

White House it will be necessary either to postpone this matter until December, and thus run the risk of the wicked Democrats charging that this is further evidence of the determination of the Republican party to suppress any attempted fraud, corruption and "graft," or else appoint a committee to prosecute the impeachment proceedings against Swayne in the Senate, and then adjourn. The other, and, for them, unpleasant, alternative, is for the House to continue in session with the very serious danger ever before them that the President may "break loose" at any moment, commit some act of egregious folly which Mr. Williams, of Mississippi, and other Democratic leaders in the House would naturally expect to exploit to the fullest extent. This is a reversal of conditions which have occasionally existed here. It has sometimes been said that a President "has Congress on his hands!" In this case the party has "the President on its hands!"

ROBERT BAKER.

NEWS

Week ending Thursday, March 31.

No change in the situation at the seat of the Russo-Japanese war (p. 808) has been reported during the week. The regular succession of rumors of naval skirmishing before Port Arthur is at hand; and these have been supplemented with indefinite reports of land skirmishing near Chongju, Korea, about 50 miles northwest from Pingyang. If the latter reports are true, the Russians are in Korean territory as far as 20 or 30 miles to the east of the Yalu river. But the censorship on both sides is so strict that no inferences can be safely drawn from any reports.

Martial law has been declared by the Russians in Newchwang, and all foreign flags over consulates, including the British and the American, have been lowered.

Another disorganizing occurrence in Parliament (p. 809) again directs attention to the confusion in British politics. It occurred in the Commons on the 29th. The Liberal leader, Campbell-Bannerman, and the Premier, Mr. Balfour, had measured swords in debate over the policy of the ministry, which the distinguished Liberal described as indecisive, confused and vacillating, when Winston Churchill, Conservative,

pressed the Premier for further explanations of the fiscal policy of the Ministry. He declared that the Ministry's vacillation had caused him to become one of its opponents instead of one of its supporters. Owing to his previous opposition, Mr. Churchill is not in favor with the Ministry; and while he was speaking the Premier and all but 10 of his party significantly left the House.

An advance in the drastic legislation of France against the Catholic religious orders (vol. v, p. 822) was taken in the Chamber of Deputies on the 28th. Notwithstanding the narrow majority of the Ministry (vol. vi, p. 810) last week on another question, this measure against the religious orders was passed by 316 to 269.

The first law against these orders (vol. v, p. 295) suppressed the unauthorized teaching orders, which had for a long time carried on their vocation despite the lack of legal sanction. The new law does not make any distinction between authorized and unauthorized congregations, but sweeps away the whole system of teaching by religious orders, thus in effect substituting the system of state schools for those heretofore conducted by the Church. The parliamentary battle over the bill is described by the dispatches as one of the severest which the Chamber of Deputies has seen in recent years. Premier Combes suffered severely by defections from his own side, such leaders as George Leygues (radical Republican), minister of public instruction in the Waldeck-Rousseau cabinet; Alexandre Millerand (radical Socialist), and Joseph Caillaux (Republican) carrying amendments which considerably modified the drastic character of the original measure. The bill still has to pass the Senate, though no very serious opposition to it is expected there. It forbids all teaching by religious orders in the territory of France proper, and provides for the suppression within ten years of all orders actually holding an authorization to teach. An amendment which was carried despite the wishes of Premier Combes renders the measure inapplicable to the colonies, but as the Premier pointed out in the

final debate, this does not affect the power conferred on the government by the law of 1901 to close such schools in the colonies.

In the United States there are some further developments in connection with the local war in Colorado (p. 713) which grew out of the strike of the mill men in the mining regions and is supported by the miners. Militia detachments have again been sent both to Telluride in San Miguel county and to Trinidad in Las Animas county.

Those going to Telluride are reported to have been sent by Gov. Peabody for the purpose of preventing the return of residents who have been expelled from the county as vagrants. The circumstances of their expulsion were described on the 21st editorially by the Daily Denver Times, which said:

During the military occupation of Telluride the troops expelled from the town a number of men who declined to go to work in the mines until the union's demand upon the reduction works had been complied with. After martial law was ended these deported persons returned to the town. They were arrested by the civil authorities and carried before a justice of the peace, who sentenced them as vagrants. A number of them were compelled to work on the streets. One man, Harry Maki, who declined to fill a cesspool at the order of a deputy sheriff, was chained for an hour to a telephone pole. The truth is that the men were not vagrants at all. Some of them owned mining claims and real estate in the town and none of them was in danger of becoming a public charge. The cases were appealed from the justice of the peace to the county court where Judge Wardlaw held that the men were not vagrants, were illegally held and must be discharged. No attempt is made anywhere to claim that his decision was anything but absolutely sound. One night a week ago an armed mob, led by some of the most prominent citizens of the town, visited the houses of sixty-two of these men and compelled them to march to the depot, where they were placed on a special train and deported at 2 o'clock in the morning. In securing the men houses were broken in and some of the prisoners were maltreated. The entire proceeding was outside the law, there being no warrants or other legal authority for any of the arrests. During the past week other men have been notified that it would be to their advantage to leave Telluride and they

have done so. As a matter of course these proceedings have aroused bitter feeling. The miners' unions of Ouray, Silverton and other points near Telluride have held meetings and have agreed, according to the reports, to furnish certain numbers of men to act as escorts to the deported citizens of Telluride and return them to their homes by force if necessary.

It was to prevent this that Gov. Peabody sent 300 troops to Telluride on the 24th. A second appeal to President Roosevelt is reported to have been made by the Western Federation of Miners, supplementary to a previous one which he has ignored. The Federation is said to take the ground that Gov. Peabody put martial law in force at Telluride only to prevent injunctions against the Citizens' Alliance from becoming operative. It is further stated that the Governor has prevented the deported men from enjoying their full rights as loyal American citizens, and the call on the President for aid contends that Gov. Peabody is violating the provisions of the Federal Constitution. The president of the Federation has been arrested by the militia at Telluride and is now in prison. The charge against him is not reported.

Martial law is in full force in Las Animas county, of which Trinidad is the capital; and on the 26th the military deported several persons under orders from Gov. Peabody. The persons deported were "Mother" Jones, of New York; W. R. Fairley, of Alabama; William Wadjen, of Iowa; Christopher Evans, of Indiana, and Edward Demolli, of Utah, all organizers of mineworkers. The mining companies urged that if these persons were taken out of the Trinidad district, two-thirds of the strikers would return to work. They were not only ordered out of Trinidad; but, as the reports have it, were expelled from the State by the militia. It is believed that this expulsion of citizens of other States from the State of Colorado may raise a Federal question under the 2d section of the 4th article of the Federal Constitution, namely: "The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States."

Denver, the capital of Colorado, has now a charter under the system of local constitutions. Under the constitution of the State, Denver is empowered to adopt a charter by municipal convention and popular vote. Such a charter was framed last summer, but was defeated at the polls (pp. 394, 413). Another municipal convention has recently completed another charter, and at a municipal election held for the purpose on the 29th this charter was adopted by a majority estimated at from 8,000 to 10,000. About one-third of the registered vote was cast.

Relative to the referendum "public policy" vote in Chicago, to be taken on the 5th, efforts for the obstruction of which have been made by attacking the validity of signatures to the petition (p. 810), the board of election commissioners has sustained the petition. Its decree was made on the 28th. It held:

We are inclined to the opinion that a fair construction of the law is that the voter must be registered at the time he signed the petition. Of course, if on the register at his old residence, he would still be a valid signer, if he already had moved at the time he signed, and registered at another place at the recent registration. . . . Of the number of names that have been investigated by the board the conclusions reached by the objectors have been found to be inaccurate in a large percentage—so large a percentage that the weight of the objectors' evidence is substantially nullified. In matters of this nature this board always has felt that it should not reject any petition unless the evidence clearly preponderates against its sufficiency. In this case it cannot find that the evidence does so strongly preponderate.

NEWS NOTES.

- Sir Edwin Arnold, the author, died in London on the 24th.
- John J. Brennan, the Chicago alderman convicted of election bribery (p. 598), has been granted a new trial on appeal.
- In England the House of Commons on March 16 adopted, by a vote of 182 to 62, a resolution in favor of granting Parliamentary suffrage to women.
- Lord Curzon, viceroy of India, has been promoted to the office of Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, as successor to the late Marquis of Salisbury.
- Gov. Garvin, of Rhode Island, is to speak on the 13th at the Iroquois Club,

Chicago, on "Democratic Success, and What Elements Are Essential to It."

—The Abilene, Kansas, Democrats, upon electing delegates to the State convention, have demanded absolute free trade with all the world, like that between the States.

—At the Democratic convention for South Dakota, held at Sioux Falls on the 30th, the eight delegates to the national convention were by resolution instructed to vote for William R. Hearst for President, "first, last and all the time."

—Burton Harrison, of New York, husband of Mrs. Burton Harrison, the novelist, and father of Congressman Harrison, died at Washington on the 29th. During the civil war Mr. Harrison was private secretary to Jefferson Davis, President of the Southern Confederacy.

—Joseph Ralph Burton, United States Senator from Kansas, was convicted in the Federal court at St. Louis on the 28th upon an indictment charging him with accepting bribes, nominally as a lawyer's fees, for using his influence as Senator to procure favors from the department of the post office.

—It was reported on the 27th that the mayor of Adelaide has forbidden John Alexander Dowle the further use of the town hall, or any other corporation building, because of his having said that the King had no religion to spare; and the superintendent of public buildings, instructed by the prime minister, has prohibited Dowle from using any building under the government control.

—From Bombay it was reported on the 28th that the latest available bubonic plague returns for the whole of India during the week ending March 19 show the mortality of 40,527, an increase of 7,000 over the preceding week. In the Punjab and the northwest provinces there is a death roll of 20,000 weekly; in Bombay presidency the deaths number 8,500, and in Bengal 5,000.

—Indictments were returned by the grand jury at St. Louis on the 29th against labor officials for an assault upon a non-union man, during the recent teamsters' strike in that city. The indicted officials are Cornelius P. Shea, Indianapolis, general president International Brotherhood of Teamsters; Albert Young, Indianapolis, general organizer; Charles Robb, Chicago, sixth vice president; William Rowbotham, Indianapolis, corresponding secretary; Daniel Thurman, Chicago, general secretary; George Innes, Indianapolis, one of the general organizers, Ernest Ruck, Chicago; Michael Ryan, Chicago; William Kelly, Chicago.

PRESS OPINIONS.

BAKER'S EXPOSURE OF BABCOCK.
Albany (N. Y.) Argus (Dem.), March 28.
—Was Mr. Baker wrong? The House of Representatives refusing to discuss the