

that the Sherman anti-trust law failed to comply with what he considered the requisites of a proper statute.

An 1853 half dollar which was recently taken as payment of fare by the conductor of a south side Chicago street car is said by experts in rare coin to be the most valuable single coin in the collection now on exhibition at the meeting of the American Numismatic association at Chicago. The conductor turned the valuable half dollar in and the receiver replaced it with another and sent it to a Chicago dealer. Later it was sold to De Witt Smith of Lee, Mass., for \$500. Smith later refused to sell it for \$2,500. It is now in the collection of H. O. Granberg, a wealthy mine owner of Oshkosh, Wis., who refuses to state what he paid for it. It is said to be valued by its owner at \$15,000. The coin lacks the arrows and sun's rays of other coins of its mintage and is believed to be the only one of its kind in existence.

The damage done by a hurricane which swept the south Atlantic coast Sunday night, August 27, will total more than a million dollars in the city of Charleston, S. C., alone. Many persons are known to have perished and it is feared that reports from several islands will swell the death list. At the government navy yard the damage was reported in excess of more than \$20,000, torpedo boats being badly damaged and buildings injured. Thousands of men are clearing away the debris left by the hurricane.

An Associated Press dispatch from New York, dated August 31, says: "In obedience to the decision of the supreme court, the Standard Oil company is relinquishing its control of the subsidiary concerns, and today is the date set for the ending of the old regime. With the end of business today the company's books, containing the list of stockholders, will close and the stock of its subsidiaries will be distributed among the stockholders in the parent organization of record at that time. The work of apportioning the company's holdings of the stock of more than thirty subsidiaries affected will occupy at least three months, it is expected, so that the readjustment will not be complete prior to December 1.

The American Bar association, in session at Boston, elected the following officers: President, Stephen C. Gregory, Illinois; secretary, George Whitlock, Maryland; treasurer, Frederick K. Woodham, New York; executive committee, Edgar H. Farrar, Louisiana; John Hinckley, Maryland; Linn Helm, California; Ralph W. Breckenridge, Nebraska; Hillis R. Bailey, Massachusetts, and Aldis B. Brown, District of Columbia. The resolution denouncing the principle of recall of judges was adopted by a large majority.

A Baltimore dispatch, dated August 30, says: On the face of almost complete unofficial returns today from the democratic primary election in Maryland yesterday, State Senator Arthur Hugo German will defeat State Senator Blair Lee for the gubernatorial nomination by one vote in the state convention to be held in September. A factor that contributed to Senator Lee's defeat was the loss of one vote each in two of the counties he carried because of a decrease in population as shown by the last census.

The condition of Congressman J. P. Latta, of Nebraska, who was operated on in a Rochester, Minn., hospital over a week ago for an intestinal disorder, continues encourag-

ing. Unless some unforeseen development occurs there is little doubt that he will recover.

An Albany, N. Y., dispatch, dated August 31, says: Moneys on deposit in postal savings banks are subject to taxation according to an opinion given today by Attorney General Carmody to the state board of tax commissioners. The attorney general holds that the state law which exempts from taxation money due savings banks depositors was intended to apply only to savings banks as they were provided for in the state banking act.

Laws prohibiting the presentation on the stage of characters representing the Diety; making it a felony and limiting the annual interest of carry loans to 18 per cent, are among those passed by the recent New York legislature to go into effect September 1.

J. J. Frisbie, Curtis aviator, was killed at Norton, Kan.

Bandits robbed the Oregon express train on the Southern Pacific railroad near Lamoine, Cal., and made their getaway with booty.

The corner's inquest, held at Canonsburg, Pa., concerning the deaths in a panic during a picture show at the Canonsburg opera house August 26, when twenty-six persons were killed and scores injured, returned a verdict censuring the manager of the show and the state department of factory and building inspection.

The Southern Pacific Railroad company, through Julius Kruttschnitt, vice president and director of maintenance and operation of the Harriman lines, has absolutely rejected a demand for recognition of the federation of shop employes comprising five shop craft unions and 25,000 men. That such recognition, with its implications, would hamper the company in performing its duty to the public was the position taken by its officials. Union leaders asked for it on the grounds of economy and expedition, and admittedly because of a feeling that greater centralization of capital and power made corresponding centralization among various unions desirable. The unions involved had asked their general officers for permission to strike in the event of the refusal to grant recognition of the federation. It is thought possible that the representatives of the five shop craft unions will seek another meeting with the railroad officials before taking definite action.

**THE STATEHOOD VETO**

Following is a page from the Congressional Record:

The Speaker pro tempore (Mr. Underwood.) The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. Clark.) (Applause on the democratic side.)

Mr. Clark of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I fully agree with my well-beloved friend, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Mann), that the growth of this country since 1860, in wealth and in every other respect, has been phenomenal. No man rejoices in that more than I do. I permit no living human being to be more patriotic than I am. (Applause on the democratic side.) I suppose his figures are correct, but the gentleman leaves out of his calculations the most important element of growth in the United States since 1860, and that is the growth in population (applause on the democratic side); and surely no republican will dare to claim that the republicans begat all that increase in population. (Applause on the demo-

cratic side.) Democrats did their full share in that regard. Who created this wealth? Democrats had as much to do with increasing it as the republicans had. (Applause on the democratic side.) It makes me weary to hear people talk about somebody wanting to destroy the industries and prosperity of this land. It is a lie. (Loud applause on the democratic side.) No sane man wants to injure in the estimation of a hair any legitimate industry of this country. (Applause on the democratic side.) It is a thing incredible. That is what I have contended for always, and especially since we carried the house and had the responsibility placed upon us. It is our country as well as yours; our children must live here as well as yours; we have as great a stake in the prosperity of the republic as you have; and, in the language of Tiny Tim, "God bless us, every one." (Applause on the democratic side.)

The president has the constitutional right to veto this bill if he wanted to do so. I am not quarreling with him about that. I am, as his personal friend, lamenting his lack of wisdom. (Applause on the democratic side.) He has raised an issue which will rage with unabated fury until the close of the polls in November, 1912. (Applause on the democratic side.) We most cheerfully welcome that issue. We will meet the president and his stand-pat cohorts at Philippi. You gentlemen talk about our putting the president in a hole. We did not have to do so; he has done it for himself. (Applause on the democratic side.)

But, nevertheless and notwithstanding, the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. James) stated the literal historic truth when he said that the right of veto is a remnant of the royal prerogative. He was correct also when he stated that no English sovereign has dared to exercise the veto power in something like 200 years. If George the Fifth should veto an important measure he would lose his crown and his throne and be sent on his "travels," as Charles the Second facetiously denominated his banishment. My good friend from Tennessee (Mr. Austin) who nominated me for president—and I rejoice in the fact that the republican members of this house feel as kindly toward me personally as the democrats do (applause)—it is a matter of infinite pride with me—the gentleman got this tariff board business wrong. The gentleman from Alabama (Mr. Underwood) and myself never advocated this tariff board. (Applause on the democratic side.) We never voted for it. I will tell you what we did advocate and what we did vote for, and that is to make that board a board of real experts and then make it responsive to the house of representatives in general and to the ways and means committee in particular. (Applause on the democratic side.) I am willing to do that now. I am not going to say anything derogatory of this tariff board, but I am going to say what I think, as I always do. The gentleman from New York (Mr. Payne) and the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Dalzell) and all the rest of the republican members of the committee on ways and means who served on that committee in the Sixtieth and Sixty-first congresses when the Payne-Aldrich bill was framed and passed, and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Cannon), who, while he was not present when the first tariff bill was made in 1789, has been present at nearly all the rest of them (laughter); and the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. Underwood), and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. Randall), and the gentleman from New York (Mr. Harrison), and the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. Brantley), who were

also on the old ways and means committee—any one of them knows more about the tariff today than that entire tariff board rolled together. (Applause on the democratic side.) I name only the old members; but I will say that the new democratic members of the ways and means committee were selected for their fitness for such work; and I desire to bear witness in this distinguished presence to the fact that no set of men ever worked harder, more persistently, or more painstakingly in the discharge of a duty than have

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