

a letter to Colonel Lockett in command, Secretary of War Garrison wrote that the term "citizens of Colorado" should apply to bonafide workmen who come to work in the mines and not to professional strike breakers who have no intention of becoming permanent citizens. [See current volume pages 466, 947.]



Concerning the reported confession at Martinez, California, of J. P. Emerson, that he had been employed by the Merchants, Manufacturers and Employers Association of Stockton to plant dynamite, the following statement was made in a letter dated October 23 by L. D. Calkins, secretary-manager of this association:

On Saturday night, October 3, Emerson voluntarily made a second "confession," repudiating all of his statements implicating the Association and those of its officers and employes he had previously accused of conspiring with him. In this latter statement he says that a man whom he designated as Kowsky, but of whom the Association knows nothing, stole the dynamite found in Emerson's possession from box cars in transit. Emerson says he himself planted it, and then pretending to discover it, reported his prowess to the Association in order to show the Association that he was a clever detective. On the 20th instant Emerson was held to answer at Martinez on a charge of burglary. He will also have to answer to a charge of having high explosives in his possession.

[See current volume, page 974.]



The American Bar Association at Washington on October 21 passed resolutions denouncing the labor exemption clause of the Clayton law, and condemning the judicial recall.



Congress Adjourns.

The Conference Committee on the emergency revenue bill reduced the beer tax provision to \$1.50 a barrel and eliminated the tax of five cents a gallon on rectified spirits. In this shape the bill was adopted by both houses on October 22 and was signed by the President on the same day. Both houses were kept in session until October 24 by holding up of a motion to adjourn through a filibuster led by Representative Henry of Texas. The object of the filibuster was to force consideration of measures for the relief of the cotton situation in the South. Mr. Henry was finally induced on October 24 to permit adjournment. This ends what was practically a 567 day session. [See current volume, page 1018.]



Interstate Commerce Commission.

The hearing by the Interstate Commerce Commission on the proposed rate increase closed on October 23 with the testimony of Samuel Rea,

president of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Mr. Rea repeated the arguments advanced by other witnesses for the railroads. Louis Brandeis, counsel for the Commission, asked Mr. Rea whether anything had happened since the previous decision of the Commission to cause any change in conditions on which that decision was based. Mr. Rea admitted that he knew of nothing. Mr. Clifford Thorne, Railroad Commissioner of Iowa, drew from Mr. Rea on cross-examination the admission that the net revenue of the railroads in 1913 equaled 7.61 per cent on all outstanding stock. In his argument to the Commission, Mr. Thorne pointed out that this is the third time that the railroads have asked to be allowed to increase rates on the plea that a crisis existed. The two previous times were in 1910 and 1913. In both cases the plea was found on investigation to be false. Further arguments will be heard by the Commission on October 30 and 31, but no testimony will be taken. [See current volume, page 1019.]



Governor's Conference.

The seventh annual conference of Governors will be held at Madison, Wisconsin, at the new Park Hotel from Tuesday, November 10, to Saturday, November 14. The program includes discussions of rural credits, State control of national resources, uniform laws for foreign corporations, extradition and safety and sanitation legislation. Among the speakers on the program are Governors McGovern of Wisconsin, O'Neal of Alabama, Spry of Utah, Miller of Delaware, Stewart of Montana, Byrne of South Dakota and Dunne of Illinois.



Malicious Attempt to Injure Fairhope.

A clean bill of health was given to the People's Railway Corporation of the colony of Fairhope, Alabama, by the Post Office Department after a thorough investigation on October 8. The investigation resulted from an evidently malicious complaint by some unknown enemy of the corporation. The inspector found the complaint groundless. The People's Railway Corporation was formed to secure direct railway connections for Fairhope with the outside world. It is composed entirely of friends of the colony. It has obtained funds through sale of stock with which to build a railway from Fairhope to the nearest point on the Louisville and Nashville railroad. Work on the road has actually begun.



Teachers Federation and Taxation.

The Chicago Teachers' Federation sent the following questions to candidates for the Board of Review and Board of Assessors:

If elected, will you vote to secure at the quadren-