

and offered. The act was necessary for payment of expenses of the investigation.

Fifty additional second class post-offices in seventeen states were designated as postal savings banks.

President Taft sent to the senate the nomination of Captain Bradley A. Fiske, U. S. N., to be rear admiral.

The senate amended the Rucker campaign publicity bill to make it apply to primaries and the house has accepted the amendment. The bill now provides for publicity of campaign funds both before and after a general election.

An Associated Press dispatch said: The treaties of arbitration with Great Britain and France were defended in minority reports filed in the senate in executive session by Senators Cullom, Root and Burton of the senate committee on foreign relations. Mr. Burton contended that the agreement required no amendment, because, as he declared, the prerogatives of the senate are sufficiently safeguarded. Senators Cullom and Root, making the same contention, undertook to provide against any possible mishap by suggesting a declaration, in connection with the resolution of ratification, explicitly excluding from the terms of the treaty all questions "involving the maintenance of the traditional attitude of the United States concerning American questions or other purely governmental policy."

In addition Senator Bacon suggested a modification of this amendment under the terms of which the excluded questions are specified. He named questions arising under the Monroe doctrine and those pertaining to immigration and territorial integrity, while Senators Cullom and Root treated them as incorporated in the general language of their suggested declaration.

When the reports were presented to the senate the question of the discussion of the treaties in public by senators was raised. There was general agreement that public policy would not be violated by such a course, inasmuch as the ban of secrecy had been removed from the documents. No action on the conventions was taken and they go over for further consideration at the regular session.

The minority took issue with the majority report declaring for the elimination of the portion of the treaty giving the joint high commission power to determine the arbitral character of any differences between this country and the other countries.

Senator Burton went further than his two colleagues in making the contention that the treaty should stand just as it was forwarded to the senate from the white house. In his report Mr. Burton declared it would be impossible for the senate ever to have occasion to refuse its approval of the arbitration of a question which the commission had reported to be within the scope of Article 1. He added that the clause in question did not deprive the senate of any constitutional right and contended, contrary to the declaration of the majority, that "the proposed treaties are quite the reverse of unwise and perilous."

While asserting he was sure of his ground, Mr. Burton said the senate could protect itself by adding a declaration that its approval had been given, "on the distinct understanding that the foregoing interpretation is the correct meaning of the clause, or, if preferred specific exception could be made of questions not regarded as justifiable."

The statement presented by Senators Cullom and Root contained the

declaration hitherto proposed by Senator Root in connection with the treaties. It is intended to be a part of the resolution of ratification, and is as follows:

"The senate advises and consents to the ratification of the said treaty with the understanding, to be made a part of such ratification, that the treaty does not authorize the submission to arbitration of any question which depends upon or involves the maintenance of the traditional attitude of the United States concerning American questions or other purely governmental policy."

As originally presented, the amendment specifically included the Monroe doctrine among the questions to be excluded from arbitration, but in the draft introduced that subject was omitted, evidently under the conviction that it is included in the general terms of the declaration.

The extra session of congress adjourned August 22. The house concurred in the senate amendments to the cotton tariff bill by a vote of 180 to 107.

MR. BRYAN IN OHIO

The following report of Mr. Bryan's recent visit to Ohio is taken from the Cleveland (Ohio) Plain-dealer:

Columbus, O., Aug. 14.—"Bryan for president in 1912! Bryan again! Bryan! Bryan!"

The words issued from thousands of throats when the former candidate, speaking in the city where Governor Judson Harmon makes his residence, reached the climax of an address on "The Passing of Plutocracy."

Col. Bryan was the star of the second annual barbecue of the Jefferson club and the tens of thousands of central Ohio democrats who attended converted the outing into a rally for the noted Nebraskan. The size of the audience was limited only by the range of the speaker's wonderful voice, and for two hours and twenty minutes his hearers stood spellbound, except when breaking into typical outbursts of Bryan enthusiasm and Bryan cheers.

The name of Governor Harmon, who declined an invitation to preside, was not mentioned, but Mr. Bryan made plain his unalterable opposition to the presidential candidacy of the Ohioan.

It was because of Mr. Bryan's treatment of Governor Harmon that the only incident to arouse comment occurred. Resenting utterances of Bryan that indicated that he was fighting Mr. Harmon, Attorney General T. S. Hogan refused to speak at the meeting scheduled for tonight. Mr. Hogan asserted he had proposed to laud Harmon in Bryan's presence and since he was asked not to speak until after Mr. Bryan had left the city, he declined.

Bryan was the guest of Harvey C. Garber, democratic national committeeman and Harmon's implacable political foe.

"You ask me why I don't go back to Nebraska and stay there since I've been three times defeated for president," Col. Bryan said. "I'll tell you. While God spares my life I shall do what I can to drive plutocracy from the throne and put man in his rightful place."

"Should I retreat when Wall street is trying to capture the democratic party? I know its methods. I know its lairs and I know its tracks. If I saw a burglar breaking into my neighbor's house and I sounded no warning, what would be thought of me?"

"When I see plunderers trying to make a tool of the democratic party, shall I sit still?"

A self-imposed refusal to discuss individuals was the only limitation

on Bryan's words. Intimating that he did not expect his own name to go before the democratic national convention, the three times candidate announced that later he would have plenty to say about individuals. He insisted he was seeking information, and when he got it he would give it to his party, with announcement of the sources.

A warning that the speaker knew thoroughly the real attitude of the big democrats now suggested for president, with Bryan's previous statements about Harmon, made it clear in the minds of the audience that the Ohio governor's aspirations

would be rejected. Cheers followed.

Attorney General T. S. Hogan had been depended upon by the governor's supporters to forestall any adverse result which might follow Bryan's address. So completely were Bryan's friends in control, that Mr. Hogan at the last moment refused to speak at all. Loyalty to the governor left him no other course. He so expressed himself to the club committee in language that lacked nothing for vigor.

Mr. Hogan denied that he had deserted Col. Bryan, but his action brought joy to the friends of Governor Harmon.

President Vetoes the Wool and Farmers' Free List Bills

President Taft returned the wool bill with a veto. An effort was made to pass the measure over the veto in the house but after heated discussion the motion to overturn the veto was defeated. The vote standing 227 yeas and 129 noes, 22 of the affirmative votes were insurgent republicans and 1 was an independent republican. The motion lacking the necessary two-thirds it was defeated.

The president also returned the farmers' free list bill with his veto. The motion to override this veto lacked the necessary two-thirds, the vote being 226 yeas to 127 noes. Speaker Clark made a strong speech in favor of overriding the veto messages.

The twenty-two insurgents who stood on their former record and voted to pass the wool bill over the president's head were: Anderson, Davis, Lindbergh, Miller, Steener-son; Volstead of Minnesota, Hanna and Hagelstad of North Dakota, Haugen, Hubbard, Woods of Iowa, Kent of California, Norris of Nebraska, Jackson, Madison, Murdock and Young of Kansas, La Follette and Warburton of Washington, Lenroot, Morse and Nelson of Wisconsin.

Aiken of New York, independent republican, also voted to pass the bill over the veto.

WOOL VETO MESSAGE

In his message vetoing the wool bill, the president said:

"I return without my approval house bill No. 11,019 with a statement of my reasons for so doing.

"The bill is an amendment of the existing tariff law and readjusts the customs duties in schedule K, embracing wool and the manufactures of wool.

"I was elected to the presidency as the candidate of a party which, in its platform, declared its aim and purpose to be to maintain a protective tariff by the imposition of such duties as will equal the difference between the cost of production at home and abroad, together with a reasonable profit to American industries.

"I have always regarded this language as fixing the proper measure of protection at the ascertained difference between the cost of production at home and abroad, and have construed the reference to the profit of American industries as intended, not to add a new element to the measure stated or to exclude from the cost of production abroad the element of a manufacturer's or producer's profit, but only to emphasize the importance in including in the American cost a manufacturer's or producer's profit reasonable according to the American standard.

"In accordance with a promise made in the same platform, I called an extra session of the Sixty-first congress, at which a general revision of the tariff was made and adopted in the Payne bill. It was

contended by those who opposed the Payne bill that the existing rates of the Dingley bill were excessive and that the rates adopted in the revising statute were not sufficiently reduced to conform to the promised measure.

"The great difficulty, however, in discussing the new rates adopted, was that there were no means available by which impartial persons could determine what in fact was the difference in cost of production in the products of this country and the same products abroad. The American public became deeply impressed with the conviction that in order to secure a proper revision of the tariff in the future exact information as to the effect of the new rates, must be had and that the evil of log-rolling or a compromise between advocates of different protected industries in fixing duties could be averted and the interest of the consuming public could be properly guarded, only by revising the tariff one schedule at a time.

"To help these reforms for the future, I took advantage of a clause in the Payne tariff bill enabling me to create a tariff board of three members and directed them to make a glossary and encyclopedia of terms used in tariff and secure information as to the comparative cost of production of dutiable articles under the tariff at home and abroad."

Here the president quoted from his message of December 7, 1910, requesting money to continue the work of the tariff board and stating the good results he believed would be obtained by scientific revision. The message continued:

"A popular demand arose for the formal creation by law of a permanent non-partisan tariff commission. Commercial bodies all over the country united in a movement to secure adequate legislation for the purpose and an association with a nationwide constituency was organized to promote the cause.

"The public opinion in favor of such a commission was evidenced by resolutions adopted in 1909 and 1910 by republican state conventions in at least twenty-eight states.

"In addition efforts were made to secure a change in the rules of procedure in the house and senate with a view to preventing the consideration of tariff changes, except schedule by schedule.

"The business of the country rests on a protective tariff basis. The public keenly realized that a disturbance of business by a change in the tariff and an injury to the industries of the country ought to be avoided, and that nothing could help so much as to minimize the fear of destructive changes as to the known existence of a reliable source of information for legislative action.

"In the deep interest in the matter of an impartial ascertainment of facts before any new revision was