

WANTS KNOX IN CABINET
MR. TAFT FOR HALE BILL.

Would Regard Loss of Senator's Services as Public Misfortune.

New Orleans, Feb. 12.—The correspondence between Mr. Taft and Senator Knox, made public here to-day, makes it clear that the disposition of Congress to remove any constitutional obstacles in the way of the appointment of the Pennsylvania Senator as Secretary of State has the approval of the President-elect. Senator Knox telegraphed to Mr. Taft as follows:

A bill has been introduced in the Senate to remove the constitutional bar to my eligibility to the Cabinet by repealing the act providing for an increase in salary for the Secretary of State. I am in no way promoting or having anything to do with the matter for you, as the appointive power, to first determine whether the proposed action is desirable or would be effective. Our minds should be free from all doubt concerning the propriety and propriety of the proposed plan before acquiescing in it. If you have any reason for not approving what is being done, it should be announced there an injustice may be done whoever may be appointed.

Mr. Taft to-day sent the following reply:

I sincerely hope that the bill repealing the increase in salary for the Secretary of State will pass. I have no doubt that that will remove all the difficulties of the situation in the light of its purpose. I should regard your ineligibility at this time as a great public misfortune, and it would be a personal disappointment to me, too, if it were to pass.

I have telegraphed Senator Hale, Speaker Cannon and Mr. Payne of my wishes and hopes in this regard.

Mr. Taft's telegram to Senator Hale follows:

I sincerely hope that Congress will pass a bill to remove any doubt of Knox's eligibility. I have no doubt that a bill to repeal the bill increasing the salary of the Secretary of State will effect this purpose, and I sincerely hope that it will pass. I should regard the loss of Senator Knox from the first place in my Cabinet as a public misfortune.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Feb. 12.—House leaders find great consolation in the dispatch received by Senator Hale from Mr. Taft this morning, making clear his position with regard to Senator Knox. They believe that this message will have the effect of solidifying sentiment on the Republican side and will greatly facilitate the passage of a resolution removing the constitutional bar to the appointment of Mr. Knox. The Hale bill was sent over to the House last night, but was not referred to the Judiciary Committee. After a conference with his lieutenants, Speaker Cannon decided that it was useless to trust the measure to a committee the chairman of which had already expressed his opinion on the subject, and the members of which were known to be about equally divided in opinion. Mr. Cannon had resolved that the resolution should be put to a vote of the House, and for this reason Representative Gaines, of West Virginia, was instructed to introduce a resolution similar to that of Senator Hale, which was referred to Mr. Gaines' Committee on the Election of President and Vice-President. This committee will report the resolution, and on Monday an attempt will be made to pass it immediately.

Among the Democrats who have announced their intention of fighting the measure is John Wesley Gaines, of Tennessee. He maintains that Mr. Knox could not be President if the salary of the President is increased, refusing to take cognizance of the fact that the constitutional restriction concerns only appointments to civil office, and for this reason he will vote against the resolution.

The House leaders are somewhat anxious as to the fate of the resolution, and they are making every effort possible to secure a majority for it and to avoid an exploitation of constitutional force which might prove embarrassing to the President-elect and the future Secretary of State.

LIKE SENATOR KNOX'S CASE.

Trinton, N. J., Feb. 12 (Special).—What seems to be a parallel to the case of Senator P. C. Knox has been discovered in New Jersey. It is that of ex-Governor George T. Werts, who wanted to go on the Supreme Court bench, but could not because, as a Senator, he had voted to increase the Justices' salaries.

As showing the judicial view of a reduction in salary relieving the disability for office incurred by a member of a lawmaking body, a method of relieving Mr. Werts was found by repealing the salary increase law. Mr. Werts then took his seat on the bench, and there has never been any question of the legality of his action as judge, although the salary increase law was subsequently re-enacted.

MRS. LONGWORTH LAYS CORNERSTONE

Thousands Cheer Her in Parade at Grand Rapids—New Federal Building.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Feb. 12.—With all the rites of the Masonic ceremony and a large attendance of the members of the new federal building was laid this afternoon by Mrs. Alice Roosevelt Longworth. Her part was to hand the silver trowel to Grand Master H. W. Montague, of Traverse City, who conducted the ritualistic services, assisted by the other members of the Grand Lodge of Michigan. Nearly every civic organization in the city took part in a parade that preceded the ceremony. The crowd cheered Mrs. Longworth, and when she spoke of "Onward, Christian Soldiers," welled out thousands along the line of march took up the words.

United States Senator William Alden Smith delivered the oration.

LOW RATES TO BERMUUDA.

The recent entrance of the Bermuda and Atlantic Steamship Company into the passenger service between New York and Bermuda has brought about a rate war which has every indication of bringing down the price of transportation between this port and the island to an absurdly low figure. It was said yesterday by a representative of the Bermuda and Atlantic Company that when the service started a few months ago the scale of prices for excursion cabin accommodations was put at a minimum of \$40 and a maximum of \$70 because the company could make a fair profit at this rate and considered the scale of prices a reasonable one. The Quebec Line, which has had a monopoly of the Bermuda business for many years, advertised a minimum rate of \$20 yesterday on the steamer Trinidad. The opposing company announced that it would reduce its price to meet the cut of the Quebec Line to-day.

GRANGE SUBMITS NAMES TO GOVERNOR.

Syracuse, Feb. 12.—Men high in the State Grange assert that the officers have submitted the names of two Democrats, members of the order, to the Governor, as qualified for State Highway Commissioner. They report that preference is given Clark W. Gravit, of Skaneateles, Onondaga County.

A Lincoln Centenary Celebration Souvenir

By special arrangement with McClures, owners of the famous McClure collection of Lincoln photographs
The TRIBUNE is able to give to its readers practically FREE
The ABRAHAM LINCOLN PORTFOLIO OF PHOTOGRAVURES,
a beautiful, artistic and appropriate souvenir of the LINCOLN CENTENARY CELEBRATION, Six Photogravures assembled in a nicely decorated, carillon brown, deckled-edge holder, with page of descriptive matter, sent postage prepaid, to any address in the United States upon receipt of ten cents and coupon cut from the DAILY or SUNDAY TRIBUNE.
EACH PHOTOGRAVURE ADMIRABLY ADAPTED FOR SEPARATE FRAMING.
FOR COUPON SEE TOP OF SECOND PAGE.

MR. TAFT AT DINNER
CREOLE BANQUET GUEST.

Speaks to Negroes and Plays Farewell Game of Golf.

New Orleans, Feb. 12.—William H. Taft breathed the distinctive atmosphere of New Orleans hospitality to-day and to-night. His morning was devoted to the negro race, his afternoon to leisure and recreation, with the shades of evening he gathered about him the genial host, multiplied by eminence, rank and distinction. The entertainment feature to-night was a Creole banquet, where the fattened oysters, the savouriness of the cuisine, with its hundreds of years of reputation, blended with the honeyed words of compliment and oratory, music and social tribute. Mr. Taft was toasted by the Governor, the Mayor, citizens of prominence and speakers of reputation. An invocation was pronounced by Cardinal Gibbons, who is in the city visiting his brother. Mr. Taft responded in the spirit of the occasion. He talked with his ease as the Chief Executive to represent the whole nation, of his intention to make the representatives of the administration in the South represent the best element of the communities in which they lived; of his recent visit to the Isthmus of Panama, and with a repetition of his hope for the completion of the canal within his administration.

THE CREOLE BANQUET.

The banquet was given in the newly decorated banquet hall of the Grunewald Hotel, where Mr. Taft is quartered. A thousand citizens paid \$25 each for places at the board, and considerably more than half of these were present.

To-day being Friday, fish was a notable feature of the banquet. The recipe for "bouillabaisse" one of the principal dishes, includes slices of red snapper, six slices of red fish, half a bottle of white wine, half a lemon, six large, fresh tomatoes, three onions, three cloves of garlic and three bay leaves. This is the dish that drew from Thackeray the remark that "in New Orleans you can get a bouillabaisse the like of which was never eaten in Marseille or Paris."

The banquet would not have been regarded as complete without Creole gumbo, and not only was it served, but a recipe was given the Taft party. Casaburg chamber was another feature. The richness of this dish may be judged from the ingredients, which include a fine sheep's head, two dozen oysters, three large onions, one cup of the stale bread, three sprigs each of thyme and parsley, a quart of fresh mushrooms, two large onions, two bay leaves, three cloves, one bottle of white wine and salt and pepper to taste.

Although conferences during the day were had between Mr. Taft and Mr. Hitchcock, his Postmaster General, and Treasurer Upham of the national committee, nothing definite was obtainable regarding the undecided places in the Cabinet. Mr. Hitchcock furnished certain information desired by Mr. Taft, but the attitude of the President-elect to refrain from discussion was not changed.

In his speech to the negroes to-day Mr. Taft reiterated his conviction that the development of the negro race and the settlement of the race question. He gave wholesome advice to the effect that the big question was to be solved by the effort of the individual rather than by any promulgation of a general principle. He wanted to be considered the President of the whole country, the President of every race in the country, and expressed his sympathy with the struggle of the black man for progress. This speech was delivered to an audience of negroes which filled the grandstand, bleachers and a large portion of the grounds of the local baseball park, and what he said was received with marked approval.

FAREWELL GAME OF GOLF.

The afternoon was spent at the country club, which not only afforded the opportunity for a luncheon party, but an opportunity for what will doubtless be the last game of golf Mr. Taft will indulge in for many months. Mrs. Taft took advantage of the opportunity to do some shopping during the day.

Mr. Taft will leave here for Cincinnati at 12:30 o'clock to-morrow morning, arriving in that city at 10:45 Sunday. Monday afternoon the President-elect will start for Washington.

CARDINAL ON MR. TAFT.

Hopes to Hear Him Called, Like Gladstone, "Our William."

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]
New Orleans, Feb. 12.—Cardinal James Gibbons, in a speech at the banquet in honor of President-elect Taft here to-night, said in part: "I have known Mr. Taft for several years, and the more I have known him the better I have learned to admire and esteem him. In common with thousands of others I have been fascinated by that genial smile that will not come off—a smile that is not artificial, but is the reflection of a heart full of benevolence and overflowing with the milk of human kindness."

"Judging from the enthusiasm of the people of the Crescent City, I believe they will bestow their affections on the President-elect for 864 days, and on the remaining day they would give him their suffrage, and in so doing they might travel further and fare worse."

"Nearly thirty years ago I saw that the people of Great Britain and Ireland were in a high state of enthusiasm over the election to Parliament of Gladstone, whom they called 'Our William' and I am sure that the gentlemen assembled here to-night and the men and women of New Orleans and the citizens at large throughout the United States will take equal pride in calling our honored guest by the familiar but endearing name of 'Our William.'"

"This statement was greeted by tremendous applause."

RAINEY TAKEN TO TASK

Continued from first page.

history of blackmailing that is rare in the annals of crime. These gentlemen," he said, "are known by their names, their aliases are known, their haunts are known and their plans are known."

"Does the gentleman object to stating who they are?" inquired Mr. Burleson, of Texas. Mr. Lovering protested that he was laboring under great difficulty because of the absence of Mr. Rainey from the chamber. He admitted that he did not inform the Illinois member that he was to speak on this subject. "I want to say," he added, "that these men have been run down and brought to book, and it turns out that many of them are ex-convicts, and they stand a good chance of returning to the penitentiary."

He was pressed by Mr. Shackelford, of Missouri, for information as to who those convicts were, but Mr. Lovering would go no further than to say that before long they would be produced in court. Their names, he said, had been brought before the grand jury, both at Washington and New York, and at the proper time would become known to the general public.

"How do you happen to be familiar with the secrets of the grand jury?" Mr. Shackelford asked, but before Mr. Lovering could answer Mr. Gaines, of Tennessee, inquired if he were not a warm personal friend of William Nelson Cromwell. Mr. Lovering said that he was. Replying to questions by Mr. Shackelford, the Massachusetts member said he personally was not a client of Mr. Cromwell, but was a member of a corporation which had retained his services. He refused to tell how long Mr. Cromwell had been so employed, merely stating that he was not putting himself in the position of being interrogated by a court of justice.

Further referring to Mr. Rainey, Mr. Lovering said: "This gentleman has been made a victim, or he is too willing to asperse such fair names as those of Charles P. Taft, Douglas Robinson, William Nelson Cromwell, Roger Parham and several others." It was, he said, a "shameless prostitution" of the privilege of free speech which members enjoyed on the floor of the House.

On the suggestion of Mr. Gaines, of Tennessee, that Mr. Rainey had been sent for, and that the speech should proceed no further until he had arrived, Mr. Lovering yielded the floor temporarily.

SIX WOMEN STABBED.
Ripper at Work Again in Berlin—An Arrest.

Berlin, Feb. 12.—Six attacks upon women and girls have caused a panic in the southeastern and eastern districts of Berlin. Three women were attacked on Tuesday evening by a man, who used a sharp instrument, believed to be a large awl, wounding them on the lower parts of their bodies. One of his victims bled to death and the others were badly wounded. Two similar attacks were followed on Wednesday by two similar assaults on girls, one of whom was severely and the other slightly injured. This afternoon in the vicinity of Lichtenberg another girl was attacked in the same manner, but she warded off the weapon with her hand, which was badly cut. Her cries brought an excited crowd, which, suspecting that the criminal had taken refuge in a neighboring house, searched it from cellar to roof, without success.

A dozen men were arrested, charged with the crimes, but later were released. Late this evening a youth about twenty years old was captured near the scene of the last assault. Two of the victims of the stabber said that they recognized him as their assailant. He will be confronted by the other women to-morrow.

BAIL DENIED MORSE.

Must Stay in Tombs—Court Ready to Hear Appeal.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals handed down a memorandum yesterday refusing to admit to bail Charles W. Morse, who is at present in the Tombs under a sentence of fifteen years in the federal prison at Atlanta for violations of the national banking laws. Judges Lacombe, Noyes and Cox rendered the opinion.

Though denying bail, the court offers to facilitate the arguing of Mr. Morse's appeal in every possible way, giving it preference over all other cases. To prevent delay, the court will hear the appeal on the typewritten record, now on file, or on typewritten briefs, or on oral arguments alone. This means that the appeal can be argued at once, if counsel for both sides so agree.

The court also gives Mr. Morse permission to leave the Tombs, in the custody of the United States marshal, to attend his meetings in the city where his presence may be needed for personal business reasons.

SCHOOL PANIC NIPPED.

Drift of Smoke Had Frightened Audience at Lincoln Celebration.

A faint drift of smoke—not enough to be seen and almost too faint to be smelled—blown in from a neighboring chimney stack, disturbed on corner of a crowd packed in the auditorium of Public School 23, in West 35th street, near Eighth avenue, during the Lincoln celebration last night.

Prompt measures taken by the school principal, Dr. Samuel Ayres, stopped at the start what might have been a serious panic, for there were packed in the room about a thousand persons, with every seat full and the aisles crowded until the crowd veritably fringed the platform.

Everett P. Wheeler, who was telling the crowd about Lincoln in the dark days of the Civil War, was able to resume his address after less than one hundred persons had left the room.

SUICIDE CHOOSES FIRE.

Saturates Himself with Kerosene and Applies a Match.

Making of himself a living funeral pyre, a man believed to have been Felix Gustafson, of No. 49 West 124th street, ended his life yesterday morning in a clump of bushes near the South Orange and Maplewood trolley line at West Orange, N. J. First pouring the contents of a two-quart can of kerosene oil over his face and body, the man evidently applied a match and resigned himself to a torturing death.

The circumstances of the case first led the police to believe the man had been murdered and the fire started to conceal the evidences of the crime, but further investigation led them to believe that he was the victim of his own act. Beneath the charred surface of the body were seen what at first were thought to be marks of violence, but a thorough investigation made by Dr. Samuel A. Muta and Dr. Daniel Elliott, county physicians, satisfied the officials that fire alone was the cause of death.

EX-MAGISTRATE'S DAUGHTER SUICIDE

Miss Wahle Discovered Dying by Father—Former Attempt Proved Futile.

Depressed from overstudy, Florence Wahle, a daughter of ex-Magistrate Charles S. Wahle, of New York, committed suicide yesterday afternoon in an attic room of her home in Peabody by inhaling gas. Mr. Wahle returned home early in the forenoon and discovered gas coming from one of the maid's rooms on the third floor. He broke open the door and found his daughter lying on the bed close to death. The gas was so strong that the former magistrate was nearly overcome before he could raise the windows.

Dr. Edwin S. Newell was called and worked over the girl for an hour without avail. This was the second time that she had tried to take her life within three weeks. The first time she took acid, it is said, but did not seriously injure herself, as she was unable to swallow it. No reason can be assigned for the act other than overstudy and melancholia. She was extremely ambitious, and had been studying hard to pass examinations at the New Rochelle High School.

EDWARDS REVOKES CONTRACT.

Says W. J. Kelly Failed to Remove Ashes and Garbage in the Bronx.

Street Cleaning Commissioner Edwards announced yesterday that he had revoked the ashes and garbage removal contract for The Bronx undertaken by William J. Kelly, and would do the work taken by other teams and men until further notice. He said that William J. Kelly, of No. 698 West 22d street, had taken the contract for the removal of garbage and ashes in the Bronx for \$1,500 a month. All this week the commissioner has been receiving complaints from householders, saying that neither ashes nor garbage was being taken away. Mr. Edwards made a tour of the Bronx yesterday and discovered, he says, that Kelly has not done a thing since February 1, the date that he assumed the contract.

"I sent fifty trucks to the Bronx to-day to catch up with the work," said Commissioner Edwards last night, "and shall charge the cost of the work against Kelly's contract, which, by the way, will be revoked."

Commissioner Edwards also said that he had accepted the resignation of Frederick A. Hugel, Deputy Commissioner of Street Cleaning for The Bronx.

ALLEGED POLIOMYEN HELD.

Raid Made on Information Furnished After a Quarrel Between Two Bowery Characters.

Following the raid made Thursday evening on the alleged policy headquarters in the Bowery, reprisals are feared. The information gathered by the Anti-Policy Society which led to the police activity was secured, it is said, as the result of a quarrel between one William Kent and John Weidler, alias "Doc," the latter being the proprietor of the raided place. Kent's apartment in St. Nicholas avenue was broken into by burglars not long ago who did not steal anything of value, but beat him and his wife. Then, it is said, he revealed the secrets of the gang, what led up to the break in the first place was a quarrel over a comparatively small amount of money between W. C. Reed, alias William J. Meyers, and Kent.

The four prisoners taken in the raid were held in jail varying from \$100 to \$1,000 each, according to Magistrate Krotel, in the Centre street court. All insisted that they had nothing to do with anything but the policy game, and that they were just the unfortunate victims of Kent's spite.

JAPAN FIRM FRIEND
SENATE INSURRECTION

Younger Members Working for Better Committee Assignments.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]
Washington, Feb. 12.—That the United States Senate will soon prove the scene of an insurrection of at least interesting proportions is the conviction of many who have watched the spread of the doctrine so actively propagated by Senators La Follette, Burkett and others of the newer element in the upper house. The purpose of this insurrection, which is said to have found its first expression in the dilatory tactics adopted by Mr. La Follette yesterday when he compelled Senator Hale to postpone the consideration of the naval bill until Monday, is primarily to obtain, for those taking part in the movement a better list of committee assignments. The outcome of such an effort is problematical. There is a sufficient number of the younger element—younger in point of service to succeed with a little help from the Democrats, provided they can find any man big enough to act as leader, but it is on their inability to find such a man and on the lack of cohesiveness of the elements which go to make up the insurrection that the Senate leaders are counting.

When Senator La Follette succeeded yesterday in having the naval bill put over until next week, he said that he "had the hardihood not only to doubt the perfection of the present arrangement, but almost to believe that if the business of considering the legislation of the Senate could be distributed among the ninety-two, instead of being taken in charge by less than one-third of the body, it would be an improvement over existing conditions."

Committee assignments count for everything in Congress. A member of the Committee on Appropriations is in a position powerfully to influence legislation. He cannot only satisfy those demands of funds, but by the exercise of care for the wishes of other Senators he can usually obtain their support for other measures in which he is deeply interested. Members of the Finance Committee exert a powerful influence on the framing of tariff legislation and also on questions affecting the banking and financial interests. A place on Foreign Relations carries with it not only the opportunity for distinguished service in the foreign affairs of the nation, but considerable social prestige. The committee "plums" which is chosen by the party caucus and is guided first by seniority and second by geographical location. As a matter of fact, the Senate has for years been dominated by a small number of the older Senators, popularly known as the "best boys" and "the elder statesmen."

TO EXCLUDE JAPANESE.

Montana Memorial to Congress—School Segregation Bill.

Helena, Mont., Feb. 12.—A memorial to Congress praying against the repeal of the Asiatic exclusion act was introduced in the House to-day by Representative Morrison, who moved that it be referred to the Committee on Labor. This was done, but not until a Democratic member from Madison County had read a pseudo telegram signed "R. R." dated Washington, inveighing against action on this and other measures on the ground that it might cause war with Japan. The resolution follows:

Resolved, by the Senate and Assembly jointly, That we respectfully urge the Congress of the United States to maintain intact the present Asiatic exclusion laws, and to extend the same to and provisions thereof so as to apply to and include among the classes affected thereby all Asiatics, and particularly Japanese.

Resolved, That our Senators be instructed and Representatives in Congress be requested to use all honorable means to carry out and enact into law the foregoing recommendations and requests.

Resolved, That the Governor of Montana be, and he is directed to transmit a certified copy of these resolutions to the President of the United States, the President and Speaker respectively of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States and to each of our Senators and Representatives.

Representative Norton also gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill which would have the effect of segregating Japanese, Chinese and Indian children in the schools of the state.

Kalamazoo, Mich., Feb. 12.—In his address before the Lincoln Club last night Congressman Duncan E. McKinlay, of California, quoted President Roosevelt as being distrustful of the Japanese. Congressman McKinlay said:

"The President said to the California Congressmen that we must preserve our land for the white man, and that he was with us in our fight to bar Asiatic labor."

"But," said the President, "Japan is a powerful nation, and we don't know what attitude her statesmen will assume toward us. If the difficulty were with England, I would have a hundred years of precedent to guide my action. Nor would the Kaiser strike us in the back, but would meet us on level ground on even terms. But we cannot tell what this new nation will do. We must be patient, and I will endeavor to negotiate a treaty with Japan under which Japan will herself hold back her people from our continent."

PACIFIC RACE QUESTION.

That California must be a white man's country was the declaration made last night by Congressman Julius Kahn, of California, at the dinner of the Lincoln Club, Brooklyn. After reviewing the life of Abraham Lincoln he immediately turned to the race question, saying:

"The race question is not settled yet. It is one of the greatest questions that our statesmen have to grapple with, and it is growing more acute all the time. We of the Pacific Coast have always felt that we must preserve our growth of another race question such as was settled by the Civil War. Those who are not familiar with the conditions in California think that we are prejudiced. We never were. We have tried to retain the state a white man's country, and we will continue to do so. We of the West appeal to you of the East to help us. If ever that narrow stretch of soil is given over to the Orientals the white men will surely have to retire back to the Mississippi River. We cannot and will not assimilate them."

"You should not mix with them," cried Augustus Van Wyck, ex-justice of the Supreme Court. "Very true," replied Congressman Kahn. "The Japanese feel that they are the equals and probably the superiors of the whites. They are smart and they imitate everything we do. In so much they benefit the communities in which they settle."

JAPANESE HIGHLY PLEASED.

Tokio, Feb. 12.—Long cable dispatches, conveying from correspondents in America news of the rejection of anti-Japanese legislation by the California Legislature, have been received with intense satisfaction in official and business circles here. The leading Japanese papers printed editorials on the outcome to-day, and Americans residing in the Empire are much relieved.

SENATE INSURRECTION

Younger Members Working for Better Committee Assignments.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]
Washington, Feb. 12.—That the United States Senate will soon prove the scene of an insurrection of at least interesting proportions is the conviction of many who have watched the spread of the doctrine so actively propagated by Senators La Follette, Burkett and others of the newer element in the upper house. The purpose of this insurrection, which is said to have found its first expression in the dilatory tactics adopted by Mr. La Follette yesterday when he compelled Senator Hale to postpone the consideration of the naval bill until Monday, is primarily to obtain, for those taking part in the movement a better list of committee assignments. The outcome of such an effort is problematical. There is a sufficient number of the younger element—younger in point of service to succeed with a little help from the Democrats, provided they can find any man big enough to act as leader, but it is on their inability to find such a man and on the lack of cohesiveness of the elements which go to make up the insurrection that the Senate leaders are counting.

When Senator La Follette succeeded yesterday in having the naval bill put over until next week, he said that he "had the hardihood not only to doubt the perfection of the present arrangement, but almost to believe that if the business of considering the legislation of the Senate could be distributed among the ninety-two, instead of being taken in charge by less than one-third of the body, it would be an improvement over existing conditions."

Committee assignments count for everything in Congress. A member of the Committee on Appropriations is in a position powerfully to influence legislation. He cannot only satisfy those demands of funds, but by the exercise of care for the wishes of other Senators he can usually obtain their support for other measures in which he is deeply interested. Members of the Finance Committee exert a powerful influence on the framing of tariff legislation and also on questions affecting the banking and financial interests. A place on Foreign Relations carries with it not only the opportunity for distinguished service in the foreign affairs of the nation, but considerable social prestige. The committee "plums" which is chosen by the party caucus and is guided first by seniority and second by geographical location. As a matter of fact, the Senate has for years been dominated by a small number of the older Senators, popularly known as the "best boys" and "the elder statesmen."

When Senator La Follette succeeded yesterday in having the naval bill put over until next week, he said that he "had the hardihood not only to doubt the perfection of the present arrangement, but almost to believe that if the business of considering the legislation of the Senate could be distributed among the ninety-two, instead of being taken in charge by less than one-third of the body, it would be an improvement over existing conditions."

Committee assignments count for everything in Congress. A member of the Committee on Appropriations is in a position powerfully to influence legislation. He cannot only satisfy those demands of funds, but by the exercise of care for the wishes of other Senators he can usually obtain their support for other measures in which he is deeply interested. Members of the Finance Committee exert a powerful influence on the framing of tariff legislation and also on questions affecting the banking and financial interests. A place on Foreign Relations carries with it not only the opportunity for distinguished service in the foreign affairs of the nation, but considerable social prestige. The committee "plums" which is chosen by the party caucus and is guided first by seniority and second by geographical location. As a matter of fact, the Senate has for years been dominated by a small number of the older Senators, popularly known as the "best boys" and "the elder statesmen."

When Senator La Follette succeeded yesterday in having the naval bill put over until next week, he said that he "had the hardihood not only to doubt the perfection of the present arrangement, but almost to believe that if the business of considering the legislation of the Senate could be distributed among the ninety-two, instead of being taken in charge by less than one-third of the body, it would be an improvement over existing conditions."

Committee assignments count for everything in Congress. A member of the Committee on Appropriations is in a position powerfully to influence legislation. He cannot only satisfy those demands of funds, but by the exercise of care for the wishes of other Senators he can usually obtain their support for other measures in which he is deeply interested. Members of the Finance Committee exert a powerful influence on the framing of tariff legislation and also on questions affecting the banking and financial interests. A place on Foreign Relations carries with it not only the opportunity for distinguished service in the foreign affairs of the nation, but considerable social prestige. The committee "plums" which is chosen by the party caucus and is guided first by seniority and second by geographical location. As a matter of fact, the Senate has for years been dominated by a small number of the older Senators, popularly known as the "best boys" and "the elder statesmen."

When Senator La Follette succeeded yesterday in having the naval bill put over until next week, he said that he "had the hardihood not only to doubt the perfection of the present arrangement, but almost to believe that if the business of considering the legislation of the Senate could be distributed among the ninety-two, instead of being taken in charge by less than one-third of the body, it would be an improvement over existing conditions."

Committee assignments count for everything in Congress. A member of the Committee on Appropriations is in a position powerfully to influence legislation. He cannot only satisfy those demands of funds, but by the exercise of care for the wishes of other Senators he can usually obtain their support for other measures in which he is deeply interested. Members of the Finance Committee exert a powerful influence on the framing of tariff legislation and also on questions affecting the banking and financial interests. A place on Foreign Relations carries with it not only the opportunity for distinguished service in the foreign affairs of the nation, but considerable social prestige. The committee "plums" which is chosen by the party caucus and is guided first by seniority and second by geographical location. As a matter of fact, the Senate has for years been dominated by a small number of the older Senators, popularly known as the "best boys" and "the elder statesmen."

When Senator La Follette succeeded yesterday in having the naval bill put over until next week, he said that he "had the hardihood not only to doubt the perfection of the present arrangement, but almost to believe that if the business of considering the legislation of the Senate could be distributed among the ninety-two, instead of being taken in charge by less than one-third of the body, it would be an improvement over existing conditions."

Committee assignments count for everything in Congress. A member of the Committee on Appropriations is in a position powerfully to influence legislation. He cannot only satisfy those demands of funds, but by the exercise of care for the wishes of other Senators he can usually obtain their support for other measures in which he is deeply interested. Members of the Finance Committee exert a powerful influence on the framing of tariff legislation and also on questions affecting the banking and financial interests. A place on Foreign Relations carries with it not only the opportunity for distinguished service in the foreign affairs of the nation, but considerable social prestige. The committee "plums" which is chosen by the party caucus and is guided first by seniority and second by geographical location. As a matter of fact, the Senate has for years been dominated by a small number of the older Senators, popularly known as the "best boys" and "the elder statesmen."

When Senator La Follette succeeded yesterday in having the naval bill put over until next week, he said that he "had the hardihood not only to doubt the perfection of the present arrangement, but almost to believe that if the business of considering the legislation of the Senate could be distributed among the ninety-two, instead of being taken in charge by less than one-third of the body, it would be an improvement over existing conditions."

Committee assignments count for everything in Congress. A member of the Committee on Appropriations is in a position powerfully to influence legislation. He cannot only satisfy those demands of funds, but by the exercise of care for the wishes of other Senators he can usually obtain their support for other measures in which he is deeply interested. Members of the Finance Committee exert a powerful influence on the framing of tariff legislation and also on questions affecting the banking and financial interests. A place on Foreign Relations carries with it not only the opportunity for distinguished service in the foreign affairs of the nation, but considerable social prestige. The committee "plums" which is chosen by the party caucus and is guided first by seniority and second by geographical location. As a matter of fact, the Senate has for years been dominated by a small number of the older Senators, popularly known as the "best boys" and "the elder statesmen."

When Senator La Follette succeeded yesterday in having the naval bill put over until next week, he said that he "had the hardihood not only to doubt the perfection of the present arrangement, but almost to believe that if the business of considering the legislation of the Senate could be distributed among the ninety-two, instead of being taken in charge by less than one-third of the body, it would be an improvement over existing conditions."

Committee assignments count for everything in Congress. A member of the Committee on Appropriations is in a position powerfully to influence legislation. He cannot only satisfy those demands of funds, but by the exercise of care for the wishes of other Senators he can usually obtain their support for other measures in which he is deeply interested. Members of the Finance Committee exert a powerful influence on the framing of tariff legislation and also on questions affecting the banking and financial interests. A place on Foreign Relations carries with it not only the opportunity for distinguished service in the foreign affairs of the nation, but considerable social prestige. The committee "plums" which is chosen by the party caucus and is guided first by seniority and second by geographical location. As a matter of fact, the Senate has for years been dominated by a small number of the older Senators, popularly known as the "best boys" and "the elder statesmen."