

BURTON HITS SENATE

Ohioan Half Absolves House for Heavy Budgets.

SEES EVIL IN OUR SYSTEM

For Second Time This Week Senate Is Scored for Increases in Appropriation Bills—Fitzgerald Says Republican Party Is Responsible, Burleson Would Hold Out.

Once more was the Senate arraigned before the bar of public opinion yesterday by Representative Burton, of Ohio, for reckless extravagance in swelling totals of appropriation bills sent to it by the House.

"This is the evil in the system," Mr. Burton continued, "that another House, with different ideas, and more readily reached by those who represent local or special interests, has unlimited right to add to all appropriation bills, and any amounts its members choose.

Lords Only Reject Bills. "Under the English system, the upper House can only reject bills. The same relation is maintained as between the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate in France. It is true, there is no active sentiment in the country for economy, and there are powerful forces behind these numerous demands upon the Treasury, demands for extensions of the activities of the government for divers undertakings which heretofore have been prosecuted by municipalities.

"It is not to be wondered at that with these defects in our system, with the growing wealth of the country, with the demands for these extravagant expenditures everywhere, that appropriations for the coming year should amount up to more than a billion dollars, but it is an impressive lesson to this House that we should call for a halt. The first place for action, as I maintain, is in not yielding the prerogative of the House to the Senate."

Only Representative Fitzgerald, of New York, had anything to say in response to Mr. Burton. He made party capital out of it.

The character of this government is not likely to be changed over night," he said, "and the Republican party will hardly be able in this campaign to escape responsibility by complaining of the Constitution. The Senate is complaining that the House does not treat it with respect, that it sends legislation here from year to year which receives no consideration.

"Before Congress adjourns a statement will be made that just what this Congress has done in the way of appropriations, and then gentlemen will be calling to the mountains and rocks to fall on them and hide them from the wrath of their constituents."

Bowers with Burton. Later, when the conference report on the general pension bill was up, Representative Bowers, of Mississippi, gave the Senate another jolt. The Senate had rejected the proposition of the House to abolish the eighteen pension agencies, and the Republican House conferees had consented to that action.

"Will you," Mr. Bowers asked, "permit yourselves to be run over roughshod by the Senate?"

Representative Gardner, of Michigan, one of the conferees, said the agreement was the best that could be secured at this time. This Representative Burleson took time to doubt, expressing the opinion that if the House maintained its self-respect and rejected the report, he had no doubt the Senate would be forced to accept it.

"It is up to the individual Representatives," he said, "to save \$400,000,000 of the people's money. If you fail to do so, you cannot go to your constituents and justify your claim that you tried to prevent useless and extravagant appropriations."

PAPER TRUST REPORT READY. House May Take No Action to Remove Wood Pulp Duty. The House committee appointed to investigate the operations of the so-called paper trust will be ready to make a report in a day or so.

The statement is made that it will give little comfort to those who expected the investigation would disclose that the tariff is responsible for the high price of paper. As a matter of fact, it is understood that the committee itself is unable to reach any conclusions on this point with the evidence at hand.

Most of the testimony was designed to show that the paper trust regulated the output and through some central agency controlled the price of the product, thus operating, it has been alleged, as a combination in restraint of trade. While members of the committee decline to discuss the subject in advance of filing their report with the House, it is said that the whole question as it has been presented is so complex that the members have been unable to reach satisfactory conclusions.

For this reason it is believed that the House will not be disposed to take any action on the report of the committee. The record covers 2,000 pages. The hearings were closed Saturday, and the evidence has not as yet been carefully digested by the committee.

The committee was in executive session yesterday considering the record and making arrangements to complete its report as soon as possible.

NO CHANGE IN HOUSE HALL. McCall Resolution to Put in Benches Turned Down. The members of the House will of necessity keep on acting under a disadvantage in their efforts to make that body the greatest legislative organization in the world. Last night 106 of the members voted to adopt the McCall resolution providing for a change in the floor arrangements of the House chamber.

Unfortunately, however, because the report which accompanied the bill several days ago said that a rearrangement would make the House the "greatest," there were 34 members who do not think they stand any added honors upon their shoulders, and consequently they voted against the proposal.

The matter is likely to remain in a committee state now for some time, although some other scheme may be brought up next session.

Littlefield Is Admitted. New York, May 25.—Representative Littlefield, of Maine, was introduced to the United States House by District Attorney Stinson, who stated that the Maine statesman had admitted to practice in this city. The motion was granted at once by Judge Hough.

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Tharp's Berkeley Rye. 812 F Street N. W. Phone Main 1141. Special Private Delivery.

YESTERDAY IN CONGRESS.

SENATE. Senators Aldrich and Hale renewed their filibustering tactics to prevent consideration of legislation desired by the President.

HOUSE. The report on the bill providing tracks to the Washington Navy Yard was agreed to.

McCall resolution to change the interior arrangements of the House chamber was rejected.

A militia bill, which has already gone through the House, was passed.

At 10:30 o'clock the House took a recess until 11 o'clock to-day.

WHY WATERWAYS BILL LAGS

Newlands Declares President's Remark to Governors Is Cause.

Senate Refuses to Consider Measure, as Rebuke to Executive for Alleged Threat.

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SENATE MARKS TIME

Spends the Day Waiting for House to Catch Up.

SUNDRY CIVIL BILL APPROVED

This Forms Law Affirmative Action of the Senate During Long Day's Session—Leaders Persist in Filibuster—Beveridge Tries in Vain to Have Bills Considered.

The Senate just marked time yesterday. The only measure that was passed was the conference report on the sundry civil appropriation bill. Although the Senate met at 11 o'clock, an hour earlier than usual, the time was taken up in considering ways and means to prevent constructive legislation.

Two measures of merit for the passage of which the President is anxious—the government employees' liability bill and the inland waterways commission bill—are waiting action, both having passed the House. An important Territorial bill is also pending. Yet, despite efforts on the part of the President's friends, nothing was done save to argue the liability bill to no purpose.

Two hours were consumed in reading the Journal. Senator Beveridge, who was trying to secure the passage of several administration measures, chided Senators with the statement that the Journal of Saturday's proceedings was the longest in the history of Congress, and that reading in full had been insisted upon for the first time in the present session, except last Saturday, when a filibuster was inaugurated.

Newlands Again Turned Down. Senator Beveridge moved several times to dispense with the reading of the Journal, and to proceed to the consideration of the bills in which he was interested, among them being the omnibus bill for the Territories and the government liability bill. Senator Newlands again tried to get the inland waterways bill before the Senate.

Each time Senator Kean or some other Republican Senator promoting the filibuster to prevent consideration of new business at this session objected, and the Senate adjourned for the day.

Then the conference report on the sundry civil bill came over from the House. Mr. Beveridge thought he saw a ray of hope, but it was quickly dispelled by Senator Aldrich, who called for the reading of each of the several hundred items in the bill, and then added that the request that the report be read.

There was at no time a quorum of Senators present.

The Senate spent some time in the consideration of the bill, recommended by the President, giving to government employees engaged in hazardous employment the right of recovery for injuries incurred in the line of duty.

Liability Bill Is Opposed. Senator Dewey strongly defended the bill. He said it affected 7,000 persons. Senator William Alden Smith, of Michigan, condemned it. He declared that, for one, he was unwilling to yield adherence to the common law rule regarding fellow-servants. He expressed the opinion that government employees should be sent to the courts for redress.

Senator Clapp, of Minnesota, suggested the advisability of having the United States attorney in the district where the accident occurred investigate and forward the case with his recommendations, to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

Senator Foraker condemned the bill as an extraordinary measure, and Senator Files, of Washington, called for a vote for it, if at all, under protest.

The debate progressed much opposition developed.

No action had been taken on the bill when, at 11 o'clock, the session, on the part of Senator Beveridge, was adjourned.

Under Mr. Moore's bill the conduct of a public laundry in the District of Columbia is forbidden until the owner thereof shall have obtained a license. The license shall be issued by the District Commissioners to firms or individuals conducting such establishments employing five or more persons, and the rate shall be \$50 per annum.

A semi-annual inspection of the laundries by the Commissioners and a public report of the number of employees are provided for. A more specific provision as to the indorsement of such security will be incorporated in the bill.

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The difficulty so far as the House is concerned, will be involved in bringing certain Republicans into line. Senators Culberson and Teller threaten to talk the currency bill to death if it is brought up for passage in the Senate.

No plans looking to adjournment will be made pending the present negotiation over emergency currency. The House leaders are willing to postpone the date of adjournment indefinitely if they see in such an arrangement a chance of saving the currency bill.

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FAVORS MINES BUREAU BILL.

Dick Will Try to Get It Through Senate Before Adjournment.

Senator Dick reported to the Senate yesterday a bill from the Senate Committee on Mines and Mining creating a bureau of mines and mining, to be attached to the Interior Department.

This bill has passed the House, and Senator Dick is pulling wires to get it through the Senate before adjournment.

Senator Dick said last night, in discussing the urgent nature of his bill, "We ought to do as well as Europe, and by scientific investigation and the application of the knowledge gained we can do more with the mineral resources by improper mining methods is estimated at \$300,000,000 to \$500,000,000, much of which can be saved. The waste in coal alone is \$200,000,000 annually."

Senator Dick believes the problems can be solved by the proposed bureau of mines and mining.

MR. CHANDLER TRIES AGAIN

Writes Burrows About Publicity Bill Passed by the House.

Would Have Senate Pass It Without Federal Election Amendment and Suggests Another Taft Letter.

Ex-Senator Chandler, of New Hampshire, who has organized a campaign of his own to secure the passage of a national campaign-publicity bill by Congress, is still pointing out to Senator Burrows, chairman of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections and temporary chairman of the approaching Republican national convention, the desirability of the Senate's passing the bill which has been put through the House.

At the same time, Mr. Chandler points out the desirability of changes in the bill regarding the Federal election provisions which the House placed upon it, for the purpose, unscrupulous traders of that honorable body would have it, of insuring its defeat in the Senate.

Mr. Chandler's views on the bill in question are contained in a letter to Senator Burrows, which follows:

Dear Sir: I notice the passage of the House of Publicity Bill 2012, which denotes sanity and progress of a certain kind, which, however, needs the further perfection to make it what Secretary Taft will doubtless write to you privately he wished it to be.

I do not think it wise to embarrass a public body by a Federal election bill. If this must be done, it will be expedient to amend the bill and enforce them. To enforce the amendments, it is necessary to amend and make obsolete the fifteenth amendment which was added to the original bill. So, if the amendments are to be made, it is necessary to amend the act of February 8, 1898, and re-enacting all the Federal laws. (See Congressional Record of February 7, 1898.)

As a publicity and Federal election bill has passed the House, it will be injurious to the Republican party to let it pass without amendment. It is long enough to completely adjust it so that it will apply during the coming canvass.

Very respectfully,
WILLIAM E. CHANDLER.

MOORE AFTER LAUNDRIES.

"Might as Well Turn Shirts Over to Billy Goots." Representative J. Hampton Moore, one of the justly celebrated diners of the Capitol, yesterday uttered a long groan of protest over the severe handling to which 103 dress shirts worn in the late dinner taking have been subjected by the laundries of Washington.

"If the prosperous laundrymen of the District of Columbia continue to do as they have been doing, we might as well hand our linen to the tender mercies of the laundries," said Mr. Moore, when asked about the laundrymen, which he has just introduced.

Under Mr. Moore's bill the conduct of a public laundry in the District of Columbia is forbidden until the owner thereof shall have obtained a license. The license shall be issued by the District Commissioners to firms or individuals conducting such establishments employing five or more persons, and the rate shall be \$50 per annum.

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PLAN CURRENCY BILL

Congress Leaders Expect to Reach Compromise.

WILL MEET MANY OBSTACLES

Danger Threatens in Both House and Senate, but Managers Hope for the Best—Two Houses Patch Up Peace After a Day of Bickering—Senators Threaten a New Filibuster.

Congress had a quarrelsome day yesterday, but late last evening the olive branch was displayed.

After one or two Senators had spoken their minds regarding the attitude of the House toward the Senate, and a speech had been made in the House arraigning the Senate for adding immense sums to appropriation bills, despite the desire of the House leaders to keep down the session's expenditures, an armistice was patched up.

Toward sundown Senators Aldrich and Hale put their straw hats and walked over to the House. Speaker Cannon had sent for them. These three House and Representative Vreeland parleyed for a brief space, and later in the evening they got together and started to work on a measure which it is hoped will harmonize the views of the two Houses and result in an emergency currency bill being passed by the present session of Congress. They may succeed in evolving a bill that can be passed by both Houses, but there are still many obstacles.

Many Obstacles in Sight. Roughly outlined, the compromise plan is to preserve the principle of bond-secured currency which the Aldrich bill recognizes, but there is a possibility that certain high classes of the "paper money" may also be recognized as a basis for emergency money with a time limit. The effect of the bill will also probably be limited, and a provision for a currency commission to evolve a better plan included.

The conferees can agree—and it is believed that this will be brought about at a further conference to-day—other obstacles loom ahead. The President has been pressing with tremendous energy for some kind of currency legislation, and that having killed the House and Senate conferees, the Aldrich bill, it is believed, has been the result of the President's men, as the element which is backing his programme is called, who started the insurance against the Speaker, are credited with having killed the House and Senate conferees.

Now it is suspected that the Speaker is not averse to giving them a like opportunity with a currency bill. If the compromise embodies any essential features of the Aldrich bill, it is altogether likely that the ultra-Rooseveltians from the West will join the House Democrats in voting it down.

Threaten Delay in Senate. But the Senate Democrats also have to be reckoned with. They are threatening to debate anything that smacks of asset currency till the asphalt on Pennsylvania avenue softens under a temperature of 100 degrees in the shade.

However, if any kind of a currency compromise can be put through the two Houses adjournment will come in a few hours thereafter. As a matter of fact, Congress could have adjourned for good last night, but for the obstinacy of Speaker Cannon about passing minor measures and making the Democrats the victims of their own roll calls incident to their filibuster.

As explained by one of the leaders, the compromise will be made up of the Vreeland bill practically intact, with sections added as concessions to the Senate. The Vreeland bill as it passed the House authorizes the issuance of emergency currency through clearing-house associations. The compromise bill will provide that individual banks, not connected with clearing houses, may issue currency in States, counties and municipal bonds approved by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The compromise will be more specific than the Vreeland bill in its provisions as to the kind of securities that shall be accepted as basis for emergency currency. Commercial paper will be recognized as security for such purposes, but it will probably be provided that commercial paper so issued shall be "short time" paper. A more specific provision as to the indorsement of such security will be incorporated in the bill.

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BRYAN SPLITS EVEN.

One Virginia County Instructs; Other Does Not.

Abingdon, Va., May 25.—The Democrats of Washington County held a mass meeting to-day and elected delegates to the Roanoke convention. A hard fight was made to instruct the delegates for Bryan, but by a close vote it was decided not to instruct.

Bedford City, Va., May 25.—The Democratic voters of Bedford County met at noon to-day and elected delegates to the State convention in Roanoke in June. Twenty-six delegates, with a half vote each, were elected. The delegates were instructed to cast the vote of the county for William J. Bryan for President.

Instruct for Bryan. Lawrenceville, Va., May 25.—The Democrats of this county to-day elected delegates to attend the Roanoke convention in June. Resolutions were adopted instructing the delegates to vote for William Jennings Bryan for the nomination for President. The delegation present at the State convention is authorized to cast the full vote of the county.

CLAIMS "DRYS" WILL WIN

Gov. Glenn Thinks State Will Go Prohibition by 40,000.

White Ribbon Faction Will Work Hard and Earnestly at the Polls To-day.

Asheville, N. C., May 25.—To-night the prohibitionists are claiming the State will be carried by them at to-morrow's election by majorities ranging from 20,000 to 75,000.

That North Carolina will be placed in the dry column by a good-sized majority seems to be the general opinion, although the anti-dry declare that the election is going to be close and that there will be some surprises. A conservative estimate to-night is that the drys will carry the State by 30,000.

A statement given out to-night at the anti-liquor headquarters by Chairman Oates is to the effect that the prohibitionists will win by at least 30,000 majority. The prohibitionists claim they will carry ninety counties out of the total of ninety-eight counties in the State. They declare it is going to be a landslide for the cause of prohibition. The entire western part of the State is claimed by the dr