

HOUSE HAS ITS FIRST POLITICAL BATTLE

Democratic Steam Roller Runs Over Protesting Republican Minority.

THE NEW RULES ADOPTED

Mann and Cannon Show Their Ability as Makers of Trouble for Majority—Insurgents Return to Party Fold.

(From The Tribune Bureau.) Washington, April 5.—There was a foretaste in the House to-day of the political battles which are expected to make the 62d Congress notable, and Mr. Mann, the new Republican leader, and ex-Speaker Cannon showed their ability as makers of trouble for the Democrats. They were effectively seconded by Representatives Dalzell and Olmsted, with Republican insurgents assisting them. Over the loud but futile protests of both insurgents and regulars, the Democratic House adopted, without offering the privilege of amendment, the code of rules agreed upon by its rules committee. Except for the brief interval devoted to the reading of President Taft's message, urging the speedy passage of the Canadian reciprocity agreement, the entire day was devoted to the wrangle over the rules. The Democrats took delight in pushing up and down over the hapless minority the Democratic "steam roller," which had grown rusty through non-use for sixteen years. The Republicans with one voice denounced the proceedings, but the majority, reveling in its new-found power, was unyielding. Mr. Cannon, of all the minority, delivered the most scornful of the inevitable and his speech was easily the feature of the session. He was applauded by members of both parties when he rose to speak.

PROTEST AGAINST RECIPROCITY

Border States Want Hearing Before Ways and Means Committee. Grand Forks, N. D., April 5.—The farmers of North Dakota and the other border states will insist on a hearing before the Ways and Means Committee before action is taken on the adoption of the Canadian reciprocity treaty. This is one of the results of the North Dakota anti-reciprocity convention. A delegation of eight convention delegates, accompanied by delegations from every county in the state, will make the fight against this particular feature of national legislation, and declare they will have evidence to substantiate their claims fully. Special committees have been named to gather data all along the border.

Mr. Cannon sharply criticized the rules for not permitting the discharge of the Rules Committee itself, and declared that "Czar Henry" would be no more or less of a "Czar" than was the former Speaker. He also complained that no method was provided for the Socialist minority from Wisconsin, or "any other gentleman with a wild-eyed or sensible proposition," to obtain the discharge of a committee.

Democratic-Insurgent Alliance Broken. The day's proceedings evidently marked the beginning of the parting of the ways between the Republican insurgents and the Democrats who stood together in the memorable rules fight a year ago. As soon as Representative Henry, chairman of the new Committee on Rules, presented a resolution providing that the rules drafted by his committee should be voted on after four hours' debate, and without amendment, Representative Norris, the Nebraska insurgent, was upon his feet. "I want to know if we will not have opportunity to amend these rules," he inquired. "I have presented a party measure," replied Mr. Henry. "Your party is given the privilege of offering a substitute for the rules we have approved. No doubt you can arrange to have your amendments included in the substitute."

All objections were in vain, and the previous question on the Henry resolution was in order. Mr. Mann filibustered for a time, demanding rollcalls, but the Henry plan was adopted, 198 to 135, and the four hours' debate, in which a score or more of members heatedly took part, began. On the adoption of the rules proper no rollcall was demanded. Declaring that some of the new rules proposed by the Democrats were almost identical, Mr. Mann said he made no promise that at the proper time he would not demonstrate their fustian nature. For instance, Mr. Mann pointed out that in their rule for the discharge of committees the Democrats had provided for the discharge of all committees except the Rules Committee, and that, in addition, no provision had been made for the passing of a bill after it had been taken from a committee, except that it should "slumber on the calendar."

When Mr. Mann came to offer the Republican substitute for the Democratic

code of rules he stole a march on the majority by offering the identical rules that Champ Clark, then minority leader, had presented at the beginning of the 61st Congress.

"I don't expect to vote for my substitute," said Mr. Mann, "but I just want to have the pleasure of seeing you Democrats vote against it." The Republicans laughed derisively.

Chairman Henry retorted that the rules thus characterized had called out the most doleful speech from Mr. Mann he had ever heard him make, adding that the fault the American people had found in the past was not so much with the House rules as the bad administration of those rules.

Representative Madison, the Kansas insurgent, was another objector. "I deplore the fact," he said, "as one of the few who stood over here for the liberation of this House, that you on the other side, now in possession of the House, having the opportunity absolutely to strike the manacles from this body, have not improved your opportunity and have not risen to the high standard that the country expected of you."

Mr. Mann made a valiant but unsuccessful fight to obtain increased Republican representation on the fifteen committees the membership of which has been increased by the Democrats. The majority, however, will care for the increases from their own ranks.

Mr. Mann will have ready for submission to the Democratic leaders to-morrow the Republican personnel of the Ways and Means, Mileage, Accounts and one or two other committees. The other committees will not be determined on for some time. Insurgent Republicans held conferences to-day over the general legislative programme and the committee appointments, but determined on no general action. Mr. Mann said to-day he had told several insurgents that their votes on the speaker'ship would make no difference in their committee assignments.

The Senate's session to-day lasted only twenty-five minutes. It will continue to "mark time" until the House does something.

PRESIDENT URGES ACTION ON RECIPROCITY

Tells Congress Agreement with Canada Should Be Promptly Approved.

FAVORED BY THE PEOPLE

Popular Sentiment and Sense of Duty Constrained Him Not to Wait for Opening of Regular Session.

Washington, April 5.—President Taft to-day transmitted to Congress a message urging early action on the reciprocity agreement with Canada. He said that he based the message on deference to popular sentiment and duty to the great masses of the American people. The text follows: To the Senate and House of Representatives: I transmitted to the 61st Congress on January 26 last, the text of the reciprocal trade agreement which had been negotiated under my direction by the Secretary of State with the representatives of the Dominion of Canada. This agreement was the consummation of earnest efforts extending over a period of nearly a year on the part of both governments to effect a trade arrangement which supplementing as it did the amicable settlement of various questions of a diplomatic and political character that had been reached, would mutually promote commerce and would strengthen the friendly relations now existing.

Benefits of the Agreement. The agreement in its intent and in its terms was purely economic and commercial. While the general subject was under discussion by the commissioners, I felt assured that the sentiment of the people of the United States was such that they would welcome a measure which would result in the increase of trade on both sides of the boundary line, would open up the immense productive resources of Canada to the great mass of our own consumers on advantageous conditions, and at the same time offer a broader outlet for the excess products of our farms and many of our industries. Details regarding a negotiation of this kind necessarily could not be made public while the conference was pending. When, however, the full text of the agreement, accompanying correspondence and data explaining both its purpose and its scope, became known to the people through the message transmitted to Congress, it was immediately apparent that the ripened fruits of the careful labors of the commissioners met with widespread approval. This approval has been strengthened by further consideration of the terms of the agreement in all their particulars. The volume of support which has developed shows that its broadly national scope is fully appreciated and is responsive to the popular will.

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61st Congress, after the full text of the arrangement, with all the details in regard to the different provisions, had been before it, as they were before the American people, passed a bill confirming the agreement as negotiated and as transmitted to Congress. This measure failed of action in the Senate.

Reiterates His Arguments. In my transmitting message of January 26 I fully set forth the character of the agreement and emphasized its appropriateness and necessity as a response to the mutual needs of the people of the two countries, as well as its common advantages. I now lay that message and the reciprocal trade agreement, as part of the present message, before the 62d Congress, and again invite earnest attention to the considerations therein expressed.

I am constrained, in deference to popular sentiment and with a realizing sense of my duty to the great masses of our people whose welfare is involved, to urge upon your consideration early action on this agreement. In concluding the negotiations, the representatives of the two countries bound themselves to use their utmost efforts to bring about the ratification of action until the opening of the Congress in December, but to use my constitutional prerogative and to convene the 62d Congress in extra session, in order that there shall be no break of continuity in considering and acting upon this most important subject.

WILLIAM H. TAFT. The White House, April 5, 1911.

The reading of the message was followed attentively, both in the Senate and the House. In the former it was referred to the Committee on Finance and in the latter to the Ways and Means Committee. Thereupon it was put out of mind for the present as the Senate and House are engaged with the task of completing their organization and preparing for the work ahead of them.

CLARK FOR RECIPROCITY

Explains Why He Did Not Mention It in Speech.

Washington, April 5.—Speaker Clark to-day replied to comment on his failure to mention Canadian reciprocity in his speech to the House yesterday. He said that his position in favor of reciprocity with Canada was too well known to need expansion, and that he had confined his remarks to the promise made by the Democrats before the elections last fall. He said the situation as to reciprocity was "one of the queerest mix-ups in legislative history." He contended that the question was of Democratic origin, and that if it were enacted into law it would be largely by Democratic votes.

The history of the negotiations with Canada was stated by Mr. Clark as follows: In 1894 a Democratic administration negotiated a reciprocity agreement with Canada. In 1897 a Republican administration abrogated it. In 1901 a Republican President negotiated another one, and a bill was introduced to carry it out. All the Democrats in the House except five voted for it. The President could not muster even a majority of the House Republicans for it. The next day he wrote a letter to

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Representative McCall, of Massachusetts, thanking him for getting it through the House. Then it was sent to a Republican Senate, and they would not even consider the matter. The Democrats have demonstrated over and over that they are in favor of reciprocity. Individually I have been advocating reciprocity, not only with Canada but with all of the civilized nations of the earth."

NEW RECIPROCITY BILL

Underwood Non-Committal as to Tariff Revision Amendments.

Washington, April 5.—Chairman Underwood of the Committee on Ways and Means will introduce a Canadian reciprocity bill which will conform in essential particulars to the agreement submitted to Congress by President Taft. Mr. Underwood would not say to-day when the bill would be introduced or whether it would be free from amendments containing tariff revision legislation.

Following a meeting of the Democratic members of the committee to-day, Mr. Underwood expressed the belief that no tariff legislation or method of procedure would be laid before the House for several days.

DEBATE IN CANADA RESUMED

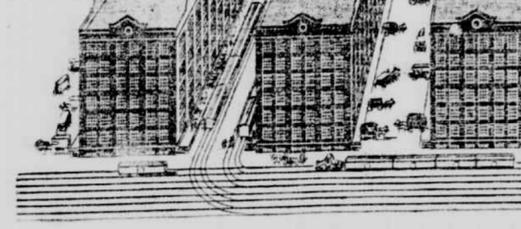
Members of Parliament Express Views For and Against Agreement.

Ottawa, April 5.—Debate on the reciprocity agreement between Canada and the United States was resumed in Parliament to-day, after a fortnight's silence on the question. "Canada is taking a leap in the dark," said George Bradbury, a Conservative member from Manitoba, speaking against the adoption of the agreement. "Ralph Smith, a British Columbia Liberal, expressed the belief that the adoption of the agreement would decrease the cost of living in Canada. The present measure he said, was only the initial step toward a broader measure of free trade with the United States."

Frederick X. B. April 5.—An endorsement of the reciprocity agreement between Canada and the United States was refused by the New Brunswick Legislature to-day. The vote, which was strictly a party one, was on a resolution offered by C. W. Robertson, the opposition leader, which endorsed reciprocity and favored an increase of the British preferential rate to 30 per cent. The vote was 15 to 29.

Manufacturers Wholesalers

DIRECTORY listing various wholesale stores such as UNITED CIGAR STORES CO., DUNHAM'S SHREDDED COCOANUT, AMERICAN LITHOGRAPH CO, etc.

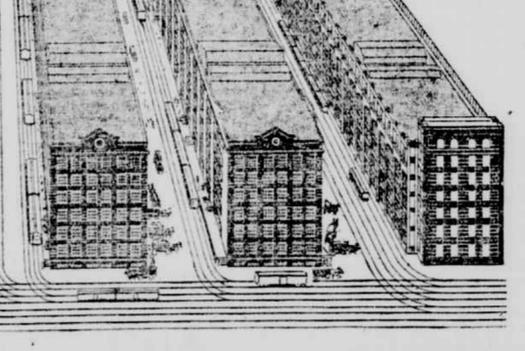


The directory of each of our Model Loft Buildings shows the names of from fifteen to twenty standard concerns. The space they occupy ranges from 10,000 sq. ft. to 110,000 sq. ft. A very, very few occupy only 5,800 sq. ft. These concerns range through almost every line of merchandise. There are about sixty manufacturing concerns and over sixty wholesalers who have factories, stockrooms, distributing centers and shipping rooms in these six buildings shown above. Over four thousand of the Nation's standard merchants use the Bush Terminal.

Is a place good enough for these firms to LEASE good enough for you to INVESTIGATE?

These buildings are built of reinforced concrete and are absolutely fireproof. They are equipped with an \$800,000 sprinkler system.

They are 75 feet wide and 700 feet long. They are practically walled with glass and far lighter in the center of their floors than are many New York buildings immediately by their windows. They give any desired combination of space from 5,800 sq. ft. to 108,000 sq. ft. on one floor.



hour while you pay 10 cents. You know our rate for steam is one cent per horse power hour while yours is 3 cents. Do you want your competitor to save \$5,000 to \$10,000 on labor which the Bush Terminal PERFORMS for its tenants and the charges of which its facilities eliminate for its tenants, while YOU HAVE TO PAY for this labor NOW? Do you want your competitor to make other savings on rent, floor space, light, heat—a total saving of \$20,000 yearly or \$40,000 yearly? You wouldn't like your competitor to beat you out on getting a \$300,000 piece of business—gilt edged, sure credit, net cash business, would you? You would travel to Chicago, to San Francisco, to Europe, to get the business, wouldn't you? You would send your sales manager and your best salesman off for a two months' trip to land this business, wouldn't you? Well, \$300,000 of new business is only equivalent to the saving we make

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To be thorough in main issues is to be thorough in side issues. Now, England is a side issue with us. Yet we could not treat it as such, for some New Yorkers prefer English clothes. So we betake ourselves to England twice a year, to study the styles there, the fabrics most in favor and the colors. And being tailors ourselves, we may be calculated to exercise fine discrimination in our selection of representative English tailors.

To-day our English clothes are here. Every garment is such as London is wearing. And in their essentially English features it cannot be denied that they have quiet dignity and charm. There is something restful in the indefiniteness of their soft-rolling lapels—and ease and grace and relaxation in their lines.

The assortments are probably unmatched anywhere. They include overcoats, rain coats and Raglans in all the new English cloths and colorings; and Sack or Lounge Suits—as well as that typically British institution, the semi-fitting, semi-belted Norfolk—in all the favored fabrics and including even white flannels.

Created especially for us by Alfred Webb Miles & Company. 6-12 Brook Street, Hanover Square, London, and R. G. Skipworth, 42-44 Queen Victoria Street, London.

A Sale of Suit Cases and Bags that won't wait till to-morrow

Now is the time to get the bag or suit case you need. You will thus have it when you want it. You will also buy it for considerably less than if you buy it later. And you can never buy better value. We, ourselves, have never offered better—and ours is a business of values that are consistently better than others.

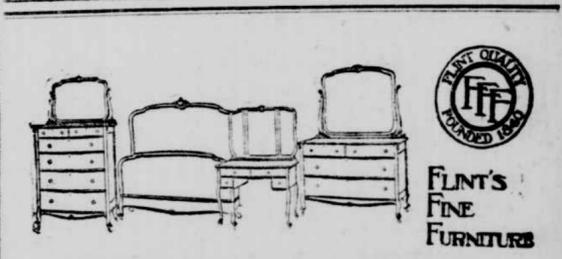
- Only fifty of each for sale at these prices. Sole Leather Suit Cases, brown or russet finish. Sewn on corners. Solid brass lock; beautifully lined. Value that is seldom duplicated. 24 or 26 inch. Regularly 11.50.....special to-day at 7.50. Men's Black Walrus Bags, of genuine walrus, gold plated trimmings and gray leather lining. A handsome bag that will give excellent wear. 17 or 18 in. Regularly 15.50 to 19.50.....to-day at 11.50. Women's Black Walrus Bags, made of genuine, heavy grain, fine quality walrus; gold plated trimmings, leather lined. Splendid value, 16 inch. Regularly 10.50.....Special to-day at 6.75.

Display of Morley Hosiery for men—at Saks'

I. & R. Morley, of Nottingham, England, have a world-wide reputation for hosiery. And that is precisely the reason why you will find Saks' a very representative distributing point for Morley products. The present early Spring consignment of these goods is not only large, but exhibits a pleasing variety of the best that Morley makes. All yarns are made of the finest selected cottons and wools, such as will give exceptional wear. But the especial feature in all of this hosiery is the absence of seams in the soles, these being replaced by full fashioned woven seams at the sides, which makes for unusual foot-comfort.

Table listing hosiery items and prices: Golf Hose, hand-made all-wool heather mixtures, fancy colors or plain ribbed tops. A splendid selection 1.25 1.75 2.75 pair. Balbriggan Half Hose 50c. 75c. 1.00 pair. Balbriggan Split Sole Half Hose 75c pair. Balbriggan Self White or Colored Clocks 1.25 pair. Lisle Thread Half Hose 50c. 75c. 1.00 pair.

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