

ASKS CONGRESS' AID

President Is After Drastic Laws Against Anarchy.

SUBMITS BONAPARTE'S OPINION

Attorney General Finds No Specific Prohibition Against Mailing Seditious Publications, but Holds that Recent Action Under President Roosevelt's Direction Was Legal.

President Roosevelt sent to Congress yesterday a message of 147 words, in which he advocated additional legislation to enable the government to adopt drastic measures for the suppression of anarchy in the United States.

In the message, the President maintained that existing law permitted him to prohibit the use of the mails for the advocacy of crime, and he declared that he would take action accordingly. He made no definite recommendation, but submitted for the consideration of Congress a long opinion from Attorney General Bonaparte in regard to the case of La. Questione Sociale, the anarchistic newspaper of Paterson, N. J., which was recently excluded from the mails by order of Postmaster General Meyer.

In his opinion, which is dated March 21, the Attorney General quotes the President's letter of March 20, directing the Attorney General to use every effort to get at criminal anarchists under the Federal law. The Attorney General quotes also an article from the Paterson anarchist publication, advocating violent measures against authorized government.

EXCLUSION FROM MAILS LEGAL.

"If this publication," he says, "does not come within the class of periodicals entitled to transportation in the mails as mailable matter in the second class for reasons other than the sentiments it expresses, or the illegal or immoral character of its contents, the Post-office Department has ample authority to deny it admission to the mails, and I am informed that in fact this has been done for reasons altogether independent of the peculiar characteristics of the alleged article called to your (the President's) attention."

ACTION BY CONGRESS DESIRABLE.

"I am obliged to report that I can find no express provision of the law directing the exclusion of such matter from the mails or rendering its deposit in the mails an offense against the United States. There can be no doubt, however, that the Congress has full power under the Constitution to exclude such publications from the mails."

Further on the Attorney General says: "While, therefore, in the absence of any express provision of law, or binding authority on this precise point, the question is certainly one of doubt and difficulty, I advise you that, in my opinion, the Postmaster General will be justified in excluding from the mails any issue of any periodical, otherwise entitled to the privileges of second-class mail matter, which shall contain any article constituting a seditious libel, and counseling such crimes as murder, arson, riot, and treason."

DISTRICT COMMITTEE WORKS.

Orders One Bill Reported—Others Now Up to Full Committee.

Representative Smith and his lusty co-workers on the House District Committee had a real busy day yesterday. One bill was ordered reported to the House, but many other things were talked of somewhat. The bill ordered reported is that drawn up by Mr. Smith himself, extending the time for the removal of the railroad tracks to the Washington Navy Yard two years. A Senate bill on the subject was tabled.

The subcommittee on incorporations reported to the full committee the bill authorizing the incorporation of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew. No doubt this bill will be favorably reported by the full committee to the House.

The subcommittee on steam railroads ordered reported to the full committee the bill proposing to amend the District code to provide for the elimination of grade crossings, elevation of tracks, etc., of the Baltimore and Potomac Railway Company so that this company may use an overhead system of wires for 350 feet from the approach to the Washington end of the new highway bridge across the Potomac.

The committee decided to hold a hearing on the bill to repeal the gas inflation clause of the District code next Wednesday. The anti-prohibitionists will have another hearing on April 22.

FUNERAL PARTY DELAYED.

Representatives Named to Attend Obsequies Kept Close to House.

Arrangements for the funeral of the late Representative Abraham Lincoln Erick, at South Bend, Ind., to-day, had to be accommodated to the exigencies of the situation in the House.

A committee of sixteen members was appointed to represent the House at the funeral, and they were to leave at noon yesterday, expecting to reach South Bend this morning.

But the leaders thought they had better remain within call during the session yesterday, in order to help make a quorum, if necessary, and to furnish votes on any bill that might come up.

From now on until Monday there will be plain sailing in the Committee of the Whole, where 100 members constitute a quorum, and no yeas and no nays are taken.

So the committee left Washington at 5:45 yesterday afternoon, due to reach destination at 2:30 p. m. to-day.

The hour of the funeral has been postponed until 3, to await their arrival.

REPORTS PROHIBITION BILL.

Measure to Keep Liquor Out of Government Buildings Favored.

Senator McCumber's bill proposing to forbid the sale of intoxicating liquors in all buildings, ships, navy yards, and parks owned or used by the United States government was yesterday reported to the Senate, with a report recommending that it pass.

The heads of the various departments of the government are directed to enforce the provisions of the proposed act, and violations thereof are made a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not less than \$100 or not more than \$500.

Aid for Lincoln Farm.

Hearings on the Madden bill to aid the Lincoln Farm Association in its proposal to erect a suitable memorial to President Lincoln, on the Lincoln farm in Kentucky, will be given before the House Committee on Library next week, probably on Thursday.

YESTERDAY IN CONGRESS.

SENATE.

After nearly six hours' debate, the employers' liability bill was passed as it came from the House, without amendment.

President Roosevelt's letter to E. H. Harriman prior to the campaign of 1904 was read during a discussion of high officials and campaign contributions.

Senator McCumber's bill prohibiting the sale of liquor on government reservations was favorably reported.

Senator Scott's bill to provide for a Federal building in Hinton, W. Va., was reported favorably.

The House bill proposing to expend \$75,000 in completing the pediment of the House wing of the Capitol was passed.

Senator Simmons reported favorably his resolution providing for a survey of the route of a proposed canal from Boston to Wilmington, N. C.

Senator Bankhead postponed until Saturday next the memorial exercises in honor of the late Senator Morgan of Alabama, and a motion by Senator Hale to adjourn over until Monday was adopted.

After a brief executive session, in which the nominations of several postmasters were considered, the Senate, at 5:15 p. m., adjourned until noon on Monday next.

HOUSE.

The House refused to suspend the rules and adopt the conference report on the Indian appropriation bill.

The army appropriation and fortification appropriation bills were sent to conference over Senate amendments.

A reorganizing the revenue cutter service was passed.

At 5 o'clock, in compliance with a rule adopted Wednesday, the House took a recess until to-day at 11:30.

PASS LIABILITY LAW

Senators Make No Change in the House Bill.

AMENDMENTS ARE ALL TABLED

DOLLIVER OFFERS AMENDED LA FOLLETTE BILL AS SUBSTITUTE, BUT IT IS VOTED DOWN—WISCONSIN SENATOR'S ABSENCE REGRETTED—EFFORT TO RESTRICT JUDGES' INSTRUCTIONS PROVES FUTILE.

By unanimous vote the Senate yesterday passed the employers' liability bill exactly as it came from the House, where it was introduced by Representative Sterling. The bill will go directly to the President for approval.

This action is the first response to the President's recommendation of measures, the enactment of which is demanded by organized labor.

Commencing by side-tracking a bill having the same general purpose in view, reported to the Senate from the Committee on Education and Labor by Senator Dolliver, amendment after amendment was rejected and the bill was passed by a viva voce vote.

The substitute was offered by Mr. Dolliver, who had reported it as a substitute for Senator La Follette's bill. It was voted down, 36 to 21. The Wisconsin Senator, through whose efforts the first employers' liability law was passed, which the courts held to be unconstitutional, was confined to his home by illness, and the proceedings yesterday were robbed thereby of an interesting feature.

ELKINS SEEKS POSTPONEMENT.

The enforced absence of the Wisconsin Senator was referred to by Senator Elkins, of West Virginia, as a reason for postponing consideration of the measure until Saturday. But with plans made up for an early adjournment the leaders would not yield.

Senator Teller, of Colorado, and Sutherland, of Utah, pointed out that the measure was important and ought to be debated. In the course of debate on the comparative merits of the House bill and the Senate bill, Senator Foraker, of Ohio, called attention to what he considered the essential difference, in that the House bill applied only to the liability of interstate carriers by rail. As the debate progressed, however, other points of difference in opinion were raised. Foraker conceded when his attention was called to them.

CONSTITUTIONALITY IS DOUBTED.

Mr. Foraker thought it important to consider whether the Supreme Court would hold that the matters were subjects for Federal legislation, or whether they belong to the domain of State regulation. Many other doubts were expressed as to the constitutionality of the measure.

Two important amendments were sought to be ingrafted upon the House measure. Mr. Dolliver wanted to substitute a section of the Senate bill declaring that the bill should be the judge of all questions of fact relating to negligence. On being questioned, he admitted that the amendment was designed to warn Federal judges that hereafter they were not to deliver instructions to guide the jury in determining negligence to the degree of or apportionment of negligence. His amendment was tabled by a viva voce vote.

Another amendment, offered in several forms, came originally from Senator Culberson, of Texas, and proposed to limit the transfer of causes of action under the bill from the State to the Federal courts. Amendments having a similar object in view were proposed by Senators Bacon, of Georgia, and Overman, of North Carolina, and promptly tabled.

GORE TRIES TO AMEND BILL.

Just before the passage of the bill, Senator Gore, the blind member from Oklahoma, made a spirited speech, reviving the amendment that had been offered by Mr. Dolliver earlier in the day, leaving to the jury to determine all questions of fact regarding degrees of negligence. On a roll call the Gore amendment was tabled by a vote of 27 to 12.

The bill as finally adopted by Congress re-enacts all the employers' liability law to meet the constitutional objection raised by the United States Supreme Court, which declared it unconstitutional a few months ago. It makes common carriers, by railroads engaged in interstate commerce, "liable in damages to any person suffering injury while he is employed by such carrier in such commerce, or in case of the death of such employee to his or her personal representative" for the benefit of his family.

REMOVES NEGLIGENCE BAR.

The bill removes the bar to recovery on account of "contributory negligence on the part of plaintiff," and leaves to the jury to determine the damages in accordance with the degree of contributory negligence shown. The limit of time for bringing an action is two years.

The new bill limits the application of the law to carriers engaged in interstate commerce, thus removing the constitutional objection of the Supreme Court to the present law.

MCCONNELL DISCOVERIES IN VITAL FORCE

Proves a Self-cure for all Inevitable Diseases. Mr. McConnell has proven that the production of vital force is an inevitable or self-cure to all chronic diseases. Public lecture only at 3 p. m. and Wednesday and Saturday evenings at 8 p. m. Further information and literature can be secured at office, 628 Metropolitan Bank Building, 615 Fifteenth street. Phone 2118.

HOLD CARLIN WRONG

Mr. Macfarland Denies Virginian's Views.

SPEAKS OF MISSTATEMENTS

Row Over Substation in South Washington Precipitated by Representative from Alexandria Before House District Committee. Commissioner Makes Statement.

Commissioner Macfarland yesterday, in a statement, denied that the Commissioners were to blame for the long delay in the erection of a railroad station in South Washington—a station which, under the original Union Station act, should have been in readiness by February, 1908.

Earlier in the day Representative Carlin, of Virginia, appeared before the House District Committee in defense of his own resolution requesting the Commissioners to inform Congress why this station—which was to grace the vicinity of the Washington end of the Long Bridge—has not as yet been built.

Mr. Carlin, after the resolution had been reported unfavorably from a subcommittee on steam railroads, gave out an interview, in which he intimated that the Commissioners have not been playing Johnny-on-the-spot on the station question.

Macfarland Counters.

Commissioner Macfarland, always an assiduous follower of the press reports of the day's thousand and one doings, saw the interview, and countered with a statement of his own. "The Commissioners," said Mr. Macfarland, "acted in plenty of time, approving a site at the north end of the railway bridge, on public land, the value of which, estimated at \$7,500, or an equivalent rental, the Commissioners recommended should be paid by the railroads for the use of the land, which was not useful for any other purpose than an embankment by the track."

"When this was done last year, the Commissioners believed that no action by Congress was necessary to permit the railroads to use the land, and the railroad company began the foundations of the substation on its own right of way, which was to be used for part of the building. Subsequently the railroad company was advised by its counsel that the right to have station by Congress, and the company accordingly asked for it."

"The matter does not rest with the Commissioners, but it does rest with Congress. Objection was made to every other site selected, except one, which had already been purchased by the railroad for a freight yard, between Sixth and Seventh streets."

Too Much Misrepresentation.

"There has been too much misrepresentation about this matter, as for example that there had been a delay of five years instead of five weeks, and that the proposed site was worth \$100,000, instead of \$7,500, and that no compensation was to be asked for the railroad company, instead of the fact that the Commissioners had recommended that it pay for the use of the land."

The interview given out by Mr. Carlin was quite lengthy but interesting. He, together with Senator Martin, of Virginia, has investigated the situation carefully. Mr. Carlin said in part:

"The act of 1903 determined that the city of Washington should have two railroad stations, but despite the fact that five years have elapsed since the passage of this act, Washington has only one station—that not completed—and no immediate prospect of the other."

Have the Power.

"The Commissioners have the power to immediately secure this additional station for the people of Washington and the people of the South who come to Washington simply by changing their opinion as to the Fourth and Seventh location and directing the railroad authorities to construct the station on their own property near the Seventh street car line."

FIGHTS FOR MAIL LINES.

Senator Gallinger Not Discouraged by House Committee's Action.

The House Committee on Post-offices and Post Roads having on Wednesday decided to make an unfavorable report upon the Gallinger mail safety bill, because some members feared that it would lead to the injection of a subsidy issue into the coming campaign, Senator Gallinger yesterday offered his bill as an amendment to the post-office appropriation bill, and will propose the amendment when that bill comes to the House.

Mr. Gallinger believes that in the best interests of the foreign trade of the United States mail lines should be established between this country and ports in South America and the Orient. His proposed amendment extends the provisions of the present mail subsidy law to lines running to those quarters of the earth.

BROMWELL SEEKS FUNDS.

Wants Congress to Reappropriate Money for Potomac Park Roadway.

Acting Secretary of War Robert Shaw Oliver yesterday forwarded to Congress a letter of Col. Charles S. Bromwell, superintendent of buildings and grounds, to Brig. Gen. Mackenzie, relative to the Potomac Park roadway appropriation.

Col. Bromwell suggests that since the \$80,000 appropriation for this macadam roadway along the east side of Potomac park, made in the sundry civil act of 1897, has not been used in its entirety, and that the amount which is unexpended is \$20,000, the amount which is unexpended be reappropriated by Congress this year.

STATUARY FOR HOUSE.

Senate Passes Bill to Remedy Forty Years' Forgetfulness.

To complete the House wing of the Capitol is the purpose of a bill which was passed by the Senate yesterday. The bill authorizes the expenditure of \$75,000, under the direction of the Speaker, the Joint Committee on Library, and the Superintendent of the Capitol. The money is to be used to place on the pediment of the wing suitable statuary.

THURSDAY BROWNSVILLE DAY.

Senator Foraker to Make Speech on Discharge of Negro Soldiers.

Senator Foraker yesterday gave notice that he would address the Senate next Thursday on the Brownsville affray and the circumstances of the discharge of the negro battalion of the Twenty-fifth United States Infantry.

The Senator explained that he would also discuss the pending bills authorizing the re-enlistment of the discharged soldiers. There will be several other speeches on the subject.

PRESS GALLERY—No. 60.

GOOSE TO HANG HIGH

Congress Getting Ready for the Execution.

MAY ADJOURN ABOUT MAY 9

As to Which Party is to Hang and Which is to Be Hanged, Doubt Exists—Mr. Watson Thinks Date is Fixed—Everybody Favors It—Perhaps the President is Willing.

Congress is just now engaged in the highly intellectual if somewhat speculative game of hanging the goose. Under the present extensive and highly finished set of gag rules which sit upon Democracy in the House like a hen upon a glass egg, "everything," as the saying hath it, "is lovely, and"—but the rest has been said.

Congress is getting ready to adjourn. Not that there isn't plenty of so-called needed legislation which might be forced through, if the Democratic spur could only get in under the tough hide of the majority, but there are fences innumerable to be repaired—and the goose hanging.

Of course, it's an open question as to which party is going to represent the goose and which is to play the part of the executioner, but at any rate, the date for the beginning of this comical tragedy has been set—it is May 9.

Mr. Watson Decides.

Representative James E. Watson, Republican whip, who returned from Indiana on Tuesday with his party's nomination for governor in his hip pocket, has decided that Congress ought to adjourn on that date.

Mr. Watson is nothing if not industrious, so he hikes—so to speak—all over the Republican cloakrooms, in the lobbies, committee-rooms, the restaurant, the dome, the office building, the near-by cafes, and other places, to discover the ideas of members as to adjournment.

While this merry chase was going on some mislead newspaper man got the idea that he could intrude upon Mr. Watson's goose-hanging game, and sent out a weird tale that Congress would call it off on May 10. Not referring to the significant fact that May 10 is Sunday, Mr. Watson yesterday took that story out into the backyard, tied it over a rope, and beat it to smithy pieces.

Before he did all this he toyed with the intellects of the Congress leaders and found that there was really no objection to adjournment on May 9, provided that the business considered necessary has been ground out. Needless to say, Mr. Watson probably called upon John Sharp Williams, Representatives De Armand, Fitzgerald, and others right off. Doubtless, he was encouraged.

Hikes to the Senate.

Then, after the House, to the Senate hikes Mr. Watson, where he looks over the field with a glance not wholly intensive, being a little concerned in the election of one James Watson as governor of Indiana, and finds that, indeed, everybody in the Senate is willing to adjourn on May 9, if the business is finished.

It seems really nothing short of mental telepathy. Yesterday Mr. Watson speeded up Pennsylvania avenue to the White House to see President Roosevelt. Perhaps he said to him that Congress would like to adjourn on May 9, forgetting all about Indiana in the clation of the moment.

Perhaps the President intimates that he would be satisfied if Congress did adjourn on May 9, if the House passed the needed legislation. Perhaps the President gave an inkling that he did not expect to have all the measures he desires put through a tired and suffering House in the brief space of four months. Perhaps Mr. Watson may go back to the White House to-day saying just about what he (Mr. Watson) thinks the House—the Republicans will do this year and will then ask the President what he (the President) would like to have the House do this year.

May Stroll Again.

Of course if Mr. Watson does happen to stroll off of casual-like into the White House to-day, he may suggest to the President that he can take his choice or perhaps he can take the House leader's choice of nice brand-new legislation, warranted to stand the hot fires of political oratory in the coming campaign without warping.

Perhaps the President will then temporarily forget all about the other legislation which he wanted according to his message of June 30. Perhaps it will be a compromise. Election time is coming and the goose—well, the goose must be hung by good and true Republicans.

Democracy's side of the goose hanging from the House point of view is not so pleasing to the lay eye, but it presents some rather fine points to the artists. Of course both sides will claim to have passed the legislation which is going to pass—legislation outside of the ordinary cut-and-dried appropriation bills, and of course both will use these claims in awaying the populace.

The chief source of worry to the Republican leaders must be heading thought that they did not start to enact this outside legislation of an affirmative character until the great one-ring flubster of John Sharp Williams was started.

As to Other Ways.

As to the Democratic goose hanging in other ways than national, however, there is a more optimistic view, particularly among the Democrats. Champ Clark figured early in the session that in every Congressional district where the last election a Republican won by less than 3,000 majority there would be a large and juicy Democratic goose hanging next November.

Many people believe this, as does Mr. Clark. Meanwhile, the merry buzz of the legislative grist mill is to keep up. Night sessions will soon be introduced to a gasping public and an overworked press agency, and the great and only quadrennial game of hanging the goose will begin. Adjournment must be taken by May 9, all desired business must be put through, the President must be placated, and Mr. Watson must go home to run for governor.

There were six roll calls yesterday during five and one-half hours. Six roll calls mean almost three hours of one day spent in that pleasant pastime of calling the yeas and noes. There are four more appropriations bills to pass. One of them, the naval bill, will come to a vote next Monday. There will likely be no militia bill to consider. Still, if the Democratic majority can keep up the pace, perhaps the goose hanging may be slightly deferred.

Demand for Liquor Bill.

Senator Gallinger yesterday secured the adoption of a resolution in the Senate providing for printing 10,000 additional copies of the pending bill to regulate the liquor traffic in the District. He stated that the great demand for copies of the bill had exhausted the document room's supply.

While you think of it, telephone your Want Ad. To The Washington Herald, and bill will be sent you at 1 cent a word.

FAVORS INLAND CANAL.

Senator Simmons Reports Committee's Views on Resolution.

A favorable report was made to the Senate yesterday by Senator Simmons, of North Carolina, from the Committee on Commerce, on the resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to make a survey of the route of the proposed canal from Boston, by way of Long Island Sound and New York, to Wilmington, N. C.

The plan has been favorably recommended by the Secretary. The appropriation carried by the resolution for the expense of the survey is \$100,000.

Monument to John Tyler.

Senator Martin, of Virginia, yesterday introduced in the Senate a bill proposing to appropriate \$10,000 to be used to erect a monument to President John Tyler over his grave, in Richmond, Va.

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