

despotism; of life, not of death. Never was such growth in all human history as that from the seed Thomas Jefferson planted. It has covered the continent; it is on both the seas; it has saved South America; it is revolutionizing Europe; it is the expansion of freedom; it differs from your tinsel, pinchbeck, pewter expansion as the growth of a healthy youth into a strong man differs from the expansion of an anaconda when he swallows his victim.

But Mr. Hoar spoke as a republican and a party man. "I do not expect," he said, "to accomplish anything for liberty in the Philippine Islands but through the republican party. Upon it the fate of these islands for years to come is to depend. I cannot look with any favor upon Mr. Bryan as an alternative." Yet he fully recognized that perseverance in the administration's present policy will not only—

be the abandonment of the principles upon which our government is founded, that it will change our republic into an empire, that our methods of legislation, of diplomacy, of administration must hereafter be those which belong to empires, and not those which belong to republics; but I believe persistence in this attempt will result in the defeat and overthrow of the republican party.

On the constitutional question Mr. Hoar maintained that the "acquisition and governing of territory can be only a means to a constitutional end," and reminded the country that in every previous accession of territory we have "recognized fully the doctrine of consent of the governed and the doctrine that territory so acquired must be held to be made into states."

The policy which Mr. Hoar announced his willingness to support was this:

I would declare now that we will not take these islands to govern them against their will. I would reject a cession of sovereignty which implies that sovereignty may be bought and sold and delivered without the consent of the people. I would require all foreign governments to keep out of these islands. I would offer to the people of the Philippines our help in maintaining order until they have a reasonable opportunity to establish a government of their own. I would aid them by advice, if they desire it, to set up a free and independent government. I would invite all the great powers of Europe to unite in an agreement that that independence shall not be interfered with. I would declare that the United States will enforce the same doctrine as applicable to the Philippines that we

declared as to Mexico and Hayti and the South American republics. I would then, in a not distant future, leave them to work out their own salvation, as every nation on earth, from the beginning of time, has wrought out its own salvation.

Another congressional event of historical importance, though in a minor way, was the adoption by the lower house of congress on the 13th of a resolution for the amendment of the constitution so as to require federal senators to be elected by the direct vote of the people of their several states instead of being elected by the legislatures in accordance with the present system. This resolution was adopted by a vote of 242 to 15. When it came up in the senate on the 16th, Senator Butler moved to place it upon the calendar at once, without referring it to a committee, arguing that the subject had been so thoroughly and generally discussed that no committee investigation was necessary. In the course of his remarks he intimated that the resolution would be smothered in committee. This intimation was resented by Senator Chandler, the chairman of the committee on privileges and elections, to which the resolution was referable, and to which, upon Senator Butler's withdrawal of his motion the resolution was referred.

Congress has been also shaping anti-trust legislation. The subcommittee of the house judiciary committee has formulated an amendment to the Sherman anti-trust law, besides an amendment to the federal constitution of a most revolutionary character. The amendment to the Sherman law would require the branding of trust-made goods, so they could be easily identified; the prohibition of interstate commerce traffic in goods made by trusts which are not branded; and prohibition of the use of the mails to concerns and their officials proven to be trusts. It would also authorize injunctions against combinations sending trust-made goods from one state to another or a foreign country, and require corporations having a capital of \$1,000,000 and doing a business of \$1,000,000 a year to make a report to the secretary of state. These provisions are commonplace, however, in comparison with the proposed constitutional amendment, which provides that—

all private corporations, copartnerships and joint stock companies in the

United States shall be under the control of congress; that congress shall have power to define, regulate, control, prohibit, repress and dissolve all trusts and monopolies and combination or conspiracy to monopolize any part of trade or commerce, and all contracts and combinations in form of trusts or otherwise, or conspiracy in restraint of trade or commerce; that congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation; that in the absence of legislation on the part of congress all powers conferred upon congress by this article may be exercised by the several states.

The chairman of the judiciary committee explains that this amendment is made necessary by the decision of the supreme court, which holds that manufacture is no part of inter-state commerce, even though the manufacture be a monopoly affecting inter-state commerce. Consequently manufacturing trusts cannot now be reached by congress under the inter-state commerce clause of the constitution.

While congress was preparing anti-trust legislation the managers of the American Steel and Wire Company, one of the great beneficiary trusts of the protective tariff which congress maintains, gave the public a shock by shutting down 12 out of its 44 plants, and throwing 6,200 workmen out of a job. The mills shut down were three at Pittsburg, two at Cleveland, three at Joliet, and one each at De Kalb, Ill., Waukegan, Ill., Anderson, Ind., and New Castle, Ind. The effect of this action was apparent at once in the price of stocks. Common shares of the trust fell from \$51 to \$43, and preferred shares from \$85 to \$80.50 in a few hours, the loss in these speculative values aggregating nearly \$6,000,000. When pressed for explanations, the managers of the trust who were willing to talk attributed the shut down to over production, the high prices of their products having so checked demand that supply had run ahead of it. Over against this explanation are the assurances of others in the iron and steel industry that they cannot keep up with the demand. It is suspected, therefore, that the shut down was ordered arbitrarily for the purpose of affecting the value of the stock on the market, to the end that the managers who unloaded several months ago at high prices caused by persistent rumors of dividends might buy in again at depressed prices. This suspicion derives slight confirmation from the