

progressives in caucus subjected Frank H. Funk, their senatorial candidate, to mild rebuke for encouraging such an alliance, and agreed that negotiations along this line should end.

There is no indication of any change in the situation when joint balloting for senators is resumed.

Some of Col. James Hamilton Lewis' supporters are urging a conference of Lewis democrats, and this program may be carried out. If so, it is probable that the Lewis men will be asked to pledge themselves to stand by his candidacy to the finish, refusing to consider any offer which does not contemplate placing him in the long-term office.

Washington News

An Associated Press dispatch quotes Senator Martin of Virginia as saying that he will not be a candidate for re-election as chairman of the democratic caucus. It is reported that Senator Kern of Indiana will be selected as democratic caucus leader in the senate.

An Associated Press dispatch under date of February 28 follows: The Webb liquor bill, prohibiting the shipment of liquor into "dry" states, was re-passed in the senate today over President Taft's veto within two hours from the time the president's message of disapproval had been laid before that body. A short debate in which the advocates of the bill voted down a motion to postpone action until tomorrow in which they reaffirmed their belief that the measure is constitutional, ended with the repassage of the bill by the large majority of 68 to 21.

The Webb bill passed both houses of congress and went to the president ten days ago. His veto message reached the senate about 3 o'clock today, accompanied by an opinion from Attorney General Wickersham. Basing his decision upon the attorney general's finding, the president expressed the belief that the measure clearly was unconstitutional because it gave the states the right to interfere with interstate commerce.

The senate took up the bill at once. Attorney General Wickersham's opinion was not read, and Senator Kern asked that a final vote on the overriding of the veto be delayed until tomorrow, so senators might have the opportunity to examine the attorney general's arguments. A motion made by Mr. Kern to postpone the vote until 12 o'clock tomorrow was defeated, 71 to 9. Senator McCumber declared both the president and the attorney general had misconstrued the grounds upon which congress had passed the prohibition law. He said it had not attempted to give the states the right to interfere with commerce but simply had declared liquor an "outlaw," and had then prescribed con-

ditions under which it might enter interstate commerce. Senator Kenyon also briefly urged passage of the bill, while Senators Paynter and Percy supported President Taft's veto.

Efforts will be made tomorrow to override the veto in the house of representatives. Representative Clayton of Alabama will move to take up the veto for the purpose of passing the bill over the president's head as soon as the house convenes. Representative Webb, author of the bill, declared he had absolute confidence that the house would repass the bill by more than a two-thirds majority.

The senate vote follows: To override the president's veto: Senators Ashurst, Borah, Brady, Bristow, Brown, Burnham, Burton, Chamberlain, Chilton, Clapp, Clark (Ark.), Crawford, Culberson, Cullom, Cummins, Curtis, Dillingham, Dixon, Fall, Fletcher, Gallinger, Gamble, Gardner, Gore, Gronna, Jackson, Johnson, Johnstone, Jones, Cavanaugh, Kenyon, Kern, Lea, Lodge, McCumber, Martin, Myers, Nelson, Newlands, Oliver, Overman, Owen, Page, Pittman, Poindexter, Sheppard, Shiveley, Simmons, Smith (Ariz.), Smith (Ga.), Smith (Md.), Smith (Mich.), (Smith (S. C.)), Smoot, Swanson, Thomas, Thornton, Tillman, Townsend, Webb, Williams, Works—Total, 63.

To sustain the president: Bradley, Brandegee, Carton, Crane, Dupont, Foster, Guggenheim, McLean, Martine, O'Gorman, Paynter, Penrose, Percy, Perkins, Pomerene, Richardson, Root, Stephenson, Sutherland, Warren, Wetmore—Total, 21.

"After giving this proposed enactment full consideration," wrote the president, in his veto message, "I believe it to be a violation of the interstate commerce clause of the constitution. It is stated that this is a question with which the executive or members of congress should not burden themselves to consider or decide. It is said that it should be left to the supreme court to say whether this proposed act violates the constitution. I dissent immediately from this position. The oath which the chief executive takes, and which each member of congress takes, does not bind him any less sacredly to observe the constitution than the oath which the justices of the supreme court take. It is questionable whether the doubtful constitutionality of a bill ought not to furnish a greater reason for voting against the bill or vetoing it than for the court to hold it to be invalid.

"The custom of legislators and executives having any legislative function to remit to the courts entire and ultimate responsibility as to the constitutionality of the measure they take part in passing is an abuse which tends to put the court constantly in opposition to the legislature and the executive and indeed to the popular supporters of the union's constitutional laws. If the legislators and executives had attempted to do their duty this burden of popular disapproval would have been lifted from the courts, or at least considerably lessened.

"For these reasons, and in spite of the popular approval of this bill, I have not felt justified in signing it."

The president cited several decisions of the supreme court which he declared strengthened his views. He sent to congress also the opinion of Attorney General Wickersham, which coincided with his.

An Associated Press dispatch follows: Official announcement of the killing of Emilio Madero, brother of the former president of Mexico, reported several times recently, was contained in a dispatch from Amba-

sador Wilson, who reported Madero shot while leading a rebel force in the northern states. This brings the death list of Maderos in the recent Mexican troubles up to three.

The United States supreme court has upheld the white slave law:

The house of representatives passed the workman's compensation bill by a vote of 218 to 71.

The Washington (D. C.) Herald says: The "rule of reason," invoked by the United States supreme court in anti-trust case decisions, was attacked in the report of the senate committee on interstate commerce of its long investigation of the anti-trust question.

Demand is made by the committee for amendments to the Sherman anti-trust law, which will remove from the courts the power to determine what are "reasonable" restraints of trade. The dangers of "uncontrollable and unguided judicial discretion" are pointed out in connection with this demand.

It is recommended that new laws, supplementary to the Sherman law, be enacted to define exactly what combinations are unlawful, so that both the business interests and the courts will have a standard on which to proceed. A federal interstate corporation commission is urged with power to supervise corporations, pass on and approve combinations and agreements, and take over the work of dissolving such corporations as the Standard Oil or the American Tobacco company.

The committee also recommends that the proposed law definitely declare unlawful certain definite forms of combination, agreements, contracts, or pools now held to be within the "twilight zone."

An Associated Press dispatch under date of March 3d, says: Five thousand women marching in the woman suffragist parade today practically fought their way foot by foot up Pennsylvania avenue through a surging mob that completely defied the Washington police, swamped the marchers and broke their procession into little companies. The women, trudging stoutly along under great difficulties, were able to complete their march only when troops of cavalry from Fort Myer were rushed into Washington to take charge of Pennsylvania avenue. No inauguration has ever produced such scenes, which in many instances amounted to nothing less than riots.

Former Postmaster Camp, of Beebe, Ark., testified before the senate campaign committee that he had been compelled to resign as postmaster because he would not contribute to the republican campaign fund.

An Associated Press dispatch says: A carefully drawn system of compensation for Panama canal employes is embodied in an executive order promulgated by President Taft to take effect after March 1. The Panama canal act, passed last August, directed the president to provide the method for adjusting the claims of employes. Every canal employe and family dependent upon him are insured against the result of injuries received in the course of his work, without reference to questions of contributory negligence or any of the other restrictive rules of the coming law limiting the liability of the employer in such cases. Every injury received while at work and death resulting from such injury are compensated for except injuries caused by the employe's willful intention or his intoxication. This order was

(Continued on Page 12.)

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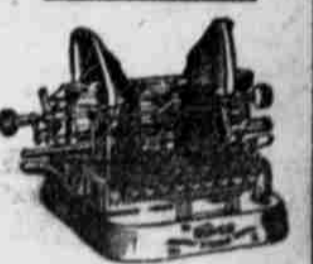
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