cars and carriages; eighteen millions, chemicals, drugs and medicines; fifteen millions, scientific instruments; ten millions, paper and manufactures of; nine millions, paraffine and paraffine wax; seven millions, India rubber and manufactures of; seven millions, fur and fur skins, while the remaining 100 million dollars' worth is made up of miscellaneous manufactures, chiefly in the finished form. While the destination of all articles composing the \$740,000,000 worth of manufactures exported is not yet shown by the bureau of statistics, a comparison of its figures with the fully completed analysis of 1906 seems to justify the general assertion that about 350 millions' worth went to Europe, 200 millions to North America, 100 millions to Asia and Oceania, seventy-five millions to South America, fifteen millions to Africa, and that while about one-half of the manufactures sent to Europe and one-third of those sent to North America went in the partially manufactured form, nearly all those going to the other grand divisions were finished manufactures. No other nation is equal to the United States in manufacturing industries."

AN INTERESTING story concerning the javeline or Mexican wild hog is told by the Colutta, Texas, correspondent to the Kansas City Star. This correspondent says: "The javeline, which is in general use by ranchmen throughout this section as a watch dog is far superior to the ordinary dog when it comes to guarding the home and premises of persons to which it has become attached. The javeline is easily domesticated if taken when it is a pig. There is hardly a Mexican household in this section that does not have a pet javeline, which serves many useful purposes. The javeline of the southwest has very few characteristics of the hog. Beyond the fact that it closely resembles the hog in appearance, it might well be classed as an entirely different species of animal. It is remarkable that so little has been written about the

javeline by men of science who make a study of animals. It is asserted by men who have spent years in the native haunts of the animal that it should have a prominent place in the natural history of this country. In point of fearlessness and courage it surpasses any other animal that roams the chaparral of the southwest. It is one of the few wild animals that does not hesitate to attack man. It is feared by every deer hunter who visits this region. Innumerable instances are known of hunters having been forced to seek refuge in trees to avoid being torn to pieces by enraged javelines. They are so ferocious in their wild state that only the most intrepid sportsman will brave the dangers of hunting them. President Roosevelt, when police commissioner of New York, made a trip all the way to Texas to hunt javelines. He spent two days hunting the animals on a ranch near Uvalde. He had an exciting experience with the beasts. According to the statement of his guide bunches of javelines got Mr. Roosevelt into close quarters several times, but he managed to escape unscathed in each instance. When taken as a pig and domesticated the javeline can easily be trained to do almost any trick that can be taught the most intelligent dog. It is quick to learn to know the members of the family and will protect them against harm with its life, if necessary. No strange human being or animal is permitted to enter the house or yard of a home where a pet javeline is on guard. It has a bark something similar to that of a dog, and when danger approaches it sets up its peculiar cry. The javeline is almost as fleet as a dog, and one javeline will whip several dogs. The javelines of southwest Texas are of the same color as the yellow, sandy soil. They weigh, when full grown, from fifty to eighty pounds. They are taller in the fore part of their body than in the rear. In this respect they resemble the wild boar. They are distinguished from the wild hogs of Arizona and New Mexico by a band of gray hair which extends around their neck. The common wild hog does not have this neck band. The javelines in their wild state run in droves of twenty to fifty. They always travel in single file and appear to have a recognized leader. When feeding or bedded for sleep or rest, one of the javelines is always on guard. Whenever a drove of the animals is about to cross an open space a sentinel is first sent out to take a view of the situation. If everything is found to be clear the signal is given by the sentinel and the whole drove trots across the clearing and re-enters the chaparral."

IN THE republican contest it is "Taft against the field and each one of the field more anxious to down Taft than to win himself," according to a Washington dispatch to the Sioux City (Iowa) Journal (rep.). This dispatch says: "This is the situation today regarding the contest for the republican nomination for president, in the opinion of expert observers. Taft is conceded to be well in the lead. Other candidates are anxious, and several of them are reported to be a bit miffed at the help Mr. Taft has received from the president. For instance, there is Senator Knox. His friends do not expect aid from the White House, but contend that one of Senator Knox's rivals should not be advanced at his expense, and Secretary Cortelyou's friends regret that the president should appear to discriminate between presidential possibilities in his cabinet. All the candidates are opening their eyes to the development of the Hughes boom. The governor of the Empire state is making a tour of county fairs, and if the enthusiasm of his receptions are any indication he can have the New York delegation in the next convention either as a mere compliment or as a cornerstone for a determined candidacy. It can now be stated that James R. Garfield, the young secretary of the interior, is the field marshal of the Taft campaign. He was one of the first to urge the secretary into the race. When Senator Foraker would have been glad to cease his attacks on Mr. Taft in return for an assurance that the Taft forces would not oppose his re-election to the senate it was President Roosevelt and Secretary Garfield who dissuaded Secretary Taft from the compromise. Twice they did this. The result is no compromise seems possible. One of the shrewdest political writers of the country just returned from Ohio says that Ohio is a Taft state so far as the Ohio newspapers go, but that Taft is really only a factional candidate and that the republican convention will be forced to the conclusion that if he is nominated his own state of Ohio will be in the doubtful column."