

gage in interstate commerce. Whatever may be the rights of an individual in dealing with other individuals, the government certainly has the right to determine the conditions upon which a corporation can exist and do business, and congress can fix the terms upon which a state corporation can engage in interstate commerce. The union is a lawful association, and if a man can be discharged because he belongs to a labor union by the same logic he can be discharged if he belongs to a political party objectionable to the employer, or to a church against which the employer is prejudiced. Followed to its logical conclusion the principle laid down by the court, as I understand the decision, would enable the corporation to set itself up as a dictator in regard to the habits, thoughts and convictions of its employes on any and every subject. The fact that two of the justices have dissented enables me to dissent from the conclusion of the majority without disrespect to the court or what I regard as an erroneous construction to the constitution."

THE NEW YORK Press, a republican paper, says that Secretary Taft has "long been prominent in public life but never by the vote of the people." The Press gives this as the Taft record: "1881—Assistant prosecuting attorney, Cincinnati—Appointed. 1882—Collector of internal revenue, Ohio—Appointed by President Arthur. 1887—Judge of the superior court, Cincinnati—Appointed by Governor Foraker. 1890—Solicitor-general of the United States—Appointed by President Harrison. 1892—United States circuit judge for the Sixth circuit—Appointed by President Harrison; (while holding this office he issued that celebrated strike injunction). 1900—President of the Philippine commission—Appointed by President McKinley. 1901—First civil governor of the Philippines—Appointed by President McKinley. 1904—Secretary of war—Appointed by President Roosevelt."

EVIDENTLY THE New York Press is opposed to Mr. Taft, for referring to the secretary of war, it said: "When there is a desperate fight against him in his own state; when colored voters are hostile to him on account of his part in the Brownsville case; when labor is embittered against him on account of his attitude as a judge toward strikes, and when there are several men of approved popularity at the ballot box contesting the presidential nomination with him, the time hardly seems opportune for Secretary Taft to make the first test of his strength with the voters of the United States."

COMMENTING upon the "Taft by appointment" suggestion the Omaha World-Herald says: "The Press should remember, however, that in a sense Mr. Taft is also seeking the presidency by appointment. He would have been heard of, little, if at all, as a candidate for the nomination, were it not that President Roosevelt demands it for him, and has thrown the tremendous power of federal patronage in the scale in his behalf. And, if nominated it will be to President Roosevelt's influence that he must look for whatever hope he may have of election. He has been always an office-holder by appointment, and if he realizes his present ambition he will be a hand-made president."

SOME OF THE men charged with graft in the construction and furnishing of the Pennsylvania state house are now on trial at Harrisburg. An Associated Press dispatch from Harrisburg says: "Stanford B. Lewis, associate of Architect Joseph M. Huston, was forced to divulge at the morning session of the trial of the state capitol conspiracy cases testimony of a damaging nature to the architect's interest. Under a rigid cross-examination by counsel for the defense, Lewis virtually admitted that the blue print plans for capitol furniture, particularly the sofas, were indefinite. Lewis refused to give the measurements of sofas, tables and the clothing tree produced before the jury, saying that he did not make the computation, whereupon he was compelled by counsel for the defense to measure a sofa and clothes tree. All of this furniture was furnished by Sanderson at the rate of \$18.40 'per foot.' The now famous bootblack stand for the senate lavatory supplied by Contractory John H. Sanderson of Philadelphia, one of the defendants in the state capitol conspiracy suits on trial in the Dauphin county court, was offered in evidence by the

commonwealth today. Sanderson collected \$1,619.20 from the state for this stand and paid the sub-contractor by whom it was supplied \$125. Photographs of the rostrums of the senate and house caucus rooms, for which the state paid Sanderson \$90,748.80 and for which he paid the sub-contractor \$2,000, were also offered in evidence. Fred H. Potter and Howard Kroehl of the Audit Company of New York were called by the commonwealth to establish the measurements of the sofas, clothes trees and table produced before the jury. All of this furniture was supplied by Sanderson at the rate of \$18.40 'per foot' and, according to the commonwealth, he was paid for certain articles at the rate of three times the actual measurement. The commonwealth also offered several bills for furnishings supplied by Sanderson for the purpose of showing that different systems of measurement were employed by the contractor for collecting for articles supplied under the same items in the special capitol furnishing schedule of 1904. Architect Joseph M. Huston, who has secured a separate trial, has been subpoenaed as a witness for his co-defendants, former Auditor General Snyder, former State Treasurer Mathues, James M. Shumaker, former superintendent of grounds and buildings, and Sanderson, but may not be called. The feeling against the architect on the part of his four co-defendants grows more bitter as the trial progresses."

THE WASHINGTON correspondent for the Chicago Record-Herald is responsible for the following: "Here's some of the new emergency money," said Senator Tillman carelessly today to Senator Gallinger. "Let us look it over," responded the New Hampshire man, and Senator Tillman produced a piece of lithographed paper the size of a note, to the end of which was attached a piece of rubber. Then the two senators put their heads together and laughed over the new 'elastic' money until Senator Heyburn, who sits near, came in and was let into the joke. Senator Heyburn surprised several grave colleagues by handing them the bill and retaining possession of the rubber, which promptly drew it out of the hands of the recipient and caused much merriment. The 'fake' money is labeled, 'United States elastic currency—\$5 to \$10, according to stretch.' It is signed by 'Cheek, Gall & Co.,' and bears the legend, 'Secured by credit and circulated by double interest.'"

JOHN WESLEY GAINES of Tennessee has a new word for trusts. A Washington dispatch carried by the Associated Press explains: "Willipus Wallapus' is the new name applied to greedy trusts. It was a term sprung on the house by John Wesley Gaines of Tennessee, when attacking the United States ship trust. Representative Littlefield of Maine, who speaks for the shipping interests, had been bemoaning the ill will of the gods that a ship subsidy measure had failed of passage in the last congress. The Tennesseean was replying. 'Where would you have been,' he asked the republicans, 'if this ship subsidy measure had not been talked to death in the senate by a democrat? A deficiency of \$100,000,000 now stares you in the face. What would it have been if you were now paying out millions to the big, fat, greedy willipus wallapus of a shipping trust?' No republicans made any answer, but many sent hurriedly for dictionaries to look up the new term. 'It is not in a dictionary,' said John Wesley Gaines; 'it's my own. It stands for everything that is not complimentary.'"

A WASHINGTON dispatch by the Associated Press under date of January 24, follows: "Although enjoined from making any reference to the controversy between the American Federation of Labor and the Buck Stove and Range company, President Samuel Gompers in an editorial in the current issue of the American Federationist comments on Justice Gould's recent decision at great length and declares a purpose not to comply with all its terms. 'It is an invasion of the liberty of the press and the right of free speech,' declared Mr. Gompers. 'We would be recreant to our duty did we not do all in our power to point out to the people the serious invasion of their liberties which has taken place. That this has been done by judge-made injunction and not by statute law makes the menace all the greater. The matter of attempting to suppress the boycott of the Buck Stove and Range company by injunction, while important, yet pales into insignificance before

this invasion and denial of constitutional rights. We discuss this injunction and feel obliged as a matter of conscience and principle to protest against its issuance and its enforcement, yet we desire it to be clearly understood that the editor of the American Federationist does not consider himself thereby violating any law of either state or nation, nor does he intend or advise any disrespect toward the courts of our country. And yet inherent, natural and constitutional rights guarantees must be defended and maintained.' Mr. Gompers states that the services of some of the foremost lawyers in the country have been secured and that the case will be carried to the United States supreme court. The action against the federation of labor and its officials was brought in the supreme court of the district of Columbia on the ground that the publication of the Buck Stove company on the 'we don't patronize' list of the American Federationist was in the nature of a boycott. Justice Gould's order has been complied with in this respect by dropping the stove company from the list."

REPUBLICANS who have been led to believe that American tariff barons do not sell goods abroad cheaper than at home will be interested in a Pittsburg dispatch printed in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch as follows: "Tin plate consumers of the country have raised a howl because the United States Steel Corporation has sold to Welsh tinplate makers 100,000 tons of sheet and tinplate bars \$10 a ton cheaper than they are quoting manufacturers in the United States. While the corporation is charging the American steel makers \$29 per ton, it is laying down the same product in Swansea at \$21.90. The cost of transporting the bars to Wales is about \$12 per ton, so that the actual price received free on board Pittsburg is \$17.80 per ton as against \$29 per ton quoted for American mills in the Pittsburg district. The Industrial World, an iron and steel publication of this city, which was founded for the purpose of maintaining high tariff, thus comments on it editorially: 'Viewed from any conceivable standpoint these transactions deserve the severest condemnation. Nothing can do more to discredit the protective system than such operations. The tariff on such material is high, yet it is only \$6.72. Did not the steel corporation tie the foreign buyers up tightly, and did not the latter know that if they resold their shipments would be stopped very promptly, they could load those bars back onto the cars and ship them back to the United States at a profit after paying transportation charges. The cheap plea of keeping mills going and employing labor through these exports is an insult to the intelligence of the American public.'"

AN INTERESTING contribution to the discussion concerning Ananias Clubs and the question of veracity raised so often of late at the White House, is made by the New York Sun in speaking of Secretary Loeb: "One or two newspapers printed yesterday morning the subjoined precious bit of information: 'Secretary Loeb tonight said that no plan for the return of the fleet had yet been promulgated.' This refers to the wireless dispatch from the battleship Louisiana received by the Sun on Wednesday through the navy department at Washington, reporting the announcement by Admiral Evans on the authority of Mr. Roosevelt, that the fleet will return to the Atlantic by the way of Suez canal. We recall a somewhat similar denial from the same remarkable source. It has been historic since the second of July: 'You may say that the president has not even considered the advisability of sending any ships to the Pacific; that is all there is to be said at this time.' We repeat that everybody knows that Mr. Loeb is the authorized and faithful, if over-worked mouthpiece of the principal authority on the veracities now living on this continent."

A DES MOINES, Iowa, dispatch to the Chicago Record-Herald follows: "Leslie M. Shaw, tentative candidate for the republican nomination for president of the United States, has written to Iowa men concerning his course of action. In these letters he intimates that he has positive word that Chairman F. P. Woods, candidate for congress in the Tenth district would favor the Iowa delegation being instructed for the former secretary of the treasury. In his letters to his Iowa friends Secretary Shaw states that if he can get the Tenth district he will return and fight for the Iowa delegation. 'If I can get Chairman Woods and Tom Healy's support, I will be the next president of the United States,' he is reported to have said."