

Hampshire and Lee of Maryland; all Democrats. Against confirmation were Hitchcock of Nebraska and Reed of Missouri, Democrats; and Nelson of Minnesota, Bristow of Kansas, Crawford of South Dakota, McLean of Connecticut and Weeks of Massachusetts, Republicans. The objections to Jones, alleged by the majority of the committee, are his connections with the International Harvester Co. now being sued as a trust by the government, and his approval of its practices, his approval of practices of the Mineral Point Zinc Co., of which he is president; and practices of railroads owned by it which have been condemned by the Interstate Commerce Commission, his holding the position of interlocking director, and his holding of views contrary to the spirit of the federal reserve law. The minority report declares Jones to be in accord with the Wilson policy regarding monopoly, and endeavors to show that his business connections are not such as to make him morally responsible for the offense given by his concerns to the government. A number of business organizations in Illinois and the middle west have protested against the condemnation of Jones. [See current volume, page 659.]

The Senate Judiciary Committee was reported to have practically finished its work on the Clayton bill on July 11. The only change reported in the section exempting labor and farmers' organizations from prosecution as trusts was elimination of permission to peacefully picket. The section was eliminated prohibiting owners of mine products, electric power or gas from arbitrarily refusing to sell their products to responsible would-be purchasers. [See current volume, page 639.]

The Senate passed no less than 122 bills and resolutions within three hours on July 10. Among there were measures authorizing the President to increase the regular army to a war footing, forbidding use of the American flag for advertising purposes, creating an aviation section in the army with sixty officers and 260 enlisted men, and adding 9,680 acres to Pike National Forest in Colorado.

The nomination of Ira Nelson Morris to be minister to Sweden was confirmed by the Senate on July 13.

The attempt to hamper the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations by cutting down its appropriation from \$200,000 to \$50,000 was defeated on July 7. The Senate voted by 46 to 19 to restore the original appropriation of \$200,000. In the debate over the matter the fact was brought out that the Commission is preparing to investi-

gate child labor and to this fact was attributed the opposition to a large appropriation by some Senators from States where child labor prevails. [See current volume, page 661.]

In response to a resolution of inquiry passed by the Senate, at the instance of Senator Lea of Tennessee, the Interstate Commerce Commission July 9 reported that 34,000 free passes had been issued during 1913 by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad and the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railroad. These passes were accepted by the following: One United States Senator, two Congressmen and 290 other Federal officials. Passes to the number of 6,370 were given to State Senators, 10,622 to State representatives, to other State officials to the number of 2,855 and 259 to judges. The commission has the names of pass holders in the various classes, but has not made them public. It is also in the possession of correspondence showing the motives which actuated many of the recipients as well as the givers of the passes.

Congressman Jones of Virginia, chairman of the House Committee on Insular Affairs, introduced on July 11 a bill granting autonomy to the Philippines. The bill affirms the intention of the United States to recognize the independence of the islands "as soon as a stable government shall be established therein." It is said to have the approval of President Wilson, Secretary Garrison and Philippine Commissioner Manuel Quezon. It abolishes the Philippine Commission and substitutes therefor a senate of which members from the Christian provinces are to be elected by popular vote. The non-Christian people are to be represented in the senate by two members appointed by the governor general, and in the lower house by nine members appointed the same way. A limited veto is given the governor general and an absolute veto given the President. Congress is furthermore to retain the right to annul any act of the legislature. Qualifications for voting for members of both branches of the legislature in Christian territory are Philippine citizenship and ability to read and write English, Spanish or any native language. The legislature has power to legislate on domestic matters, but is expressly prohibited from passing any tariff or currency act, or any act disposing of public lands, timber or mining rights without first obtaining approval of the President. No date for independence is set. [See vol. xv, pp. 347, 514.]

Report On the New Haven.

A charge of criminal negligence was made against the directors of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad by the Interstate Commerce Commission in a report sent to the Senate on July