

arms in international disputes. Treaties ratified are with Norway, The Netherlands, Portugal, Switzerland, Denmark, Italy, Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Bolivia, Persia, Costa Rica, Venezuela, Uruguay, Argentina, Brazil and Chile. The treaties held up are with Panama and the Dominican Republic. [See current volume, page 734.]



Roosevelt Opposes Peace Treaties.

Speaking at Hartford on August 15 ex-President Roosevelt opposed the arbitration treaties confirmed by the Senate. He said in part:

Under the proposed treaties if, as a result of this war, Denmark or Holland should part with its islands in the West Indies to some great old-world power, or if at some future time Mexico should similarly part with Magdalena bay to some old-world power, we should be solemnly bound to join in the creation of a commission which would investigate all the matters at hand before we could take any action, and this commission would include representatives of outside powers. . . . These proposed arbitration treaties of ours would not be worth the paper on which they were written if it became to the interest of any great military power to violate them, and if it thought it could violate them with impunity. We would have bound ourselves in such cases as I have illustrated to wait a year or so while a joint commission pursued its weary courses of investigation, and during that time old-world military power, if it desired to retain its new possessions, could make a Gibraltar of one of our West Indian islands, or of Magdalena bay, or any other point of territory which is acquired, and it could then defy us to turn it out save at the cost of a war which might be as dreadful as any now raging.

These proposed treaties bind us to submit questions affecting the national honor and the vital interest of the United States to the action of a joint commission. Of course, this means we would have to submit the Monroe doctrine itself to the action of such a commission. When such is the case it is mischievous folly to make a treaty binding us to do the very things we would not do, and that it would be criminal on our part to do.



New Haven System To Dissolve.

Directors of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad notified Attorney General McReynolds on August 11 that they agree to his terms for a peaceful dissolution of the combination in which it is involved. This will end the court proceedings recently instituted. [See current volume page 734.]



Harvester Trust Ordered to Dissolve.

The United States Circuit Court at St. Paul on August 12 held the International Harvester Company to be organized in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law and ordered its dissolution. The

decision was rendered by Judge Walter I. Smith and concurred in by Judge William C. Hook. Judge Walter A. Sanborn dissented. The decision finds that the corporation controls from 80 to 85 per cent of trade in agricultural implements and while it has been fair in treatment of smaller competitors, it violated the law in suppressing competitors between the five original companies of which it is a combination. It must present a plan of dissolution to the court within ninety days, and in the event of failure to comply the court will entertain an application for appointment of a receiver.



Ohio Primary.

Statewide primaries in Ohio on August 11 resulted in nomination for senator by the Republicans of Warren G. Harding over ex-Senator Joseph B. Foraker. Attorney General Timothy Hogan was nominated by the Democrats, defeating John J. Lentz and John L. Zimmerman. The Progressives nominated Arthur L. Garford. Governor Cox was renominated by the Democrats. The Republicans nominated for Governor Frank Willis and the Progressives James R. Garfield. A vigorous contest for the Democratic nomination for congress in Tom L. Johnson's old Cleveland district was carried on between present Congressman at large Robert Crosser and present district Congressman Robert I. Bulkley. Crosser was nominated by about 400 majority.



Tannenbaum Case To be Appealed.

The International Workers' Defense Conference of which William English Walling is treasurer and Frances E. Sheldon is secretary has taken up the case of Frank Tannenbaum. In its appeal for assistance the League issues the following statement from its headquarters, 1600 Times Square Bldg., New York City:

You are probably familiar with the case of Frank Tannenbaum, who, for asking food and shelter for the unemployed from the churches, during the bitterest weather of last winter, was sentenced to serve one year in the penitentiary at Blackwells Island, and pay a fine of \$500 or serve five hundred additional days. Thus his punishment for an act which the judge who sentenced him admitted to have been prompted by selfless motives, is to lie two years, four and a half months in a prison which has been condemned by its own supervisors.

We cannot let a decision so monstrous in its injustice stand without a protest. Such a sentence ignores conditions in our industrial life which every clear-thinking person knows exists. We who have elected to face facts know the desperate situation of the unemployed, the hopelessness of their search for work, and the inadequacy of municipal provision for their needs, and we, and many others, wrote, spoke and conferred on the subject all winter. Frank Tannenbaum acted. His act drew public