NO FIGHT OVER HOUSE RULES

THE FACTIONS GET TOGETHER, WITH PROMISE OF HARMONY.

Committee on Rules Practically Agree on a Rule Providing for the Discharge of Any Committee From Consideration of a Bill After a Certain Time.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—There will be no row over the rules of the House between now and the end of the session, according to present indications. Harmony of the most saccharine brand pervades the chamber at present and it is entirely within the bounds of probability that the Rules Committee may report the last and greatest rules reform desired by insurgents and Democrats and that the amendment may be adopted without a dissenting voice.

As told in THE SUN despatches this morning, the Republican insurgents, Republican regulars and Democrats were engaged in a race to see which faction could amend the rules first and get the credit for the job. To-day after all factions were somewhat exhausted from their efforts and found themselves still abreast they got together, with good promise for a harmonious result.

When the Committee on Rules adjourned this evening after practically an all day session there was an almost complete agreement on an amendment to the rules so as to provide for the discharge of any committee from the consideration of a bill after a certain time and under certain conditions. The final touches will be put to this amendment to-morrow, and it may be that before the Speaker's gavel falls to-morrow evening this proposition, which threatened for a time to open all the old factional wounds, stir up slumbering animosities and raise hob generally, will have been adopted by a unanimous vote and without a harsh word having been spoken.

Seventy-five years ago there was a method by which a committee could be discharged from consideration of any bill and the measure taken up in the House by a majority vote. But the growth of the body and of the country, with the supposed necessity for more stringent rules of procedure in the House, brought about its elimination. The movement now on foot will restore this ancient method and permit a majority of the House itself—not a quorum majority—to take from any committee any bill and place it on its appropriate calendar for action at the proper time.

Parliamentarians, including Asher C. Hinds, the parliamentarian of the House, consider this proposition a decided "backward step forward."

The resolution which will be reported by the Rules Committee is a modification of that introduced late yesterday afternoon by Representative Champ Clark of Missouri, the minority leader, and which in turn contained the basic principles of the resolution introduced more than a month ago by Representative Sherley of Kentucky. The committee also had under consideration to-day the several resolutions intended to accomplish this same object introduced during the last month or two by Representative Hamilton Fish of New York. But all the Fish propositions were considered by Republicans and Democrats alike to be so thoroughly impracticable that not much time was wasted upon them.

It is conceded by all factions that when this amendment providing for the discharge of the committee shall have been worked into the rules as they now stand the parliamentary procedure of the House will please both insurgents and Democrats. Some enthusiastic Democrats say that it will be nigh perfect.

Nothing could demonstrate the meek and chastened attitude of the regular organization more completely than this willingness on the part of Dalzell of Pennsylvania, Smith of Iowa and other hidebound regulars and Cannon supporters to accept the Democratic committee discharge amendment. In the good old days when insurgents were unknown, or at least not a factor to be reckoned with, a proposed amendment of this sort, even when admitted to possess merit, would have had short shrift when emanating from a Democratic source, but yesterday after the Democratic leaders had agreed to the Sherley-Clark proposition Representative Fitzgerald of New York grabbed a copy of it and went over to see Representative Mann of Illinois and other regulars who were grouped on the floor talking things over.

"Here," said he, "look this over. It isn't perfect, but it can be made so. Let's get together and see if we can't agree on something like this without any fight."

This from Fitzgerald, too, who is credited with an inclination to fight rather than to eat.

So all day long the regulars, the insurgents and the Democrats have been getting together. Of course some of the irreconcilables like Murdock are afraid that the regulars are trying to put something across on them and will not commit themselves to the proposed amendment until they see it in printed form and have a chance to think it over. Some of the insurgents had a meeting this afternoon in the House office building, but were unable to agree on anything. It is understood that Mr. Fish is inclined to think his proposed amendment is a great deal better than anything else he has seen. But it has no chance with either the regulars or Democrats, and if the insurgents do not vote for whatever resolution is reported unanimously from the Rules Committee they will be in the unenviable position of seeing the regulars, their ancient enemies, and the Democrats, their old allies, form a new and harmonious combination, leaving them out in the cold.

But nobody imagines that the insurgents will let themselves be put in any such position. Consequently there seems to be excellent ground for the statement that when the Rules Committee gets together on this new committee discharge amendment the entire House will vote for it. This new condition seems to put an end to all possibility of a renewed row on the rules this session, nor is it believed that the personal feeling of some of the insurgents against Speaker Cannon will lead them to go so far as to stand by any movement to depose him.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The torpedo boat Stringham has arrived at Southport, N. C.; the gunboats Wheeling and Petrel at Bremerton, the gunboat Yorktown at San Francisco, the collier Brutus at Hampton Roads, the tug Sebago at Southport, N. C.; the submarines Tarantula, Cuttlefish and Viper at Cove Point, the tug Standish at Cove Point, the tug Fortune, the collier Justin and the submarines Grampus and Pike at San Francisco, the tug Rocket at Norfolk, the torpedo boats Whipple, Hull and Stewart at Sausalito, the torpedo boat Truxtun at Mare Island and the collier Pompey at Cavite.

The gunboat Callao has sailed from Hongkong for Canton.

Cause of Sinking of Dry Dock Dewey.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The Navy Department has been advised that the recent sinking of the dry dock Dewey in Subig Bay at Olongapo was due to a hole in her side. It is expected that the dock will be raised within the next few days. It will then be possible to make a more complete examination of her hull. How the dock was damaged has not been ascertained. An estimate was sent to Congress to-day asking for an appropriation of $50,000 to cover the cost of raising and repairing the dock.

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MINISTER STUTESMAN IS OUT.

Resigns His Office as American Diplomatic Representative to Bolivia.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—James F. Stutesman of Peru, Ind., American Minister to Bolivia, has resigned. His resignation was brought about indirectly by the nomination of Fred W. Carpenter of Minnesota, former secretary to the President, to be Minister to Morocco. Mr. Carpenter displaced H. Percival Dodge of Massachusetts. In order to find a new post for Mr. Dodge it was apparently necessary to create a vacancy. Hence Mr. Stutesman's resignation.

Mr. Stutesman was appointed to the diplomatic service on June 5, 1908. He was a former member of the Indiana Legislature. He is now in this country on leave of absence. He had come up from Bolivia to get married.

Bill to Regulate Wireless Passes the Senate.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—A bill introduced by Senator Depew which gives the Department of Labor and Commerce jurisdiction over wireless companies passed the Senate to-day. The bill regulates the operation of all radio communication in the United States and requires wireless concerns to secure licenses to operate from the Department of Commerce and Labor. The purposes of the bill are to prevent interference with and to give priority in transmission to wireless calls and messages relating to ships in distress and the army and navy of the United States and to prevent false wireless signals of distress or calls.

Army and Navy Orders.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—These army orders were issued today:

Brig. Gen. William H. Bixby, Chief of Engineers, detailed member of board of ordnance and fortifications, vice Brig. Gen. William L. Marshall, retired from active service.

First Lieut. Henry C. Michie, Jr., Medical Reserve Corps, to Fort Myer.

Capt. Harrison S. Merrick, Coast Artillery, now unassigned, to 157th Company.

Capt. Frank T. Hines, from 157th Company to unassigned list.

Capt. Jesse M. Baker, quartermaster, to home.

Capt. John M. Barker, Signal Corps, to army service schools at Fort Leavenworth.

First Lieut. Albert H. Ricketts, Medical Reserve Corps, from Fort De Soto to Fort Moultrie.

Capt. George O. Cress, Fourth Cavalry, to army war college, Washington, D. C.

Capt. Brooke Payne, Third Field Artillery, relieved at Fort Saint Houston and to join his battery at Fort Myer.

First Lieut. Charles G. Bickham, Twenty-seventh Infantry, honorably discharged from service.

First Lieut. Henry C. B. Nordtes, Medical Reserve Corps, Vancouver barracks.

First Lieut. Dorsey Cullen, from unassigned list to Second Cavalry.

Capt. James M. Burroughs, to Second Cavalry.

Capt. Ira L. Reeves, retired, relieved at Miami Military Institute, Germantown, Ohio, and go to his home.

First Lieut. Charles T. Smart, First Field Artillery, from recruiting duty to Presidio of San Francisco for duty with Battery F, First Field Artillery.

First Lieut. Charles T. Dulin, Medical Reserve Corps, to Fort Bayard.

These navy orders were issued:

Ensign S. W. Wallace, from the Montgomery to the Minnesota.

Ensign G. M. Ravenscroft, from the Montgomery to the Virginia.

Ensign P. L. Wilson, from the Lancaster to the Birmingham.

Midshipman C. M. James, from the Minnesota to the Montgomery for torpedo instruction.

Surgeon W. T. Richards, from naval dispensary, Mills Building, Washington, and continue other duties.

Passed Assistant Surgeon J. L. Neilson, from Washington bureau of medicine and surgery to naval dispensary, Mills Building, Washington.

Assistant Surgeon G. E. Thomas, from the Wabash to the Paducah and additional duty with Marine detachment.

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NEW ENGLAND
VERMONT
MAINE
LONG ISLAND

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Read THE SUNDAY SUN June 19

ROW ABOUT $30,000,000 LOAN

MAY PREVENT EARLY ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

House Leaders Oppose the Loan to Complete Reclamation Projects and Threaten to Defeat Conservation Bill, to Which It Was Attached by Senate.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—There is a prospect of a lively row in Congress over the attitude of the House leaders toward the proposed loan of $30,000,000 by the Government to complete existing reclamation projects in the West. The Senators from the semi-arid States are intensely interested in this loan.

Several months ago Senator Borah of Idaho took the subject up with the President and explained to Mr. Taft the conditions of the settlers in reclamation projects where development is at a standstill for want of the necessary money to complete the work of irrigation. President Taft announced in favor of the proposed loan in a public speech in the West, and later recommended it to Congress in his annual message. It was first proposed to issue bonds, but in the form the bill finally passed the Senate the issue of $30,000,000 worth of 3 per cent. certificates of indebtedness was authorized.

In this form the bill went to the House and was sent to the Committee on Ways and Means, and it soon became known that Speaker Cannon and Chairman Payne were unwilling to have the bill passed and that it would not be reported. The Western Senators immediately got busy and announced their intention of attaching the proposed authorization as a "rider" to the river and harbor bill and to prevent the passage of that bill unless the reclamation loan was retained in it.

It is now said that assurances were given to the Western Senators by President Taft that if they would refrain from urging the matter as an amendment to the river and harbor bill he would use his influence to have the bill reported out in the House. But realizing as the adjournment drew near that there was no prospect of action by the Ways and Means Committee the Western Senators bestirred themselves and attached a reclamation loan to the conservation bill as an amendment.

To-day the friends of the irrigation project were informed that the House leaders would not consent to a conference on the conservation bill with the irrigation amendment in. They asserted that it carried an appropriation and under the rules of the House it would have to be considered by a committee.

President Taft invited Senator Borah to come to the White House to-day, and when Mr. Borah arrived he found Chairman Payne and Representative Dalzell there. After the matter was discussed President Taft submitted a proposal to Senator Borah to have the Senate reconsider its action on the conservation bill, which the President is very anxious to have passed, and eliminate the $30,000,000 loan.

In consideration of this concession the President said that he was authorized to say that the bill now in the Ways and Means Committee would be reported favorably with the amount of the proposed loan reduced to $20,000,000. Senator Borah declined to accept the proposition. He said that it appeared to him like a plan to kill the proposed loan. Representative Dalzell was frank enough to admit that it presented the same aspect to him. Senator Borah conferred with a number of the Representatives in the House from Western States in which the reclamation projects are located, and there is a very strong disposition among the Westerners to hold up legislation unless they get what they want for the completion of irrigation plans.

The Western Senators were saying tonight that a plain compact between them and the House leaders by which they refrained from pressing the reclamation loan earlier in the session has been broken and that it is the grossest exhibition of bad faith that has been witnessed in Congress for many years.

The House leaders say that if the Western men do not relent they will simply commit the conservation bill to a committee and let it repose there and then attach the language of the conservation bill, without the reclamation amendment, to the general deficiency appropriation bill in the House. The Western men retort that if this is done there will be no general deficiency bill and that other legislation of importance may be held up and the session of Congress prolonged indefinitely. The sudden complication that has ensued makes the outlook for an early adjournment less hopeful.

CLAIMS TREATY TO BE SIGNED

Will Include Claims Pending Between the United States and Great Britain.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Secretary of State Knox and the Right Hon. James Bryce, British Ambassador to the United States, will shortly sign a pecuniary claims convention between the United States and Great Britain. The treaty includes a number of general monetary claims arising from various causes which have been pending between the two countries for many years. The claim cases growing out of the Newfoundland fishing industry were not included in the convention. They are dependent on the decision in the Newfoundland fishery arbitration case now pending before the Hague court, and will be included in a separate convention after the decision is handed down.

Executive Mansion for Alaska's Governor.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Gov. Walter E. Clark of Alaska, who with Mrs. Clark has been occupying an unpretentious little frame cottage in Juneau at a nominal rental, will have an official residence more in keeping with the name "executive mansion" if a bill that passed the Senate to-day becomes a law. The bill authorizes the purchase of a site and the erection of the building at Juneau, the capital of Alaska. The appropriation carried is $40,000.

MACMASTER UPHELD.

State Department at Odds With Colombia Over Treatment of Our Vice-Consul.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The Colombian Government has suggested that the case of William MacMaster, American Vice-Consul at Cartagena, who is charged with having assaulted two native Colombians, be transferred from Cartagena to Barranquilla on account of the feeling against MacMaster at Cartagena. Several days ago the Court of Appeals there overruled a former decision of a trial court which had exonerated MacMaster from guilt in connection with an attack made on him about a year ago by the two Colombians. The appeal court revoked his exoneration, held him guilty of attacking the Colombians and ordered his imprisonment preparatory to trial. He has not been arrested, however.

The State Department has investigated the incident and upholds MacMaster's action in every respect. Officers of the department are hopeful that the matter will be adjusted by the Colombian Government without friction between the two Governments. When the incident occurred the Republic of Colombia expressed its sincere apologies for the attack on the Vice-Consul and directed the municipal authorities at Cartagena to use every effort to punish the guilty persons.

TRIP AROUND THE WORLD.

Secretary Dickinson to Start From San Francisco on June 28.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Secretary of War Dickinson will leave this city to night for a trip around the world, visiting the Philippines, China, Siberia, Russia and France. He will go first to Nashville, where on Monday next he will review the regular troops attending the military tournament there. He will then go to Chicago, where he will spend a few days before proceeding to San Francisco, whence he will sail on June 28 on the Pacific Mail steamship Siberia.

Secretary Dickinson will be accompanied by Mrs. Dickinson, J. M. Dickinson, Jr., his son; Brig.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, chief of the bureau of insular affairs of the War Department; Mrs. Edwards and their daughter, Miss Bessie Edwards; Mr. and Mrs. Larz Anderson of this city, Lincoln B. Clark, Secretary Dickinson's confidential clerk, and George Long, a messenger.

Secretary Dickinson will inspect Pearl Harbor and the forts at Honolulu on July 4. The party is due to arrive at Yokohama on July 15, and will remain in Japan for five days. It will sail on July 20 from Nagasaki for Manila. Five weeks will be spent in an inspection trip over the Philippine Islands. The party will leave Manila on September 6, returning via Hongkong, Pekin, over the Trans-Siberian Railway to Moscow, to Warsaw, and thence to France. The party will sail from Cherbourg early in October for New York, where they will arrive about October 15.

MOODY BILL REPORTED.

Retirement Measure Before Both Houses and Is Likely to Pass Soon.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—When the Senate convened to-day Senator Clark, the chairman of the Judiciary Committee, reported the bill for the retirement of Justice William H. Moody of the Supreme Court of the United States. He stated that the report was a unanimous one, and while it was the sense of the committee that the bill should be immediately passed because of the exigencies of the situation he would not ask for its consideration until there was a better representation of Senators.

Senator Bacon said that it was at his suggestion that consideration of the bill was postponed temporarily. The extreme gravity of this matter, declared the Georgia Senator, makes it important that there be a full attendance of the Senate when the bill is considered.

The House Judiciary Committee also agreed to a favorable report on the bill. It will be submitted in the House to-morrow. The bill, it is said, will pass the House.

MOODY FEELS DISCOURAGED.

Justice Refuses to Talk of Lodge Retirement Bill.

BOSTON, June 16.—When Justice William H. Moody was asked for a statement relative to the Lodge bill for his retirement he sent this message from his room in the Corey Hospital: "I do not feel in a spirit to discuss my physical state and it would not be proper for me to discuss Senator Lodge's bill."

To an intimate friend who called to see him Justice Moody said: "My improvement has not been as rapid as I had hoped for and I am somewhat discouraged at the outlook."

Justice Moody has been in the hospital at Brookline since last December. A proposed trip to the seashore has been abandoned as Dr. William A. Brooks, Jr., one of the attending physicians, does not think Mr. Moody's condition will permit it at present. Dr. Brooks said: "The time that I have been in charge of Justice Moody's case has been too brief for me to have made a thorough study of it but from my investigation thus far I am hopeful that he will show improvement soon."

NICARAGUA'S UNREST.

Insurgency Spreading in Western Part—Pittman's Whereabouts Asked For.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—José de Olivares, American Consul at Managua, Nicaragua, reported to the State Department to-day that the revolutionists are gaining strength in the vicinity of Grenada, in western Nicaragua. This sudden development of insurgency in this section, it is believed here, is due to the recent action of President Madriz in compelling the people of Grenada to raise a forced loan of 400,000 pesos. There is a general feeling of unrest, the despatch added.

The Department has instructed Thomas P. Moffat, American Consul at Bluefields, to ascertain the accuracy of press despatches that William P. Pittman of Boston, who was captured for laying mines during the recent battle near Bluefields, had been removed from his place of confinement at the bluff near Bluefields to Greytown.

Rehearing Granted the Pullman Car Co.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The Interstate Commerce Commission will grant to the attorneys for the Pullman Car Company to-morrow afternoon a hearing on a petition which has been filed by the company for a rehearing of the case which resulted several weeks ago in the commission issuing an order requiring Pullman car rates lowered. The officials of the Pullman company contend that they have discovered new evidence. The order of the commission originally required the Pullman company to reduce their rates by June 1, but a postponement till July was granted by the commission.

Urge Bill for Uniform Bills of Lading.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—A deputation of bankers, shippers and representatives of exchanges, mostly from New York city, led by George Neville of the New York Cotton Exchange, was heard by a subcommittee of the Committee on Interstate Commerce to-day in support of the bill to prescribe uniform bills of lading. The bill has already passed the House and its supporters believe it can be put through Congress.

No one knowing the facts will eat Tomato Ketchup that has been drugged to make it keep. Read the label on your ketchup bottle.

HEINZ TOMATO KETCHUP

SAN FRANCISCO MAY LOSE FAIR

HOUSE COMMITTEE'S ACTION DEPRESSES HER BOOMERS.

Middle Western Members Will All Rally to the Support of New Orleans and the Boomers for That City Already Scent Victory and Are Jubilant.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The House Foreign Affairs Committee to-day reported out both the Kahn resolution, requesting the participation of foreign Governments in an exposition at San Francisco in 1915 to celebrate the opening of the Panama Canal, and also the Estopinal resolution for a similar exposition at New Orleans in that year. This morning a representative of the Golden Gate city appeared before the committee and said that as San Francisco had raised more than $8,000,000 by public subscription it desired to raise the limit in the resolution from $5,000,000 to $7,500,000. Some friends of the Crescent City hurried outside and found Representative Estopinal of Louisiana.

"Will New Orleans meet that raise?" he was asked.

"Certainly," replied Mr. Estopinal. "We have raised $6,000,000 up to date and can easily get the balance."

The committee, being informed to this effect, raised the limit to $7,500,000 and reported out both resolutions, thus putting the decision between the two cities up to the House, or, more accurately, up to the Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions.

This action of the Foreign Affairs Committee is considered by the New Orleans boomers as almost as much of a victory for the Crescent City as if the committee had thrown San Francisco overboard. One reason for this is that a good many of the members of the Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions, of which Representative Rodenberg of Illinois is chairman, are from the middle West and believe New Orleans should have the exposition.

The San Francisco boomers are a very sick lot to-day. One of them declared after the action of the Foreign Affairs committee was announced to-day that the Golden Gate publicity committee and boomers might as well pack up and go back home, as they now hadn't even a ghost of a chance.

The middle Western members will all rally when the exposition proposition comes up for a vote in the House to the support of New Orleans. They have never forgotten that when the St. Louis exposition was projected the Southern members in the House were the first to support that city's boom. Now, they feel, is their chance to reciprocate.

This new angle on the situation had somewhat reduced the interest in the possible influence of the Gillett anti-fight pronouncement on San Francisco's chances of getting the exposition. Representatives Hayes and McLachlan and other members of California's delegation said to-day that they did not believe the prize-fight, whether held or not, would have any influence in the House upon San Francisco's chances of getting the exposition. A good many members talked this way, although some, like Miller of Kansas and Douglass of Ohio, declared that they would vote against San Francisco unless the prizefight was declared off. But when the action of the Foreign Affairs Committee was announced to-day it was generally conceded that the fight and its influence upon San Francisco's prospects had taken a back seat, inasmuch as the prospects of the Golden Gate looked a whole lot dimmer than they did a few days ago.

The first test vote in the Committee on Foreign Affairs occurred on the motion to postpone action on the San Francisco resolution until next December. This motion was lost by a narrow margin, only one Republican, Butler Ames of Massachusetts, whose grandfather, Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, was military governor of New Orleans during the Civil War, voting with the Democrats.

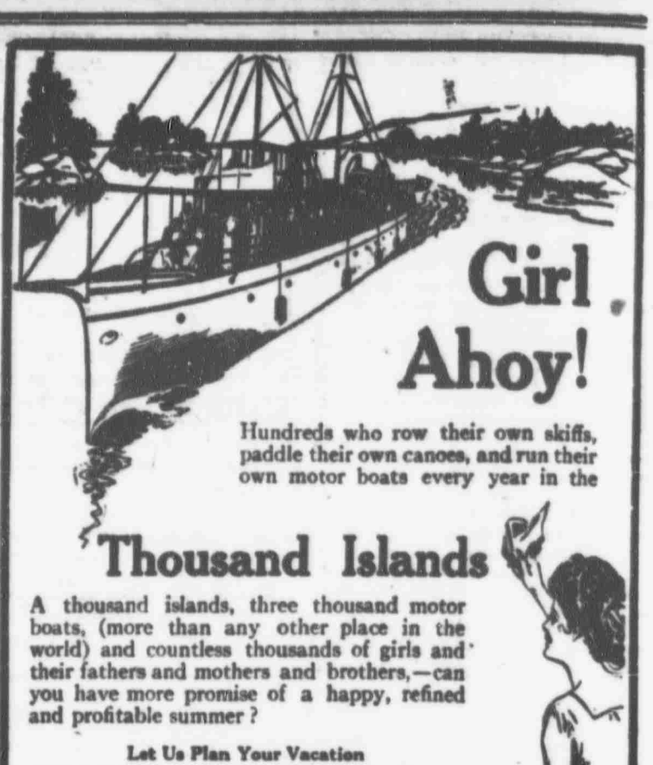
The motion was then made to report the San Francisco resolution. It was soon apparent that this could not be carried. Representative Fassett of New York then moved that the New Orleans and San Francisco resolutions be coupled together and reported, and this was done.

The session was at times stormy and almost insulting language passed between some of the members.

"San Francisco has lost and New Orleans has won," said Representative Garner of Texas after the meeting. "San Francisco realized that she couldn't get the Kahn resolution adopted. She knew that if she didn't get action by the committee at this session she was out of the race and could not expect any consideration at the next session. In order to get the Kahn resolution before the House she swallowed her resentment and agreed to have the New Orleans resolution reported with hers on an equal footing. The matter of appropriation contained in the resolutions will have no effect. The question of appropriation will be settled on its merits by Congress."

The Wall Street "Evening Sun."

The Wall Street edition of THE EVENING SUN contains all the financial news and the stock and bond quotations to the close of the market. The closing quotations, including the "bid and asked" prices, with additional news matter, are contained also in the night edition of THE EVENING SUN.



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NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES
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House of Representatives Adopts the Stanley Resolution.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The House of Representatives to-day passed the Stanley resolution, requesting the Attorney-General to report to the House all facts in his possession which show or tend to show whether or not there exists at this time or has heretofore existed within the last twelve months a combination, agreement or conspiracy between the Carnegie Steel Company, the Federal Steel Company, the American Tin Plate Company, the National Tube Company, the American Bridge Company, the American Steel and Wire Company and the American Hoop Steel Company in violation of the anti-trust laws.

The resolution directs a report on all facts tending to show that the United States Steel Corporation or any of its constituent companies have attempted to interfere with or injure competition in the iron and steel industry in the United States, or have attempted, in conjunction with transportation companies, banks, &c., to boost the cost of iron and steel to consumers, deteriorating the quality of the product or decreasing the wages or increasing the hours of labor.

LUMBER TRUST IN IDAHO.

Resolution Proposing an Investigation by a Select Committee.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Representative Poindexter of Washington to-day introduced a resolution proposing an investigation by a select committee of three House members into the operations of the lumber trust in Idaho. The preamble of the resolution makes the charge that George A. Day "is State Land Commissioner of Idaho and as such purports to represent the State in the controversy, but in truth and fact Day is connected with and interested in the Potlach Lumber Association, one of the Weyerhauser companies."

The resolution sets forth in great detail a series of charges of illegal operation by the Weyerhauser company. Among other things it charges that one of the constituent companies of the lumber trust purchased from the State of Idaho for 40 cents a thousand great quantities of standing timber worth $2.50 a thousand.

TO STUDY CANCER IN FISH.

Senate Passes Bill to Establish a Biological Station for That Purpose.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The Senate, responding to President Taft's recent special message, passed the bill authorizing an appropriation of $50,000 to establish a biological station for the purpose of making a study of diseases of fish, especially cancer, with a view to combating the spread of the disease in man. Under the terms of the new law the station is to be established by the United States Fish Commission and be located where in the judgment of that officer it will be most useful in serving the purposes for which it was established.

Many scientists have expressed great interest in the cancerous growths that attack fish and have expressed the opinion that a careful study of the disease in fish may result in valuable knowledge in regard to treating the affliction in the human race. It was this consideration that inspired the President's message.

WYMAN WILL CONTEST.

First Hearing on Question of Admitting Document to Be Held Next Week.

SALEM, Mass., June 16.—Next Wednesday has been set for the hearing on the probating of the will of Isaac C. Wyman of Salem. The executors will ask Mrs. Mary P. Cutler of New York and Andover, who claims to be a half niece of the testator, to prove a relationship which would entitle her to contest the will, to do which it is necessary that the contestant be a legal heir to the estate.

An appearance has also been entered for the Mudge family, consisting of four cousins of the testator, but these, counsel for the will claim, have no standing, as even if the will were disallowed they would not inherit any share of the estate.

The hearing next Wednesday will be the preliminary skirmish to a bitter fight for the estate, as the trustees under the will say that under no circumstances ill they make any concessions to settle.

Fritzi Scheff Walks a Block.

Fritzi Scheff's automobile, in which she was on her way to the Casino Theatre a little before 8 o'clock last night, took the wrong side of the street when it turned into Broadway from Fortieth street. Policeman Fitzgerald arrested the chauffeur, Robert McFee. Miss Scheff got out and walked a block to the theatre. In the night court McFee said that he had to turn to the wrong side of the street to avoid collision with trolley cars. Magistrate Kernochan fined him $1.

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Life Prisoner Paroled After 20 Years.

OSSINING, June 16.—A man sentenced to life imprisonment who had served twenty years with an unbroken prison record of good conduct was among the thirty-six prisoners in Sing Sing ordered paroled by the State Parole Board to-day. The parole life prisoner's name was not made public here.

ECZEMA VICTIM GAVE UP HOPE

After Suffering a Year with Raw, Watery Humor on Hands and Face—Prescriptions Did Not Do a Bit of Good—Scratched Till Blood Came and Had to Quit Work.

COMPLETELY CURED BY CUTICURA REMEDIES

"I suffered with eczema for one year and had two of the best doctors in town, but their medicine did not help me. First of all there were small white pimples on my left hand and I had to scratch until the blood came. Then they would puff up and water would run out. Wherever this water would run there would be more pimples until my whole left hand was a mass of sores. Then my other hand became affected and they were like a piece of raw meat. Then it came on my face, neck and under my right arm so that I was unable to raise my arm for two weeks. It became so bad that I was obliged to give up work.

"About four months ago I started to doctor and the doctor told me it was eczema. So he told me to get —— ointment and soap. I used them for a month and they didn't do me one bit of good so I tried another doctor. He gave me three different kinds of medicines, but I was very much put out when these remedies did not help me. I was unable to sleep at night and I gave up all hope until I decided to try the Cuticura Remedies. I used two cakes of Cuticura Soap, two boxes of Cuticura Ointment and three bottles of Cuticura Resolvent and I am glad to say I am cured. Miss Nora Shultz, 243 North Third St., Reading, Pa., Jan. 4 and 7, 1909."

Hair Growth Promoted by shampoos with Cuticura Soap and light dressings of Cuticura. This treatment allays itching and irritation, destroys hair parasites, cleanses, purifies and beautifies and tends to make the hair grow upon a clean, healthy scalp.

Cuticura Remedies are sold throughout the world. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston, Mass. Mailed free, 32-page Cuticura Book, giving description and cure of diseases of the skin.