

loose general arguments, just why it was that after making the recommendation he made in his inaugural, and while insisting that the trust question was a State question, and in view of the fact that in New Jersey he had ample power to deal with trusts, he nevertheless, during the entire time he has been Governor, has failed to take action of any kind, sort or description against the Standard Oil, Tobacco, Sugar, Beef Trust or any other trust.

Following these questions, Mr. Roosevelt, as also quoted by Senator Beveridge, added:

He owes it to the American people to answer this question directly and specifically, and he cannot answer it satisfactorily. He cannot answer it in any way that will show either that the principles he has announced for dealing with the trusts are the right principles or that his practices in these principles have been correct.

Governor Wilson replied on the 17th through Senator O'Gorman as follows:

I authorize you to say that the Republican majority in the legislature made revision of corporation laws impossible, and no New Jersey official could prosecute or propose dissolution for breach of the Federal statutes.

Mr. Roosevelt has made no response to Governor Wilson's answer.

The straw vote of the syndicate of newspapers represented in the Middle West by the Chicago Record-Herald was not reported in national percentages by that paper of the 20th; but instead, the following estimate on Electoral College results as they appear two weeks in advance of the election were given:

Taft	11
Roosevelt	78
Wilson	429
Debs	0
Doubtful	13
Total	531
Necessary to elect.....	266

Campaign Funds.

The witnesses examined by the Senatorial committee on campaign funds on the 17th were Thomas W. Lawson, Frank A. Munsey and George B. Cortelyou. Mr. Lawson testified to huge contributions to Presidential campaigns but could give no details nor sources of information. Mr. Munsey said, as reported in news dispatches, that he—

had given \$10,000 to the Republican national and New York State campaign funds in 1904. In 1908 he gave \$15,000 to the national and \$1,500 to the New York committee. In the pre-convention campaign of this year he had given \$67,166.56 in cash to the national Roosevelt movement. "Altogether my contributions amounted to \$118,005.72," said Mr. Munsey. "I assume that Mr. Perkins, who has been

mentioned in connection with myself as one of the two heavy contributors to the movement, gave approximately the same that I did. I made no other contributions, either directly or indirectly, or in any other conceivable way. Counting all that Mr. Flinn in Pennsylvania and that Mr. Hanna gave in Ohio, our total for the country in the pre-convention campaign this year was \$574,000. Outside of what Mr. Hanna and Mr. Flinn gave for organization purposes, our campaign did not cost over \$350,000. Mr. Perkins and I each gave approximately \$118,000 and the rest of the contributions, aside from the \$25,000 given by Mr. Cochran, the carpet man, were what I might call dribblets."

[See current volume, page 995.]

Elmer Dover, Medill McCormick, Chauncey Dewey and George Harvey testified on the 18th. Mr. Dover, private secretary to Mark Hanna and secretary of the Republican committee in 1904, when Mr. Roosevelt was Republican candidate for President, produced what is supposed to be the only record of contributions to the Republican Presidential campaign of that year. It shows a total of \$2,080,011 contributed, including \$100,000 from "H. H. R." and "J. D. W.," which Mr. Dover understood to mean H. H. Rogers and J. D. Archbold or J. D. Rockefeller, the final "W." in the latter set of initials being probably a clerical error. E. H. Harriman's name appears for \$100,000. Besides \$100,000 from Pierpont Morgan previously disclosed, the list shows \$50,000 further from him. Mr. Dewey testified to the Roosevelt pre-convention campaign of 1912, as did Mr. McCormick. Mr. Harvey's testimony was of no importance.

One of the witnesses on the 21st was Thomas Fortune Ryan, who testified to giving \$450,000 to the Parker fund in the campaign of 1904. He explained that it was a personal contribution and that he did not give it to elect Mr. Parker but to preserve the Democratic organization which was on the point of financial collapse. Mr. Ryan testified as to the pre-convention campaign of the Democratic party for the present year that he contributed between \$75,000 and \$80,000 to Mr. Harmon's campaign and over \$30,000 to Mr. Underwood's; and that he would have contributed to Clark's and Wilson's if he had been asked, but that he was not asked. George W. Perkins, the other important witness of the 21st, testified that the total of his gifts to the Roosevelt pre-convention campaign of 1912 was \$122,500.

The Labor War.

News of the Labor War for the week comes principally from Nevada and central New York. [See current volume, page 996.]

In Nevada Governor Oddie proclaimed martial law on the 17th over the sphere of influence of the Consolidated Mining Company against which a strike, not for better conditions but for rights of organization, is in progress. Two strikers had been killed at the Steptoe smelter by company guards. The explanation of the company is that they were killed by the guards in an attack by strikers upon non-union employees. This event was the occasion for proclaiming martial law.



The center of the New York disturbance is at Little Falls. A knitting mill strike being in progress there, and Mayor Lunn of Schenectady and other Socialists, including Mrs. Lunn, undertaking to address a political meeting in the open air in front of a knitting mill on the 17th, the sheriff had the riot act read and ordered the meeting to disperse. He admitted afterwards that there was no riot. As the Socialist speakers and their audience refused to disperse, the sheriff arrested Mayor Lunn and six others. The prisoners refused to give bail and were put in jail at Herkimer. There they were held until the 19th, when the charges against them were reduced from felony to misdemeanor and the judge paroled them preliminary to their hearing. Meanwhile, the Rev. Dr. A. S. Crapsey of Rochester, famous for his expulsion from the Episcopal priesthood a few years ago for ecclesiastical heresy, undertook to address the strikers on the "Sermon on the Mount." He was arrested but was immediately discharged, and made his speech in another part of Little Falls. The Attorney General of New York issued a statement on the 19th on the Little Falls situation to the effect that the Constitution guarantees the right of free speech and that this right "is too valuable to be left with police officers to enforce or restrain"; and on the 20th Governor Dix sent a message to the sheriff at Herkimer, and the mayor of Little Falls, saying:

Your attention is invited to the fact that the Constitution of the State of New York guarantees the right of free speech and the right of people peacefully to assemble and discuss public questions. The people of the State of New York look to you to see that these rights are not unnecessarily curtailed, but are respected in spirit as well as in letter within your jurisdiction.

In behalf of the local authorities it is stated that Socialist speakers have always been allowed to address street meetings at Main and Second streets, and that the present trouble is over official efforts to prevent street meetings in sympathy with the striking mill-workers. Upon receiving Governor Dix's admonition the local authorities on the 21st withdrew their opposition to these meetings.

Is Santo Domingo Being Annexed?

According to the press service of the Chicago Record-Herald and Inter Ocean, the recent action of the United States government in sending a force of marines to protect the custom houses in Santo Domingo, which have been in the custody of the United States, is the beginning of the end of Santo Domingo's independence. [See current volume, page 949.]



According to the dispatch—

The present trouble in Santo Domingo is but part of a scheme of political influences in Santo Domingo dissatisfied with the present fiscal arrangements, to get more money. This element, it is asserted, was not receiving enough of the revenues set aside from the Dominican government by the American supervisor of customs; so started the revolution.

For several years, since 1907, the property owners and concession holders in Santo Domingo, and these are the chief factors in the life of the Republic, have been urging the United States to at least exercise a general protectorate over the Republic. The moneyed interests of Domingo were not satisfied with only the supervision of customs the United States has had since 1905. They wanted the same kind of a government as Cuba enjoyed during the occupation of that Republic by the American army from 1906 to 1909.

Several weeks prior to the sending of the marines to Santo Domingo, Mr. Knox and his assistants worked out a scheme for doing just what the moneyed interests of Santo Domingo desired.

The matter will have to be put up to Congress, and if the latter does not balk, authority will be procured for continuing the influence so recently established. This influence is much the same as England in the beginning exercised in Egypt. It is the expectation of the Administration that the influence of the American government will grow in Santo Domingo as has the English influence in Egypt.



A New Revolution in Mexico.

With the Orozco revolution on the wane and the Zapata guerilla warfare in the south still an embarrassment, President Madero is faced by a new opponent, strong with the prestige of a name of import. General Felix Diaz, nephew of Madero's predecessor, Porfirio Diaz, who fled before the Madero revolution, entered the seaport city of Vera Cruz with 500 men, on the 16th, seized the arsenal and garrison, and took possession of two gunboats in the harbor. President Madero immediately ordered the Federal troops of the north and of the south to proceed against the new uprising. General Diaz has disclaimed any especial personal ambitions. Among the planks in his platform are the following:

Sanction of "squatter rights" of the people on all government and state lands.

The establishment of a forest reserve.