

individual, are guilty with it, regardless of the legality of their own acts. The lower court is, therefore, ordered to hear all parties, and within six or eight months to prescribe a plan for dissolving the trust and reorganizing its elements "in harmony with and not repugnant to the law." In default of this the trust is to be enjoined from doing business and a receiver is to be appointed. Justice Harlan dissented orally for the same reasons as in the Standard Oil case, and also as to the judgment allowing reorganization. On the latter point he said:

I have found nothing in the record which makes me at all anxious to perpetuate any new combination among these companies which the Court concedes had at all times exhibited a conscious wrongdoing.

Justice Harlan announced his intention of filing a written opinion later. [See vol. xiii, p. 350.]

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Investigating the Steel Trust.

Testimony by John W. Gates was given before the Steel Trust investigating committee of the lower house of Congress on the 27th, in the course of which Mr. Gates told of the midnight conference at which the Steel Corporation was organized, and the inside facts concerning its absorption of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company. His testimony was to the effect that Andrew Carnegie sold an option on the Carnegie Steel Works at \$160,000,000, but soon afterward turned the plant into the United States Steel Corporation, then in process of organization by Morgan and his allies, for \$320,000,000; that Carnegie got \$10,000,000 more for the National Steel Company than it was worth; that W. H. Moore and H. C. Frick lost \$1,000,000 to Carnegie in 1897 through the forfeiture of an option on the Carnegie Steel Works; and that the sale of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company was a forced sale. [See vol. xi, pp. 651, 678, 679, 866, 913; vol. xii, pp. 51, 59, 193, 194, 208, 209, 227, 252; vol. xiii, pp. 267, 588, 589; current volume, p. 443.]

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The Lorimer Case.

Senator La Follette concluded on the 27th a four days' speech in the United States Senate in advocacy of a re-opening of the inquiry into the title of William Lorimer to the seat he holds as Senator from Illinois. A split among the Democratic Senators has been reported, like that of the Republican split, and on the 29th the Democrats in caucus voted 14 to 11 to rescind the Martin resolution, which directed the inquiry to be made by the committee on privileges and elections which acquitted Senator Lorimer at the previous inquiry. The La Follette resolution proposes a special committee. [See current volume, p. 490.]

The McNamara Case.

After argument by Clarence S. Darrow in their behalf at Los Angeles on the 27th, the time for the McNamara brothers to enter pleas to the indictments against them was extended by the court until July 5.

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At a hearing under the Berger resolution the Congressional Committee on rules brought out testimony on the 27th to the effect that Detective William J. Burns had sent a false and misleading telegram to the Governor of California in order to obtain extradition papers for John J. McNamara. This testimony was given by Leo N. Rappaport, who stated that Burns in his telegram to Governor Johnson had informed the Governor that McNamara was in custody at Indianapolis one week before McNamara was under arrest.

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Union labor men to the number of 25,000 are reported to have participated in a demonstration on the 27th at Pittsburgh against the kidnaping of the McNamara brothers. The parade formed at the Labor Temple and traversed the principal streets of the city. In the line were thousands of strikers from the Pennsylvania Railroad shops and workmen from the mills in towns within a radius of fifty miles of Pittsburgh. Following the parade there was a mass meeting in the North Side Park addressed by prominent labor leaders. [See current volume, pp. 491, 493.]

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Arizona and New Mexico.

While the resolution for admitting Arizona and New Mexico to Statehood was before the lower house of Congress on the 23d, a test vote was taken on a motion to recommit. The motion was defeated by 214 to 57. Voting with the Democrats in the affirmative were 31 Republicans. As then adopted without roll call, the resolution requires Arizona to vote on an amendment removing from her proposed Constitution the Recall provision, as it applies to judges, and New Mexico to vote on an amendment making her Constitution more easily amendable. Neither State is required to adopt the amendments proposed by Congress. The resolution had been formulated by the Democratic majority of the committee on Territories. [See current volume, pp. 225, 269, 442.]

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Singletax Program in Maine.

In the Maine legislature which has recently adjourned, there were eight Singletaxers in the lower house at the beginning, and before the session closed a large number of sympathizers were in evidence in both Houses. Herbert S. Bigelow's lecture in Representatives' hall in February, is

credited with having greatly strengthened the Singletax idea among the members. Actual legislative work in the direction of the Singletax was accomplished, although some of it was frustrated.

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An appropriation of \$5,000 per year for the survey of wild lands passed both houses, but upon false representations to the Governor by wild-land monopolists, the appropriation was at his request recalled by the Senate and referred to the next legislature. Upon learning the facts, however, the Governor expressed his willingness to approve the appropriation, and it was again passed; but in the closing days of the session it "got lost in the shuffle" and does not appear among the resolutions the Governor has signed.

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Certain amendments to the revenue law, more important in a Singletax sense than the lost wild-lands appropriation, were enacted. They appear in Chapter 174 of the Laws of Maine for 1911. One of them amends the assessment law so as to require township assessors to include in their reports to the State assessors, information as to "the land value, exclusive of buildings and all other improvements" in their respective townships. Another amends the tax law so as to include in taxable real estate "the water power, shore privileges and rights," and "forest and mineral deposits appertaining" to all lands in the State. A third of these amendments requires the assessors to "ascertain as nearly as may be, the nature, amount and value of the estate, real and personal, for which in their judgment the owner is liable to be taxed," and to "estimate and record separately the land value exclusive of buildings, of each parcel of real estate." The amendments are to take effect at the beginning of the year 1912. [See current volume, page 202.]

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Woman Suffrage in Wisconsin.

The woman suffrage amendment to the Wisconsin Constitution passed the State Senate on the 26th, and goes to the people for adoption at the next election. [See current volume, page 324.]

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Three-Cent Fares in Cleveland.

Orders were given on the 23d to the Cleveland Railway Company, by G. M. Dahl, street railway commissioner, to stop charging passengers for transfers. The company may still take one cent in addition to the regular 3-cent fare, upon issuing a transfer, but when the transfer is used by the passenger the cent must be returned to him. This has the effect of making the 3-cent fare system in Cleveland complete. The order was given under the terms of the traction ordinance which re-

quires that whenever the balance in the interest fund, less proportionate accrued payments to be made therefrom, shall be more than \$500,000 by the amount of \$200,000, fares shall be reduced from the existing rate to the next lower rate provided for by the ordinance. Commissioner Dahl's order was resisted by the Company, but on the 29th the City Council adopted a resolution compelling it to comply. [See vol. xiii, p. 181; current volume, page 444.]

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Henry George in Public Libraries.

The first installation in a public library of Richard F. George's bust of Henry George, together with a complete set of Henry George's works and his biography by Congressman George, was made on the 25th at Youngstown, Ohio, to the Reuben McMillan Free Library. Dr. J. B. Grossman made the presentation speech in behalf of the local Henry George Association, and the response was by James P. Wilson, who was followed by Herbert S. Bigelow. The Henry George Library Bureau of 96 Fulton street, New York, purposes putting this bust and set of books in every public library in the United States.

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In the British Parliament.

The second reading stage of the Lords' veto bill was passed in the House of Lords on the 29th without division. Lord Morley announced in behalf of the Ministry that it would accept no amendments. [See current volume, page 492.]

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Second reading of the Lloyd George labor insurance bill was passed in the House of Commons on the 29th. [See current volume, page 440.]

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The Republic of Portugal.

A protest against the law decreeing separation between church and state in Portugal was issued on the 24th, over the signatures of the Patriarch of Lisbon, three archbishops and seven bishops. [See current volume, page 443.]

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Monarchist plots for restoring Portugal to the deposed King Manuel, now in England, have been rumored especially of late, perhaps with the purpose of affecting adversely the approaching elections. The Republican government has taken precautions, especially massing troops in the northern provinces, where disaffection has been most rife, and where the influence of the church is strong. [See current volume, page 109.]