

THE DISPATCH FOUNDED 1850. THE TIMES FOUNDED 1854.

BRIDGE CONTRACT AWARDED TO SMITH

Street Committee Ignores Protest of Stamper, Ragland & Co.

ERECT STRUCTURE IN TWELVE MONTHS

Chairman Adams Denies Charge of Unfairness in Hearing From Contractors—City Engineer Bolling Says Melan System of Reinforcement Is Best.

By a vote of 13 to 1, the Council Committee on Streets last night awarded to J. J. Smith & Company, of this city, contract for erecting a reinforced concrete bridge over James River, to replace Mayo's Bridge, notwithstanding the protest of Stamper, Ragland & Company, awarded first place in the report of the board of engineers.

The successful design is the work of Engineer Muser, of the Concrete Steel Engineering Company, of New York, a widely known designing firm, in both concrete and steel bridges. The bridge is to be completed within twelve months from date of signing the contract. A resolution ratifying the award was recommended to the Board of Aldermen, which meets to-night, and will be referred to the Committee on Finance, there being no formal appropriation for the bridge through the city's obligation to its creation. The total cost, including changes recommended by the board of engineers, is to be \$232,951, with an extra \$5,000 if the city determines to lay and own the trolley rails.

Modified Approaches. A subcommittee reported in writing last night recommending the Smith award out of fifteen bids submitted, ten of which were rejected some weeks ago. The report recited that the subcommittee had adopted the "green line" as the permanent grade of the approaches, but owing to the cost recommended that the approaches be constructed, starting on the south shore twelve inches above the present canal bridge, and on the north shore eighteen inches above the T. W. Wood siding, and at each end the grade extending out over the first span of the bridge. The subcommittee also recommends that the city acquire certain land to widen Fourteenth and Hull Streets at other end of the new bridge.

Mr. Ferguson cast the only negative vote on the subcommittee's report, and he stated that he opposed accepting any except the design placed first by the board of engineers. To Finish in One Year. Letters were presented from City Engineer Bolling recommending the smooth paving of the approaches of the bridge, instead of granite curbs, as had been suggested, and also calling attention to the fact that the Smith bid specified no time limit. Mr. Smith said that he would incorporate in the bid a completion in one year. An extended letter in which Stamper, Ragland & Company was read, setting forth that that company was the choice of the board of engineers, and the lowest bidder, and that Smith had had unfair advantage in the awarding of submitting his supplementary bid.

Charles V. Meredith appeared for Stamper, Ragland & Company, and asserted that the subcommittee had given no reason for going contrary to the report of its own engineers. His client, he said, had planned a bridge by a Richmond engineer, and approved by the city's board of engineers. "Where did you get your information that led you to override your expert?" he asked. "If you are not satisfied with another board of engineers, the question is whether it is a mathematical proposition; it is not a question of beauty or appearance of the pictures. You say you favor Smith because he used the Melan system of reinforcement. Don't you know there is a difference among engineers as to which is the water method?"

Defends Smith Plan. H. M. Smith, Jr., appeared for J. J. Smith & Company, on the ground that it was a home concern, and that the committee, after laborious, painstaking and conscientious work, hearing at length from all the bidders, had acted within its rights in recommending the Smith plan. The engineers, he said, had been drawing bridges for eighteen years successfully. The city's board of experts had placed the Stamp-plan first, rejecting the cantilever sidewalks were eliminated.

"That change," said Mr. Smith, widened each pier and arch seven feet on each side. For that additional fourteen feet of width Stamper should have added to his cost \$15,000 to \$20,000. And he raises the bid was but a difference in the cry of unfairness in the supplemental bids. The engineers criticized the Smith design as to the thickness of the arch rings, admitted them as they are thick enough, but we are willing to strengthen them as desired, and have added to our price \$2,100. If we adopt the same loose bar system of reinforcement as proposed by Stamper, we are the lowest bidder, and we could deduct \$14,000 if not required to use the Melan system, and we bid two weeks. There is that much more steel in the arches than they propose."

Author of Plan Heard. Engineer Muser, author of the J. J. Smith plans, discussed the technical features of his plan, saying that the arches required 400 tons of steel, costing \$28,000, while the Stamper method of reinforcement did not use one-half that amount of steel.

"We have not reduced our bid," asserted Mr. Muser. "That statement in the Stamper protest is not a fact. In our original bid we gave fully the various deductions for different grades of paving, and that is our bid to-day, with Melan reinforcement, the only change being the addition of \$2,750 for slight changes recommended by the engineers, of which we do not concede

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WHOLE NUMBER 18,586. TWENTY LIVES LOST

Henry Tolt Taken When Little Steamer Goes Down.

Victoria, B. C., April 10.—It is believed that twenty lives were lost when the little wooden steamer Iroquois, plying between Sidney, Vancouver Island, and the islands of the Gulf of Georgia, capsized soon after leaving Sidney to-day.

To-day's disaster was in some respects similar to the loss of the steamer Sechelt, with twenty-six lives off Beechy Head, Vancouver Island, March 21. The Sechelt, a wooden steamer of almost the same speed and dimensions as the Iroquois was struck by a gale, rolled over on her side, and went down in a few minutes. Only one body from the Sechelt was found.

The passengers saved to-day drifted ashore with life buoys in the last stages of exhaustion. When the Iroquois foundered part of the upper works were left above water, and persons ashore could see the survivors clinging to that portion of the wreck. The swirl of the water soon tore off the hull, and the sea was covered with wreckage, amid which men and women struggled for their lives. Of the bodies which drifted ashore many were equipped with life belts.

DEFINITE ACTION URGED

Important That Polish Controversy Be Settled Quickly.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Washington, April 10.—The Polish controversy between the United States, which is of so much importance to the consumers of commercial fertilizers in this country, remains unsettled, and the members of Congress from the South are being pressed by their constituents to urge that something definite be done by the Department of State to bring this matter to a close. Representative of South Carolina is in receipt of a letter from Secretary Bryan, in effect that negotiations with the German government are now under way, by means of which the settlement of the controversy may be reached through a conference of American importers with representatives of the German government and those of the German potash syndicate. The Department of State has proposed that such a conference be held in New York not later than April 21. This proposal the German government has not yet replied, and the State Department is waiting for a reply. Mr. Lever has written a strong appeal to the Department urging speedy settlement of this question, setting out strongly the pressing needs for immediate action.

TWO EARTHSHOCKS

People Greatly Alarmed, but No Damage Done.

Rome, April 10.—Two earthquakes were felt here to-day. The first occurred early in the morning, and the second, somewhat lighter, about noon. Some slight damage was done in the city, but in the prison there was considerable panic, the prisoners making desperate attempts at mutiny. These, however, were quickly suppressed. In the villages surrounding Rome the shocks were felt, and at various places the people showed great alarm, although no damage was done.

Loud Rumbles Heard.

Messina, April 10.—About 7 o'clock this evening, in various districts in Sicily, loud rumbles were heard, and a sudden flash of light was also observed, and an electrical condition of the atmosphere. No earthquakes were recorded, and it is believed that the disturbance was caused by the falling of a ball of fire.

TO TOUR THE SOUTH

Specialists in Education Off on an Extended Trip.

Washington, April 10.—Kendrick C. Babcock, specialist in higher education, and Arthur C. Monahan, specialist in land grant and college statistics, for a tour of the Southern States, former to study the standards in colleges and the latter to look into the conditions of the various States. Before returning to Washington, the last of this month, they will attend the conference on education which is to be held at Jacksonville, Fla., beginning April 19.

ANOTHER BOMBARDMENT

Monitor Tallahassee Will Train Her Guns on Wreck of Texas.

Washington, April 10.—The monitor Tallahassee, in higher command, will be used in the days of her prime as the battleship Texas, will be the target for another bombardment test, on April 15, which probably will consist of a two-inch gun firing from her to the junk heap. The monitor Tallahassee will bombard the old ship with two-inch guns from varying ranges, to obtain technical data for the Navy Department's information. The experiment will be held in Chesapeake Bay, where the San Marcos now lies in the mud as a result of the collision with the monitor in New Hampshire in the recent ordnance test. All the valuable material, including her guns, will be removed from the wreck vessel before the second experiment is held.

NO DECISIONS YET

At Least Week Must Pass Before Big Cases Are Decided.

Washington, April 10.—By reason of the failure of the Supreme Court of the United States to announce to-day its decision in either the Standard Oil or the Tobacco "dissolution suits," another week, at least, must pass before the outcome of these cases will be known. Neither was any case decided to-day which touched in any way upon the controversy in the big corporation case. Among other business transacted by the court was the restoration of the docket for a second argument and the assignment of the West Virginia two-cent fare case for argument on October 10, or as soon thereafter as possible.

WORKING FOR PAY BILL

State Militia Officers Meet in Washington.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Washington, D. C., April 10.—The executive committee of the National Association of the United States, consisting of about twenty-five State militia officers, met here to-day to discuss the general efficiency of the militia, and for the purpose also of agreeing upon some way to secure the passage of the militia pay bill at the present session of Congress. The members of the committee discussed the problems before them at the morning session, and to-morrow will confer with Major-General Leonard Wood with particular respect to the pay bill. It is believed that the elimination of certain objectionable features of this bill, which passed the House at the last session of Congress, but failed in the Senate, may soon become a law.

LATEST WAR TALE QUICKLY DENIED

Yarn Is Exploded by Emphatic Statement From White House.

ARMY MOVEMENT NOT DUE TO JAPAN

Absolutely Nothing to Story of Secret Treaty With Mexico in Defiance of Monroe Doctrine. Conditions in Diaz's Country Solely Responsible for "Manoeuvres."

Washington, D. C., April 10.—The President authorized me to deny in most emphatic terms the story from Mexico City about a secret treaty between Mexico and Japan. There is not one word of truth in it.—Senator T. E. Burton, of Ohio.

Another Japanese-Mexican war yarn printed in many newspapers with intense wealth of detail, was exploded at the White House to-day by President Taft and some of his cabinet. This was the yarn that represented President Taft as having rushed 20,000 troops to San Antonio because he had ascertained that Japan and Mexico had made a secret treaty with each other by which Japan was to obtain a coaling station and other valuable privileges along the Pacific coast of Mexico, very much in defiance of the Monroe doctrine.

The story from Mexico, after telling of Ambassador Wilson's experience with anti-American sentiment, said: "Photograph of Treaty." "During February Ambassador Wilson was busy cultivating certain sources in the higher circles of the Mexican government. From a certain agent in the government Mr. Wilson obtained for a few hours the original of a secret treaty between Japan and Mexico. He kept it long enough to take a photograph made of it, and then it was returned to its place in the hidden archives of the Mexican government. "The secret clauses of the treaty—those photographed by Ambassador Wilson—gave Japan a lease of a coaling station and manoeuvre grounds in Magdalena Bay, with the alternative of a coaling station at one other of the west coast ports down the Mexican coast."

Ambassador Wilson was represented as having hurried to Washington with the photographic copy of the treaty, which he was said to have laid before the President and the Cabinet. The story continued: "Mobilization of Troops. "That was in the morning. At 1 o'clock General Wood, chief of staff, was dining at his club. A messenger came to the club and told him that President Taft wanted to see him immediately. General Wood went to the White House and was closeted with the President for several hours. Then he went to the War Department. "The mobilization of the War Department was abuzz with lights that night, as the Washington correspondents will remember. Orders were going out for the mobilization of 20,000 at San Diego, San Antonio and Galveston. For the assembling of marines at the Gulf of Mexico, and the sending of west coast of Mexico by American war vessels."

Orders for mobilizing the troops, according to the story, followed by an ultimatum to President Diaz, giving him six days to abrogate the treaty. "The mobilization of the War Department was abuzz with lights that night, as the Washington correspondents will remember. Orders were going out for the mobilization of 20,000 at San Diego, San Antonio and Galveston. For the assembling of marines at the Gulf of Mexico, and the sending of west coast of Mexico by American war vessels."

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Story Surprised President. President Taft was surprised at the story, and stated that he did not have the slightest foundation so far as the government is aware. He thought, too, that the government would know whether such a story was true.

The President authorized three of his senators to call on Bacon, of Georgia; Stone, of Missouri, and Burton, of Ohio—to denounce the story. Senator Bacon is the ranking Democratic member of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. The President submitted to him some weeks ago all the data concerning the Mexican situation and the reasons for sending the troops.

"I knew that the whole thing was a far-fetched yarn the minute I saw it," said Senator Bacon. "Many of the features were overdrawn and impossible. I am sure that the President told me everything at the time, and have not the least idea that he withheld anything. I saw all the telegrams and correspondence relating to the situation in Mexico, and there was not an intimation as to any foreign country. The whole correspondence dealt with conditions in Mexico."

Senator Bacon made the statement after he had talked with the President. He went on to say that he was confident the President would not engage in double dealing with members of the Senate and House, and he knew that the President had not once mentioned the word "Japan" to any of them. The President had told substantially the same thing to all of them, and to the majority had furnished the entire correspondence. This correspondence indicated that conditions in Mexico were growing serious, and no one knew what would happen at any minute.

To Be on Safe Side. The President, to be on the safe side, had sent the troops. That was the real reason, as now generally known in Congress. Had Japan's hand been anywhere in the whole thing, Senator Bacon said, the President would have said so, as there was no reason to

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NO MORE STORMS FOR TOM JOHNSON

Tempestuous Career Closes With His Death in Cleveland.

LONG KNOWN AS "STORMY PETREL"

Four Times Mayor of Cleveland, He Became Famous for His Fight for 3-Cent Street Railway Fare—Health and Spirit Broken by Final Defeat.

Cleveland, O., April 10.—Tom L. Johnson, twice Congressman from the Twenty-first Ohio District, four times Mayor of Cleveland, champion of 3-cent street railway fare and prominent advocate of the single tax theories of the late Henry George, died in his apartments in the White Hall, East One Hundred and Seventh Street, at 5:45 o'clock to-night after a long illness. Death was caused by cirrhosis of the liver. He was fifty-seven years old.

Mr. Johnson had been ill for more than a year, but his condition was not thought serious until he suffered a relapse on Wednesday, March 15. He had been gaining strength ever since he came home after spending the summer on Nantucket Island. On Saturday night, March 11, he left his apartments and attended a banquet of the Nisi Prius Club, an organization of Cleveland lawyers. He remained there until 2 A. M. Sunday, and when he returned to his home he complained of not feeling well.

The following Wednesday his condition was such that he was obliged to go to bed. From that day to the time of his death his condition was grave though several times he made seemingly impossible rallies, and despite the fact that he realized he did not have long to live, the former Mayor was cheerful and optimistic almost to the last.

"A Stormy Petrel." Tom L. Johnson once referred to himself in a public address as "a stormy petrel," and this metaphor aptly described him and indicated the course of his career. From the time he entered the offices of a Louisville street railway company, at the age of fifteen, until his defeat for a fifth term as Mayor of Cleveland on November 2, 1909, he was ever in the center of some storm, political or financial. And, he often said, it was thus that he enjoyed himself most.

Mr. Johnson was born in Georgetown, Ky., July 18, 1854. He started to work in a Louisville traction office, and when still a youth secured sufficient backing and bought a controlling interest in the Indianapolis street railway. In the 80's, with his brother Albert, he came to Cleveland and became interested in the street car systems here, and assisted in a partial consolidation of them. He also entered into the steel manufacturing business at Johnstown, Pa., with his brother Albert. In April, 1906, he was elected Mayor of Cleveland on a platform which promised universal 3-cent car fare.

Proposals Rejected. After a fight with the street car company which lasted until 1908, and through four elections, in each of which he was triumphant, the Cleveland Traction lines passed into the hands of the Municipal Traction Company. After six months' trial of operation at 3 cents, the people, at a referendum election, voted out the franchise and the Municipal Company passed into the hands of a receiver, where it remained until February, 1910. One more attempt was made by Mayor Johnson to secure the passage of the 3-cent grants, but his proposals were rejected at an election held August 3, 1909. His own defeat followed three months later, and on January 1, 1910, he surrendered the reins of office to the present Mayor, Herman C. Ely.

Two months later 3-cent fare was established, the result of Mr. Johnson's efforts. In 1905, while Mr. Johnson was Mayor of Cleveland, he was nominated for Governor by the Democrats of Ohio, but was unsuccessful at the election. Crushed, both in health and spirit, after his defeat by Mayor Baehr, the former Mayor went abroad. He had hoped to regain his health, but came home no better.

Besides his wife, Mr. Johnson is survived by one son, Loftin, and a daughter, Mrs. Bessie Mariani.

FATAL GUN BATTLE

Farmer Escapes Injury but Kills Neighboring Boy.

Sylvania, Ga., April 10.—Escaping unharmed, although three loads from a repeating shotgun had been shot into him, C. E. Lee, a farmer of this county, this afternoon sent three pistol bullets into the breast of L. H. Hilton, president of the Sycamore County Bank, member of Sylvania City Council, and one of the wealthiest and most prominent men of this county. Hilton was shot in the chest, and he is now in a critical condition. Hilton, armed with his shotgun, approached Lee on the street and began firing. Friends disarmed and held him. Lee fired three times, and then Lee walked up and sent three bullets into his foe. Lee escaped, but telephoned the sheriff he was ready to surrender.

How Fortunes Are Made Out of Plum Puddings

Do you like plum pudding—and do you know how it is made? Chances are you don't know that the Greeks are making fortunes in raising the materials for this great American delicacy. They are not, however, careless, and in an interesting story in The Times-Dispatch of next Sunday Frank G. Carpenter, the famous traveler and writer, will tell you all about it. He will also tell about the famous farms of Elettia and the vineyards of Corinth. A more interesting and profitable and their queer customs of love and marriage will be an added feature of his story.

ENGAGEMENT BROKEN

Miss Cecelia May Will Not Wed Robert Low Bacon, Jr.

Washington, April 10.—Official society here was surprised to learn to-day that the engagement of Miss Cecelia May, younger daughter of Colonel Robert Low Bacon, Jr., son of the United States ambassador to France, had been broken off. Although formal announcement of the effect was made by Colonel and Mrs. May, no reason is assigned for the breaking of the engagement. Miss May is one of the belles of Washington and has taken a prominent part in the social affairs of the national capital.

DIES AFTER LONG ILLNESS



TOM L. JOHNSON.

TAFT OPPOSED TO RECALL OF JUDGES WILL APPEAL FROM ORDER OF BISHOP

He Looks With Disfavor on That Feature of Arizona's Constitution. Christ Church Congregation Will Go to Higher Authorities.

MAY SOLVE PROBLEM EARNEST PROTEST IS MADE

Flood Suggests Scheme to Make Executive Approval Unnecessary. Service Now Prohibited Used for More Than Forty Years.

Washington, April 10.—Although President Taft might be unwilling to disapprove the Constitution of Arizona on account of its provision for the recall of judges, he is seeking to find a way by which that provision may be stricken out through the action of the people of Arizona themselves. The President looks with disfavor on the proposition for the recall of judges. He has, however, consulted frequently with Attorney-General Vickersham and other members of his Cabinet, and has concluded that it might be unwise for him to disapprove the Arizona Constitution on account of one clause.

The part of the bishop's letter causing the trouble reads: "I therefore hereby enjoin you to refrain from singing or intoning or having sung or intoned by the choir and congregation, those parts of the service which the Rubric requires to be intoned or sung in his church, and he has entered an earnest protest, and will be backed by his congregation in an appeal to the higher authorities of the church.

The choral features and intoning of the services have been a feature in this church for forty years, and are regarded as almost sacred, hence the order of the bishop, who is what is called a low churchman, came as a sensation when read to the congregation Sunday.

The members of the parish and Dr. Steinmetz are silent to-night. But they all resent the interference of the bishop. The facts are believed to be these: Christ Church is a high church, and in this respect conflicts to a large extent with the other churches. The English style of services has been in vogue for years. The majority of the churches throughout the South are what are known as low or modern churches. Heretofore Christ Church has not been interfered with in these services. Recently there have been protests, it is believed owing to the elaborate preparations at the new church edifice for holding strict high church services. Bishop Randolph then acted.

To-night Dr. Steinmetz would have nothing further to say, declaring that his reply to Bishop Randolph entirely covered his position. The letter says: "Right Rev. and Dear Sir,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant containing your goodly admonition concerning the services in Christ Church. Of course I shall obey. At the same time I wish to protest against your summary and brutal action. You have the power to punish me and brand my action as criminal, as you have done, but you have punished and branded an innocent man."

"Besides, you have brought pain and anguish on an innocent congregation. May God forgive your tyranny and despotism."

NEGROES TO BE ADMITTED

Will Have All Privileges of Sage College Dormitory.

Ithaca, N. Y., April 10.—President Jacobus G. Schurman, of Cornell University, to-day brought to an end the controversy which has been in progress for several weeks over admitting negro women students to Sage College dormitory. In a statement issued by Mrs. G. S. Martin, one of the women's advisory council, he says that all negro women students are to be admitted to the dormitory of Washington and has taken a prominent part in the social affairs of the national capital.

VIRGINIANS SET PRICE OF SUPPORT

Decide on Course Toward Canadian Reciprocity Agreement.

WILL DEMAND LOWER DUTIES

If Agreement Is Made Part of Regular Tariff Bill With Downward Revision, They Will Vote for It—If Not, They Will Oppose It.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Washington, D. C., April 10.—The Virginia delegation in the House this afternoon, according to a statement made to The Times-Dispatch correspondent to-night by Congressman Glass, decided in caucus not to vote for the Canadian reciprocity agreement unless it was considered as a regular tariff bill for lowering duties.

The delegation does not wish to reduce the cost of the farmer's products unless at the same time it can reduce the things he is forced to buy. If the reciprocity bill cannot be so considered that there may be an equalization in the interests of the farmers, then the Virginia delegation will vote against it.

This is the position taken by Mr. Glass in the Democratic caucus on the reciprocity bill at the last session of Congress, according to his statement to-night. Messrs. Jones and Saunders were not present, but Mr. Saunders voted by proxy, and the above is said to represent Mr. Jones's ideas on the subject. P. H. McGinnis.

A Great "Tariff Steal."

New Orleans, April 10.—That the cotton bagging and the trust—that satiated by robbing the American cotton planter of nearly \$1,000,000 annually through unjust tariff placed upon bagging and ties under the Payne-Aldrich tariff law, are planning to increase their levy on the cotton crop to \$2,800,000 annually," is declared in resolutions adopted to-day by the New Orleans Cotton Exchange. The resolutions appeal to Congress to place bagging and ties on the free list.

President W. B. Thompson, of the Cotton Exchange, in a letter which he addressed to each member of Congress, tells of the great importance to the South of the illegal tariff steal. He says in part: "The cotton crop of the South yields annually an average of about 12,000,000 bales. Of this total approximately five-eighths, or 7,500,000 bales, representing an average market value of over \$500,000,000, are exported and exchanged for foreign gold. The mere statement of these facts attests the importance of the cotton producing industry, emphasizes the obligation which the cotton planter at large owes the producer of this crop, and establishes his right to at least just treatment at the hands of the general law-making power.

Under the present tariff law the duty on steel cotton ties amounts to .927 cents per bale, or to \$234,000 a crop of 12,000,000 bales. This tariff is prohibitive, as is shown by the fact that no steel ties are imported. "Therefore the government has no share in this impost which constitutes a tribute to the cotton farmer for the benefit of the cotton tie trust.

"The duty on jute bagging imposed by the present tariff law amounts to .05 cents per bale, or to \$630,000 on a crop of 12,000,000 bales. This tariff is to a large extent prohibitive, much as it yields only about \$100,000 revenues to the government. The balance of about \$435,000 constitutes a tribute paid by the cotton farmer to the bagging trust.

"But the bagging trust is not satisfied with its share of this impost. It desires to raise the duty to a figure which will not only prevent the government from receiving any revenue therefrom, but will also enable it to take from the farm four times as much as it has been able to take heretofore.

"From the reasons stated it will incontestably appear that not only the proposed increase, but the present tax on bagging and ties is inequitable and wrong; and because the Western farmer has now and had for more than fifteen years, his binder twine on the free list, the tax upon the Southern farmer, which has been a constant source of grievance, should be removed as an additional vice of discriminating."

Mann Completes Task. Washington, April 10.—Representative Mann, minority leader of the House, to-day completed his task of assigning the minority members to their respective committees, but he does not expect to make his selections public until to-morrow.

In making the assignments, Mr. Mann has treated the ranking minority places as chairmanships and has given the appointees to these important places no other assignments. Neither has Mr. Mann considered that a minority member is entitled as a right to remain on two of the leading committees.

When the House has been given an assignment with a new member, so as to avoid the embarrassment which a new member would have when alone on a committee.

An early visitor to the minority leader's room to-day was Caleb Powers, the only Republican member from Kentucky, whose Democratic colleague declares they would not sit on a committee with a Republican member. Mr. Powers, it is understood, has not been assigned to any committee on which there is another Kentuckian.

The House adjourned at 1:47 P. M. until to-morrow, when it is expected the committees will be announced.

Aimed at Express Companies.

Washington, April 10.—A bill to prohibit express companies and common carriers from competing with the Post Office Department in the transportation of mail matter weighing less than eleven pounds was introduced in the House to-day by Representative Howard, of Georgia.

The bill sets forth that the express companies shall not be permitted to carry mail matter weighing less than eleven pounds.

DON'T LET THAT COUGH GO ON. Broth from French Tracheas afford immediate relief.