

The Northern Securities Test.

(Continued from Page Ten.)

them, commanding them, and each of them, to appear herein and answer (but not under oath) the allegations contained in the foregoing petition, and abide by and perform such order or decree as the court may make in the premises; and that, pending the final hearing of this case, a temporary restraining order may issue enjoining the defendants and their associates, and each of them, and their stockholders, directors, officers, agents, and servants as hereinbefore prayed.

MILTON D. PURDY,

Attorney of the United States for the District of Minnesota.

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Weekly News Summary.

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gave them free ship supplies. Now, here they are demanding subsidy, holding up their hands and begging like mendicants for the tax money of the people to sustain their particular interests. If this subsidy be given them, it is but the beginning of the end." Replying to Senator Frye's claim that the shipping interests were not protected, Senator Vest said: "They have a monopoly equal to that of the Standard Oil company; they have the exclusive privilege of building ships for the coastwise trade, the largest in the world, and of repairing those ships. They are today being enriched by this monopoly and they oppose the repeal of the navigation laws because it would deprive them of the enormous emoluments which they are now receiving." Senator Vest also presented an article written by Edward Kemble, former president of the Boston chamber of commerce. Mr. Kemble said that he was loyal to the republican party and its doctrines, but he said that nothing could be more unjust, nothing more unnecessary than the subsidy provisions of the proposed bill. Senator Vest said that he knew that the bill would be passed by the decree of the dominant party, but he was sure that the dream of foreign markets which was painted in such gaudy colors would never be realized under the provisions of this measure. "There will come a time," said Senator Vest, "when, like dead sea fruit, this law—and it will become a law—will turn to ashes upon the lips of those who now tell us that it will open up new markets and increase the already enormous commerce of this country."

In the senate on March 11 Senator Mallory of Florida delivered a speech in opposition to the ship subsidy bill. Senator Mallory said: "My main objection to this measure is that it is an illustration of a principle which I regard as extremely vicious, but which is manifesting itself in the legislation of this country year to year more and more, a principle which turns its back upon the constitutional limitations, which undertakes to treat the constitution as the Declaration of Independence has been treated, as simply a text for a holiday oration, something that is not really practical or which applies to this great country under the conditions of an expanding trade and expanding public policy. We can not afford to give way to that tendency. There are some of us, at least, who believe that the constitution is big enough and broad enough to meet all the exigencies of any conditions that may arise in the experience of this country; that within that constitution will be found a reason for everything that may be found necessary to be legitimately done, and when invasions

of it are attempted it is the duty of everyone who appreciates the fact that invasion is attempted to resist it."

On Monday, March 17, the bill passed, all republicans but six voting for it. All the democrats and six republicans voted against it.

Lincoln and Imperialism.

The Nashville American and some of the other imperialist journals of the south—of which there are not very many—have been making the point that southerners who have been forced to submit to the authority of the United States cannot consistently make the consent-of-the-governed argument with regard to the Philippines. Further, they say that quoting Abraham Lincoln, who said that God Almighty never made a man good enough to govern another man without that man's consent, as the champion of the consent-of-the-governed theory, loses its force when it is considered that Abraham Lincoln was the war president who subdued the south.

Now, that is a very bitter argument for a paper published in the south to make. Abraham Lincoln undoubtedly believed in the consent of the governed and also in the coercion of the south. He was perfectly consistent in these two beliefs, as he premised the belief in the coercion of the south with the supposed priority of the union over the states as to time and as to sovereign authority. Now the south has always contended that this was wrong, historically and legally, but Mr. Lincoln believed it and therefore was consistent. To Lincoln the secession of a state from the union was exactly similar to the secession of a county from a state. Hear what he had to say in his special message to congress in 1861:

"The states have their status in the union, and they have no other legal status. . . . The union is older than any of the states, and, in fact, it created them as states. Originally some dependent colonies made the union, and in turn the union threw off their old dependence for them and made them states such as they are."

Now, while all this was undoubtedly wrong in the southern view, it shows Lincoln's opinion and how in his own mind he reconciled the consent-of-the-governed principle with the coercion of the south.

If it were true that we of the south are estopped from sympathizing with the Filipinos and advocating the cause of their independence because we have lost our own liberty, it would be our duty to fight the United States for the liberty taken away from us and regain it.

The southern states have equal rights with the northern states and are upon an equal footing in every respect. Texas is as free as Massachusetts; Louisiana is as free as New York. One is not before the other, nor the other before the one. The states are free and equal.

It is proposed to make of the Philippine islands not equal states of the United States, but subject territory. There is no doubt that Abraham Lincoln, if he were alive and were true to his repeated declarations, would agree with the southern people upon this question, although the mention of the fact seems to be exceedingly unpalatable to imperialists in all parts of the country.—Houston (Tex.) Post.

The Beauties of Protection.

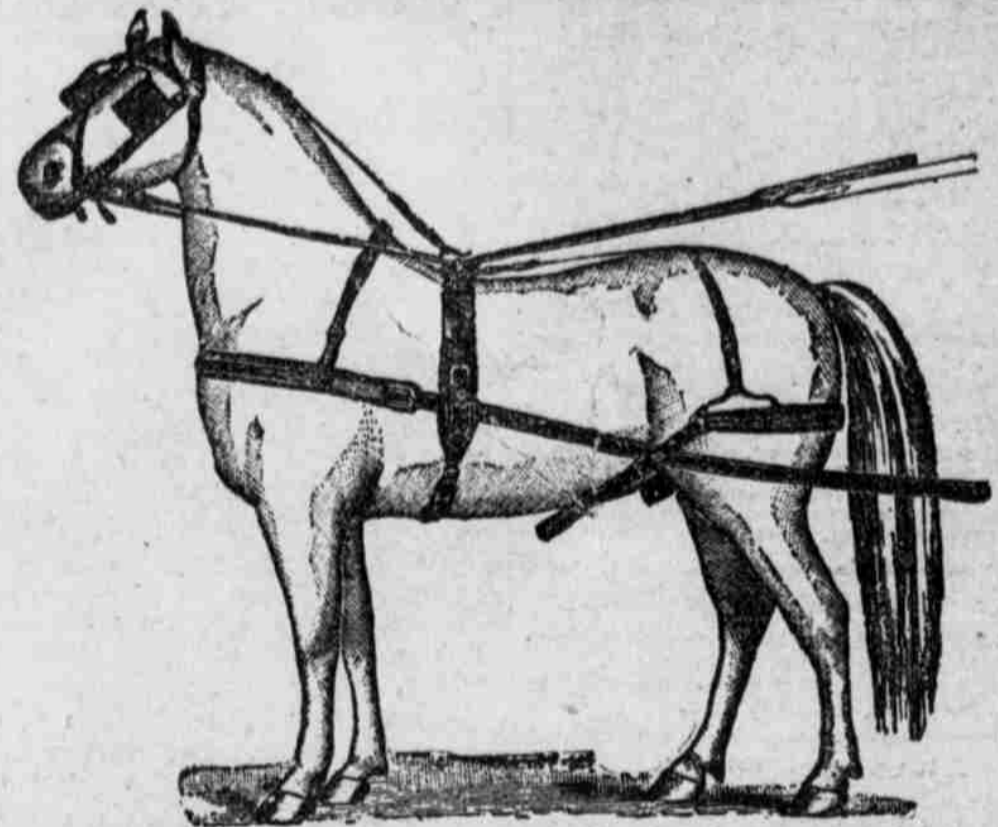
If protection is such a wonderfully good thing why don't the republican leaders in congress jump at the chance to discuss it and spread their argument before the people? Carnegie accumulated several hundred millions while the people were being taxed to protect him. The steel trust is selling steel rails in Europe for \$17 and charging Americans \$28 for the same rails. They can do that because their infant industry is protected.—Toledo Bee.

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