

as to the course of action to be pursued.

Among other cases pending in the courts are those against the American Can Company and the Quaker Oats Company. Indictments against certain persons for conspiring to interfere with our foreign commerce in war munitions and other exports are also pending, as are a number of less general interest. The intimate relations between the enforcement of the Sherman law and the daily life of the average man in the United States is shown by the numerous cases growing out of attempts to monopolize or fix prices for the common necessities of life. In addition to the "Sugar," "Starch" and "Oatmeal" cases, are cases dealing with combinations relating to the supply of butter, cantaloupes, fish, country produce, potatoes and groceries.

Shoe Machinery Case

The Shoe Machinery case is of special interest, as it is the first in which the Clayton act has been submitted by the department to the test of judicial determination. The original prosecution, begun by the last administration under the Sherman act, failed in the district court. The proceeding under the Clayton act was instituted in October, 1915, at St. Louis, charging that the so-called "typing clauses" in the leases used by the United Shoe Machinery Company violate the Clayton act. The court granted a preliminary injunction from which an appeal by the defendants to the circuit court is now pending. In the meantime preparations are being pushed for the trial of the case in the district court.

Full review of others of the large cases, while interesting, is scarcely possible within the limits of one article. They have to do with the anthracite and bituminous coal industries, with the steel industry, with the "Kodak trust," with alleged monopolization of motion picture machines and films, with lumber combinations and so on. The "Cash Register" cases were finally disposed of by a decree which marks the end of the unfair practices so caustically characterized by the judges who sat in these proceedings.

"No court decree can restore to existence the competitors who have been slain," one department of justice attorney remarked recently, "but the way of fair competition is, at least opened for the future. Similarly the prosecution of those chiefly responsible for the New Haven disaster can not restore the millions which the stockholders and the public have been made to lose. But the eyes of the public have been opened to the facts and it has been put on guard as to the future. It has been shown that financial sanity and obedience to law is the only path of safety. And a salutary lesson as to the personal responsibility of those who as officers and directors undertake the guidance of great enterprises will have been taught, whatever may be the final outcome of that prosecution which still is pending.

"The department has begun in the courts only those cases which upon the most careful consideration and review have seemed to be well founded. It has been careful to refrain from minor prosecutions based on technical grounds, and has been scrupulous to avoid the temptation to seek public favor by attacking unpopular and lawful enterprises."

A GENTLE HINT

An Italian fruit-seller became greatly annoyed at people stopping at his stand and trying his fruit by feeling it; so he placed the following sign in front: "If you must pincha da fruit, pincha da cocoanut."—Boston Herald.

McCormick Attacks the "Pork Barrel" Issue

[Vance C. McCormick, chairman democratic national committee, in New York American.]

Finding it hard to get an issue, Charles E. Hughes attributes to sectionalism in congress alleged pork barrel extravagance, thereby unwittingly inviting attention to what the country may expect in the control of congress, if, by some misfortune, the republicans are returned to power in the November elections.

It is scarcely probable that Candidate Hughes stopped to consider that a republican victory would result in the elevation of Francis E. Warren, of Wyoming, to the chairmanship of the appropriations committee of the senate — Warren, the greatest shepherd since Abraham, according to the late Senator Dolliver, of Iowa.

Senator Warren is the same who, in 1912, introduced and passed through the senate bills appropriating more than \$200,000 for new post office buildings in Wyoming towns with an aggregate population not exceeding 2,000.

Senator Warren succeeded in having passed in the senate S. 317, appropriating \$75,000 for a post office building at Sundance, Wyoming, with a population of 291, federal census report. Sundance is fifty miles from a railroad and its post receipts are \$2,400 per year gross.

Senator Warren pushed through the senate S. 318, appropriating \$67,000 for a post office building at Newcastle, Wyoming. The population of Newcastle, Federal census, is 975. Its postal receipts are negligible.

The same senator had passed senate S. 4493, providing \$65,000 for a post office at Thermopolis, Wyo. Thermopolis has a population of 1,524.

Senator Luke Lea, democrat, of Tennessee, invited attention to the "pork barrel" outrage, and forced the recall of the bills from the house. They were tabled in the senate, and Sundance, Newcastle and Thermopolis are today without federal buildings.

Penrose, of Pennsylvania—Boies Penrose—would become chairman of the finance committee of the senate in the event of a republican victory. Penrose and Joseph Fordney, Michigan high priest of protection, would write the next tariff bill.

Penrose and Fordney, whose records and reputations have been excoriated by Theodore Roosevelt and other progressives, would become the leaders of the two houses of congress.

The chairman of the committee on naval affairs would fall to Senator William Alden Smith, of Michigan, who distinguished himself as chairman of the Titanic investigating committee by asking a British sailor if he didn't escape destruction by getting in one of the water-tight bulkheads of the doomed vessel, adding further glory to his fame by inquiring of one witness to know what icebergs are made of.

Henry Cabot Lodge would be the ranking republican member of the finance committee.

Porter J. McCumber, of North Dakota, whose consistency as a stand-patter is undoubted, would be the third man on the committee.

As assistant "watch-dogs of the treasury" Senator Warren, of Sundance-Newcastle-Thermopolis fame, would have such economical republican stand-patters as Jacob H. Gallinger, of New Hampshire, Reed Smoot, of Utah, William P. Dillingham, of Vermont, Wesley L. Jones, of Washington, Charles E. Townsend,

of Michigan, and Charles Curtis, of Kansas, among the holdovers.

Surely the treasury would be safe against raids by the "pork-barrelers," would it not?

Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, whose neutrality probably will appeal to the German-Americans, possibly would elect to head the foreign relations committee, having as associates William Alden Smith, of Michigan, Porter J. McCumber, of North Dakota, George Sutherland, of Utah, William E. Borah, of Idaho, and Frank E. Brandegee, of Connecticut.

Senator Dillingham, of Vermont, would fall heir to the immigration committee, and Senator Cummins, of Iowa, would be chairman of the interstate commerce committee.

Senator George Sutherland, of Utah, who voted against the expulsion of Lorimer, would, if re-elected become chairman of the committee on privileges and elections, charged with determining the contests for senate seats.

Only two of the so-called progressives would get the chairmanship of an important committee. Cummins would head the interstate commerce committee and LaFollette the census committee.

A group of not more than six senators, all stand-patters, will hold the chairmanships and virtually the majority of the places on practically every important committee — finance, appropriations, banking and currency, military affairs, naval affairs, foreign relations, judiciary. They are Penrose, Lodge, Gallinger, Smoot, Warren, Clark, of Wyoming, Dillingham.

UNRECONSTRUCTED AND UN-CHANGED

The republican party in the present campaign is an organization, dominated by reactionaries, which has put forward an upright man as its presidential candidate, in the wild hope that his personal purity and earnestness will cause a majority of the voters of the United States to forget the men who stand behind him. Here are two facts from current history which the thoughtful voter will do well to pause upon:

When the workmen's compensation bill passed the house of representatives last week, it was vigorously fought by Joseph G. Cannon, former speaker of the house, and its best-known republican member. Workmen's compensation simply provides that the expense of industrial accidents to workingmen shall fall on the industry—just as the expense of accidents to working horses and mules does now—instead of falling on invalids, women and dependent children. The principle has been embodied in legislation in all the states except a half-dozen or so, and is founded on common sense and elementary humanity.

The other fact has to do with the organization of the house. The beginning of the progressive party was in the revolt of the "insurgent" republican congressmen — Dolliver, Madison, Murdock, Norris and their comrades in arms—against the tyranny of the Cannon machine. The insurgents fought for the right to offer motions without the consent of the speaker, the exclusion of the speaker from the committee on rules, and the vesting of the right to appoint committees in the house instead of in the speaker. The democrats came into power in the house elected in 1910, and straightway proceeded to make these changes, vainly demanded by the insurgents

from their own party. Today "inquisitorial recognition" is a thing of the past; the speaker is not on the rules committee, and the ways and means committee, whose members are chosen by groups of congressmen, chooses all other committees.

This is on the democratic side. The republican minority is still unenlightened and unreconstructed. Minority Leader Mann, as Joe Cannon and Tom Reed did before him, chooses all republican committee members according to his own sweet will.

Theodore Roosevelt was but a detail of the progressive movement. All the real moral power it had come from the insurgents. Yet the republican party has learned nothing, and forgotten nothing, as the result of the experience of the past half-dozen years. Suppose Hughes were as progressive as his admirers contend. What hope is there of a party whose representation in the popular house of congress still acknowledges Cannon as its mouthpiece and Mann as its Czar?—St. Louis Republic.

Important

"My dear, what shall I buy you for your birthday?"

"Consult our jeweler. He knows pretty well what my tastes are."

"And did you tell him anything about the state of my finances?"—Kansas City Journal.

DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN

Woodrow Wilson's Wonderful Program of Achievement

All set out in an Attractive Argument Poster

Size: 42 inches wide, 30 inches high. In three colors, with Wilson's portrait and the legislation he has promoted all given in a nut shell. Officially endorsed by Western Branch Democratic National Committee, Chicago. Single copy, postage prepaid, 25c. Wilson clubs and committees supplied at \$12 per 100 copies. Home Show Printing House, Kansas City, Mo.

SALE OF TIMBER LANDS AND OTHER UNALLOTTED LANDS AND SURFACE OF SEGREGATED COAL AND ASPHALT LANDS BELONGING TO THE CHOCTAW AND CHICKASAW TRIBES, EASTERN, OKLA.

By the UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

There will be offered for sale at public auction at certain railroad points in Eastern Oklahoma, from October 4th, 1916 to October 31, 1916, inclusive, approximately 908,800 acres in Eastern Oklahoma belonging to the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations of Indians, including therein approximately 223,500 acres of tribal timber lands with standing pine and hardwood timber thereon; 500 acres of other unalotted lands, and 84,000 acres of the surface of the segregated coal and asphalt lands. The timber lands and the surface of the segregated coal and asphalt lands will be offered for sale for not less than the appraised value. Land and timber will be sold together. The entire estate in the tribal timber lands and other unalotted lands will be sold, except, however, that of the segregated coal and asphalt land area only the surface will be sold, the coal and asphalt therein or thereunder being reserved except where the descriptive circular specifically states that the coal and asphalt will be sold with the surface. No person will be permitted to purchase more than 100 acres classified as agricultural land, nor more than 640 acres classified as grazing land. No limitation is placed on the acreage of timber land which may be purchased by one person. Residence on land not required. Bids may be submitted in person, or by agent with power of attorney, or by mail. Terms of sale of surface of segregated coal and asphalt lands, 25 per cent cash at time of sale, 25 per cent within one year and balance within two years from date of sale. Terms of sale of the tribal timber lands and other unalotted lands 25 per cent cash at time of sale, and balance in three equal annual installments of 25 per cent each, payable in one, two, and three years respectively from date of sale; the purchasers of any of the above mentioned lands to pay 5 per cent interest per annum on all deferred payments. Bids by mail must be accompanied by certified checks or bank drafts for 25 per cent of amount of bids. Where houses or other valuable improvements are located on the timber lands or on the surface of the segregated coal and asphalt lands, the same will be sold with the timber land or with the surface of the segregated coal and asphalt land as the case may be, at not less than the combined appraised value, said improvements to be paid for in full at time of sale. The right to reject any and all bids is reserved.

Detailed information including descriptive lists or circulars concerning the lands and in regard to the dates, places, conditions and terms of sale may be obtained from the Superintendent for the Five Civilized Tribes, Muskogee, Oklahoma.

Maps and plats may also be obtained from said Superintendent at a cost of from 75c to 50c each. C. A. T. SELLIS, Commissioner of Indian Affairs.