

the 22nd. Ortie E. McManigle was arrested in Detroit, with James McNamara, charged with the same murder and held in secret custody in Chicago until the 22nd. They were all extradited on the 22nd by Governor Deneen, of Illinois, for trial at Los Angeles. John J. McNamara has been extradited from Indiana by Governor Marshall, but his brother and McManigle had been brought from Michigan to Chicago without extradition but with their own consent, as the newspapers report. They are arrested as the result, as reported, of the detective work of William J. Burns, the noted secret service agent of the United States, who has established a private detective agency at Chicago. The newspaper reports are as yet too theatrical regarding the evidence of crime and the details of the arrests to be worthy of much credence. Samuel Gompers and other labor leaders denounce the secret extraditions and the arrests without warrant, as kidnaping, and express their belief that the persons arrested are the innocent victims of a capitalistic "frame-up" by private detectives. A grand jury investigation has been started in Indianapolis, and on magistrates' warrants four men have been arrested for kidnaping J. J. McNamara. One of the warrants is out against Burns. The men arrested are Walter Drew (lawyer for the National Erectors' Association, an employers' union), A. F. Badorf (his assistant), W. J. Ford (assistant district attorney at Los Angeles), and Frank Fox (a chauffeur). Congressman Victor Berger introduced on the 25th a resolution for a Congressional investigation. [See vol. xiii, pp. 1131, 1233.]

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Tom L. Johnson Memorial Meeting in Cincinnati.

Some of the most prominent men of Cincinnati spoke at the Johnson Memorial meeting, conducted by H. S. Bigelow at the People's Church on the evening of Sunday, the 16th. The speakers were Judge F. N. Gorman, Public Prosecutor Harry T. Hunt, Ex-Senator Arthur Espy, Prescott Smith, Walter Burch, and Stanley Bowdle. A crowd that packed the hall attended. Judge Gorman spoke of Johnson's never flagging enthusiasm for reform along the basic principles of his great leader and inspirer, Henry George. Mr. Hunt, in a personal reminiscence, told how his suspicions that Johnson had selfish ambitions were entirely swept away after he had met him and had watched his work at Columbus. Another side of Mr. Johnson's character was described by Mr. Burch—his unerring judgment of men, his ability to choose the right kind of lieutenant and co-worker which were shown in the men he gathered around him in Cleveland, and later when in taking an active part in Cincinnati politics he picked out two of the true stalwarts—Daniel Kiefer and H. S. Bigelow—to represent him and the principles he stood for.

Separation of Church and State in Portugal.

The newly established Republic of Portugal decreed the separation of church and state last October, and the cabinet has now arranged the details of the separation, according to a dispatch of the 19th. Among the provisions summarized in the dispatch are the following:

The state concedes entire liberty of all creeds, the Catholic creed ceasing to be the state religion from the date of the promulgation. The beneficed clergy will continue to receive stipends until July 1, after which they will receive pensions. The property necessary for public worship will be ceded to the clergy free of cost. All the clergy now engaged in religious work will continue as hitherto, but all others must obtain authorization. All religious property which is proved to belong to private individuals will be respected. British and other foreign seminaries will be allowed to remain, but persons connected with the seminaries will not be allowed in the streets in clerical garb. As the Catholic will no longer be the state religion, priests may marry. In case of death pensions will revert to the parents, widow, or children.

[See current volume, page 109.]

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The British Lords' Veto.

The true meaning of the cabled report of King George's message of the 3rd to the House of Lords, is cleared up by the London papers. It was a shrewd move by the Liberals in the game the Lords are playing. On the 22nd of February, Lord Lansdowne, the Tory leader in the House of Lords, announced his intention of introducing a bill for "amending the constitution" of that house. The matter was next brought to public attention on the 28th of March, when Lord Lansdowne made another announcement. This was to the effect that he would not produce his bill for amending the constitution of the House of Lords until after the 16th of April; but that meanwhile he would move an address to the King petitioning the King's assent to the introduction of a bill limiting the royal prerogatives and powers "in so far as they relate to the creation of peerages" and the issue of writs to the Lords "to attend and sit and vote in the House of Lords." This address and an affirmative response was a necessary preliminary to the announced bill, apparently intended for depriving the King of the power to make new Lords and of the power to ignore the House of Lords in calling Parliament together. On the 30th Lord Lansdowne moved the adoption of his Lords' address to the King and it was adopted. Lord Morley, the Liberal leader in the Lords, had announced on behalf of the Ministry that they would advise the King to assent, but he made these definite reservations:

(a) The Government's acceptance of the motion is entirely without prejudice to any advice they may offer the Crown on a future occasion; (b) there is no intention whatever on the part of the Government to

consent to any postponement of the proposals embodied in the Parliament bill.

It was in answer to this address, and in accordance with the advice of the Ministry, that the King on the 3rd replied that it was his desire that his powers in the respects named in the address "should not stand in the way of the consideration by Parliament of any measure that may be introduced at the present session on the subject of the constitution of the House of Lords." The effect of this tactical move of the Ministry in response to Lansdowne is that Lord Lansdowne will now be forced to introduce his Lords' reform bill, on which, according to Lord Rosebery, the Tory party is not united, or else be forced to abandon it and submit quietly to the veto measure now under consideration in the Commons. [See current volume, page 322.]

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At the session of the House of Lords on the 29th Lord Lansdowne notified Balfour of Burleigh that his Referendum bill must not pass, although further debate would be allowed, saying:

I think Lord Balfour's bill lends itself too much to the suspicion that it might produce appeals to the people more frequently than we desire, and more frequently than would be desirable in the public interest. In my view, we should look to the Referendum finally and mainly as a quite exceptional measure for the purpose of putting an end to a persistent difference of opinion between the two Houses and a persistent difference of opinion with regard to important subjects. . . . If my noble friend will forgive me for making the suggestion, I cannot help thinking that the best thing that could happen for the cause of the Referendum in which he and I are both alike interested would be that we should take a full and, I hope, prolonged discussion upon it, but that he should, for the present at any rate, avoid asking us to say "Aye" or "No" to the second reading of his bill as it stands. I cannot help feeling that to him, as well as to all of us, a few weeks' delay may not be without advantage.

[See current volume, pp. 229, 344.]

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In the House of Commons the Lords' veto bill is still under discussion, the Tories fighting its progress with nullifying amendments. The debate on one of these brought out a blazing speech from Asquith. It was over an amendment excluding home rule from the operation of the bill, which would have left power in the Lords to veto the Irish home rule bill. To this amendment Mr. Asquith aroused the enthusiasm of the progressives on the 20th by saying that the veto bill is simply a means to an end, and one of the ends contemplated is the passage of a home rule bill over the opposition of the House of Lords. "This outspoken declaration," says T. P. O'Connor, in the Chicago Tribune of the 23rd, "in favor of home rule and a final and irrevocable pledge to introduce it next

year, produced an immense sensation in the House of Commons. When Asquith had finished the Liberals cheered themselves hoarse. The Irish joined in and Asquith was declared universally to have made the greatest speech of his entire career." The Tory amendment proposing to exclude home rule from the operation of the Veto bill was defeated on the 24th by 284 to 190. The Labor party joined their votes with those of the Liberals and the Irish, their leader, J. Ramsay MacDonald, making a strong speech against the amendment and in favor of home rule. Another important amendment, that the abolition of the Lords' veto should not apply to the Crown's prerogatives, was defeated, also on the 24th, by 273 to 169. The attorney general opposed it in behalf of the ministry by saying that the security of the Crown rests on the loyalty of the people, and it would be an evil day for the Crown if it depended for existence upon the Lords' veto. [See current volume, p. 181.]

NEWS NOTES

—The third biennial convention of the National Women's Trade Union League will open in Boston, June 12. [See vol. xii, p. 970.]

—At municipal elections in Illinois on the 18th four Socialist mayors were elected—for Granite City, Grafton, O'Fallon and Davis, respectively. [See current volume, p. 349.]

—Congressman Victor Berger (Socialist) presented to the lower house of Congress on the 21st a petition with 90,000 signatures opposing the presence of American troops on the Mexican border.

—At the congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Washington last week, Mrs. Matthew T. Scott of Illinois was re-elected President General, to serve for the next two years. [See vol. xii, p. 419.]

—The little city of New Westminster, British Columbia, voted on the 13th by 428 to 98 to follow the example of Vancouver by exempting all real estate improvements from taxation. [See current volume, pp. 290, 294.]

—The plague has been stamped out in northern China, and nearly so in Manchuria, according to a cable from Bishop Jas. W. Blashford of the Methodist Episcopal church, received in New York on the 22nd. [See current volume, p. 324.]

—Moroccan tribes are in revolt against the Sultan Mulai Hafid, and the capital at Fez is threatened. French troops and the forces of the Sultan, all under command of a French officer, Capt. Bremond, are on their way to the relief of Fez. [See current volume, p. 36.]

—Chas. Frederick Adams is to lecture under the auspices of the Henry George Lecture Association (536 South Dearborn St., Chicago), on May 1 at Grand Forks (N. D.), May 2 at Virden (Man.), May 3 at Regina (Sask.), May 4 at Moose Jaw (Sask.), May