

ground that the evidence may tend to incriminate him, but that no person shall be prosecuted or subjected to any penalty or forfeiture on account of any matter concerning which he may testify or produce evidence. Supreme court decisions were quoted by Judge Carpenter, an analysis of which, he said, showed that there was no such thing as a constitutional right of absolute silence in all cases. James Wilkerson said: 'The program now is for as speedy a trial as possible. I believe the trial will be held the last of April or the first of May.' Attorneys for the defendants refused to discuss their plans for the future."

Canadian officials at Winnipeg refused admission to 165 negroes from Oklahoma, who planned to settle in the Dominion.

Senator Cummins, of Iowa, delivered an address at Des Moines March 24, in which he opposed the Canadian reciprocity treaty, saying that it would materially increase the free list.

The entire cabinet of President Diaz has resigned. Diaz has asked them to withhold their resignations for a while. They think the resignations will hasten peace.

A Los Angeles dispatch, carried by the United Press, says: "Although Colonel Roosevelt opposed the recall in Arizona, he thinks it is a good thing for California. He said: 'I think the recall of judges should not be adopted until, by actual experiment, the people are driven to it as a necessary but regrettable method of doing away with some even worse evils.' Conditions in California, he said, he believed were such as to render it imperative to provide methods for retiring any judge when you became convinced that his retention on the bench is no longer in the interest of judgment and fair dealing, from the standpoint of the people in general."

The New Jersey state senate has defeated the income tax.

Dr. Edward F. Ashley, a noted bacteriologist of New York city, who had made a fight against the entry of cerebro-spinal meningitis into New York port by immigrants, died a victim to the disease.

New Jersey's house of representatives has passed Governor Wilson's election reform bill.

Dr. Mary Walker declared herself a candidate for the senatorship in New York.

George J. Gould resigned as president of the Missouri Pacific railroad and was elected chairman of the board of directors.

The Illinois state senate has passed a bill giving woman the right to vote on city and township matters, also on any question of local or state-wide public policy.

Roosevelt's African trophies are being rapidly prepared for public exhibition.

Mexican news from Associated Press dispatches is reported as follows: "Mexican Ambassador De la Barra has been selected as premier of the new cabinet, and has accepted.

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Including de la Barra, President Diaz has selected five members of his new ministry. Mexican insurgents insist that governors of the states resign. Insurrectos at El Paso say they will keep right on fighting."

The Russian government has presented an ultimatum to China.

One hundred and forty-eight lives were lost in a fire in New York skyscraper factory.

Ten people were killed and a number injured in a railroad wreck in Georgia.

A little steamer turned turtle in the north Pacific and twenty-six people were lost.

Washington News

The supreme court adjourned for a two weeks' recess without announcing its decision in either the Standard Oil or the Tobacco Corporation dissolution suits.

The smallest Panama Canal bond of the new issue will be \$100.

The constitutionality of the Georgia prohibition law is to be tested in the United States supreme court.

The president has approved the dismissal from the army of Lieutenant James L. Craig.

Reports to the census bureau show that the cotton crop of 1910 was 11,541,563 bales.

American exports increased \$51,500,000 in February as compared with the same period last year.

The president has appointed W. W. Warwick, of Cincinnati, judge of the supreme court of the Panama Canal Zone.

Former Secretary of the Interior Ballinger said good-bye to President Taft and left Washington for the west.

An Associated Press correspondent says: "Apportioned among the states and territories according to their militia strength, 200 national guard officers will be sent by the war department to San Antonio, Tex., and thirty-five to San Diego, Cal., on April 5, for two weeks' instruction in service with the mobilized regulars. The department expects to send a total of 1,000 militia officers to the maneuvers at federal expense. The number of militia officers from each state and territory authorized by the department to join the regular troops on April 5, follows: At San Antonio—Alabama, 6; Arkansas, 3; Connecticut, 5; Delaware, 1; District of Columbia, 3; Florida, 2; Georgia, 5; Illinois, 11; Indiana, 4; Iowa, 5; Kansas, 3; Kentucky, 3; Louisiana, 3; Maine, 3; Maryland, 4; Massachusetts, 11; Michigan, 5; Minnesota, 5; Mississippi, 3; Missouri, 6; Nebraska, 2; New Hampshire, 2; New Jersey, 8; New York, 29; North Carolina, 4; North Dakota, 1; Ohio, 11; Oklahoma, 2; Pennsylvania, 18; Rhode Island, 2; South Carolina, 4; South Dakota, 2; Tennessee, 3; Texas, 5; Vermont, 2; Virginia, 5; West Virginia, 4; Wisconsin, 6. At San Diego—Arizona, 2; California, 10; Colorado, 3; Idaho, 2; Montana, 2; New Mexico, 3; Oregon, 5; Utah, 2; Washington, 4; Wyoming, 2.

A United Press correspondent says: "Sweeping assurance that Japan will withdraw at once from Mexico was given to President Taft

by Ambassador Uchida at a conference at the white house. Quick confirmation came from Mexico City, in an announcement that following the marital demonstration in Texas, the secret Japanese-Mexican treaty has been abrogated. Uchida told Taft that he could rest assured that hereafter Japan will take no part whatever in Mexican affairs. Diplomats and high officials realized that Taft's felicitations to Uchida were the merest formality of diplomacy. Following the invariable rule in diplomacy, President Taft and Baron Uchida agreed before they parted as to what statement should be made public, and under the circumstances the statement made was the most obvious possible, according to diplomats. It was the natural announcement for this country to declare its friendliness for Japan and for Japan in return to do the same, as recent developments were satisfactory to the United States. The secret Japanese-Mexican treaty, existence of which was publicly denied by all officials, was framed last April, when a special agent of the mikado went to Mexico City."

Calls for six or seven thousand recruits, to bring the infantry to its full strength, have been sent by the war department to all the recruiting stations in the country.

Rear Admiral Charles E. Vreeland, now in command of the second division of the Atlantic fleet has been detailed to represent the navy at the coronation of King George V. Admiral Dewey declined the appointment because of the length of the journey.

The Washington correspondent for the Associated Press said: "Pushed to the rear by the advancement and rehearing of many federal cases, including the dissolution suits against

the Standard Oil and tobacco corporations, the Oregon case, involving the constitutionality of laws adopted by the initiative and referendum method, may not be passed upon by the supreme court of the United States until next year. Only one month remains in the present term of argument of cases, and more than seventy-five cases must be considered before the Oregon case will be reached. Should it not be argued this term, it will be considered early next fall. The case was brought to the supreme court by the Pacific states Telephone and Telegraph company, an Oregon corporation, which raised the objection that a law, adopted recently by the initiative and referendum method, under which all telephone and telegraph companies in Oregon are to pay a license tax of 2 per cent per annum on gross receipts, is unconstitutional. In addition to the alleged violation of the Oregon constitution it is claimed that any law adopted by the initiative and referendum method is in violation of that clause in the federal constitution which guarantees a republican form of government in each of the states. The supreme court of Oregon defended the initiative and referendum amendment of the Oregon constitution in 1902 as not violative of the federal constitution. That tribunal said that under the initiative and referendum method of legislation, the representative feature of the old system of government still remained, the effect of the amendment in question being only to retain in the mass of electors a larger share of legislative power than heretofore. It is the first time the constitutionality of this method of legislation has come before the federal supreme court."

President Taft is in receipt of a message of good will from the emperor of Japan.

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