

and unsatisfactory as is the choice of Senator Burrows, it is not probable any effort will be made to defeat him. Yet it is not impossible that feeling may run high enough to lead to a contest. There are precedents. In 1884, at the national convention held in Chicago, Powell Clayton of Arkansas had been selected by the committee for temporary chairman. He was a Blaine man. Theodore Roosevelt was a member of that convention. It was his first appearance in the field of national politics. His friend Lodge, who is to be permanent chairman of the convention of this year, was also a delegate. He made a motion on the floor to substitute John Lynch, the Mississippi colored man, for Clayton. Upon this motion Mr. Roosevelt made a speech, his first to a national audience. He was for Lynch and when the roll was called there was a majority against Clayton, and Lynch became chairman. Powell Clayton is a member of the subcommittee which chose Burrows. It would be a queer prank of fate if this chairmanship battle were to be fought over again on the floor of the Chicago convention with the names of the chief warriors slightly changed or transposed."

IN AN ADDRESS at Nashville, Tenn., Secretary Taft talked on the Philippines. Following is an extract from his address: "The satisfactory disposition of the friar lands now owned by the government will probably be retarded for a number of years. The Roman Catholic church in the Philippines is in a deplorable condition from a property and financial standpoint. Its losses during the revolutionary war were heavy. The deprivation of its priests by the circumstances which I have referred to interfered greatly with their usefulness and influence. This is a most unfortunate matter for the islands, viewed from a purely governmental standpoint. The Roman Catholic church must always be the most important influence for the uplifting of the Philippine people, and its prosperity will always make for the good of the Filipino. Since the American occupation other denominations have come into the islands and have been doing good there, both directly and because the spirit of Christian emulation which their presence creates does good to the older church. As a non-Catholic I think that there are no protestants that know the conditions in the islands, but what hope to have the Roman Catholic church restored to a condition of prosperity. This change for the better must be quite slow. The radical difference between a church whose priesthood were paid by the government and out of the taxes collected from the people to a church whose priesthood must be paid in some way by contribution of the congregations, is so great that it is very difficult for the people to adjust themselves to the condition."

EVIDENTLY RACE prejudice is not confined to the southern states. It is noticeable even in Iowa. A Waterloo, Ia., newspaper dispatch says: "Because he is a negro, Rev. A. L. Demood, a Congregational preacher at Buxton, Ia., who is attending the Congregational conference here, could not find a place to lodge last night on his arrival. He was refused admission at every hotel he visited and he walked the streets all night. This morning Mr. Demood was taken care of by the local committee on arrangements. It is likely that damage suits will follow the refusal of the hotels to admit Mr. Demood. He explained his calling and showed his credentials at the different places he visited, but he was turned away at all of them."

THE OPPONENTS of Secretary Taft have not given up hope of accomplishing his defeat. A Washington dispatch to the Louisville Courier-Journal follows: "History will repeat itself at Chicago" is tonight the declaration of the anti-Taft republican forces at their headquarters here. "No pre-convention favorite," it is declared, "ever won a nomination for president in a republican convention since the founding of the party, excepting William McKinley, and back of him was a tidal wave of popular sentiment which is not surging for Secretary Taft, and Harrison, in 1892, nominated by the officeholders and beaten by the people. Seward had two-thirds of the delegates to the convention of 1860 pledged. Blaine was within twenty-six votes of a nomination on the first ballot in 1876—nearer than Secretary Taft will be. The fatal weakness of the Taft candidacy is that it is an absolutely machine-made product, not vitalized by popular sentiment. Its bandwagon is loaded

THE TWILIGHT ZONE



As the Trust Magnate Would Have it

down with men who will jump over the wheel the moment the vehicle shows a sign of stalling. And the sign is in sight. The Chicago convention will make a nomination not the product of intimidation, not the result of cowardice on part of party leadership, not involving the surrender of party prospects in a hundred congressional districts and a dozen northern and border states, and not imposing upon the republican party the necessity of proving that the support of predatory wealth has not been secured for the Taft candidacy at the sacrifice of the policies which the progressive wing of the republican party has been led to believe it represents."

HERE IS A love story from the court of a king: A Lisbon cablegram to the Chicago Record-Herald says: "The Mundo prints a romantic story about King Manuel's attachment for the young daughter of a lady-in-waiting to Queen Amelie, which threatens to disrupt the matrimonial plans which are being laid for him. King Carlos and Queen Amelie were fully aware of the fondness of Manuel, when a prince, for the girl, who is connected with the highest Portuguese nobility, but they considered it simply a childish fancy. Since Prince Manuel's unexpected accession to the throne a suitable alliance with a European royal house is regarded as a necessity of state. Queen Amelie and the Duke of Oporto have been casting about to find an available princess, both favoring one of British extraction because of the close relations between the countries. A few days ago they were openly canvassing the matter in the king's presence, when, to their great surprise, he suddenly announced as his unalterable choice his early love and proclaimed his determination either to marry her or nobody. Remonstrances on the ground of reasons of state were without effect, and as a consequence the lady-in-waiting and her daughter will be asked to go abroad, in the hope that a long separation will cure the king of his boyhood love."

Washington Letter

Washington, D. C., May 25.—The secretary of the anti-trust league appeared the other day before a congressional committee and, being under oath, made statements to this effect:

"The gentleman charged that Andrew Carnegie, E. H. Gerry and other prominent officials

of the steel trust had already raised great sums of money for the nomination of Secretary Taft. He insisted that if given an opportunity to produce his evidence he would be able to prove the case."

And now it appears that the senate judiciary committee will do what all the republican committees and dignitaries have been doing, order an investigation and a report—after the election.

After the election. It is wonderful how great is the popularity of that phrase among the republicans in the two houses of congress today.

The newspaper publishers of the nation want free wood pulp and free paper. The matter is referred to a commission which will report—after the election.

The people of the nation want immediate tariff revision. Again this demand is referred to a commission to report—after the election.

The president, who is supposed to lead the republican party, makes a request for legislation to protect the forests in the White mountains and the Appalachian range. Once again, by the despotic power of Speaker Cannon and his well-disciplined henchmen, the issue is referred to a commission which is to report—after the election.

This first session of the Sixtieth congress met on the first Monday in December. It is now planning to adjourn without having done anything in the way of legislation for the popular good. Its members boast of having passed appropriation bills, a lot of private pensions bills, a law regulating child labor in the District of Columbia and a few other routine or comparatively trivial measures.

But not one law of wide and general national interest has been enacted. Money has been spent so that this will be a billion dollar session, which will probably mean a two billion dollar congress. The appropriations already made indicate a treasury deficit for the present fiscal year of \$50,000,000. The national debt has not been much reduced, but, on the contrary, has been largely increased. The burden of taxation has in no degree been lessened. Not one measure has ever been debated in congress which would reduce taxation or increase the revenues. All that that autocrat who ignorant people refer to lovingly as Uncle Joe Cannon has done has been to prevent any legislation which might possibly help to keep the money of the people in the pockets of the people instead of taking it from them for the benefit of the trusts, monopolies and corporations which he most emphatically represents.

WILLIS J. ABBOT.