

CHEERS THUNDER FOR ROOSEVELT

Message Indorsed by Both Parties.

APPLAUSE FILLS THE HOUSE

Bourke Cockran Acclaims the President's Policy.

CRUSADER AGAINST WRONG

Orators of Both Parties Indorse Denunciation of Rich Malefactors and Urge Giving Them a Quick Trip to Prison.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Three of the giants of the House of Representatives had their findings today. Technically, the Indian appropriation bill was under discussion, but legislation was relegated to the background while National politics occupied the stage.

Before the political question cropped out, the House, with next to the largest attendance of the session and with but one dissenting voice, passed a general widows' pension bill granting a flat pension of \$12 a month to the widows of all honorably discharged soldiers of the United States who have not heretofore received the benefits of the pension law and an increase of \$4 a month for those who have benefited under the act of June 27, 1890. The law expressly waives the limitation of property holdings. The bill involves the expenditure of more than \$12,000,000 annually.

Claims Credit for Republicans.

The political debate was opened by Townsend of Michigan, who in a prepared speech, claimed for the Republican party credit for all National legislation for the last 50 years of vital interest to the public. He rehearsed the history of Republican legislation, which he said he did for the purpose of "disputing the unwarranted claims of our Democratic brethren." He was not, he said, defending the present administration.

"It needs no defense before the American people," he said. "His record will illumine the pages of United States history and mark an epoch in popular government."

He declared that the students of the future would point to it as the period when the people came into possession of their own by establishing as facts the heretofore theories of a Republic, whereby Federal law is enacted for no class or financial condition, but for all of the people.

Panic Not Due to Rate Law.

He said that the legislation of the last two Congresses had been charged with producing the late financial disturbance and he undertook to refute the charge. He referred especially to the railroad legislation and said that Democratic politicians, finding that the legislation was good, desired to appropriate it to themselves as a political asset in future campaigns.

Townsend defended the railroad rate law and declared that no single provision in it imposed any such burden as the very character of the roads did not contribute to it. He said that "the who claims that rate legislation caused the panic or to any considerable extent contributed to it beg the question in his desire to justify his opposition to the measure and to discredit an administration hostile to special interests and favorable to Government by law."

Sherwood Attacks President.

Sherwood (Dem.), Ohio, in following Townsend, declared his ideas of the President's message, particularly addressing himself to his labor feature. He said:

"For what reason did the President express his views so fully? Was it in the interest of the candidacy of the Secretary of War? Is it a spectacular and sensational appeal to divert the attention of the country from the Secretary's record? The President likes the Secretary of War, has a labor record of his own that is in need of patching.

Sherwood took up the report of the Goldfield Labor Commission made to the President in December and just submitted to Congress, and said that the report itself showed that the sending of troops to Goldfield was clearly against the statute, in that no state of insurrection existed; that the troops were placed at the disposal of the mineowners at the behest of Senator Guggenheim and other mineowners in Nevada, who wine and dined Governor Sparks.

Speaking of the Moyer-Haywood-Patterson case, Sherwood said that when writs of habeas corpus had been unjustly issued to take them from Colorado to Idaho, the President did not interfere. "He was as silent as the oysters in Oyster Bay."

Cockran's Vitriolic Words.

Bourke Cockran also replied to Townsend. He denied the accuracy of Townsend's statements and said that since the beginning of the Republic there had not been a single policy prominently incorporated into law that was not of Democratic origin. Coming to more recent issues, Mr. Cockran said:

"The message which the President sent here Friday raises a question which goes to the very existence and growth of civil government. The first part of the message contains complaints. After we pass that portion, we come to the part which we all applauded, and that was the paragraph that

related to charges that business clerics was brought on by the government and that the funds should be used freely in cutting out rottenness.

Cockran grew vitriolic in his denunciations of bank presidents and corporation officials who had been guilty of illegal action. He first referred to the insurance investigation and in speaking of the recent financial crisis, said it had been caused by revelations of depravity in high places in the financial world. "Was the President responsible for that?" he inquired. "The whole thing, he declared, grew out of a quarrel among plunderers of the insurance companies over the distribution of their spoils. So deeply had the public conscience become appalled, he said, by the spectacle of unpunished crime that never did it seem to dawn on any one, publicists or journalists, or prosecuting officers, or even politicians, that instead of certain corporations' heads being suffered to do some house-cleaning in the corporations they had pillaged, they ought to be sent to do some cell-cleaning in the penitentiary." He said:

Scores the Plunderers.

"These gentlemen, when their capacities had exhausted the supply and there was nothing left to steal, did not even surrender control of the corporations they wronged. They do not flee from justice fear-

ing its sword, but they go into a court of law and obtain its protection to obtain further authority over the very trusts they had betrayed.

Regarding recent bank failures in New York, Cockran said that not one of them failed through error of judgment. "Every one of them," he said, "was ruined by crime." He charged that the officers who were being pursued before grand juries and criminal courts actually had set themselves to work to raise funds to reopen the banks and induce depositors to sanction delay in the payment of their money, "and," he said, "they are treated as saviors of society because they have not blown up the building in addition to pilfering the banks."

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Roosevelt a Crusader.

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"May the light never be obscured," he exclaimed, "and may the sword never be sheathed."

Cockran referred further to the President as a crusader, "the only one the Republicans have," but he said the President was disqualified.

"His nomination by you or as would be personal dishonor." The President had renounced the field of politics and had taken a noble position before the civilized world. Never before in the history of the country, he said, had a President still in office been the object of the bitterest attacks, hated as no hatred ever before was reserved against a public officer; yet able, while still in office, practically to fix the conditions upon which the parties will contend.

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"We have a crusader as to whom there is some doubt as to whether he is not a strenuous. I opposed him in the past, I might still oppose him, but I believe this message has outlined the conditions under which he becomes the forsworn champion of law and order."

The applause which this utterance evoked among the Democrats was so great that it was some time before Cockran could proceed. Continuing, and still referring to Mr. Bryan, Cockran said that, if he declared himself the champion of the principles which were directly and indirectly embodied in the President's message, "if he represents the determina-

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BOYCOTT GETS ANOTHER BLOW

Supreme Court Renders Decision.

CASE IS LOWE'S APPEAL

Unions Not to Interfere With Interstate Commerce.

THREE TIMES THE DAMAGE

Penalty Provided by Sherman Act for Loss Sustained by Restraint of Interstate Trade, Which, It Is Alleged, Boycott Causes.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Today for the third time within a month the Supreme Court of the United States promulgated an opinion constraining laws adversely to the contentions of organized labor. The first of the decisions was rendered on January 6, in the case of some railway employes who sought to secure damages under what is known as the employers' liability act, which law the court held to be unconstitutional. The second important finding in this line was announced January 23, when the Erdman arbitration act, forbidding the discharge of employes because they are members of labor unions was also declared invalid. The verdict rendered today was the case of Lowe versus Lawlor, the latter a member of the Hatters' Union and the former a hatmaker of Danbury, Conn. The case involved the applicability of the seventh section of the Sherman anti-trust law to conspiracies by labor unions to boycott articles entering into interstate trade. Under the terms of that provision the complaining party may collect three times the amount of his loss, if the charge is sustained.

The union fought the case on the ground that the law was inapplicable to such organizations; but the court, whose opinion was announced by Chief Justice Fuller, failed to accept this view, and in effect held that the unions could not be permitted to interfere by boycott with the free exchange of commerce between the states. There was no dissenting opinion. After quoting many precedents and reciting the complaint in the case, Chief Justice Fuller continued:

The arguments here are that there was an existing interstate trade between plaintiff and citizens of other states and that for the direct purpose of destroying such interstate trade, defendants combined not merely to prevent plaintiffs from manufacturing articles then and there intended for transportation beyond the state, but also to prevent the vendors from reselling the hats which they had imported from Connecticut or from further negotiating with plaintiffs for the purchase and transportation of such hats from Connecticut to the various places of destination. So that, although some of the means whereby the interstate traffic was to be destroyed were acts within a state and some of them were in themselves, apart from their obvious purpose and effect, beyond the scope of Federal authority, still, as we

associated with James M. Beck of New York City, as counsel for the plaintiffs in the case of Lowe versus Lawlor, today made the following statement regarding the decision:

The United States Supreme Court today, by its decision in the case of Lowe versus Lawlor, decided illegal and criminal under the Sherman Anti-Trust Act all combinations of working men to boycott the interstate business of manufacturers who sell their goods in other states than that of manufacture.

So long as the American Federation of Labor and other labor unions resort to the boycott as a weapon of attack upon the interstate business of manufacturers they are illegal and criminal combinations and it is the duty of the Department of Justice to proceed against them the same as against illegal and criminal combinations of capitalists. The court holds that the Sherman Anti-Trust Act applies to combinations of working men and of capitalists and for the same reasons. This decision bears out the most important claims in the case of the

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"Nor can the act in question be held inapplicable because the defendants were not themselves engaged in interstate commerce. The act makes no distinction between classes. It provides that 'every' contract, combination, conspiracy in restraint of trade is illegal. The records of Congress show that several efforts were made to exempt by legislation organization of farmers and laborers from the operation of the act and that all these efforts failed, so that the act remained as we have it before us.

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