

HOUSE FACES REVOLT

Anti-injunction Bill Causes Leaders Worry.

REPUBLICANS NOW WANT IT

Four Members of Majority Tell the Speaker that Forty Men on Their Side Are Back of Measure—Trouble Over Selection of Bill—Threaten to Postpone Adjournment of the Body.

That a considerable number of the Republicans in the House will make a determined effort to secure the passage of an anti-injunction bill before adjournment was made plain to Speaker Cannon yesterday, when he was waited upon by a delegation of insurgents composed of Representatives Townsend, of Michigan; Hayes, of California; Madison, of Kansas; and Pollard, of Nebraska.

Has Been Growing.

Inquiries made yesterday developed that the revolt against the determination of the leaders to adjourn Congress without passing a bill regulating the practices of the Federal courts in issuing injunctions has been growing for several days.

Numerous conferences by the insurgents have been held, and on Saturday night it was decided to test the temper of Republicans in the House on the subject by inviting them to sign petitions urging the Judiciary Committee to act, or threatening to join with the Democrats to prevent adjournment until such time as the leaders could see their way clear to put the thumbscrews on Chairman Jenkins and other members of the committee. The results, it is said, were beyond their fondest anticipations.

Just what the leaders will do in the face of this revolt on the question of injunctions will be developed within the next day or so. While there are probably not a dozen Republicans who favor the Pearce bill, indorsed by organized labor, and which, in the opinion of good lawyers in Congress, proposes to practically abolish the writ of injunction, a great many Republicans believe that some measure relating to the injunction should be enacted into law.

The bills quite generally favored, if any action at all is to be taken, are those introduced by Representatives Payne, of New York; Stirling, of Illinois; and Hubbard, of West Virginia. As interpreted by members of the Judiciary Committee, these measures go no further than to give the Democrats a recognition of the present practices of Federal judges in the matter of issuing restraining orders. They are chiefly valuable, in the opinion of their advocates, because of the moral effect that would follow the enactment of any one of them.

Labor Still Insists. However, organized labor insists upon the Pearce bill. On the other hand there is a tremendous sentiment among business men bitterly hostile to any legislation at all relating to injunctions. Efforts made to get up a compromise that might be reasonable satisfactory to the opposing interests have proved futile.

For this reason the responsible leaders in the House have been at their wits' end as to what should be done in the matter. The situation relating to the injunction bills has been acted repeatedly during the past month or so. Decisions have been made to act, only to be vacated soon after.

A determined group of fifty Republicans, bent on carrying their point, if they have to join with the Democrats to do so, presents a real problem for the leaders.

FILIBUSTER SUSPENDED.

But Not for Long—Champ Clark Interfered in Cattle.

The Democratic filibusters allowed two or three bills to go through the House yesterday morning as if harmony reigned, and Republicans began to breathe freely, seeing a gressed slide for the remaining measures that must be passed before adjournment.

No objection was received while worthy pension bills and a bill to print 100,000 copies of "Diseases of Cattle" passed, but on the next order of business, the monotonous roll call was demanded by Champ Clark, acting as leader of the minority.

PLEADS FOR NEGROES.

Bulkeley Asks Senate to Consider Brownsville Bill.

Senator Bulkeley, of Connecticut, called up in the Senate yesterday the Warner bill for the restoration of the discharged negro soldiers of the Brownsville battalion. He explained, however, that he would not insist on considering the bill at length yesterday, because of the absence of Senators Lodge and Foraker.

HOPE FOR CAMPAIGN BILL.

McCall Measure Reported and May Yet Be Considered.

There is still some hope for the passage of a campaign publicity bill in the House. Although the leaders have not set a time for the consideration of the McCall bill, which is before the House with a favorable report, Representative Gaines, of West Virginia, chairman of the committee that reported the bill, said yesterday that he expected action would be taken before adjournment.

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YESTERDAY IN CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Senator Bulkeley called up the Warner bill relating to the Brownsville case, but did not press it, owing to the absence of Senators Foraker and Lodge.

The conference agreement on the Union Station track bill was ratified without dissent.

The conference report on the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill was submitted and agreed to.

Senator Smoot's "dry farming" bill was reported from conference, and Senator Herbert taking exception to changes made in conference, it was withdrawn and laid over, so that the Senators could adjust the difficulty and shut off a filibuster that Mr. Heyburn seemed determined to inaugurate.

In executive session the Portuguese extradition treaty was again considered, and several nominations were confirmed.

At 4:15 p. m. the Senate adjourned until noon to-day.

HOUSE.

Idaho was granted 1,000,000 acres of land in a bill passed by the House.

There was discussion of the removal of the Greenough statue of President Washington to the Smithsonian Institution was passed.

Several other bills were passed, and at 6:15 the House took a recess until 11:30 to-day.

IRRIGATION SCRIP DISCUSSED

Senate Committee Grants Hearing to Interior Department Officers.

Chief of Reclamation Service Denies that Certificate Called Into Question Are Currency.

The Senate Committee on Irrigation had an executive session yesterday to hear Secretary Garfield, of the Interior Department, and F. H. Newell, chief of the reclamation service, on the question of the legality of the issue of scrip or certificates by the water users' association of the West in connection with construction work on reclamation projects by authority of the Federal government.

A serious question has been raised as to the authority to issue what amounts practically, in the opinion of some Senators, to a form of currency.

Mr. Newell was the only officer heard. He said he had conferred with the Comptroller of the Currency, who held that the certificates were not currency. Secretary Garfield will be heard later.

The certificates are issued by the water users' association, by authority of the Interior Department, to farmers who desire to irrigate as payment for their services in constructing lateral ditches from the main reclamation canal to their farms.

The government obligates itself to receive the certificates as an application upon the payment of the annual charge for the use of the water. This agreement on the part of the government is held by some members of the committee to give the issue the standing of currency, as it is taken in receipt of government money and is transferable.

The President is said to be primarily responsible for the issue. The committee reached no conclusion yesterday.

AGREE ON CHILD-LABOR BILL.

Dolliver's Absence Keeps Details of Compromise Secret.

The conferees on the District child-labor bill have agreed, and the report will be submitted to the Senate to-day by Senator Dolliver.

Mr. Dolliver's absence from Washington yesterday prevented the report reaching the Senate then, and in the absence of the Senator having it in charge no definite information could be secured concerning the details of the agreement.

It is stated, however, that the compromise favors the main feature of the House bill, which is a much more drastic measure than was the Senate bill after it had been amended on the floor.

TWO BILLS IN ONE.

House Votes Upon Two Subjects Under One Head To-day.

Under the hastening effect of the Democratic filibuster in the House a unique piece of legislation was considered by that body yesterday, and doubtless will be passed to-day.

Omni-bus bills, including various kindred propositions, have not been infrequent in the House, but yesterday, for the first time in its history, a bill was presented and considered combining two different bills on diverse subjects, eight of which had been favorably reported unanimously by the Committee on Indian Affairs.

There were added to these two others by Representative Sherman, of New York, chairman of that committee, who constructed the combination which, while not having been formally acted on by the committee, met the approval of individual members who had been consulted.

Some of the several propositions, Mr. Sherman said, constituted a charge upon the Treasury, and most of them were of merely local or personal interest.

Representative Fitzgerald, of New York, formerly a member of the Committee on Indian Affairs, protested against this method of doing business.

Pending a vote on the measure, the House took a recess until to-day.

KENTUCKY SOLONS AT OLDS.

McCreary and Paynter Take Opposing Sides on Kentucky Bill.

Senators McCreary and Paynter, both of Kentucky and both Democrats, but belonging to opposing factions of the Blue Grass Democracy, had an interesting struggle in the Senate yesterday over a bill to establish the United States District Court for the Eastern district at Jackson, in Breathitt County. The bill was passed through the House by Representative John W. Langley, a Republican. Senator Paynter championed the bill in the Senate. Representative Langley was present to "coach" him.

Senator McCreary seemed to be practically alone in his opposition, but that fact did not deter him. He moved to amend the bill, then to postpone it, and finally demanded a quorum. It looked at times like a successful one-man filibuster.

Mr. McCreary contended that the objection of the bill was to pave the way for an appropriation of \$100,000 for a public building at Jackson. He read letters from the Federal Judge and the United States attorney for the Eastern district to show that the additional terms of court were not needed.

Senator Paynter explained that Mr. McCreary was trying to defeat the bill because it might operate to discontinue the terms of court, now authorized by law, at Richmond, Ky., where Senator McCreary resides.

The friends of the bill finally mustered a quorum, and passed it. The only Senators voting in the negative were Mr. McCreary and Mr. Daniel, of Virginia.

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LANDIS GIVES FACTS

Tells the House of Working of Big Printery.

GIVES STRIKING DISCREPANCY

Says Estimates for Machinery Were About One-third of the Amount Purchased—Explains Work of the Investigating Committee, Which Has Accomplished a Great Saving.

Chairman C. B. Landis, of the Printing Investigating Committee, and the man who cleaned out the Government Printing Office, yesterday on the floor of the House, during consideration of the general deficiency bill, arose and explained the expenditures during the Stillings regime in the printery.

Mr. Landis told of the results obtained by the commission in the months it has been working, and thoroughly justified the appointment of such an investigating body.

He called attention first to the striking discrepancy between the estimates sent to Congress for appropriations for purchasing machinery and the amounts actually expended, there being no check upon the Public Printer in the expenditure of all the money appropriated for the office, except with respect of the purchase of paper.

In the three years, 1906, 1907, and 1908, the estimates for machinery aggregated \$70,000, while the expenditures for two and a half years were \$1,254,190.

As to the work performed by the investigating commission, Mr. Landis said it had accomplished a saving of \$140,598 in the first session of the Fifty-ninth Congress, the only one for which the figures had been tabulated. This was due to the operation of the new law regulating the number of public documents printed for the use of Congress.

LIABILITY BILL FAVORED.

Senate Committee Reports Alexander Measure for Passage.

The government liability bill was reported to the Senate yesterday from the Judiciary Committee. It was approved in the form in which it passed the House at the end of last week.

Representative Alexander, of New York, is the author of the bill. The right of all laborers, artisans, and others engaged in hazardous occupations under the government to receive compensation for injuries sustained in employment is allowed.

TO SAVE NATION'S WEALTH

TO CHANGE HOUSE CHAMBER

States May So Agree Under the New House Bill.

Then We'll Have the Greatest Law Body in World.

At Present There Is Too Much Air to Be Put Out of Business.

McCall Is Chairman.

The Committee on Library, of which Representative McCall, of Massachusetts, is chairman, has discovered why the House of Representatives is not the greatest legislative body in the world. This is brought out in a report on a resolution providing that the House chamber shall be remodeled, and the desks shall be removed, and benches substituted, upon the adoption of a special effort to compel to make a very special effort, and the energy that should be employed in the brain is directed to the lungs, and a style is demanded which is destructive of the argumentative manner, and leads to declamation. The House of Representatives occupies the largest legislative hall in the world, and it is chiefly due to that fact that it is not the greatest legislative body in the world.

"The object of this resolution is to make the House a parliamentary body in the real sense of the word. It is to make it truly worthy of the people it represents by improving the quality of its legislation and securing more firmly the way of reason by destroying the premature and present system gives to mere sound and fury to enable members to make themselves heard."

The commission is authorized to expend not more than \$20,000 in its work. After the President receives the commission's report, he is to forward it to Congress, with whatever recommendations he sees fit to make.

REVISE TARIFF SLOWLY.

No Real Work by Congress Until Next Winter.

The separate inquiries into tariff schedules ordered Saturday by the Senate and the House as a preliminary step toward the tariff revision, which the Republicans have promised to make in 1909, will not be begun in earnest until after the November elections.

In the meanwhile the Senate Committee on Finance and the House Committee on Ways and Means will seek the services of government experts, who will be instructed to prepare data which the committees desire. These experts will do their work during the summer and be prepared to report to the committee before Congress reassembles in December.

The committees, according to the present understanding, will not give hearings to anybody and everybody anxious to be heard on the proposed revision. It is the desire of the leaders to hear very few persons, and these to be selected by the committees, but there is no certainty that this plan will be adhered to.

The idea of the leaders is to have all persons having views to submit, to submit them in writing. While the committees will hold preliminary meetings this week, there is no intention of having sessions to report to the committee before Congress reassembles in December.

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CONGRESS BRIEFS

MAY FIGHT LABOR

National Manufacturer Hits Roosevelt Scheme.

ATTACKS GOMPERS' PROJECT

Declares President of United States and American Federation of Labor Have Joined Hands to Force Class Legislation from Congress—Big Association May Take a Hand.

New York, May 18.—If the attitude of the National Association of Manufacturers toward the Roosevelt-Gompers alliance is reflected in a statement given out to-night by John Kirby, jr., one of the association's directors, there will be some warm proceedings before the adjournment of the annual convention, which went into session to-day at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Mr. Kirby's attack upon the Roosevelt-Gompers programme foreshadows definite action by the association looking toward the entrance of the association with its 4,000 members into the field of politics. In fact, Mr. Kirby calls upon the manufacturers throughout the country to join in an organization which shall have as one of its purposes the defeat at the polls of "political cowards and demagogues" who permit themselves to be used as tools. In other words, Mr. Kirby would prefer to see Gompers and his followers in the White House, rather than Roosevelt and his followers.

He was down on the programme to speak at to-day's session of the convention, but there was a delay and he will do his talking to-morrow. In his interview, Mr. Kirby characterized President Roosevelt as a czar who, in the game of politics, plays both ends against the middle. Seth Low's endorsement of the bill, was being used as a stool pigeon, the American Federation of Labor was no better than the "forty thieves," and the evils of guerrilla unionism and militant socialism, if unchecked, would lead but to a "scarier empire." Mr. Kirby's intention, in the latter remark, to refer to Gompers and Mr. Roosevelt, was unmistakable.

Mr. Kirby said that there was no opposition among manufacturers to an honest compromise with honest contenders.

No Record to Offer. "But what has the record of organized labor to offer that entitles it to more consideration than would be given to the old band of forty thieves? To compromise or arbitrate with such people is nothing more or less than compounding a felony, and here is where the Civic Federation is doing good citizenship more harm than the balance of its work does good."

"With a Presidential election in sight and the politicians scheming to catch voters, patriotism and welfare of the country foremost, and the Civic Federation playing the part of stool pigeon, we are face to face with the lamentable spectacle of the President grasping Gompers with one hand, and with the other wielding a club over Congress, while both he and Gompers in one breath demand the passage of laws which shall give to organized labor immunity from laws by which it can now be restrained from acts of violence."

Trying to Gain Strength. "In the faint but forlorn hope of gaining a little strength politically, the 43 per cent of unorganized labor is to be coerced or forced to become Gompers' army, and our old-time rights and privileges which have made this country a haven of opportunity are to be doomed to oblivion, if we will so permit, in order to gratify the ambition of a czar who, in the game of politics, plays both ends against the middle, and believes the patriotic citizens of this country are so infatuated with him and his policies that they will tolerate anything and everything that he proposes to do."

"Could anything be more apparent than the need of a permanent, concrete organization to meet such exigencies?"

Mr. Kirby went on to say that the manufacturers could not expect other men to stand in the foreground and take the brunt of the battle unless they are sustained in the rear.

PAPER HEARING DRAGS ON.

Technical Side of Business Explained to House Committee.

The House committee investigating the wood pulp and printing paper industries devoted most of its attention at yesterday's hearing to the technical end of paper-making. W. A. Whitcomb, head of the manufacturing department of the International Paper Company, continued his testimony relative to the industry, and that during 1907 the International Company produced paper at one mill for \$27.15 per ton. The highest cost of production at any mill during that year was \$43.05 per ton.

He had placed in the record of the hearing the names of several hundred employees of the Hudson River mill of his company who have acquired property near the site of the mill with money saved from their wages.

LATIN-AMERICAN MAGAZINE.

American Colonial Review a New Publication.

The first issue of the American Colonial Review and Intertropical Magazine appeared yesterday. It will be published monthly.

As its name implies, it will be a review of the interests of the dependencies of the United States of America, and the intertropical countries of the New World and the welfare of all the Latin countries of the American continent.

The principal articles in the initial number are: "Cuba under Gov. Macagon," "Why Porto Ricans should be granted American citizenship," and "Havana, the great winter resort."

The editor of the Review, Luis V. de Abad, is a Latin, but has lived in the United States for many years, and is thoroughly conversant with American journalism and customs.

The Washington representative is V. G. Valdes, the well-known Spanish correspondent. In view of our recent colonial policies and renewed interests in the South American republics, the advent of the Review is opportune.

The Review is issued in English and Spanish, from 42 West Twenty-seventh street, New York. The Washington office is 1238 Pennsylvania avenue north-west.

Invitation to the Fleet.

An invitation was received at the Navy Department yesterday for the Atlantic battle-ship fleet to visit Hobart, Tasmania, on its trip around the south coast of Australia in September, next.

The invitation was extended by the premier of Tasmania and the mayor of Hobart. The fleet will be unable to accept, because the itinerary has been completed and cannot be changed.

MILLION FOR LINCOLN STATUE.

For Enlarging Capitol Grounds, \$4,000,000, Both in One Bill.

Representative McCall, of Massachusetts, yesterday introduced a bill providing for the expenditure of \$4,000,000 in enlarging the Capitol grounds and the expenditure of \$1,000,000 for the erection of a suitable monument to Abraham Lincoln.

This bill was referred to Mr. McCall's own committee, that on Library, so that it is probable that it will be reported out this session. Whether it will get through Congress this session or not is problematical.

The land which it is designed to secure, comprises thirteen full squares, those numbered 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

The Lincoln memorial, which is to be located on a portion of the ground, included in that to be purchased under the bill, shall be erected under the direction of the Vice President, the Speaker, and the chairman of the House and Senate Committees on Library.

CAR-COUPLER ACT IS VALID

Supreme Court Denies Appeal Based on Common Law Requirements.

Tax of One Mill a Mile Imposed by