

public welfare. It has cost centuries to secure popular government—the blood of millions of the best and the bravest has been poured out to establish the doctrine that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed. All this struggle, all this sacrifice, has been in vain if, when we secure a representative government, the people's representatives can betray them with impunity and mock their constituents while they draw salaries from the public treasury. The Initiative and Referendum do not decrease the importance of legislative bodies, nor do they withdraw authority from those who are elected to represent the people; on the contrary, when the people have the Initiative and Referendum with which to protect themselves they can safely confer a larger authority upon their representatives. The fact that the people can act through the Initiative and Referendum makes it less likely that they will need to employ the remedy. The attacks which formerly were made upon the Initiative and the Referendum have been directed more recently against what is known as the Recall. But it will be found upon examination that the Recall is an evolution rather than a revolution. The right to terminate an official term before its legal expiration has always been recognized. I know of no public official who is not subject to impeachment at the hands of some tribunal. If impeachment had been found entirely satisfactory the Recall would not now be under discussion, but impeachment has proved unsatisfactory. In discussing the Recall, I have assumed that it would apply without discrimination against all officials, including the judiciary. The argument that a judge should be exempt from the operation of the Recall even when it is applied to other officials, has no sound foundation. A judge is as much a public servant as any one else; if it is insisted that he enjoys public confidence to a greater extent than other public officials this very argument answers itself, because that superior confidence will protect the judge against injustice. In proportion as people have confidence in the bench they will be slow to remove a judge on insufficient grounds. The judge who would be swerved by fear of a Recall would not be fit for the place, anyhow. If there is any position in which we need rigid, uncompromising uprightness it is upon the bench, and the Recall, instead of menacing the independence of the judiciary, is more likely to improve the character of those who occupy judicial positions. With the Recall official terms may with safety be made longer. And speaking of the length of terms, the tendency is toward making an Executive ineligible to re-election. His duties are so responsible and his influence is so extended that he should be free to devote his best energies to public affairs, and no one can devote his best energies to the public if his vision is clouded by political aspiration or his judgment perverted by personal considerations.



Woman Suffrage in the United States.

At a joint meeting of the Senate Committee on Woman Suffrage and the House Committee on the Judiciary, at Washington on the 13th, representatives of the National Suffrage Association and other organizations advocated a Constitutional

amendment extending the suffrage to women. Among the speakers were Anna Howard Shaw, Jane Addams, Mary E. McDowell, Leonora O'Reilly, Caroline A. Lowe, Ella S. Stewart and Elsie Cole Phillips. The opposition was represented by Ella C. Breihaut.



Taking advantage of the decision of Judge Owens to allow preferential Presidential primaries (not provided for by law) to be held in Cook County (the Chicago county) at the regular primaries in April upon payment of the extra expense by those interested, Mrs. Catharine Waugh McCulloch and other woman suffragists applied to him on the 13th for similar submission on like terms and at the same time, of the question, "Do you approve extending suffrage to women?" Judge Owens granted the request, and a campaign is now in progress. It has been learned, however, that the County Clerk, under legal advice, refuses to place the question on the official primary ballots. [See current volume, page 228.]



The Mexican Insurrection.

General Pascual Orozco has sent two envoys, Manuel Lujan and Juan Priete Quemper, attorneys of Chihuahua, to Washington to present to the President of the United States the merits of the insurrection Orozco is leading.



A joint Congressional resolution, passed by the United States Senate on the 13th, and by the House on the 14th, and immediately signed by President Taft, makes it unlawful to export arms or munitions of war to any American country where domestic violence exists. The President immediately afterward issued a proclamation declaring that since such domestic violence existed in Mexico all Federal law officers were enjoined to prevent violations of the resolution. Violation of the new law becomes a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of \$10,000 or imprisonment for two years, or both. The joint resolution is so worded that government officials will make use of it in the future to prevent filibustering expeditions to any American country where a state of revolution exists. [See current volume, page 254.]



The Disorders in China.

The city of Canton in south China still suffers from the looting of bands of revolvers and brigands, with which the regular Republican troops are fighting; and the neighboring seaport city of Swatow is now in the same case. President Yuan Shi Kai is still unable to bring his own provinces of north China into order. It is said in the dispatches that

Yuan does not dare to disarm his looting troops, for he does not know at what moment he may need an army; and that the wretches who are decapitated for looting, and whose corpses are polluting the streets of Peking, are not the real criminals, who are to be found rather among the armed soldiery who while guilty, act as irresponsible judges and executioners of helpless and inoffensive citizens. According to a dispatch of the 13th from Peking, there are now not less than six hostile armies in the field. These comprise the northern and southern armies, which the present disorders show are not agreeable to the forced compromise that their leaders are now negotiating; the Manchu troops, which remain a distinct body apart from the others; the Mongols, who in large bands are fighting the Chinese garrisons in the north; Gen. Sheng Yun's army, composed largely of Mohammedans, and, in the province of Yunnan, an army of independents. General Sheng Yun, who is a Mongol, and who was governor of Shen-si under the Empire, is leading his army, reckoned at 10,000 troops, from the northwestern Province of Shen-si, and the still farther western Province of Kan-su, to Peking, with the understood purpose of restoring the Manchus to the throne. President Yuan on the 13th had sent envoys to meet him and "explain the situation." It was also reported on the 15th that the Manchu Prince Tuan, who has lived in banishment in the same western district that General Sheng is bringing his troops from, had issued decrees which he has signed "Emperor of Shen-si and Kan-su."



President Yuan announced his new cabinet on the 16th, as organized by the new Premier, Tang Shao Yi, as follows: General Dun Ki Sui as Minister of War; General Lam Tin Wei, Minister of the Navy; Luk Chui Cheong, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Chu Bing Kwan, Minister of the Interior; Choi Yun Poy, Minister of Education; Leong Yu Ho, Minister of Posts; Chang Kee Mee, Minister of Commerce and Labor; Chang Chun Sin, Minister of Agriculture; Wong Chun Fui, Minister of Justice, and Chang Kim Lo, Minister of Finance. The dispatches state that General Dun Ki Sui, the newly appointed Minister of War, is a Manchu general, who offered able resistance to the Republican forces during the revolution. Chang Kee Mee, Minister of Commerce and Labor, formerly was Governor of Shanghai. Wong Chun Fui, Minister of Justice, formerly was Minister of Foreign Affairs under President Sun Yat Sen. The Premier left Peking for Nanking on the 17th.



Charles Frederick Adams makes it clear that the dog-in-the-manger is one dawg that Missouri ought to keep kicking aroun'.—New York World.

NEWS NOTES

—The Illinois State Suffrage Association has called a Mississippi Valley conference on woman suffrage to meet at Chicago on the 21st and 22nd of May.

—At Birmingham, England, on the 18th, of 12 women nominated for the Board of Guardians 2 were unopposed and 9 others were chosen. The only one to fail was beaten by a candidate of the Labor party.

—The House Committee on Interstate Commerce voted on the 15th to recommend the passage of Representative Sims's bill to abolish the Commerce Court recently established. [See vol. xiv, pp. 85, 133.]

—At the end of an all-night session on the 15th the Republican State convention of Oklahoma instructed its delegates to the national convention to vote for Theodore Roosevelt for President. [See current volume, pages 194, 201.]

—The Italians are making effective use of aeroplanes in their Tripolitan campaign, both for taking observations of the Turkish positions and for dropping bombs into the enemy's camps, sometimes with very terrible results. [See current volume, page 228.]

—The Kansas Democratic State convention on the 15th instructed the Kansas delegates to the Democratic national convention to vote for Champ Clark for President until two-thirds of the delegation believe his nomination to be impossible. [See current volume, page 206.]

—Their motion that the court direct the jury to return a verdict of not guilty having been denied, the beef packers on trial at Chicago for conspiracy under the Sherman anti-trust law, declined to offer evidence in their defense, and the case is now being summed up by the lawyers on both sides. [See current volume, page 36.]

—William J. Bryan's 52nd birthday was celebrated at Lincoln on the 19th, with a dinner at which the speakers were Ollie James, Senator-elect from Kentucky; Senator Thomas P. Gore of Oklahoma; former Senator R. F. Pettigrew of South Dakota; George Fred Williams of Massachusetts; Representative Robert L. Henry of Texas, and Frederick Townsend Martin of New York.

—King Victor Emmanuel of Italy was shot at by Antonio D'Alba, a young stonemason, while driving in the streets of Rome on the 14th. Major Lang, an officer of the King's guard, was badly wounded by one of the three bullets fired by the King's assailant. D'Alba is under 21 years of age, and is regarded as an anarchist. He is said to assign as his reason for the attempted assassination that he desired to protest against organized society.

—At a country town in the mountain region of Virginia, a mountaineer of the name of Floyd Allen was convicted of a crime and sentenced to the penitentiary on the 13th for one year, whereupon his clan of outlaws, sitting as spectators in the court room, shot and killed the judge, the prosecutor and the sheriff and wounded others (one of them mortally), the whole party then riding away. They