delay in preparation of the bill caused it to be placed so far down on the calendar that it could not possibly be reached in the regular order of business. "It could, therefore, be called up and acted on only as privileged matter, as by unanimous consent, or by suspension of the rules and a two-thirds sustaining vote, or when the Committee on Rules might give the Judiciary a day." Then the real struggle began. Three times the bill was brought up and each time objected to, but in the meantime so much public sentiment had been roused and so many petitions came pouring in, that the fourth time it was called up no opposition was offered, and the bill passed and went to the House. Here it was referred to a sub-committee of the Committee on Judiciary, and after vexatious delays of nearly two months it was reported to the House with two slight amendments. Strenuous efforts were now directed toward securing an early consideration in the House. The bill was called up but once, and then, as it was objected to, it was laid over to the reassembling of Congress, which was in the following December. In the interim every possible source of influence was made use of to direct the favorable attention of Congress to the bill.

When Congress reassembled the bill was again brought up three times, only to be objected to each time. Then it became apparent that the only possible way to get the bill passed would be by a suspension of rules, or by assent of the Judiciary to advance that in preference to other bills. "The closing days of Congress were at hand. The chances of the bill's consideration grew smaller with each passing day, and the hope of its passage was abandoned by most of its friends... It was resolved to stand by the guns to the last, and to fight to the finish with intensified energy." A final appeal was sent to all constituents of wavering or doubtful members of the committees. "The result was a downpour of roused and righteous sentiment too great to be withstood... On Friday afternoon of March r, within ten minutes, the simple procedure, which it had cost nine months of continuous and costly work to effect, was closed. The bill then went to the Senate for concurrence in the House amendments, which was given. Later in the afternoon a notice of a motion to reconsider the vote of concurrence was given."

The story of the course of the bill from this point is truly dramatic. "At every step its progress was resisted, not by open means and antagonizing speech, but by adroit parliamentary tactics, plausible and masterly maneuvering, and death-dealing delays."

Finally, by the most careful work of the bill's supporters, it was put through at a moment when the opponents were thrown into confusion by a gap in the procession of bills from the House to the Senate, which left them nothing on which to lay their hands for obstructive purposes, and then, almost by a miracle, signed by the President within five minutes of the stroke of twelve.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The Editors do not hold themselves responsible for opinions expressed by correspondents.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE TECH:—

The other day, a notice from the Lodge & Davis Machine Tool Company regarding their intended disposal of their World's Fair exhibit, including a valuable Nickel and Gold Plated Engine Lathe, reached the office where I am employed, and very soon afterwards an industrious young man from Case School of Applied Science appeared with a number of printed blanks with detachable slips for signatures. It seems to me a pity that such a fine engine lathe should not go to the tool equipment of the Institute. Should THE TECH take the matter in hand and push it the lathe might readily be procured, but it will require plenty of push, for Case School is trying to get the signatures of all the people in Cleveland.

Yours very truly,

WM. R. KALES, '92.