

FRESH FROM THE NEWS SERVICE OF THE NIGHT WIRE

NOTABLES NAMED IN MEDICAL FRAUD CASE

"Force of Life" Chemical Company's Operations Stopped at Roosevelt's Behest.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—Men prominent in national affairs are mentioned in connection with the exposure of the "Force of Life Chemical Company." Dr. William W. Hadley, medical director, and Mrs. Laura M. Wilson, his assistant, were arrested by government authorities and held in bonds of \$2,500 each for examination next Saturday.

General James O'Beirne, former special agent of the treasury department and prominent in republican politics, is named as president of the concern in the literature which has been sent broadcast.

The prisoners are charged with conspiracy to obtain money under false pretenses by the use of the United States mails. In the complaint two other officials of the "Force of Life Chemical Company" are named jointly with them as parties to the conspiracy. These two officials are now out of the city.

The Force of Life Chemical company for the last three or four years has maintained elaborate offices in this city. It has done an extensive mail business. An official of the company told the postal authorities that the concern had no fewer than 1,000,000 patients.

The investigation leading to the arrest had covered a period of almost a year. The federal authorities started on the trail of the Force of Life concern on the personal invitation of President Roosevelt.

Two weeks ago there is said to have been a migration of the most prominent Force of Lifers to Syracuse.

The power to raise the dead, it is claimed, is alleged by Dr. Hadley, first challenged the attention of the authorities a little less than a year ago when Postmaster General Cortelyou received a personal letter from President Roosevelt enclosing one of the Force of Life circulars, which had been sent to the president by a woman in Springfield, Mo.

FRENCH WARSHIPS ON WAY TO VENEZUELA

President Castro Astonished That France Has Broken Off Relations.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—Dispatches from Havana, Jan. 13.—Dispatches from Trinidad state that there are persistent reports at Port of Spain that the French squadron has sailed from Guadeloupe for Trinidad. It is said the French ships have been sighted passing St. Lucia.

Latest advices from the fleet were that it had sailed from Fort de France, Martinique, for the Isles of Saints, of Guadeloupe, and that one of the big cruisers had taken troops to one of the latter islands where there have been political disturbances and incendiarism.

At the time the squadron sailed for Guadeloupe, it was announced that later it would sail for Trinidad. The squadron was dispatched from France when the Venezuelan trouble began to grow acute. Trinidad commands the mouth of the Orinoco and the principal ports of Venezuela are but a few hours' sail distant.

Castro Astonished. Caracas, Venezuela, Jan. 11, via Port of Spain, Trinidad, Jan. 13.—President Castro is astonished that France has broken off relations, after his conciliatory attitude and his note withdrawing his counterpart. President Castro expected France to renew relations by sending a new representative, but yesterday Mr. Russell, American minister here, advised Senor Ybarra, Venezuelan minister of foreign affairs, that France had severed all relations. France is withdrawing M. Taigay, her charge d'affaires today.

DEFEAT FOR GROSVENOR

Columbus, Ohio, Jan. 13.—Action taken by the Perry county republican committee today removes all doubt as to the defeat of General Grosvenor for re-nomination for congress in the eleventh district. At a full meeting of the committee held in New Lexington the candidacy of E. S. Martin for congress was unanimously endorsed and he was authorized to name the county's delegates to the congressional convention to be held in February. The capture of the Perry county delegates insures a majority against the sage of the Ohio delegation.

\$300,000 FAILURE IN FRISCO. San Francisco, Jan. 13.—The Wilson Lyon Construction company, one of the largest contracting corporations in the state, failed today. The liabilities are placed at \$300,000 with no estimate of assets.

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DAVIS OPPOSED TO THE PHILIPPINE BILL

Minnesota Congressman Declares Such Legislation Will Not Help Farmers.

Washington, Jan. 13.—Representative Davis, of Minnesota, the only member of the Minnesota delegation who will vote against the Philippine tariff bill, today gave The Journal a statement of his position regarding that bill. Mr. Davis is an earnest tariff revisionist and at heart is in favor of any legislation that points toward it. He argues the question out from the standpoint of the farmers of his district, and says:

"In the tariff I have taken on the Philippine tariff bill, the interests of the American farmer, and especially those of the district I represent in congress, guided me. I am a pronounced revisionist, but I do not believe in reducing the tariff on one article, such as raw sugar, and leaving other schedules unchanged. The reduction of the Dingley rate on Philippine raw sugar, as proposed by the Philippine tariff bill, would not, in my opinion, reduce the price of the refined article to the consumer. The passage of the Cuban reciprocity bill did not lessen the price of sugar to the consumer.

"The only beneficiaries of the proposed tariff on sugar to me, are the Spanish plantation owners and exploiters dominated by the sugar trust, who would establish new sugar plantations and import large quantities of raw sugar at reduced tariff rates to this country for refining purposes.

"The republican party in 1900 assured the American farmer that he need not fear that this party would permit the cheap labor and cheap sugar of any tropical territory to be brought in in a manner that would destroy the infant industry of the sugar production.

"There are at present about fifty-four American beet sugar factories in operation in seventeen states and territories, in which in 1905 more than 100,000 farmers were interested, and which supplied with about two million tons of refined sugar for this between \$14,000,000 and \$18,000,000.

"In the district I represent there is now in process of construction a beet sugar factory to cost about \$750,000 which has already contracted for nearly 6,000 acres of sugar beets from farmers in surrounding counties and which will employ about 200 men.

"I do not think it good policy to endanger the income of the American farmer from this source by the enactment of legislation which would benefit chiefly the so-called sugar trust without lessening the cost of refined sugar to the consumer. We have fostered the steel industry, the tin industry and other great manufacturing enterprises until they need no further fostering. Why not extend to the American farmer, the American sugar beet raisers and manufacturers the same fostering protection and thus enable them to build up an industry which may in time supply all of our sugar for home consumption?

"I believe in encouraging the Filipino by protection to supply us with the \$84,000,000 worth of coffee which we annually import, the \$49,000,000 worth of rubber and gutta percha, the \$15,000,000 worth of sisal grass which we annually import, and which we cannot produce here. I believe in revising the tariff, but not in revising it to the detriment of the American farmer."

FRANCO-GERMAN WAR DANGER RECOGNIZED

Germany Will Resist Humiliation and France Must Look Well to Course.

Berlin, Jan. 13.—Germany goes to the aid of France in a thoroughly pacific mood, but ready to resent any attempt on the part of France or its friends to push the fatherland into a corner or to do anything else savoring of humiliation or intimidation. The most ardent advocates of peace in Germany are persuaded that such an affront would be more than the Kaiser would tolerate and they assert that the country would rally around the emperor instantly if German honor were to be thus put to the test. It is hoped that France and Britain will realize this at the outset and will govern themselves accordingly. If they do not there is great danger of war.

This sums up German opinion on the eve of the great diplomatic struggle at Algiers. It also tallies with the influential assurances that have been conveyed to the United States government, which has been informed that Germany does not want war and that it cherishes the fullest possible confidence that war can be avoided.

An overwhelming majority of the Kaiser's subjects feel that it would be better to make France a present of Morocco than to provoke a European conflagration. When they contemplate such things as this week's annual report of the Hamburg-American steamship company, that showing what tremendous profits German shipping is earning, they realize what a crushing blow war would immediately deal to German industry, and insist that such risks must not be taken.

Yet it cannot be too strongly emphasized that these same people are ready to risk their industrial prosperity and everything else if France and Britain or any other combination attempts to overawe or isolate Germany or to compel it to give way in the face of sheer force. Germany, in short, is ready to yield much in the interests of peace, but will not budge an inch if it appears that the fatherland is being crowded or surrounded.

DEMOCRATS PROFESS LIBERAL LANDSLIDE AT BRITISH POLLS

Balfour Among the Defeated, and Gain Is Shown in the Labor Vote.

London, Jan. 13.—The outcome of yesterday's election was the most astonishing ever known in England. The defeat of the Tories has been overwhelming and the liberal victory correspondingly extraordinary. As the great liberal success is bound to have a mighty influence on the other elections to be held in the next few days, the indications are that the liberals will sweep the entire country and probably have a good working majority in the house of commons.

The most noteworthy feature of yesterday's polling was the defeat of former Premier Balfour, who went down with the wreck of his party in Manchester, where all the Tory candidates were beaten. The polling in Mr. Balfour's division indicated a change of nearly 4,500 votes from the last election.

Second only to Mr. Balfour's defeat in importance is the notable victory of young Winston Churchill, running in Manchester in a conservative constituency, he was elected by the handsome majority of 1,241, overcoming a previous conservative majority of 1,471.

The scope of the liberal victory is well illustrated in the returns received last night. In the thirty-five constituencies representing forty seats in parliament, the liberals have captured thirty-four seats and the Tories six. Formerly the conservatives held twenty-six of these seats and the liberals fourteen, a clear gain of twenty votes in the house for the liberals.

Six of the thirty-four candidates elected yesterday by the liberals are labor candidates. Their success indicates that the labor candidates in various constituencies must be given consideration in the future elections and they will probably be a force to be reckoned with in the house.

It has been the aim of the labor leaders to hold the balance of power in the next house, and while it is still too early to predict the ultimate composition of that body, the success of the party has encouraged the leaders to believe they will achieve their ambition.

HEPBURN MEASURE AMENDED BY REPUBLICANS, AND NEARLY READY FOR HOUSE.

Washington, Jan. 13.—It is expected that the house committee on interstate and foreign commerce will report the Hepburn measure at its meeting next Friday. The delay of a week was the result of a request of the democratic members of the committee, who are professing a strong desire to co-operate with the republicans in report that will be unanimous, and naturally the republicans, if there is any chance for this, want to bring it about.

Such a report would obliterate policies from the question, and add tremendously to the prestige of the bill in the senate.

If, however, it is discovered that the democrats on the house committee are not sincere in their expressed desire for co-operation, the republicans will go it alone, leaving the democrats to make their minority report and introduce their minority bill, which has already been drafted.

In the house, the democrats profess to be satisfied with the Hepburn bill. They speak of certain minor amendments of phraseology which they want made, and their wishes in this respect will be met, if the request is made in good faith and not with a view to "playing politics."

Amended by Republicans. The republican members of the committee have already amended the Hepburn bill in half dozen or more particulars, none, however, of major significance. Representatives Egan and Townsend have accepted the amendments and from this time on, no more will be heard of their own particular measure.

Representative Townsend suggested and insisted upon one of the amendments which the committee adopted. The original Hepburn bill provided that when the commission had made a full order, and that order had been taken to the courts, it should be by them enforced. The amendment provides that the courts must enforce any order actually made by the commission. The force of the amendment is not great, for it is not likely the courts would enforce any order that was not lawful. Still, Mr. Townsend regarded the change as important.

Another amendment provides that the commission can appoint raters only after there has been a public hearing. Still another makes certain that the word "instrumentalities" in the Hepburn bill covers everything connected with transportation, thus broadening the scope of the section in which the raters are appointed.

Another one provides that in the supreme court, rate cases are to have precedence over all other excepting criminal cases.

The venue of action in the Hepburn bill was at the principal place of business of the railroad corporation. Another amendment provides that action may be had in any district where complaint is filed.

With these changes, the original Hepburn bill stands as introduced. The amendments proposed by the democrats are even less important than those just referred to, and there will be no trouble in securing a unanimous committee report, provided the democrats want to do the square thing.

Progress in the House. When the committee reports the bill to the house, it will ask for a rule for its consideration. This rule will be given. It will forbid amendments and will permit of free debate, perhaps lasting as long as a week. Then the bill will be taken up under the five-minute rule, section by section, and then put to vote on final passage.

The house republicans recognize that the senate will not accept their phraseology. The senate will write its own bill, which it will pass, and then the tug of war will come in the conference between the two houses. The house of representatives, however, has the power of initiative and the right of refusal to accept what the senate may submit.

The house leaders are anxious to have their measure as nearly perfect and satisfactory as possible, so that the senate will have the smallest possible excuse for departing from its main principles.

In a struggle over phraseology, which is certain to come, the house will ultimately yield, provided the senate bill approaches in spirit the present Hepburn bill.

The thing to be kept in mind at this time is that the act which will go on the statute books will be drafted in the senate and not in the house.

24th Annual Reduced-Price Sale. The Great Plymouth Clothing House. \$100,000 FIRE IN MANITOWOC. Manitowoc, Wis., Jan. 13.—The plant of the Wisconsin Veneering company, owned by Fred Bennett of Sheboygan, was destroyed by fire tonight. The loss is estimated at \$125,000, with insurance of \$100,000.

MAN KILLED IN EXPLOSION. Marshalltown, Iowa, Jan. 13.—At Mackey today, an explosion of dynamite blew up the hardware store belonging to Alvin Nelson. Nelson was blown to atoms, but no one else was hurt. The shock was felt for miles around.

NINE IN A FAMILY; TOTAL OF AGES IS 703. Chicago, Jan. 13.—Claims advanced by several Minnesotans that they belong to families notable for longevity have called forth the statement from Rev. David G. Bradford, chaplain in the Illinois general assembly, that he is one of the nine children of a family which for combined age is probably not equaled in the United States. Of the nine brothers and sisters, all of whom are living, the oldest is 87 years old, and the youngest 68 years old. The ages of the nine run as follows: 87, 85, 83, 81, 78, 76, 74, 71 and 68, an aggregate of 703 years.

BOYS TORTURED FOR INITIATIONS

CHANGES EXCELLENT. Washington, Jan. 13.—The Senator Aldrich and Senator Cannon, bosses respectively of the senate and the house, have had several conferences this week on tariff matters, and most of the time during the conferences was spent discussing the maximum and minimum proposals submitted by Senator Lodge in one house, and Representative McCleary of Minnesota in the other.

The former bill makes the present tariff law the maximum, and the latter makes it the minimum.

Mr. Cannon is said to favor the McCleary proposition, and Senator Aldrich the Lodge plan. Both, however, are in accord on the general maximum and minimum principle, and legislation of this kind is now more likely than it ever has been in the history of the American congress.

The German situation will be the excuse for bringing the question up. Something must be done to offset the disadvantages which American commerce will labor under in that country after April, and that "something" seems to be the Lodge or the McCleary bill.

In a tariff address which Mr. McCleary is now preparing, he will discuss the maximum and minimum principle, historically and economically, and bring to bear all the arguments that favor it. That address will be a textbook for all advocates of that principle, at least in the house.

Senator Lodge will also deliver an address on the question, but he will not go into it as thoroughly as Mr. McCleary purposes doing. The question will probably not come up formally in the ways and means committee for several weeks, and it may not reach the floor of the house for perhaps a month or two.

The annual value of the mineral products of Germany is about \$250,000,000. Coal and iron are the most important.

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CONGRESS TO SOLVE THE PASS PROBLEM. Washington, Jan. 13.—The committee on public business demands it. The commission, which is just completing an investigation of the tariff situation in that country and for that purpose has traveled almost 25,000 miles, carries passes of this kind, provided for by law, and therefore accepted as a matter of right and not of courtesy.

In this country, when a government commission goes for a trip of this or any other sort, or when a public official goes, full fare is paid, or a courtesy at the hands of the railroads.

GOTHAM APPLAUDS OIL INQUISITOR

Continued From First Page. coming to New York to take testimony. "They question my motives," he said bitterly, "in a foreign jurisdiction when they have never dared question them at home.

"It is true that the reporters for the press have been present when these questions were asked, but it was a matter of public interest and they had a right to be there.

"If there have been sensational reports of the examination, they have been occasioned by the flippancy and ridicule of the witness, Rogers—by his openly-expressed contempt for the supreme court of Missouri.

"Actions such as those of this witness tend to inflame the passions of ignorant people. I want to ask these men if they have considered that if they saw the wind they must reap the whirlwind of disaster."

Briefs will be handed up Monday at noon.

Answer by Rogers. The hearing was resumed before Commissioner Sanborn at 2 o'clock. Two new witnesses, F. D. Carley and W. H. D. Read, were sworn.

Henry H. Rogers entered the room while Mr. Read was testifying and went at once into another room to consult with his attorney. He declined to say whether or not he had come "on business."

Attorney General Hadley requested Mr. Read to step aside.

"One of the witnesses, who has declined to answer," he explained, "desires to answer now."

Henry H. Rogers came out from the anteroom. He took the chair with the half-serious, half-smiling face.

"I understand you wish to make some changes in your testimony as given," "I am desirous," began Mr. Rogers, "of changing as follows."

The answer was to the question, "Did you in 1904 have any business transactions with H. Clay Pierce regarding the Waters-Pierce Oil company?"

"Inasmuch as it appears now that my refusal to answer might tend to injure Mr. Pierce, I now answer that I never had any such transaction with him in 1904, or at any other time."

Thereupon Mr. Rogers departed.

Surrenders to Hadley. After being self-imprisoned in his suite in the Waldorf-Astoria for eight days in order to avoid being subpoenaed to testify at Missouri's suit against the Standard Oil company, Henry Clay Pierce, former president of the Waters-Pierce Oil company, has capitulated to Attorney General Hadley.

The attorney general announced this afternoon that Pierce had expressed his willingness to testify, but preferred to go to Missouri. This satisfied the attorney general and he called off the subpoena-servers, who had been keeping watch at the Waldorf-Astoria for more than two weeks.

Mr. Pierce stood the confinement to his suite in the hotel as long as he could. The watchfulness of the emissaries of the attorney general made evasion of service impossible. The private yacht in the East city, which had steamed up continuously, to be ready for the millionaire's taking a short sea trip in the event of his having been able to get out of the hotel without encountering the subpoena-servers, promptly banked her fires. The private car waiting in Jersey city will likewise have been put to less emergency-like uses.

MRS. ASTOR INVADES SLUMS OF NEW YORK

"Bullhead," the Waiter, Sings, and Chinatown Elbows, but Society Leader Frowns. New York Herald Special Service. New York, Jan. 13.—Mrs. John Jacob Astor has set a new pace for the Four Hundred by leading a slumming party thru the purlieus of the East Side.

Pell street is a slit in the roofs of Chinatown between the Bowery and Mott street—a canyon path gashed out of a motley lot of stone, brick and frame houses to serve as a back alleyway for the rag-tag and hobnob human derelicts of a great city. "Nigger Mike," Salter is its mayor, and his mixed ale store at No. 12 is the throne-room.

Pell street sleeps in the daytime. So narrow is the groove between the houses that the sunshine never hits the middle of the street. But at night, it swarms with humans and hums with a babble of tongues. The crescendo ragtime of "Nigger Mike's" piano summons the lowly to pay tribute at the bar.

A big red automobile chug-chugged to the door of "Nigger Mike's" last night. Chinatown flocked around it. They saw Mrs. John Jacob Astor and "a lady friend" get out and disappear inside. Those who didn't have the price to follow made quick touches and joined the slummers.

There is a back room at Mike's. It is long and narrow. The professor sits at the rag-time box in the corner. Tables line the walls and the center of the soiled pine floor is reserved for spiliers.

The "swell bunch" sat down at one of the tables. Assistant District Attorney J. J. Kerocochar as guide and two county detectives and two plain clothes men stood near by to keep the riff-raff from "gittin' fresh."

"What fill you haf," asked "Bullhead," the head waiter, in his most patronizing tone.

"Make it pony beers all around," said Mr. Kerocochar.

"Bullhead" looked as if he was taking the count. He staggered to the bar somewhat groggy, but managed to gasp the order.

"Gee, I thot them swell drunk notin' but velvet," he said.

Chinatown Elbowed. Despite the stalwart guard, Chinatown allowed the slummers. Lizzy Magg and Annie sat down with their meal tickets and ordered mixed ale, too. Beer will float any human derelict.

"Bullhead, Bullhead," the crowd shouted, "give us a song."

"Bullhead" did. He had Caruso faded. The junior society leader of the United States disappeared. The only "See-That-Devil" on Broadway was sung by "Bullhead," and as he put it, "she was a feaver."

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Mrs. Astor did not touch her pony. It made "Bull" sad. "Don't you see like the amber?" he made bold to ask.

Just as "Bull" was getting ready to sing "I'm so Loney," the Astor party skidded. They went to the Chalmers club, climbed the steep staircase to dance, and saw the prize waiter doing the dip. Then they went to the hop. It wasn't a real pipe-hitting room. It was a make-believe shack, thrown together to make the rubberneck wagon folk sit up and take notice. A fat old Chinaman was the boss of the job. A "loidy" wearing a thick coat of rouge and a pink wrapper puffed at imaginary dope. It was all so passe that Mrs. Astor yawned.

After the opium party the Astors whizzed up town. As "Bull" put it, "they spent less than a guy in a blue suit."

They had stopped in the Thalia theatre on the way down, where they saw "The Curse of Drink." Perhaps it put them on the auto-water wagon.

BOYS TORTURED FOR INITIATIONS

CONGRESS TO SOLVE THE PASS PROBLEM. Washington, Jan. 13.—The committee on public business demands it. The commission, which is just completing an investigation of the tariff situation in that country and for that purpose has traveled almost 25,000 miles, carries passes of this kind, provided for by law, and therefore accepted as a matter of right and not of courtesy.

In this country, when a government commission goes for a trip of this or any other sort, or when a public official goes, full fare is paid, or a courtesy at the hands of the railroads.

Obviously, no commission or individual official could afford to pay for transportation, and so the railroads have been put in the position of condescending to accommodate the government.

The opinions of influential railroad managers have been sought and invariably they have said that they hoped such a law would be enacted. It will put all this business of official travel on a higher and more dignified plane than ever it has occupied in this country. The success of the scheme in Canada is a guarantee that it would work satisfactorily here.

Members of the two houses who have expressed themselves on the question favor it, and it is understood that it has also the indorsement of the president.

The bill referred to will contain the interesting section that no railroad will be permitted to issue free transportation to anyone, excepting its officers and regular employes, traveling on official business. This provision will, of course, permit the officers and employes of one road to travel free on other roads.

Thus at one stroke the problem which has agitated various state legislatures for years would be solved.

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