

PROGRESSIVES READY TO CURE TRADE ILLS

Victor Murdock to Present "Trust Triplets" Designed to Destroy Monopolies.

PROVIDE FOR COMPETITION

Bills Establish Interstate Trade Commission with Drastic Powers to Supervise Big Corporations.

Washington, Nov. 16.—Representative Victor Murdock, Progressive leader in the House, will introduce to-morrow the Progressive "trust triplets"—three bills, embodying the national Progressive proposals to create an interstate trade commission, to prohibit unfair competition and to suppress monopolies.

These measures are the joint production of Mr. Murdock, Dean William Draper Lewis, of the University of Pennsylvania Law School; Herbert Knox Smith, ex-Commissioner of Corporations, and Donald R. Richberg, director of the Progressive National Legislative Reference Bureau.

"These three bills," Mr. Murdock said, "are the most advanced proposals for a solution of the nation's greatest problem. They will put the quietus forever upon the bill that the Progressive party stands for the acceptance of monopoly. If enacted they will solve the trust problem in its entirety. Briefly, they will accomplish three things:

"First—They will wipe out monopoly. "Second—They will affirmatively establish the maintenance of fair competition, specifically and in terms and by clear cut definition.

"Third—They will create a trade commission to relieve the courts of administrative functions in business regulation and to bring quick and adequate relief to the small business man.

Monopolies Defined.

"Probably the most interesting feature of the bills is the definition of two kinds of monopoly—that created with the aid of unfair competition, business built up on an artificial basis, and that established on a basis naturally tending to monopoly. The bills make the distinction for the first time in legislation clearly and completely, and provide for equally vigorous action for the protection of the community against both natural and artificial monopolies.

"This program is not mere denunciation of abuses for all monopoly, but definite, intelligent means are provided for dealing with monopolistic power and terminating its existence.

"The first bill, to create an interstate trade commission, provides for a commission of seven members, appointed by the President for seven-year terms, expiring in rotation, carrying a salary of \$10,000 a year. The jurisdiction of the commission is limited to corporations and business combinations having gross annual receipts (from business in the United States) exceeding \$3,000,000. This provision is to prevent the swamping of the commission with investigating a myriad of small concerns.

"The commission is given plenary power to obtain complete information concerning the organization, conduct, management, security holders, financial condition and business transactions of companies subject to its supervision, and to require complete access at all reasonable times to their records, books, accounts, minutes, papers and all other documents, including the records of their executive or other committees."

"The commission is empowered to criticize and make public all cases of material overcapitalization, unfair competition, misrepresentation or oppressive use of credit.

"It is provided that assistance shall be rendered the courts in enforcing orders of dissolution entered under the Sherman act, which is not repealed, but to which these measures are supplementary.

Aimed at Unfair Competition.

"The second bill, to prohibit and prevent unfair competition," declares that "unfair or oppressive competition in commerce among the several states and with foreign nations as hereinafter defined is hereby declared to be unlawful."

"The bill enumerates the well known forms of unfair trade practices, including favors from common carriers, price cutting in special localities, procuring dishonest conduct from employees of competitors, making oppressive exclusive contracts, maintaining secret subsidiaries, the use of interlocking directorates to stifle competition and finally any other business practice involving unfair or oppressive competition."

"The commission is empowered to issue its order, after due notice, restraining a concern from any designated form of unfair competition and to invoke the aid of the federal courts to compel obedience to its decrees.

"By the second bill, therefore, the commission is given the power to prevent the domination of commerce by those who seek to obtain commercial leadership through violating the ethics of honorable business men or through the use of some special privilege which should be furnished to all alike.

"There still remains the question of dealing with the menace of monopolistic power not based on artificial advantages obtained through misconduct, but which is the natural result of acts in themselves not wrongful, but resulting in a condition intolerable for the best interests of the smaller business man and the consumer. Here bill No. 3 presents a definite and new solution.

To Protect Commerce.

"By the third bill, to protect commerce against monopolies," the commission is empowered to investigate cases where there is complaint that a business organization is exercising "substantially monopolistic power." The definition of such power is stated as being "the exercise of cooperation or association, not being subject to the obligation of public service in the given industry in question, exercises control over a sufficient portion of such industry or over sufficient factors therein to determine the price policy in that industry, either as to raw materials or finished or partly finished products." This power is declared contrary to public policy.

"If on investigation of an alleged monopolistic concern the commission determines that the monopolistic power is based on unfair trade practices and similar artificial means of destroying competition it is the duty of the commission to enforce the provisions of the second bill and restrain the unlawful acts.

"But if the commission finds that the monopolistic power is founded on natural bases—that is, acts which are not un-

ful of themselves, but which inevitably tend to monopoly—then the commission is empowered to work out a plan of re-organization of the corporation which will terminate this unlawful monopolistic power. This plan may result in various kinds of orders. The concern may be required to change its form of management, or to separate one part of its business from the others, or to subject one factor of the business to the obligation of public service (such as the pipe lines of the Standard Oil Company).

"These 'natural bases' of monopoly are classified in the bill as control of natural resources, control of terminal or transportation facilities, control of financial resources, and any other economic condition inherent in the character of the industry, including patent rights.

Supervisors Provided For.

"If the order of the commission requiring changes in the business which will terminate its monopolistic power is not obeyed the commission is given a drastic power of enforcement that at the same time is intended to provide most accurate knowledge on which the commission can act. The commission is authorized to obtain, through the federal court, the appointment of a supervisor or supervisors, with such powers as are usually granted to receivers and full power of such direction and control over the business as shall be best fitted to carry into effect the order of the commission."

"These supervisors are empowered to carry out the further orders of the commission, and if at the end of the temporary supervisorship the commission believes that some smaller measure of continuing control is necessary to insure the permanency of competitive conditions the court may commit the concern to the supervision of the commission for such time and in such manner as said court shall fix."

SULZER GETS BOOKING ON BRYAN STUMP CIRCUIT

Plans to Make "Treason of Tammany" Settle Personal and Campaign Bills.

Former Governor William Sulzer will start on a lecture tour of the leading cities on Saturday night. His topic will be "The Treason of Tammany," and he will tell the full story of the plot through which he was removed from the office of Governor. He promises to reveal all the facts about the impeachment, some of which have never been published.

"The Governor promises the people," said R. E. Johnston, who will direct the tour, "some exposures of the intrigue which culminated in the order of the boss to throw him out of office, an order which was carried out after the mockery of a trial in 'Murphy's High Court of Infamy' with a ruthlessness that was a travesty of justice.

"Mr. Sulzer's lectures will awaken the people of the United States to the enormity of the offenses against which he waged relentless war, and for fighting which he was put out of office by the grafters.

"Since his removal from office Mr. Sulzer has been overwhelmed with requests for lecture dates and bombarded with offers from managers and Chautauquas all over the country to take the lecture platform. It was only after a great deal of urging that he consented to sign a contract with me. He said that since I was a lifelong friend he would trust me to carry out the plan, feeling that I would keep the undertaking on a dignified plane."

Mr. Sulzer, at the Broadway Central Hotel, said last night: "My lecture tour under the management of Mr. Johnston will, I hope, raise for me the funds I need to pay personal obligations and some of the debts I had to incur to carry on the war against the grafters. This tour will not interfere with my duties as an Assemblyman."

The opening lecture will be at Buffalo in the Broadway Auditorium seating 7,000. Among other cities to be visited are Pittsburgh, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, Philadelphia, Columbus, Cincinnati, Kansas City, St. Louis, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Milwaukee, Omaha, Denver, Indianapolis, Salt Lake City, Portland, Tacoma, Seattle, Spokane, San Francisco, San Diego and Los Angeles.

INCOME TAX FOR ACTORS

Shuberts Believe It's Unjust and Ask Players to Discussion.

The Shuberts, believing that the income tax, as applied to members of the theatrical profession, is unjust, have invited actresses and actors now playing in New York to meet at the Thirtieth Street Theatre to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock for the purpose of discussing the question. This notice has been sent out:

"The question of federal income tax, as applied to members of the theatrical profession, is one of vital moment to every actress and actor. Many of the provisions of this law appear to be unjust to the profession. In other ways it appears, in certain details, to be confusing and ill-adapted to the modern conditions of stage life.

"In order that these objectionable features may be discussed freely and the sentiment of New York representatives of the profession be fully ascertained, the Messrs. Shubert invite you to be present at a conference to be held in the Thirtieth Street Theatre on Tuesday afternoon, November 18, at 3 p. m."

Several prominent speakers will address the meeting and explain the provisions of the law.

LAWRENCE MILLS MENACED

Firemen's Strike May Make 35,000 Operatives Idle.

Lawrence, Mass., Nov. 16.—The operation of practically all the textile mills in the city may be affected by the action of 300 firemen, who voted to-day to strike to-morrow morning unless their demands for an 8-hour day are granted. There are about fifty cotton and woollen mills, employing altogether 35,000 operatives.

The men at present work twelve hours a day. They ask that this time be reduced by four hours a day with no reduction of pay.

The steam and operating engineers' union voted to-day to stand by the firemen if called upon. The union officials expressed confidence of success because the state law permits manufacturing establishments to operate with unlicensed firemen for only one week at a time.

The newly organized Chamber of Commerce has offered its services to bring about a settlement of the dispute, in an effort to avert any such widespread suffering as was caused in the big strike of the mill operatives in 1912, when 27,000 men women and children were idle for nine weeks in the heart of the city.

PLANNING TO REGULATE ELECTION OF SENATORS

Committee Preparing Bill for Uniform Rules for Expressing Popular Choice.

TO PREVENT ALL DISPUTES

Measure Will Follow Lines Suggested by The Tribune and Put an End to Present Entanglements.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Nov. 16.—The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections is preparing to iron out the difficulties that have been encountered in the application of the constitutional amendment providing for the election of Senators by direct popular vote. A bill following the lines suggested by The Tribune, is being drafted by a sub-committee and will be presented to the Senate at the coming regular session. Its enactment will put an end to such entanglements as have arisen over the Alabama and Maryland cases.

The sub-committee takes the view that Congress has authority to regulate the time, manner and places of holding Senatorial elections, exercising a supervisory power similar to that it holds in the election of Representatives. The fact that it does possess this authority is due to the Bristow amendment, over which there was a determined fight when the constitutional amendment was under consideration in Congress. In the form in which the popular elections amendment was first proposed and passed by the House it did not give Congress the authority to supervise the election of Senators.

The Bristow amendment, which was first offered by Senator Sherman, retaining in Congress this supervisory authority, was carried by a narrow margin, in face of the bitter opposition of the Democrats.

Disputes Already Aroused.

Although the constitutional amendment has been ratified less than a year, the wisdom of the Bristow amendment has already been justified, according to those who supported it. Because of it, Congress can enact legislation governing the election of Senators, and will be able to forestall further such disputes as have arisen over Governor O'Neal's appointment of Representative Clayton, of Alabama, to succeed the late Senator Johnson, and the election of Blair Lee to succeed Senator Jackson, in Maryland, in pursuance of a writ issued by the Governor.

The proposed legislation will provide uniform rules for the elections of Senators. The sub-committee has not yet decided whether elections shall be held in the manner provided by the various states for the election of a Governor or for the election of general officers. General officers are not always elected in the same manner in the states. Some are appointed by the Governor and others are chosen by the Legislature. The Governor in every case is elected by popular vote.

The question of the applicability of the election amendment to the terms of Senators beginning before its ratification cannot be settled by Congress. The Constitution governs, and its interpretation is a matter for the courts. The general opinion among the members of the Privileges and Election Committee is that the amendment does not apply to the term itself, but to the Senators whose terms began before its adoption, and the provision was inserted as a precaution to secure to Senators the title they held to their seats at the time.

Fear Maryland Precedent.

Although there is no disposition shown on either side of the chamber to dispute the genuineness of the election by which Blair Lee was chosen to succeed Senator Jackson in filling out the unexpired term of the late Senator Rayner, the validity of the election will be a matter for dispute in the committee. Some members hold that it would be dangerous to set the precedent that the Governor of the state shall have full authority to issue the writ of election. They contend that the Governor is without power under the constitutional amendment to call for an election, and that the words "issue the writ" mean merely the formal notice of the holding of an election.

The Governor of Maryland, it is asserted, had no authority to call for an election. This is one of the questions that will be covered by the proposed legislation. There is no disposition to contest the Lee case on its merits, and it is possible that some way will be found to seat Mr. Lee without setting a dangerous precedent.

PLAN NEW BANKING LAWS

Advocates Urge Need of Meeting the Currency System.

Washington, Nov. 16.—With the administration currency bill due to be reported to the Senate this week, after long delay, a plan to revise the national banking laws to meet the new currency system has appeared in legislative circles. It will include important questions originally contemplated as a part of the currency bill, but set aside until the next session of Congress, when a general revision of banking laws has been promised by the administration.

With this proposed revision Congress will take up the far-reaching question of rural credits, the problem of providing cheaper money for the farmer who mortgages his land at high rates of interest to secure ready funds. The Rural Credits Commission, after an exhaustive investigation of the subject, including an examination of farm loan systems abroad, is at work on a report to Congress which will recommend some sort of law on the subject. The commission expects to report early in the next session.

The many recommendations of the money trust investigating committee of the House, which went into the question of the concentration of money and credits during the last Congress, also will be used in the work of revision. The regulation of clearing house associations and stock exchanges by federal law will be considered.

One of the provisions which probably will be inserted in the new law will forbid interlocking directorates in national banks. An effort has been made to put this prohibition in the pending currency bill, but the administration has maintained that it should go into the new banking law.

Advocates of the bank law revision plan are seeking to place their projects ahead of the proposed anti-trust legislation in the administration programme.

TYSON PATRONS MAY MISS OPERA TO-NIGHT

Subscribers for Week Are Sure, but Those for Single Performance Are Not.

WHITMAN MAY ACT TO-DAY

Ticket Company's Creditors Will Sell Seats for the Week, but Reject the One-Day Proposition.

Will opera subscribers dealing through Tyson & Co. get their seats for to-night's opening performance at the Metropolitan Opera House? This is a question that to-day will answer, possibly through District Attorney Whitman. One offer made to the Tyson company's creditors, the Metropolitan Trust Company, was refused, although the trust company arranged to give part relief, according to the terms of the following statement:

"All persons," said Edmund L. Baylies, of counsel for the trust company, "holding paid receipts of Tyson & Co. for seats in Metropolitan opera, and who do not wish to take up immediately the entire subscription for the season, may obtain their tickets for the week beginning November 17 from the Metropolitan Trust Company at the Manhattan Hotel, upon presentation of said receipts and by paying for each ticket the proportionate amount for which it was pledged, viz: "Orchestra and orchestra circle, \$5.00 each.

"Dress circle, \$3 each. "Balcony, front rows, \$2.50 each. "Balcony, rear rows, \$2 each. "Family circle, front rows, \$1.50 each. "Family circle, rear rows, \$1 each."

The receipts from Tyson & Co. it was explained, would not be taken up in these instances by the trust company, but an indorsement would be made on their backs showing the number of tickets paid for. The tickets, as a whole, are held as security for a loan of \$100,000.

May Lose Tickets for To-night.

While this statement relieved to some extent the anxiety of those who saw the possibility that their subscription "rights" of many years would be lost unless they paid almost double for the tickets, an opportunity to save the subscribers for Monday nights from losing their seats for to-night's performance was refused by Mr. Baylies.

Richard J. Hartman, president of Tyson & Co., offered, in brief, to pay the trust company enough of the loan to release tickets for this evening's opera. If he had been accepted, those who had subscribed for Monday nights could have obtained their seats without having to pay again the price exacted by the trust company.

After a series of conferences, according to Mr. Hartman, the trust company agreed to allow these tickets to be released upon the payment of \$100 and to deliver them to the subscribers. In accordance with this alleged understanding the following letter was sent late last night by special messenger to Mr. Baylies by Tyson & Co.:

"We desire to anticipate the agreement of yesterday whereby we are to be permitted to withdraw the opera seats for the Monday, November 17, 1913, performance at the Metropolitan Opera House, for delivery to our subscribing patrons. We request that seats for said performance be turned over to us, as follows: Forty-eight orchestra seats, at \$5; 4 orchestra circle, at \$6; 25 dress circle, at \$3; 12 balcony, at \$2.50; 14 family circle, at \$1.50. Kindly prepare these seats for delivery to us by tearing the proper ticket from each book. We hand you herewith \$400.50 in currency in payment for the above seats."

The letter, with the money inclosed, was taken in a taxicab to the home of Mr. Baylies, at No. 16 East 62d street. Soon afterward word came that the lawyer had refused to accept the money or the offer.

Offer Not Accepted.

"Was the money offered to you?" he was asked.

"It was."

"Did you accept it?"

"The Metropolitan Trust Company cannot release the tickets for Monday night unless the money for the entire week's performance, amounting to about \$2,800, is paid," Mr. Baylies replied. "We cannot show preference to one night's patrons. We can do nothing of this kind unless we know that all the others will be taken care of in the same way."

"I understand that Tyson & Co. are now trying to get enough money to release the week's tickets. If they do, of course, be glad to surrender the seats. It is said that the attempt will be made to-night."

"It is not true that any agreement was made in respect to Monday's tickets alone."

When W. L. Marshall, of Griggs, Baldwin & Baldwin, attorneys for the ticket agency, was told of Mr. Baylies's refusal, he threw up his hands.

"I do not see what else we can do," he said. "All during Friday and Saturday we were in conference with the trust company representatives. Among the tickets they held were about \$11,000 worth for which the subscribers had not paid, but which they had the right to subscribe to up to a certain time. We instructed the trust company to dispose of these to meet the loan, and told them also to surrender the subscribed tickets to the subscribers, of course not approving of the effort to collect money from the subscribers. Then we proposed to pay over the money for Monday night, and after we had put this offer in writing they agreed."

Whitman May Act To-Day.

While the "box office" of the trust company was doing business at the Manhattan until 3 o'clock, District Attorney Whitman, having received the report of his assistant, Leslie Lockhart, regarding the involved transactions, said that unless the matters were satisfactorily adjusted between the trust company and Tyson & Co. before noon to-day he would take up the matter officially. Whether or not the tickets were ever actually in the possession of Tyson & Co. before they were placed as collateral with the trust company was said to be the important point legally of the transaction.

Mr. Baylies, who was present at the Manhattan, stated that this was not the case.

"The tickets," he said, "were brought to the trust company's office in the custody of Earl Lewis, assistant controller

AFTER 20 YEARS HAVE you any money that is earning less than 4 1/2% that you would be willing to put by for a few years as a nest egg for the future? If you put \$10 a month into our Guaranteed First Mortgage Certificates you will have \$3,475.50 after 20 years. At \$50 per month you will have \$17,377.50—a small fortune. Write for folder—"The Growth of Small Savings." TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO. Capital \$ 5,000,000 Surplus(all earned) 11,000,000 176 W. 4th St. N. Y. 175 Remsen St., B'klyn. 350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

of the opera company, and were turned over to the trust company."

While Mr. Baylies was speaking Charles G. Koss, of the law firm of Thompson, Koss & Warren, entered with a receipt for three orchestra tickets.

"I wish to give notice that I intend taking legal action to prevent the sale of my property," he said. "I claim those tickets as mine and demand them now. It is notorious that the subscriptions to the Metropolitan opera are made through Tyson & Co. The trust company made a loan on property upon which Tyson & Co. did not have a clear title."

Efforts made by Mr. Hartman, it was said last night, did not cease when he tried to have his loan renewed by the trust company. It was related that he offered his house in Englewood, N. J., and other assets totalling \$124,000 if the trust company would make him a loan of \$60,000 to carry him through the difficulty.

Receipts from subscribers, until the trouble arose, it was said, amounted to about \$21,000. With the consent, Mr. Hartman insists, of the trust company he bought various opera and theatre tickets with this money, and when the tickets were on hand he offered these also to the trust company. The latter sent an expert accountant to go over his books and check up his assets, and refused the loan.

AUTO LOOPS THE LOOP DOWN 20-FOOT BANK

Lands Load of Furniture in Mud After Trip from Philadelphia Without Mishap.

"From Philadelphia without a mishap," "Wonderful!" The man who spoke lightly of Pennsylvania's pride was John Sweeting, of No. 448 Park avenue, and the person who released the ejaculation was Emil Brett, of No. 251 Third avenue. They had returned from Philadelphia, bearing a load of furniture on Sweeting's three-ton auto truck. Gustave Strohane, of No. 310 Park avenue, was also of the party, which at the moment the dialogue broke loose was turning into Park avenue from 16th street.

Then the auto skidded and bounded against a board fence, seven feet high, guarding a twenty-foot embankment that sheers down into a vacant lot. The machine skipped along the fence, the fence gave way and, looping-the-loop, the auto whirled down the twenty feet into a deep mass of mud.

Brett and Strohane jumped while the machine was turning and landed safely in the mud. Sweeting remained at the wheel, when it hit the mire, bent and pinned him beneath it.

Brett and Strohane called for aid. Peleem and Dr. Weinberg, of the Lehigh Avenue Hospital, came. They had nothing to do save try to extricate Sweeting, which they couldn't. So six firemen from Hook and Ladder Company 122 were called, and, descending by ladders, got to the automobile. After chopping away the front part they released Sweeting, who had merely a slight scratch on his scalp.

UNION WANTS NO RIVAL

Pennsylvania's Employees Oppose New Association.

Trenton, N. J., Nov. 16.—A meeting of the employees of the New Jersey division of the Pennsylvania Railroad to protest against the new Pennsylvania Mutual Association, an organization of Pennsylvania employees embracing all departments, as well as the heads of the various departments, was held this afternoon in the Broad Street Theatre. Railroad men of the various brotherhoods were present, and there were addresses by national brotherhood officers, who criticised the new organization as one calculated to wreck the existing brotherhoods.

The speakers advocated a national federation of railroad brotherhoods to oppose just such encroachments as they characterize the new organization. It was not directly charged by any of the speakers that the railroad company was behind the new organization, but the speakers insinuated as much. Before the meeting ended it was announced that notices of a secret meeting would be sent out to members of the brotherhoods to consider the advisability of forming the national federation.

JOKE LEADS TO MURDER

Italian Held for Stabbing a Tarrytown Man.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Syracuse, Nov. 16.—William Hodge, twenty-four years old, employed by the Standard Typewriter Company, at Groton, died there, this afternoon, from a knife thrust in the side, received while he was on the main street of the village at about 1 o'clock this morning. To-night Pasquale Iacaroni, Hodge's alleged assailant, was arrested at the home of his uncle in Cortland.

Iacaroni was identified by Frederick Schulerburg, Hodge's roommate, as the man who did the stabbing.

Schulerburg says he and Hodge were returning home and that the latter directed a remark to the Italian which offended him.

"It was only a joke," said Schulerburg, "but Iacaroni called Hodge some names and when the latter started to remove his coat the Italian stabbed him."

Hodge's home was in Tarrytown.

POSTAL MERIT DEMANDED

Examinations for Fourth Class Offices Arranged.

SIX STATES AFFECTED

Burleson Will Not Appoint Simply on Say-So of Congress Member.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Nov. 16.—Within the next thirty days, according to announcement to-day, the Civil Service Commission will order examinations for the positions of fourth class postmasters in Vermont, New Hampshire, Florida, New Mexico, New York and North Carolina, in accordance with the provisions of the President's order of May 7 last, which removed civil service protection from many of the fourth class postmasters in the classified service.

The Postmaster General issued a statement in connection with the announcement, in which he said that he expected to carry out the intent of President Wilson's order, to the end that the positions be filled in accordance with both the spirit and letter of the civil service law. He said he would not delegate the power of appointment, and that in no case would the selection be made simply upon the recommendation of a member of Congress.

"The statement reads in part: "In his efforts to secure the most efficient man for the postal service, and as part of the evidence upon which he reaches his conclusion, it is his practice to ask the member of Congress in whose district the vacancy exists to advise him relative to the character and fitness of the three eligibles.

"In doing so, the Postmaster General calls upon the member not in his capacity as a member of any political party, but solely as the representative of that community, regardless of political affiliations; and to emphasize his purpose in this respect, the Postmaster General, in asking the member of Congress for his recommendation, calls special attention to the fact that, under existing executive orders, selections must be made to merit and fitness, and any recommendation made to him must be based solely upon such considerations, and without reference to the political affiliations of the eligibles. And further, he has directed that all letters recommending appointments, based upon political considerations, be returned to the writers."

The Postmaster General states that he is in earnest in his efforts to obtain the best men, regardless of their political opinions, and whenever he finds in any case that he has been misled because of recommendations made for political reasons, the fourth-class postmaster, or rural carrier so appointed, will be promptly removed from office.

FIGHT OVER WATER POWER

Conservation Congress Committee Divided on Issue.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Nov. 16.—That the Conservation Congress, which meets here on Tuesday, is to be the scene of an interesting contest of vital importance to the development of water power in this country is the prediction of those in close touch with the inner workings of the Conservation Association.

The majority of the committee on water power will, it is understood, advocate the policy of permitting the development of water power under the public utility laws of the several states, while the minority will oppose all development which is not under federal control.

The need for some development of the policy dealing with these natural resources is obvious from the fact that the industry is now at a standstill. Since the enactment of federal legislation affecting water powers, in 1906, only seven plans have been authorized and built, and of them only two are of any considerable size.

It is maintained that investors cannot be induced to furnish capital for the development of this character of plants under the permits now granted by the federal government and subject to revocation, in accordance with the judgment of an administrative officer of the government.

There also will be a report from a special committee on the matter of state leadership. This committee, appointed last spring, when the fight against William Barnes, jr., was started in real earnest, has, it is understood, received reports following the submission of the report there will be a general discussion of the condition of the party in the state and means for strengthening it.

Another topic of discussion will be the proposed revision of the Assembly rules. There is a strong sentiment among the members of the club and of other similar organizations in favor of sweeping changes in the rules, so that the power now exercised by the Committee on Rules may be curbed. It is considered likely that a committee will be appointed to take up this matter.

Perfect biscuit perfectly produced

Eternal vigilance is exercised by National Biscuit Company in the selection of the ingredients that enter into its products.

National Biscuit Company products are perfectly protected by being packed in attractive small tins, in packages with the famous In-er-seal Trade Mark or in the familiar glass-front cans.

Wherever biscuit are sold, there you will find the perfect biscuit of the National Biscuit Company. Each variety, whether known as crackers or cookies, wafers or snaps, cakes or jumbles, is the best of its kind.

Buy biscuit baked by

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

Always look for that name

TO DISCUSS ALBANY ISSUES

New Assemblymen Will Plan Programme at Smoker.

The Speakership will be the chief topic of discussion at to-night's "legislative smoker" of the New York Young Republican Club, at the Prince George Hotel, to which all Assemblymen-elect on the Republican ticket have been invited.

There also will be a report from a special committee on the matter of state leadership. This committee, appointed last spring, when the fight against William Barnes, jr., was started in real earnest, has, it is understood, received reports following the submission of the report there will be a general discussion of the condition of the party in the state and means for strengthening it.

Another topic of discussion will be the proposed revision of the Assembly rules. There is a strong sentiment among the members of the club and of other similar organizations in favor of sweeping changes