

reasons, be made to labor. It is not hard to understand that they insisted that, in the same measure making this concession there must, at the same measure making this concession there must, at the same time, be made a tremendous concession to the trusts. And finally it is not astonishing, considering that Mr. Roosevelt is a 'practical man,' that he should consent to a program which, on the eve of a presidential campaign, would, he fondly imagined, reconcile both labor and capital to the republican party and so go far toward assuring the election of the republican nominee for president this fall. But it is doubtful indeed whether the president will accomplish his full purpose. The trusts and the world of high finance, undoubtedly, will be placated. The years of stertorous 'trust busting' that never busted anything anyhow will be forgotten in return for this promise that all the crimes of the trusts will be forgiven and that what was criminal yesterday, and is criminal today, will be made lawful tomorrow under the Hepburn bill. Every trust in the country, and every malefactor of great wealth who is interested in the trusts, in return for this surrender to trust demands, will be found this fall lined up for the republican nominee, be he Taft or another. And this quite regardless of whether the Hepburn bill is passed or not. For it still would amount, even in defeat, to a republican pledge to the trusts and a declaration of republican policy. But labor, the more it studies the situation, the more will it be aggrieved to find its interests, its vital interests, tied up with surrender to the greed of the trusts. And public sentiment, that is as much opposed to the trust evil and as keenly alive to the trust danger today as it was a year ago, needs only to become thoroughly informed as to the facts to unshrinkingly condemn the administration for what it has done in the Hepburn bill. In the end the republican party, we believe, will lose a great deal more than the railroads and trusts can provide compensation for.

RECENTLY Mr. Bryan received from the New York Democratic club, an invitation to attend its banquet to be given April 13. He accepted the invitation. Later it was announced by New York newspapers that Mr. Bryan was not expected to speak at the banquet. Upon this announcement some of Mr. Bryan's friends proceeded to arrange what was called a "rival" banquet. Upon being informed as to the situation, Mr. Bryan wired to his New York friends that under no circumstances would he participate in a "rival" banquet and later, to avoid embarrassment to any one, he withdrew his acceptance of the invitation to attend the New York club banquet. Mr. Bryan made public the withdrawal of his invitation to newspaper correspondents while he was at Des Moines, Ia. The Des Moines correspondent for the Associated Press says: "In view of the discussion which had arisen as to whether the invitation was to make a speech or merely to be present, Mr. Bryan said that he felt it would be embarrassing both to the club and to himself to be present in either capacity and therefore he wired President Fox of the club, yesterday morning that he withdrew his acceptance of the invitation. To be present he would run the risk of being called upon for an extemporaneous speech and to refuse or to accept would alike subject him to criticism and the easiest solution was not to be present at all."

EVEN "UNCLE Joe" Cannon has been forced to sit up and take notice of the rising tide for tariff revision. A Washington dispatch under date of April 2 follows: "Speaker Cannon today introduced resolutions directing the attorney general and the secretary of commerce and labor to inform the house what steps have been taken by those departments to investigate the action of the International Paper company of New York and other corporations supposed to be engaged in an effort to create a monopoly in print paper. In a statement Mr. Cannon said if the claims of the publishers are correct the manufacturers of paper are subject to penalties and the 'trust' can be dissolved in the United States court. In reply to a question as to the purpose of the resolution, Speaker Cannon said: 'The duty on print paper is fifteen per cent ad valorem and has been the same since 1890 under the McKinley law, the Wilson law and the Dingley law, covering a period of eighteen years. It is claimed that the price has been advanced within the last few months largely, more than equal to the duty. The publishers of the United States represented by Herman Rid-

der, claim that the manufacturers of wood pulp and print paper have by agreement and combination, even covering arrangements with Canadian manufacturers, arbitrarily limited the production and advanced the price of print paper. If the claim of the publishers is correct the manufacturers of print paper are subject to penalty, the trust can be dissolved and enjoined by proceedings in equity in any of the United States courts where they or any of them can be found, and if the claim of the publishers is correct the advance in price is not due to the duty, but results from the illegal trust and combinations. If the small duty were repealed it would not interfere with the illegal trust agreement. The object of the two resolutions is to ascertain: First, what investigation the department of commerce and labor through the bureau of corporations has made, if any, touching on the premises. Secondly, to ascertain what steps have been taken by the department of justice, if any, to investigate touching the premises and if there is reason to believe that the law has been violated or is being violated, what steps are being taken to enforce the same.' Later in the day Representative Champ Clark of Missouri denounced Speaker Cannon and the twelve republican members of the committee on ways and means for persisting in their refusal to bring in a bill placing wood pulp and white print paper on the free list. He said that the republican editors and publishers, 'if they were worth the powder and shot to kill them,' would lash the speaker, Chairman Payne and the other republicans of the committee. 'If they don't do it,' he exclaimed, 'they ought to hold their peace and vote for us in November.'

DURING THE same session of the house, Mr. Littlefield of Maine raised a point of order and there was stricken from the agricultural appropriation bill a paragraph authorizing an inquiry into the subject of the best methods for making paper. Mr. Littlefield's action was denounced by Mr. Hitchcock of Nebraska, who declared that the refusal to authorize that inquiry was not only a notification to the newspapers that the republicans did not propose to reduce the tariff and compel the paper trust to reduce its price, but also that they stood against any effort to discover if any methods or processes of making paper could be found."

THE WALL Street Journal, a publication very friendly to the Taft candidacy, says: "Granting that Taft and Bryan are the opposing candidates, what would be the likely issue of such a contest? Against Taft are to be counted, first, the effects of panic and depression, which always hurt the party in power, represented by Mr. Taft; second, much factional bitterness within the republican party in several of the most important states, including Secretary Taft's own state of Ohio; third, certain decisions rendered by Mr. Taft when he was a United States judge and which were objectionable to leaders of organized labor; and fourth, the antagonism of some of the strongest financial interests which are opposed to Roosevelt and regard Mr. Taft as simply standing for the Roosevelt idea. In Mr. Taft's favor are to be counted President Roosevelt's great popularity throughout the larger part of the country; second, Mr. Taft's own personal strength and engaging personality and remarkable public record; and third, the fact that William R. Hearst is evidently determined to nominate a third ticket which, while drawing somewhat from the republican vote, would nevertheless cut most deeply into the Bryan column and serve materially to weaken his candidacy."

JOSEPH HOWARD, Jr., the veteran newspaper man of New York, died age seventy-five years, at his New York City apartments. A writer in the New York World says: "'Joe' Howard served brilliantly in nearly every capacity on one or another newspaper; he had been war correspondent, he had been dramatic critic. Occasionally he wandered into the lecture field. He was president of the New York Press club at one time. He became a journalist by accident. In 1860 he happened to be in Lynn, Mass., during a big strike. He wrote an account of it and sent it to the New York Times, then edited by Henry J. Raymond. He merely signed his initials to it, but Mr. Raymond published it with his full name. He remained in Lynn five weeks at Mr. Raymond's request, writing about the strike. Then he came to New York and became a member of the Times' staff.

In May, 1864, Mr. Howard wrote the celebrated bogus proclamation, in which President Lincoln was represented as calling for more volunteers. He was imprisoned for this by the government in Fort Lafayette, remaining there fourteen weeks, when his friends, among whom was Henry Ward Beecher, obtained his release. A week later he was made official recorder at the headquarters of the Department of the East, General Dix commanding. Mr. Howard had been attached to most of the New York newspapers during his long and sometimes exciting career; he was editor of the old Star. He retained his office in the American Tract Society building, Nassau street, until a week ago. Recently he had been writing a political letter for a syndicate of newspapers."

THIS INTERESTING dispatch was carried by the Associated Press under date of Washington, March 30: "Senator Foraker obtained leave to withdraw from the senate files a paper introduced by him on Wednesday last and printed as a public document, and the order carried with it the suppression of all printed copies of the paper. His introduction of the paper last week and the withdrawal contained no intimation of the sensational character of the document. It was written in long hand, closely written and hard to read. Prof. Elliott had submitted records of Pelagic sealing several times and they had always been printed as public documents. Therefore when Senator Foraker was asked to have the alleged 'official record' printed he made the request in the usual form and did not take the trouble to read it. Today he made apologies to Vice-President Fairbanks and several senators. It was not until the paper came out in printed form today that its character became known. It was found to reflect upon the integrity of the presiding officer of the senate and upon measures of the senate. It transgressed one of the established rules of both houses and caused a sensation of no small magnitude. Passing over thirty years of the 'official record,' Professor Elliott dealt with the work of the Anglo-American joint high commission in connection with the sealing question, and told of an argument made by Mr. Fairbanks in opposition to filing bills before the committee on foreign relations in 1902-03, which he was a member of. The paragraph is taken from the report: 'The statement of Senator Fairbanks was an untruth in every respect—a square and wholesale fabrication on his part to defeat the pending bill. Under the circumstances his colleagues could not dispute his false report; therefore they took no action on this bill at his request.'"

DEMOCRATS in the house will make a sturdy fight for free wood pulp. A Washington dispatch to the New York World says: "Representative Sulzer, of New York, introduced a bill to put wood pulp and white paper on the free list. This is about the fiftieth measure of the kind sent in at this session, but it is important because it is one which the minority will insist on having passed. Representative Stevens of Minnesota, introduced a bill of almost identical wording some time ago, and it was pigeon-holed. Many demands were made for its resur-rection, but Chairman Payne, of the committee on ways and means, merely smiled. So did the speaker. John Sharp Williams decided that it was about time for the minority to begin filibustering and force the republicans to do something. Just how much 'Uncle Joe' likes the program was demonstrated this afternoon, when Williams demanded the yeas and nays on a motion to adjourn. It caused the speaker to paw the air and hammer the desk loud and long; also to have a close call on a hot dinner. Mr. Watkins, of Georgia, in demanding the immediate removal of the duty on wood pulp, with a corresponding reduction upon paper made from wood pulp, said that the newspaper was one of the main civilizing agencies of the world, and in this country 'sheds light in fifteen million homes,' and that while today the newspaper industry is working in harmony with organized labor, "its operating expenses are higher because union labor is more expensive than unorganized labor was a few years ago. There is a tariff on everything that goes to make a newspaper, and it is purely and simply a donation to the paper trust and a tax on the newspapers and other printing interests of the country. The newspapers have been patient and forbearing and long-suffering. If the government continues to perpetuate monopolies we will bid farewell to state rights, to individual liberty, to the