

pay him a cent, and had no dealing with him in that campaign of any sort. Probably Mr. Cockran would not deny that he was paid \$15,000 for fifteen speeches by the Palmer-Buckner campaign committee. A detail of this transaction, of no little interest now, is that the money which was paid to Mr. Cockran for his services in that campaign was given the Palmer-Buckner committee by the Republican national committee, and was given for the express purpose of sending Mr. Cockran out on a speaking tour in favor of sound money. But Mr. Cockran did not know that the money came from Mr. Hanna, and probably does not know it to this day.

But Mr. Cockran did deny getting any pay, and produced the following letter from Mayor John Byrne, the Chairman of the "Democratic Sound Money League" of 1896, to prove it:

Governor Flower and I hit on Mr. Cockran as the only man who could effectively reply to Mr. Bryan. Mr. Cockran spoke the first time in Madison Square Garden. Afterward he made a tour of nineteen states, speaking in all the big cities. He never cost the league a single dollar. Railroad fares, hotel expenses and everything else he paid out of his own pocket.

Early in the present week the controversy between Cockran and Dalzell was renewed on the floor of the House, and with added bitterness. It was brought to a climax on the 26th, when Dalzell charged Cockran circumstantially with taking money to speak for candidates not of his own party, and Cockran, replying that Dalzell had by implication confessed to corruption within his own party, raised a question of personal privilege. He said:

Before I sit down I shall ask this House to agree with me on this, that if what the gentleman has said is true I am unworthy of its membership; if what he said be false, he is unworthy of membership. This will take a wider range than our personal virtues. I shall ask for a committee to investigate this charge, and shall ask for power to send for persons and papers.

He thereupon offered this resolution:

Whereas, The Hon. John Dalzell, a member of this House and of the Committee on Ways and Means, charged on the floor that William Bourke Cockran, a Representative from New York and a member of the same committee, has been paid money by a political

party to support the candidate for the Presidency nominated in opposition to the party with which the said William Bourke Cockran had theretofore been affiliated; and, whereas, the charge, though attacked specifically on the floor by the said William Bourke Cockran, has not been withdrawn by the said John Dalzell; and, whereas, said charge, if true, establishes such conduct as should unfit any man for membership in this House, and, if false, should be so declared and its author censured severely; therefore, be it resolved, that a select committee of five members be appointed by the chair to inquire into the truth of said charge and to report the testimony with their conclusions thereon to this House at its session beginning the first Monday of December next; be it further resolved, that said committee be, and it is hereby given, full power to compel the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such papers as the members thereof may deem necessary to the full and proper discharge of the duty hereby imposed on them.

In commenting upon his resolution Mr. Cockran said:

If this resolution be adopted we shall learn to what extent there is basis for the charge often heard that the election of 1896 was compassed by corruption; we shall see what the facts are, and whether or not these Republicans who now deride and sneer will then have the temerity to rejoice at their own infamy.

Mr. Grosvenor raised the point of order that the incident alluded to took place before the election of Mr. Cockran to the House, to which Mr. Cockran retorted that Brigham Roberts's polygamy antedated his election, but he was expelled nevertheless. The Speaker refused to rule on the resolution as raising a question of personal privilege until the 27th. On that day the Speaker ruled that the resolution was not privileged. Mr. Williams appealed from this decision and Mr. Payne moved to lay the appeal on the table. By a party vote, 169 Republicans to 125 Democrats, the motion to table was carried and the ruling of the Speaker sustained.

Politics in Rhode Island are attracting general attention in consequence of the challenge made by Gov. Garvin on the 21st to the legislature to meet important matters pending before it openly and fairly. The legislature had adjourned with a mass of important

unfinished business pending before it, and had fixed the time of adjournment for a day following the Fall elections. Believing that this was done for partisan or worse than partisan purposes, Gov. Garvin has called a special session for the 13th of September. His proclamation, dated the 21st, relates to matters of general concern and interest and is as follows:

Whereas, the present General Assembly, following the example set by the House of Representatives for the two preceding years, has deliberately refused to consider some of the most important measures brought before it, including the following amendments to the constitution, which are demanded by a large majority of the people, and which, if not acted upon before the November election, will be postponed for another year: (1) the Constitutional Initiative, which provides that 5,000 electors may propose specific amendments to the State constitution; (2) equal suffrage, which confers upon registry voters in cities the right to vote in the election of city councils; (3) the veto power, which enables the governor of the State to check hasty and vicious legislation; and whereas, a post election session for any purpose, as experience in this State has shown, is detrimental to public interests and welfare, for the reason that it permits a General Assembly, which has ceased to be responsible for its acts, to enact laws directly contrary to the wishes of the people; and whereas, the commission to revise the judiciary system of the State, if it reports to this General Assembly, should make that report prior and not subsequent to election; Therefore, an extraordinary occasion having arisen, under the authority vested in the governor by section 7 of article vii of the Constitution of the State, I do hereby convene the General Assembly at the State House in the city of Providence, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of Tuesday, the thirteenth day of September, A. D. 1904.

In press interviews explanatory of his action Gov. Garvin says:

I believe that the people of the State of Rhode Island wish the business of the General Assembly transacted fairly, squarely and expeditiously and not unnecessarily delayed or distorted. I do not think that the average taxpayer believes in having important bills hung up perpetually in committees, for such action is against all principles of government and leads to results that are deplorable. I am determined to force, if possible, the report of some of these things that have been sidetracked and for that reason

have called this special session of the legislature. And I have called it at this time to give the committee a reasonable chance to prepare their reports.

The conflict in Colorado between the judicial and the military authorities (p. 40) came before the Supreme Court of the State at Denver on the 26th, upon a writ of habeas corpus under which the president of the miners' union, held in military custody, was produced before the court. The military authorities raised the point that the judiciary have no jurisdiction, and this point is to be passed upon by the court on the 5th of May. Application for release on bail meanwhile was denied. Regarding that question the court said:

If the liberty of the petitioner alone were involved we should probably resolve the doubt in his favor, admit him to bail and determine the question of jurisdiction afterward. But the head of the executive department of the State has stated in the return of the writ that in his solemn judgment peace and tranquility cannot be speedily restored in the county of San Miguel, unless the petitioner remains in the custody of the military authorities. Therefore, the matter involved affects not only the liberty of the petitioner, but the peace of the people of San Miguel County and incidentally the tranquility of the people of the entire State.

The Supreme Court on the same day granted to the military officers a stay of execution on the judgment of the district court fining them for contempt (p. 25) upon their refusal to produce their prisoners before him on writ of habeas corpus. The portentous circumstances out of which this Colorado controversy arises are impartially told in McClure's Magazine for May, by Ray Stannard Baker, who has specially investigated them as the representative of that magazine.

Regarding the Asiatic war between Russia and Japan (p. 39) there are abundant rumors, but the only news of importance appearing to be probable is a report from Liaoyang, confirmed by a dispatch from St. Petersburg, that in the night of the 25th-26th, the Japanese effected a crossing of the Yalu river at an indefinite point south of Wiju. Subsequent re-

ports are to the effect that at least two crossings have been made, one to the north of Wiju.

#### NEWS NOTES.

—President Loubet, of France, visited Rome on the 24th.

—Ammirus Darrow, father of Clarence S. Darrow, died at Chicago on the 24th at the age of 86. He had been active as an abolitionist in the '50's and as a greenbacker in the '70's.

—The National Municipal league held its 10th annual meeting at Chicago on the 27th. Lawson Purdy, of New York, discussed the subject of "Municipal Taxation" at the evening session of that day.

—At a meeting of the stockholders of the New Panama Canal Co., held in Paris, France, on the 23d, a resolution ratifying the sale of the Panama canal (p. 9) to the United States for \$40,000,000 was adopted with only five dissenting votes.

—Ex-President Cleveland has been appointed to the Princeton university lectureship endowed by the late Henry Stafford Little. His first lecture, to be delivered on the 2d, is to have for its subject "Circumstances of the Chicago Riots of 1894."

—The railroad strike in Hungary (p. 41) is reported to have been suppressed. On the 25th a public gathering in sympathy with the defeated strikers was ordered by the police to disperse, and upon refusal the police poured a volley into the crowd, killing 24 and wounding many more.

—The city council of Chicago at its meeting on the 25th, hurriedly called in the afternoon, instead of the evening as usual, passed an order regarding the traction question (p. 7), calling upon the mayor to confer with "the officers of all traction companies whose franchises expire July 30 last," regarding the granting of new franchises.

—At Odd Fellows hall, Philadelphia, on the 24th, Emma Goldman delivered her address on "The Tragedy of Woman's Emancipation," which the police had forbidden on the 10th, suppressing the meeting (p. 35), and no police were visible. The hall was crowded and the meeting absolutely orderly.

—The British House of Commons, on the 22d, by a vote of 238 to 199, passed the second reading of the trades union bill. It legalizes peaceful picketing, amends the law of conspiracy in connection with trade disputes, and protects trades union funds against legal process for damage caused by the action of members of such unions. The bill is an outcome of the judgment of the court in the Taff Vale railway case (vol. v., pp. 515, 729), in which the Railway Men's union was ordered to pay heavy damages for picketing and interfering with non-

unionists. Premier Balfour opposed the bill.

—The central committee of the Socialist party of Chicago has voted to expel from the party the Socialist alderman, William Johnson, elected a year ago (vol. vi., p. 6). His offenses are alleged to be refusing to introduce Socialist party legislation in the city council, introducing "graft" measures for personal gain, accepting annual railroad passes, repudiating Socialist party principles, and introducing a measure in the city council to permit aldermen free street car transportation. Before the expulsion takes effect it must be affirmed by referendum.

#### PRESS OPINIONS.

##### BRYAN'S CHICAGO SPEECH.

Chicago Chronicle (pluto-Dem.), April 25.—The speech delivered by Mr. Bryan in Chicago on Saturday evening is deserving of notice only because if fell from a man who has been the candidate of a great party for the Presidency. Malignous, dull and vain, its publication is all that is necessary to its refutation.

Chicago Inter Ocean (Rep.), Apr. 24.—The only question that Mr. Bryan leaves open is as to what candidate he will support. He mentioned none that he could approve. He was emphatic and definite as to the candidates he would oppose. The logic of his speech points to one candidate only—and that is William J. Bryan, the twice defeated, the hopeless.

Chicago Tribune (Rep.), April 27.—When, after the downfall of Napoleon, the Bourbons were restored to the throne of France, they started in again to misgovern in exactly the same way that their ancestors had done. The lessons of the French revolution were lost upon them, and it was said of them "that they had learned nothing and forgotten nothing." This saying may be applied to William Jennings Bryan. He seems to insist that the Democratic party shall seek the Presidency on issues which the people have twice disapproved. This may be sincerity, but it is not politics.

New Haven Union (dem. Dem.), April 25.—He shows what Hill's object in this campaign is, what use he is making of Judge Parker and what selfish motives are behind the Parker boom. It is all Hill or Belmont. There's no Parker. This is becoming generally recognized throughout the country and the Parker movement on that account is practically at a standstill to-day. Democrats do not want Hill as dictator. They don't want any man who has been pushed to the front by Hill. Read that speech in which the selfish purposes of the gentlemen behind the Parker movement are mercilessly laid bare. It was a great effort and is fearless, clear and comprehensive as it is great.

Cleveland Plain Dealer (Ind.), Apr. 25.—Why did Mr. Bryan consider it worth his while to hire a hall in which to repeat this already twice told tale? It has been supposed that he had a medium of his own through which to enlighten the public as to his personal opinions. Can he induce people to lend him their ears only by traveling to Chicago and speaking his piece in a hall hired at his own expense? Is the Commoner losing circulation or influence? To those familiar only with the surface indications of current politics the necessity of such a declaration as that in Chicago is not apparent. Mr. Bryan evidently sees the shadow of a coming event.

Buffalo Enquirer (Dem.), April 26.—But Mr. Bryan directs a vituperative assault against Judge Parker, a man whose character and record are worthy of all admiration, and in whom the State takes an honest pride. He speaks scornfully of the New York platform, which the Democracy approves as an accurate and sound summary of standard principles. Furthermore, the Nebraska statesman impeaches the good faith of the Democratic