

**Presidential Preference Primaries.**

At the Wisconsin primaries on the 2nd, the Republican vote was in round numbers 120,000 for La Follette for President and 50,000 for Taft. Mr. Roosevelt's name was not on the printed ballots. The Democrats polled in round numbers 34,000 for Wilson and 16,000 for Clark.



At the primary elections in Illinois on the 9th, from incomplete returns as this Public goes to press, Clark had received a vote which would give him all the delegates to the Democratic convention; and Roosevelt had received a vote which would give him 52 delegates to the Republican convention, leaving 2 for Taft and 4 in doubt.

**Illinois State Nominations.**

Edward F. Dunne was nominated for Governor by the Illinois Democrats on the 8th, by a vote estimated as we go to press as 135,000, as against 89,000 for Samuel Alschuler, 72,000 for Ben F. Caldwell, and 7,000 for Dickson. Charles S. Deneen was nominated by the Republicans for the same office, to succeed himself, by an estimated vote of 139,000, as against Len Small with 60,600, and six other candidates with 179,500 votes between them.

**Philippine Independence.**

A bill for Philippine independence, introduced on the 20th of March by Congressman Jones of Virginia, is now before the Committee on Insular Affairs of the lower House of Congress. Its title is, "A bill to establish a qualified independent government for the Philippines and to fix the date when such qualified independence shall become absolute and complete." Reciting that "it was never the intention of the people of the United States in the incipency of the War with Spain to make it a war of conquest or for territorial aggrandizement," and that "it is and always has been the purpose of the people of the United States to relinquish sovereignty over the Philippine Islands and the people thereof, and to permit said people to establish for themselves an independent government," this bill provides that—

on and after the 4th day of July, 1913, and for the period of eight years thereafter, there shall be established for the Philippines a qualified independent government; and on and after the 4th day of July, 1921, the full and complete independence of said Philippines shall be acknowledged by the United States.

The proposed terms and conditions precedent for such acknowledgment are in substance as follows:

(1) That the United States are to have and re-

tain control, ownership and complete sovereignty over such lands and harborage waters as are actually necessary for coaling and naval stations, and convenient terminal points for cables, at such places and within such boundaries as shall be selected and designated by a commission sitting on behalf of the United States of America composed of the President of the United States, the Secretary of State, and the Secretary of the Navy. (2) That the government of the Philippines shall assume and carry into effect the treaty obligations of the United States with the Kingdom of Spain. (3) That the government of the Philippines shall, by legislative act and by treaty, guarantee that no higher tax shall ever be levied upon the property, merchandise or business of citizens of the United States residing or doing business in the Philippines, than shall be at the same time levied upon like goods, wares, merchandise or business of the citizens of the Philippines; and that no law shall be enacted and no treaty or commercial agreement or convention entered into with any foreign government by or under which the citizens thereof are given any trade advantage over the citizens of the United States. (4) That the government of the Philippines shall, by legislative act and by treaty, guarantee to American citizens for all time, freedom of access to and of travel in the Philippines for business or for missionary purposes, and shall protect and give the same advantages to all citizens of the United States as shall be furnished to the citizens of the Philippines.

Along with his independence bill, Congressman Jones offered a Joint Resolution to promote its purposes. This resolution also is now before the House Committee on Insular Affairs. It—

requests the President of the United States to open negotiations with such foreign governments as in his judgment should be parties to the compact, including those of Great Britain, Germany, France, Russia, Japan, and Spain, whereby the neutralization of the Philippine Islands shall be guaranteed and their independence recognized through international agreement.

The purpose of this resolution is to insure the independence of the Philippines and save them from falling a prey to land-grabbing countries. As a representative of the Filipino people in the United States, Manuel L. Quezon, Resident Commissioner from the Philippines, has given his approval and co-operation to both the bill and the resolution. He states, too, that the Speaker of the Philippine Assembly has cabled him to the effect that the Filipino people have hailed with enthusiasm the news that this bill and resolution are before Congress. [See vol. xiii, p. 1073; vol. xiv, pp. 32, 418, 882.]

**Direct Legislation in Ohio.**

In describing the proposed amendment to the Constitution of Ohio providing for Direct Legislation, we were in error in putting the number of petitioners for a legislative act at 4 per cent, with