

railroad transportation. Our congress, by law, has permitted the Canadian Pacific Railroad company to bring its cars into our territory and take our goods into Canada and thence carry them across Canada and back into the United States again, thus depriving our own roads of the much-needed revenue which they would have derived from the traffic if foreign railroads were placed on the same footing as foreign ships. This is a very serious matter to our roads. For the past five years more than \$3,000,000,000 of the capital stock of our railroads has not earned one cent on the investment. In addition to that enormous loss they have not earned a dollar of interest on \$900,000,000 of bonds. But during that time they have paid to the state governments through which they pass from \$36,000,000 in 1894 to \$41,000,000 in 1897. Since the panic of 1893 their taxes have increased at the rate of more than \$1,000,000 over the preceding year. Now, on top of that come the new war taxes, which will aggregate many millions of dollars more. The Canadian Pacific Railroad of Canada, of course, pays no taxes. The privilege it enjoys gives it just that much advantage over our own roads. But this is not all. Our congress enacted laws of a very highly restrictive character controlling our railroads, prohibiting them from lowering their rates without three days' public notice, and from raising them without ten days' notice; prohibiting them from paying rebates to secure traffic, and requiring them to do and refrain from doing other things which make against their business, unless all of their competitors are under the same restrictions.

"The Canadian Pacific Railroad, by reason of its being situated in foreign territory, has been held by United States courts to be practically exempt from the burdens and embarrassments which our laws impose upon our own roads. In other words, the American roads have their hands tied by our laws wherever they are in competition with the Canadian Pacific Railroad, while the latter is free and unembarrassed to wage destructive war upon the United States lines.

"In February last the Inter State Commerce Commission decided that in a rate war then being conducted by the Canadian Pacific against our lines, they were buying our traffic away from our lines and carrying it at about half what the service was worth, and that the means employed if done by a United States road, would be in violation of law which would subject them to indictment; but as the Canadian Pacific road was not subject to our law there was no way to restrain them from continuing their illegitimate practices.

"Notwithstanding that decision, the Canadian Pacific, which derives its chief support by the sufferance of our laws, takes advantage of their permission to

do business in this country, has continued and yet persists in its practices, which are resulting so disastrously to American lines.

"In view of these facts, aside from the general policy of protection, the enormous taxes which our roads contribute to the public welfare, and that they are available at all times to our government for military purposes, they ought in common fairness to be relieved from the warfare which has degenerated into one of destruction."

JUDGE HARMON In a very able, **ON RIGHT AND** instructive and interesting address **MIGHT.** delivered at Put-in Bay Island July 12, 1898, by Judson Harmon, formerly attorney general of the United States, THE CONSERVATIVE finds the following gems of patriotic logic. In the constitution of the United States he says:

"No limitation is expressed of the war power. May congress involve us in war for mere conquest or oppression? Might our forces been sent to aid Spain instead of the Cubans?

"The terms which give the power to make treaties are broad. May we join with Russia and Germany to restore the Bourbons to the throne of France?

"The power to admit new states is general. May congress admit Indian tribes, or Mexico, or the South American Republics, or Switzerland, as states of the Union?

"The power to dispose of our territory is not restricted in terms. May congress grant Arizona to Japan, or Oklahoma to China?

"These are all extreme cases, but they merely enlarge our view of the subject we are testing.

Again Judge Harmon says relative to the commencement of hostilities with Spain:

"But we knew that for various reasons we were liable to be suspected of covetousness lurking behind our professed motives, and to be accused of making a pretext rather than a precedent. The war resolutions, therefore, which were passed almost without dissent and approved without hesitation, were made expressly to declare that we did not covet our neighbor's lands from which we demanded her withdrawal.

"That neighbor, thus made our enemy, has, scattered over the globe, the remnants of her great possessions. It was of course proper to attack her in any of these as well as in Cuba. The victory which Commodore Dewey promptly won seemed to bring within our grasp a large group of inhabited islands, nearly 8,000 miles away, and to show that still others might be had for the taking.

"Forthwith, before we had conquered a foot of Spanish soil, it was declared by many for whose statements we are held in a measure accountable that we shall keep whatever we take. We must seize the dominion from which we thrust Spain, and become the ruler of numerous and distant peoples of unkindred race and tongue.

"Various pretexts are suggested for escape from our disclaimer of territorial cupidity. It applied to Cuba only. It merely expressed our intentions at the time, subject to change. Spain did not promptly yield, but persists in pretending she is making war. The declaration was of no consequence, anyway,

because it was voluntary and without consideration.

"If, without seeming to discredit our country, we may assume that she will countenance tricks of special pleading against her solemn, self-assumed obligation of honor, or if we may suppose that circumstances will arise to release her from it in the judgment of mankind, it becomes our duty to consider the action proposed. It involves a radical change in the course the country has followed from the beginning, and is not a matter to be settled by hue and cry. I shall briefly discuss it, not as a question of policy but as one of constitutional right.

"No authority to acquire territory, anywhere, is expressly granted. Jefferson thought the book of the Constitution had to be closed while he bought Louisiana. He depended on subsequent approval by an amendment, the form of which he prepared. The Federalists, except Hamilton, agreed with his construction, though they condemned his course.

"The purchase of Florida followed, in connection with the fixing of our boundary with Spain west of the Mississippi which extended our domain to the Pacific north of California. Then we annexed Texas and by conquest, confirmed by treaty, pushed our frontier southward. Soon after we made the Gadsden purchase from Mexico, giving our present southern boundary. Then we bought Alaska.

"The power has been established by general acquiescence in these precedents. The courts have said it is implied from the war and treaty powers. But there has been no occasion to define the limits which are fixed for this, as for all implied powers, by the necessity which alone justifies the implication.

"The authority of congress to provide for the entire government of territory acquired, until it shall be included in a state, has passed the stage of controversy. That to admit new states is express and unquestioned."

Money is the one thing which man works for, struggles for, that never confers any satisfactions or blessings upon him until he parts with it. Hoarded money benefits nobody. All active money is useful. Banks are the reservoirs whence money streams out and fertilizes business. A country without banks cannot carry on commerce and manufacture any more than one without streams, springs or rainfall can live by farming.

The *desire* for more money is almost universal. And many callow economists mistake it for a *demand* for more money. But legitimate demand for money can be made only by those who have valuables to exchange for money.

Money can never be made so plentiful that those who have no legitimate credit at bank will be able to get loans without improving their characters and collaterals. Money will never be so cheap and plentiful as to circulate automatically.

The garden of Eden was never visited by a tax assessor. Taxlessness was a conspicuous charm of Paradise. The lower the taxes the nearer we are to Paradise regained.