# ANARCHY HIS THEME

## Senator McComas Spoke on Its Dangerous Spread.

## WOULD EXCLUDE THE CLASS

**Power of Congress to Deal With the Subject — Hoar Suggested a Penal Colony—Other Business of the Senate.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—McComas, of Maryland, made an extended and carefully prepared speech in the Senate today with anarchy as his theme and was followed by some brief remarks by Hoar on the difficulties in the way of dealing with anarchical associations. The Senate passed a bill extending the life of the industrial commission until February 15, next, to complete the work it now has in hand. The committee which will consider an appropriate tribute to the late President McKinley was also appointed. The Senate adjourned until next Monday.

The announcement that McComas would inaugurate the discussion on the suppression of anarchy and anarchists filled the galleries with a goodly number of spectators. Before the routine business was taken up, Hale secured the adoption of a resolution that when the Senate adjourn today it be until next Monday. The heavy influx of petitions, bills, etc, continued, much time being taken in their formal reception.

McComas was then recognized in support of his bill introduced yesterday providing the death penalty for assaults upon the President, or for inciting, advising or procuring such assaults. The Senator spoke of the dangerous spread of anarchy; President Carnot, Prime Minister Canovas, the Empress of Austria, King Humbert and President McKinley having been foully assassinated by anarchists within the last seven years. It was humiliating, he said, to consider the impotency of our Federal laws to punish this fearful crime. The Senator spoke of the revolutionary propaganda under the guiding hand of Herr Most and the Nihilist Hartmann, and the formation since 1881 of anarchist groups. Congress must now legislate against this peril with courage, firmness, conservatism and prudence. The Constitutional power of Congress to deal with the subject was discussed at length and supported by numerous references to the Supreme Court decisions. In the course of his speech the Senator argued that international comity called for action on our part to suppress the origin of plots in this country against foreign rulers. He said:

"We should enact laws to expel and exclude alien anarchists. We shall, at this session, with unanimity re-enact the Chinese exclusion act. I will cheerfully vote to exclude the hordes of China and prevent the competition of Chinese cheap labor. Far more readily will I vote to exclude alien anarchists here now. We have naturalized and native anarchists in our midst. With these we must contend in other fashions. Why should we not, as we may, expel alien anarchists for cause?"

The Senator also urged numerous amendments of the immigration laws with a view to excluding anarchists. In conclusion he said:

"At all times the body of the plain people whom Lincoln loved and upon whom McKinley leaned are its unfailing defenders. This great people, facing the hideous point of anarchism, taught by their sorrow to think straight and see clear, now rate more highly than ever the value of their government. More than ever before are now revealed to them its blessings, its glory and its power."

At the conclusion of McComas' remarks Hoar spoke briefly along the same lines. He said that while he heartily agreed with much that had been said, yet the great difficulty in all these cases of assassination was that the assassin was willing and anxious to give up his life. Fear of death did not in any way deter the assassin. Such was the case with the assassin of William of Orange, who welcomed the torture inflicted upon him. Every assassin of a foreign ruler had expected early and certain death. The multiplication of punishments for the act itself, therefore, would accomplish little. Much good might be accomplished in limiting the circulation of fanatical doctrines. But the Senator believed that a much more effective remedy could be secured if, by common consent of all civilized nations, some tract of land somewhere upon the earth's surface, hemmed in from the outer world, could be set aside for the confinement of those who counselled the killing of rulers or the overthrow of governments

"Let the anarchists have an object-lesson," the Senator said, "and let the world have an object-lesson. Let there be a little circulation of anarchy into the anarchist himself, and let him have an anarchistic government among his followers."

Hoar said banishment would be a proper punishment under the Constitution, and if all nations would agree that every such person be sent to a spot where there was no government, it would be an effective remedy. Certainly the anarchist could not complain, for, in being transported to a place of no government, he would have realized his Eutopia.

McComas' resolution was then laid aside for discussion later.

The presiding officer announced the following Senators as the committee to act with the committee from the House to consider by what token of respect Congress may express its deep sensibility at the death of the late President McKinley: Foraker, Allison, Fairbanks, Kean, Aldrich, Nelson, Perkins, Jones of Arkansas, Morgan, Cockrell and McEnery.

A message was received from the President responsive to the Senate resolution, transmitting the letters of Jefferson to Madison and Monroe on the subject of annexation of Cuba.

At 2:30 the Senate went into executive session and at 3:45 o'clock adojurned until Monday.

**The Executive Session.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The Senate today received from the President the treaties renewing the reciprocity agreements, and in executive session referred them to the committee on foreign relations. The principal ones are with Great Britain, and cover the British West Indies. The extradition treaty with the Argentine Republic and the trademark treaty with Guatemala also were received by the Senate, and were referred without debate.

The Senate spent some time during the executive session discussing the question of the proper committee reference of the nomination of Eugene R. Henry, to be Marshal for the Territory of Hawaii. The nomination at first was referred to the committee on Porto Rico and Pacific Islands, of which Foraker is chairman, but Bacon raised the point that Hawaii is a full-fledged territory of the United States, and that, therefore, the nomination should go to the committee on territories. Foraker, Teller, Spooner and Bacon engaged in the controversy which followed, and the question was ultimately, upon the suggestion of Spooner, referred to the committee on rules, for the formulation of a rule governing the subject, the reference meantime being held up.

**INTRODUCED IN THE SENATE.**

**Penrose's Bill for the Regulation of Immigration.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Senator Penrose today introduced in the Senate a bill for the regulation of immigration prepared by himself and the Commissioner-General of Immigration, which looks toward a revision of the laws upon this question. The measure provides for a duty of $3 per head on all persons coming into the United States from foreign countries, except those who are citizens of this country or Canada, or Mexico, the fund to be thus raised to be applied to the payment of the expenses incident to the regulation of immigration. The bill excludes all idiots, paupers and persons liable to become public charges and those afflicted with loathsome or contagious diseases. It prohibits assistance in the matter of passage and provides heavy penalties for the importation of women for immoral purposes. Steamship companies are prevented, under heavy penalty, from advertising for foreign business.

The following bills have also been introduced in the Senate:

By Stewart—For the election of territorial Judges by the people, and confining jurisdiction of the Federal Courts in controversies over irrigating water rights.

By Elkins—For the admission of New Mexico as a state.

By Gallinger—For a commission to report on the commerce of China and Japan.

By Foster—For a committee of five to investigate trade relations with the Orient.

By Perkins—For the laying of a cable to Hawaii and the Philippines.

By Tillman—For the use of a portion of the proceeds of the sale of public lands in the maintenance of schools of mining.

By Foraker—Granting free mailing privileges to Mrs. McKinley.

**Discussed the Canal Bill.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The Senate committee on Isthmian canal today engaged in a general discussion of the Nicaragua bill, which was introduced by Senator Morgan, but adjourned without action, because of the absence of Senator Hanna. The disposition of the committee is to report the bill at an early date, although it is not expected that action will be taken on it by the Senate prior to the disposition of the new canal treaty with Great Britain. The committee is also disposed to act first on the bill as introduced by Senator Morgan, providing only for the acquisition of right of way, leaving the details of legislation for the construction of the waterway to the future.

**Retirement of Veteran Officers.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Secretary Root has prepared for submission to Congress a bill providing for the voluntary retirement of the veteran officers of the Army who have seen service in the three wars—the Rebellion, the Indian wars and the Spanish War—with an additional grade. It appears that only about 200 officers will be affected by this arrangement, which the President himself will urge in the strongest terms as a measure of simple justice to the veterans, and as calculated to improve the efficiency of the military service by placing younger men in command.

**Presidential Nominations.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The President today sent the following nominations to the Senate: To be Collector of Internal Revenue for the district of Kansas, James M. Simpson; postmasters, Alaska, Frank W. Swanton, Nome; Hawaii, Vetlea Vetleson, Waitukual; Idaho, Edward F. Winn, Idaho Falls. Also a large number of recess appointments, including all branches of the Government service which heretofore have been announced.

The Senate today confirmed the nomination of William Dudley Foulke, of Indiana, to be a civil service commissioner.

**For the Good of the Indian.**

BOSTON, Dec. 5.—At the annual meeting of the Women's National Indian Association resolutions were adopted urging that the whole Indian population be absorbed into the body politic, that the payment of tribal funds be made only to individual members of tribes, and that the education of Indian children and youths be carried on in schools assimilated as far as circumstances permit to the schools of the American school system, with the additional industrial training adapted to these needs.

# ISTHMIAN CANAL TREATY

**TEXT OF THE CONVENTION WHICH WAS SENT TO THE SENATE.**

**President Roosevelt's Letter Transmitting the Treaty, and Secretary Hay's Report Upon It.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The new Hay-Pauncefote treaty, providing for the construction of a canal across the Isthmus of Panama, which was sent to the Senate yesterday, is as follows:

The United States of America and His Majesty Edward VII, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the seas King, and Emperor of India, being desirous to facilitate the construction of a ship canal to connect the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, by whatever route may be considered expedient, and to that end to remove any objection which may arise out of the convention of the 19th of April, 1850, commonly called the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, to the construction of such canal under the auspices of the Government of the United States without impairing "the general principle" of neutralization established in article 8 of that convention, have, for that purpose, appointed as their Plenipotentiaries:

The President of the United States, John Hay, Secretary of State of the United States of America; and His Majesty Edward VII, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and of Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the seas King, and Emperor of India, the Right Hon. Lord Pauncefote, G. C. B., G. C. M. G., His Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States, who, having communicated to each other their full powers, which were found to be in due and proper form, have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

The high contracting parties agree that the present treaty shall supersede the aforementioned convention of the 19th of April, 1850.

ARTICLE II.

It is agreed that the canal may be constructed under the auspices of the Government of the United States, either directly at its own cost, or by gift or by loan of money to individuals or corporations, or through subscription to or purchase of stock or shares, and that, subject to the provisions of the present treaty, the said Government shall have and enjoy all the rights incident to such construction, as well as the exclusive right of providing for the regulation and management of the canal.

ARTICLE III.

The United States adopts as the basis of the neutralization of such ship canal, the following rules substantially as embodied in the convention of Constantinople, signed the 28th of October, 1888, for the free navigation of the Suez Canal, that is to say:

1. The canal shall be free and open to the vessels of commerce and of war of all nations observing these rules, on terms of entire equality so that there shall be no discrimination against any such nation of its citizens or subjects, in respect of the conditions or charges of traffic or otherwise. Such conditions and charges of traffic shall be just and equitable.

2. The canal shall never be blockaded nor shall any right of war be exercised nor any act of hostility be committed within it. The United States, however, shall be at liberty to maintain such military police along the canal as may be necessary to protect it against lawlessness and disorder.

3. Vessels of war of a belligerent shall not revictual nor take any stores in the canal, except so far as may be strictly necessary, and the transit of such vessels through the canal shall be effected with the least possible delay in accordance with the regulations in force and with only such intermission as may result from the necessities of the service. Prizes shall be in all cases subject to the same rule as vessels of war of belligerents

4. No belligerent shall embark or disembark troops, munitions of war or warlike materials in the canal except in case of accidental hindrance of the transit and in such case the transit shall be resumed with all possible dispatch.

5. The provisions of this article shall apply to waters adjacent to the canal, within three marine miles of each end. Vessels of war of a belligerent shall not remain in such waters longer than 24 hours at any one time, except in case of distress, and in such case shall depart as soon as possible; but a vessel of war of one belligerent shall not depart within 24 hours from the departure of a vessel of war of the other belligerent.

6. The plant, establishments, buildings and all works of the canal necessary to the construction, maintenance and operation of the canal shall be deemed to be parts thereof for the purpose of this treaty, and in time of war, as in time of peace, shall enjoy complete immunity from attack or injury by belligerents and from acts calculated to impair their usefulness as part of the canal.

ARTICLE IV.

It is agreed that no change of territorial sovereignty or of international relations of the country or countries traversed by the beforementioned canal shall affect the general principle of neutralization or the obligation of the high contracting parties under the present treaty.

ARTICLE V.

The present treaty shall be ratified by the President of the United States by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof and by His Britannic Majesty; and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington or at London at the earliest possible time within six months from the date hereof.

In faith whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed this treaty and hereunto affixed their seals. Done in duplicate at Washington, the 18th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

(Seal) JOHN HAY.
(Seal) PAUNCEFOTE.

Following is the letter of President Roosevelt transmitting the treaty to the Senate:

"To the Senate—I transmit for the advice and consent of the Senate to its ratification, a convention signed November 18, 1901, by the respective Plenipotentiaries of the United States and Great Britain to facilitate the construction of a ship canal to connect the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans by whatever route may be considered expedient, and to that end to remove any objections which may rise out of the convention of April 19, 1850, commonly called the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, to the construction of such canal under the auspices of the Government of the United States, without impairing the 'general principles' of neutralization established in article 8 of that convention. I also enclose a report from the Secretary of State, submitting the convention for my consideration.

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

"White House, Washington, Dec. 4, 1901."

The text of Secretary Hay's report upon the treaty as made to the President was also transmitted to the Senate, but the language is practically the same as that in the President's letter of transmittal.

**Statues Admitted Free.**

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—The Board of Classification of the United States General Appraisers has just announced a decision regarding a statue representing the immaculate conception, which was imported from Italy and presented to the Cathedral of Baltimore. The statue, which was invoiced at 3500 lire, was consigned to the Rev. C. G. Thomas, but it was the gift of the Misses Andrews to the cathedral. The statue is of Carrara marble, and is about 5 feet 6 inches in height.

The board, in an opinion by Colonel Tichener, holds that the statue is the work of a professional sculptor and that it was expressly imported for presentation to a religious corporation. It therefore is exempt from duty. The decision of the collector at Baltimore is reversed.

A decision was also rendered with reference to a group in marble by the sculptor Marquest, of Paris, entitled "Maternity," invoiced at 10,000 francs, which was purchased by Henry Phipps for presentation to the Phipps Conservatory at Pittsburg. The board holds that the conservatory is a public institution established for the encouragement of science. The duty of 50 per cent will therefore not be levied.

**Tariff Legislation for Cuba.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—In compliance with the suggestion of Senator Platt, of Connecticut, chairman of the committee on Cuban relations, the Cuban Commissioners now in this city have prepared the draft of a bill designed to carry out their views for remedial tariff legislation for the island. This provides for the admission to the United States free of duty, after January 1 next, of Cuban molasses and raw sugar up to No. 16, Dutch standard, and the admission of all other Cuban products to the United States on payment of half the prevailing duty. In return for this favor the bill provides that the Cubans must first agree to admit to the islands for half the duty charged all other nations the products of the United States.

**Roosevelt and the Utes.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Commissioner of Indian Affairs Jones today introduced to President Roosevelt a delegation of Ute Indians, who were anxious to meet the "Great Father." The President shook hands very cordially with each of the Indians. One of the Indians understood English. On being informed of this fact, the President turned to him and said: "Tell your brothers that I had 50 Indians in my regiment during the war with Spain, and they made fine soldiers." The Indians appeared to be very much pleased when this message was conveyed to them.

**Republican Committeeman Resigns.**

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 5.—Vivan J. Fagan, United States Marshal for the southern district of Ohio, today resigned from the Ohio Republican State Central Committee. His action is the result of the circular issued to all Federal officers stating that the present Administration holds that membership by Federal officers in any political party organization is not in accord with the spirit of the civil-service law.

**Entertained by Roosevelt.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—President Roosevelt entertained another representative list of public officials at dinner at the White House tonight. The guests included: Secretaries Hay and Root, Senators Foraker, Morgan, Lodge, Hale, Cockrell, Fairbanks, McEnerney, Quarles and Clapp, Representatives Hitt, Cooper and W. S. Moody, and General Leonard Wood.

**Will Avoid Range Wars.**

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Dec. 5.—A gigantic combination is being formed at Rawlins by the sheepmen of what is known as the Sweet Water Country, for the purpose of excluding flockmasters from Utah and local cattle-men from encroaching upon the Red Desert Winter ranges. It is proposed to lease and buy from the Union Pacific every alternate section owned by the company, and thereby a control approximately 1,500,000 acres of the finest Winter feeding ground in the West. By leasing all of the land, which will also give them control of the alternate Government sections, the sheepmen will hold full sway and range conflicts, which have been frequent, will come to an end. The sheepmen offered the railroad company a rate of 1 cent per acre.

**Captain Joseph Perry Sanford.**

STAMFORD, Conn., Dec. 5.—Captain Joseph Perry Sanford, United States Navy, retired, aged 85, died here today. Captain Sanford was connected with the Wilkes exploring expedition around the world in 1838-42, and served with distinction in the Civil War.

# PHILIPPINE REVENUE LAW

**CONGRESSMEN OBJECT TO LEGISLATION ORIGINATING IN SENATE.**

**Declare It Is an Invasion of the Prerogatives of the House—Tonnage Tax Regulation.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Some members of the House of Representatives are showing opposition to the originating of Philippine revenue legislation in the Senate, and in particular to Senator Lodge's bill which deals with this subject. Tawney of Minnesota holds that the constitutional provision that "all bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives" applies to Philippine measures, and he will oppose any Senate bill as an invasion of the prerogatives of the House. Overstreet of Indiana and quite a number of other influential members maintain that the Senate Philippine bill involves no invasion of the House rights, as it exercises an existing law to the Philippines, and is not a revenue measure within the meaning of the Constitution. In any event, the question of the right of the House on the subject is likely to be discussed on the floor of the House.

**Tax on Ship Tonnage.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Mr. Chamberlain, the Commissioner of Navigation, has issued a circular in which Collectors of Customs throughout the United States are directed to exempt vessels from the Philippines arriving in this country of tonnage tax levied under authority of the act of 1886. Vessels arriving from foreign ports, via the Philippines, or visiting foreign ports while on a voyage from the Philippines to the United States, are still subject to the tax. This action is taken under the authority of the recent decisions of the Supreme Court in the Philippine cases.

**SAYS AGUINALDO IS HARMLESS.**

**Congressman Weeks Believes He Should Be Set Free.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 5.—Congressman Edgar Weeks, of Michigan, who arrived from Manila on the transport Hancock, when asked about conditions in the Philippines, said:

"I saw Aguinaldo and spent half a day with him. He is not an intelligent man, and I think feels that he is inferior in intellect to the Americans. He seemed to me not clever, but cunning. The general opinion among the military men is that Aguinaldo should be allowed to escape. He is a dead issue and is no longer a menace to the United States. It is supposed that he does not want to run away, as he would at once be assassinated by the friends of General Luna, whom he ordered to be killed.

"The new method of educating the natives as adopted by this Government is wrong. Refined, handsome young ladies from Vassar and other colleges went down to the Philippines to educate these natives. They have had to put up with all kinds of privations and to eat native food, and in some places their lives have been in danger. I think this is entirely unnecessary. In place of these young ladies discharged soldiers of education, who had become acclimated, should be appointed and the young ladies should be sent home.

"The question of the Sultan of Sulu and his harem is a very small matter when you are confronted with the great questions that are now involved. The Sultan lives in a dirty, tumbled-down house, and he may have several wives, but he is a very insignificant individual. I do not fear any trouble with him."

**TOBACCO COMBINE.**

**Rothschilds Backing a Big Scheme in the Philippines.**

LONDON, Dec. 5.—The Financier today says:

"A combine is being effected among the tobacco-growers of the Philippine Islands, with a capital of between £6,000,000 and £7,000,000. The scheme is being carried on in London under the auspices of the Rothschilds, who through their Spanish investments have large interests in the Philippines. The contracts and concessions were obtained through some of the American peace delegates, who in typically Yankee fashion have managed to combine private and official business."

The name of a prominent American Commissioner is being freely bandied about London, but without any apparent justification. The chief promoting, it is said, is being done in New York, though the names of the persons doing it are not announced.

**Philippine Ports Closed.**

MANILA, Dec. 5.—General Chaffee has issued orders for the closing of all ports in the Laguna and Batangas Provinces. The Quartermasters there will cease paying rents to the Filipinos for buildings used for military purposes, as it is known that a large proportion of the money finds its way to the insurgents in the shape of contributions, and General Chaffee intends that no more Government funds shall find their way into the hands of the enemy. The reason for closing the ports is that too many supplies are getting into the possession of the insurgents. General Chaffee intends giving General Bell, commanding the troops in the Batangas Province, every assistance he may require to subdue the insurrection.

Governor Taft is improving rapidly, and now expects to return to the United States on the Government transport Grant, which will sail before Christmas.

**Berlin Reports Unfounded.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—War Department officials say that the reports printed in Berlin to the effect that Aguinaldo is to be court-martialed and transported to Guam, because of correspondence he has been conducting with the Hong Kong junta, are without foundation.

**By the Suez Route.**

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—The Army transport Crook, with 341 men of the Eleventh Cavalry, 358 of the Twenty-seventh Infantry, 40 of the Hospital Corps and 71 general cabin passengers on board, pulled down the bay tonight on the long run to Manila, by way of Suez.

**Complication at Omaha.**

OMAHA, Dec. 5.—Mayor Moores today intimated that the present Board of Fire and Police of this city, appointed by himself and the City Council, would not accept the decision of the Supreme Court yesterday by which the Governor will in the future appoint the members of the board. The Mayor said emphatically that the present board would not relinquish office without a fight. He said they would take advantage of the 40 days allowed in which to file a motion for a rehearing.

"If the final decision is against us," declared the Mayor, "we still have the offices, and the new board will have to bring quo warranto proceedings to get us out. We shall fight the case to the extreme limit."

The decision of the Supreme Court had the effect of restoring Fire Chief Bedell to his position at the head of the fire department, but he did not attempt to assume control. The Board of Fire and Police Commissioners met at noon today and suspended him again, and set Thursday for his hearing.

**Mrs. Bonine's Trial.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Experts called by the defense continued their testimony today at the trial of Mrs. Lola Ida Bonine, charged with the murder of James Seymour Ayres, Jr. The evidence related almost entirely to the state of Mrs. Bonine's health at the time of the killing. Maurice Bonine, her son, was recalled, and stated that it was his custom to carry the family washing to the laundress, who herself gave evidence as to the nature of the garments brought to her on the day following Ayres' death. George W. Thompson, a colored employe of the Kenmore, testified that he had overheard Mrs. Bonine, Mr. Bonine and Ayres talking about chemistry and medical subjects.

**Jury Refuses to Indict Lynchers.**

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 5.—Judge James M. Thompson, in opening the District Court in Washington Parish, the scene of the recent burning of a negro at the stake, followed by a riot at Balltown, where several lives were lost, called the attention of the grand jury to these occurrences, and urged it to take action. The grand jury, however, brought in the following report:

"The men who participated in the burning were among the best citizens of the country, and nothing but a desire to protect those who are nearest and dearest to them would have moved them to undertake such measures."

**The Neely Case.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The prosecution in the case of Charles Neely, charged with postal frauds in Cuba, has met with a check which may cause much delay in the trial of this case. It appears that the prosecution is of necessity relying largely upon letters setting out testimony taken in the United States. Such depositions may be used lawfully, according to the Spanish practice. But the question has been raised, and has been discussed by the Cabinet, is such a proceeding lawful under the statute by means of which the extradition of Neely to Cuba was secured? To admit this point would be to greatly endanger the success of the prosecution, but so far no decision has been reached.

**The Lord's Prayer in Public Schools.**

ST. PAUL, Dec. 5.—Attorney-General Douglas today upheld the ruling of ex-Attorney-General H. W. Childs in an opinion given to State Superintendent Olsen that under the state constitution the Lord's Prayer cannot be used in the public schools. This ruling is because of section 16, article 1, of the state constitution, which says: "Nor shall any man be compelled to attend, erect or support any place of worship."

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