

# WASHINGTON NEWS

judge. By gradual usurpation, the legislative and executive branches of the government have been subordinated to the judicial, and sovereignty has passed from the people to the courts. By subtle processes of interpretation and construction, it is now the exercised right of judge or court to nullify a law even when it is passed by an unanimous congress in response to a popular demand, and approved by the president of the United States.

The one argument against the recall is that it will subject the judiciary to the "terrorism of the mob." This is an insult, not only to the judges themselves, but to the people, and is disproved at every point by practice. During the last decade hundreds of municipalities have adopted the recall for elective officials, and not in a single instance has the power been abused, nor has it operated to "terrorize" those in office.

Instead of insulting and degrading the judiciary, the recall will give it dignity and honor. It is said that attorneys will not accept judicial opinions with the recall "hanging over them." Such men will have small chance to spurn office, for the very fact that a judge resented popular control would be proof positive that he did not believe in democracy, and desired free rein to follow his prejudices, predilections and personal interests.

When any man is afraid of the people, it is well for the people to be afraid of him.

## KINDLY ADVICE

A colored man was brought before a police judge charged with stealing chickens. He pleaded guilty, and received sentence, when the judge asked how it was he managed to lift those chickens right under the window of the owner's house when there was a dog in the yard.

"Hit wouldn't be no use, Judge," said the man, "to try to 'splain dis thing to you all. Ef you was to try it you like as not would get yer hide full o' shot an' get no chickens, nuther. Ef you want to engage in any rascality, Judge, yo' better stick to de bench, whar yo' am familiar."—Zion's Advocate.

## A FALLING MARKET

"I'll give you two dollars for this anecdote about Daniel Webster."

"What's the matter with you?" demanded the hack writer. "You gave me four dollars for that anecdote when it was about Roosevelt."—Brooklyn Life.

## A SAD MEETING

"I think we met at this cafe last winter. Your overcoat is very familiar."—Christian Advocate.

# FITS

**\$2 Bottle FREE**



I have been treating Fits, Epilepsy, or Falling Sickness with great success for over 20 years. Many who had given up all hope say my medicine cured them. Jas. E. White, of Junction, Ill., says: "I took your medicine and it entirely cured me." C. Westphal, 76 E. 5th St., Buffalo, N. Y., says: "From the day I began to take your medicine, I began to improve." Chas. R. Cecil, Wagoner, Okla., says: "I can give your medicine great praise—it cured my son." G. A. Duckworth, R. 1, Box 48, Norwood, Ga., says: "Let those that don't believe write to me." Mrs. Kate Sisk, R. 1, Box 108, East Prairie, Mo., says: "May God bless you and your wonderful remedy." Thousands of other letters. Let me prove my ability to you. Give me the name of the case and I will prepare and send you a pint bottle of medicine (\$2.00 size) FREE.

F. E. GRANT, M. D., Dept. 566, Kansas City, Mo.

Following is an Associated Press dispatch: Free wool, to follow free sugar, was reported to be on the program of the house democrats. Although Chairman Underwood, of the ways and means committee, has been for a downward revision bill, such as was passed last summer and vetoed by the president, it is declared that a majority of the members of the committee insist that a free raw wool bill be submitted to the caucus, and predictions are that such a bill will be ratified. With the \$53,000,000 revenue which would be lost from sugar provided for by the proposed excise tax, the democrats are free to provide a duty on raw silk or rubber for the \$20,000,000 estimated loss by placing raw wool on the free list. Republican leaders have assailed the democrats for withholding a wool bill were so much in the majority and so insistent that some means had to be found to obviate all the difficulties. Democratic Leader Underwood and other members of the ways and means committee declined to discuss the plan, just as they did in the sugar tariff deliberations, but that such a plan is under consideration was admitted by members in touch with the situation.

An Associated Press dispatch, under date of March 8th, said: The senate today confirmed President Taft's nomination of Mahlon Pitney, chancellor of the state of New Jersey, to succeed the late Associate Justice Harlan on the supreme court bench, and then set aside its action for further consideration, because of the opposition to Chancellor Pitney, which developed in the executive session. The discussion was sufficient to arouse friends of Chancellor Pitney and to make some of them apprehensive that the nomination might be rejected. His sponsors, however, expressed the belief that he would be confirmed very soon. The nomination was among a large number laid before the executive session of the senate as soon as the session convened late today. It was quickly confirmed in the routine way. Suddenly Senator Bacon asked its status. Vice President Sherman announced that the nomination had been confirmed. Senator Bacon then suggested that the confirmation should be held up until Senator Culberson was present. Senator Culberson, who has been inquiring into the decisions made by the chancellor, came into the chamber a moment afterwards and joined the debate.

Senator Culberson called attention to Chancellor Pitney's decision in what is known as the glass bottle blowers' case, that of the George Jonas Glass company against the glass bottle blowers' association of the United States.

The lively discussion that followed was about that decision. In that case Chancellor Pitney, speaking for the majority of the court, sustained an injunction restraining the bottle blowers from coercing or persuading other workmen to break contracts with employers or from interfering in any way with persons willing to work, or from picketing strikers or enforcing boycotts at places where employes had struck.

The court held that the act relating to persons who combine or encourage others to combine does not legitimize an invasion of private rights nor prevent the party injured from having full redress. A dissenting opinion by Judge Garretson, disagreeing with the injunction against workmen who peacefully persuade employes not under contract to leave employment, was read.

A printed copy of the bottle blowers' decisions was distributed among senators.

Both Senators Briggs and Martin of New Jersey spoke in behalf of Chancellor Pitney. Senator Shively and other senators said they wanted to know more about Chancellor Pitney's decisions. Finally it was agreed to defer action and the nomination may come up again tomorrow.

Secretaries Nagel and Wilson, members of the cabinet, who are charged with enforcement of the pure food law, virtually advised representatives of the National Grain Dealers' association that the pure food orders relating to transportation of grain in its natural state would be suspended.

An effort by Representative Hanna, of North Dakota, to get an allowance for an investigation of the western grasshoppers was rejected after other representatives suggested including chinch bugs, insurgents, flying jinnies and doodle bugs.

C. F. Lynch, commissioner of public safety at Lawrence, Mass., testified that he knew no authority of law for arresting women with babes in arms after the riot at the railroad station at Lawrence.

Samuel Gompers and Representative Lloyd, of Missouri, scored the postoffice department for alleged extreme application of executive order forbidding government employes from appeal directly to congress.

The senate took a vote on the peace treaty. An Associated Press dispatch said: The arbitration treaties with Great Britain and France were agreed to, 76 to 3, by the senate after the disputed clause 3 or article III relating to the joint high commission had been stricken out and after amendments had been adopted declaring from arbitration questions affecting the Monroe doctrine or other territorial integrity matters, admission of aliens into the United States and educational institutions and state indebtedness. The result was a complete upset of the administration's plan for quick action on arbitration, as the treaties now have to go back to Great Britain and France. The amendment of the British treaty as first proposed by the foreign relations committee to strike out clause 3 was that it delegated the senate's constitutional treaty making powers to the joint high commission and thereby bound the senate. The two treaties are identical. The striking out of clause 3 of article III will necessitate further diplomatic negotiations. Senator Lodge has contended that a change in the text would imperil the treaties through the delay necessitated by renewal of negotiations. An amendment by Senator Culberson excluding from arbitration all questions of honor or independence or of vital interest or questions affecting third parties was defeated, 37 to 45.

The sixty-second anniversary of Champ Clark's birth was observed in the house of representatives March 7th. Eulogies by republicans and democrats were delivered.

The Washington correspondent for the New York World says: Thousands of Americans, mostly women and children, are now fleeing from Mexico. Terror seems to have seized the entire foreign population of the republic. One of the chief

causes of apprehension by American officials is the fate of the fifty Americans who were in the vicinity of Asarco and who have been missing many days. It is feared they have met death, and if such is the case there is grave apprehension as to how such news will be received by the American people. From reliable sources it was learned that if harm has befallen these Americans, President Taft will hesitate no longer about the propriety of intervention. He will put the matter squarely up to congress and demand that action be taken to put down the revolt and protect Americans who have not succeeded in getting out of that country. The state department has the name of but one of the fifty, Eugene C. Blalock. Acting Secretary of State Huntington Wilson said that the department was without advices of any nature concerning the Americans. He said that nothing was known as to their identity. Consular officers at and near Torreon have been advised to flash the department the minute they hear anything concerning the fate of these Americans. One hundred Americans, mostly women and children, from the lumbering town of Madera have arrived safely at El Paso.

Mrs. Taft was an interested listener before the house committee investigating the Lawrence, Mass., strike.

Representative Martin Dies of Texas, denounced Roosevelt, Bryan and Victor Berger (Wis.,) socialist, and said they were "among the foremost enemies of free government in America today."

## AMERICANS BEWARE

Unscrupulous Picture-Dealer—"S-h-h. This is the left eye of Leonardo's 'Monna Lisa.' You can have it for \$500."—Punch.

## Convincing Argument—

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