

built by Mongolians of the same stock that laid the foundations of the Korean Empire.

—Prolonged cold through a large part of the United States for several days beginning about the 4th, has caused widespread suffering and much unemployment. Below zero weather lasted in Chicago for 72 hours, from the 4th to the 7th.

—Three-cent fares from 5:30 to 7:30 a. m. and from 4:30 to 6:30 p. m., with six tickets for 25 cents and universal transfers the rest of the day, were agreed upon the 4th in Toledo pending negotiations for the extension of street car franchises. [See current volume, page 15.]

—Elections for 100 Senators were held in France on the 7th—96 for new terms and 4 for vacancies. As reported in the dispatches of the 7th, the Left and Republicans gain 8 seats, the Radicals and Socialist-Radicals lose 3, the Socialist-Republicans gain 1, the Opposition groups of reactionaries lose 2, and the Progressists lose 4.

—The City Club of Chicago has opened its new club house, 315 Plymouth court, with a week of exhibits and dinners, beginning on the 8th and ending on the 13th. The 8th was "presidents' night," and the 9th "government night." The 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th will be respectively "education," "nationalities," "civic associations," and "labor" nights.

—Mr. Oswald Garrison Villard, grandson of William Lloyd Garrison, President of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, editor of the New York Evening Post, is speaking in Handel Hall, 27 East Randolph street, Chicago, this week Thursday, at 8 p. m., on "Political and Legal Discrimination Against the Colored People."

—A petition under the Nebraska primary law was filed on the 5th naming William J. Bryan as candidate for the Democratic nomination for President. Mr. Bryan's brother, Charles W. Bryan, states that it was against Mr. Bryan's wishes and without his knowledge and Mr. Bryan has confirmed this protest, adding: "They have no business to put a man in as a candidate unless he wishes to be one."

—The efforts of the Republican government of Portugal to effect separation between church and state brought about on December 28 a decree of exile for two years of the head of the Portuguese church, the Catholic Patriarch of Lisbon, Monsignor Anthony Mendes Bello. As a result the Portuguese bishops on the 4th proclaimed their independence of the government. Clashes between clericals and republicans were incident to the departure of the Patriarch. A further cause of disaffection, as reported on the 8th from Lisbon, suggests some agrarian program on the part of the government. According to the cable dispatch of the Chicago Inter Ocean, "the peasants in the district of Azambuja, on the river Tagus, are greatly excited over the decision of the government, that the land and woods in the vicinity belongs to the state, and that the inhabitants must pay rent or abandon the territory."



Teacher: "Now, little Tommy, give us an example of the double negative."

Little Tommy: "I don't know none."

—New York Globe.

## PRESS OPINIONS

### The Fate of Persia.

The (London) Daily News (Lib.), December 5.—Day by day we see the shadow of Russia advancing unchallenged over Northern Persia. An ancient civilization is being blotted out and a country whose integrity we have solemnly guaranteed and whose independence is of vital importance to our Indian Empire, is passing under the iron heel of Russian despotism. There is a report that the Persians will resist the invading Russian army; but of what avail can such resistance be? It can only add carnage to the tale of doom. . . . Mr. Shuster, as all the world knows, is the last symbol of Persian independence. He was appointed to help the Persian Government to reorganize its finances. He has bravely attempted the task in the face of the open hostility of Russia and he is sacrificed because of his loyalty to Persian interests.



### Roosevelt in the Running.

The Commoner (Bryan), Dec. 22.—We do not say that Mr. Roosevelt's nomination next year is inevitable, but it is probable. Luck is running with him and the advantage of position is on his side, thanks to Taft's mistakes and Roosevelt's adroit disloyalty. . . . Big business is against Taft, but Roosevelt offers a haven and a refuge, with the White House doors wide open. His attack upon the Sherman law in last week's Outlook is Wall street's attack. He offers Big Business the kind of Federal "supervision" that it is begging for, but chiefly he offers the destruction of the Sherman Anti-trust law. It is to the destruction of the Sherman act that Wall street is concentrating all its political power. If Big Business could be sure that his election would mean the repeal or amendment of that statute, all of its money and influence and authority would be instantly arrayed on the side of his candidacy. In any event Wall street would accept him rather than Taft or La Follette. It has bargained with him in the past and knows how to bargain with him in the future. . . . Democrats in Congress and out of Congress cannot ignore this situation. They are no longer dealing with a frank, good-natured, tactless Taft. They are dealing with the most daring, audacious and practical political manipulator of his generation. They must prepare to beat Roosevelt.



Congressman Henry George, Jr., was the speaker of the evening at a big doings in a Canadian city some time ago.

The chairman of the gathering, in his speech of introduction, lauded both Henry George and Lloyd George, and said that the name of George was great throughout the land.

"It now gives me great pleasure," he added, "to present to you the speaker of the evening, Mr. Lloyd George."

The audience, knowing that it wasn't Lloyd George at all, laughed uproariously, and the chairman