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**Brascolites Hung on Approval.**

**REVIEW OF RECENT CONGRESS SHOWS WHERE PRESIDENT WILSON HAS FAILED**

(By Associated Press.)  
WASHINGTON, March 5.—The sixty-third congress, first under complete domination of the Democratic party since 1895, ended yesterday at noon.

It had been in almost continuous session since President Wilson's inauguration two years ago. Beginning with an extra session called by the president April 7, 1913, the congress has worked actually 637 days.

Much important legislation was accomplished, but much contemplated, some of it hard pressed by the president and party leaders, was left undone. It is the present intention of the president and his advisers to give congress a rest. Rather than force an extra session, they would leave the remainder of the administration's constructive aspirations to a new congress next winter, which, although under Democratic control, will have a greatly reduced majority in the house.

Foremost in the enactments of the sixty-third congress were:

The Underwood-Simmons tariff act, with the income tax, which replaced the Payne-Aldrich tariff law.

The federal reserve act, recognizing the currency system.

Anti-trust laws to supplement the Sherman act, including the Clayton law and federal trade commission act, the former providing for punishment of individuals who violate business regulations and the latter establishing a government institution to aid in keeping business within the law.

Repeal of the Panama canal tolls exemption for American coast-wise shipping.

Act directing the building at a cost of \$35,000,000 of a government railroad to the mineral fields of Alaska.

Act to regulate cotton exchanges and to penalize dealings in purely speculative cotton future sales.

A special internal revenue tax, commonly called the "war tax."

A government war risk insurance bureau to insure American ships against the hazards of war, and an act providing for the transfer of foreign-owned or built ships to American registry.

Of those measures which failed of enactment or could not be considered for lack of time, the following are regarded by Democratic leaders as paramount:

Bill for government purchase or charter of transoceanic ships for the establishment of an American merchant marine, which encountered the most stubborn filibuster in the history of the senate, created an insurgent movement in the Democratic ranks and held up general legislation for weeks of the last session.

The immigration bill, including a literacy test for admission of aliens, which passed both houses, was vetoed by President Wilson and failed by a narrow margin to repass the house on a motion to overturn the veto.

Conservation measures urged by the president to provide a new system for leasing of water power sites and a leasing system to open the mineral resources of the country.

Bill to enlarge the measure of Philippine self-government and to extend promise of ultimate independence to Filipino people, a measure which passed the house and was approved by a senate committee.

Regulation by the interstate commerce commission of the issue of railroad securities, originally a part of the administrations' anti-trust program.

Rural credits legislation contemplating the establishment of a system of farm mortgage loan banks, persistently urged throughout the congress.

In addition to the foregoing, scores of general legislative bills covering a wide range of subjects died with the end of the congress, among them, measures for federal road improvement, general waterway development, reorganization of the civil service, to prohibit importation of convict made goods, and several measures for reorganization of the army.

The last session of the congress was notable, too, for the failure of two great issues, national prohibition and woman suffrage. Proposed constitutional amendments precipitated two of the most exciting legislative battles in the history of the house of representatives, both measures failing to receive a necessary two-thirds vote.

Foreign relations of the nation were constantly to the fore almost from the beginning of the congress. The Mexican situation requiring close attention from the outset as has the European war. Throughout the session the president and the senate foreign relations committee were in frequent conferences and much was done to restrain unusual demonstrations which might have disturbed international tranquility. Early in the session general arbitration treaties with several great foreign powers were renewed for five-year periods and 26 peace commission treaties providing for investigation of international disputes before resort to arms were negotiated and ratified. A treaty to enforce the regulations adopted by the London Safety at Sea conference was ratified last December, but with an amendment making reservations which came too late for other powers to consider, thus preventing enforcement of the convention. A treaty with Nicaragua providing for acquisition of the Nicaraguan canal route and naval stations for \$3,000,000 was left unratified by the senate and the pending treaty with Columbia directing payment of \$25,000,000 for the Panama canal strip was held in by the foreign relations committee.

The closing session of the congress was almost wholly devoted to appropriation bills, the ship purchase bill

light, and a few general measures. Aside from appropriations about the only important legislative enactments included the creation of the coast guard by consolidation of the life saving and revenue cutter services; reclassification of grades in the diplomatic and consular service; requirement of registration of and imposing special taxes upon all healers, manufacturers or importers of opium, or its derivatives, and the creation of the Rocky Mountain National park in Colorado.

Much debate on the condition of national defenses enlivened the closing session. Proposals for special investigation of the preparedness of the nation for war all failed. House naval and military committees, however, conducted public hearings on the subject in connection with the military supply bills.

The congress also was marked by differences between President Wilson and some Democratic senators over patronage; a spirited contest over confirmation of nominees for the federal reserve board; two successful filibusters—one in the summer session against the rivers and harbors appropriation bill and the other the fight of Republicans and Democratic allies against the ship purchase bill; an unsuccessful effort in the senate to establish a cloture rule to limit prolonged debate; institution of a special inquiry into outside influences exerted against the ship purchase bill; a general lobby investigation which extended for many months, and proposal of an inquiry into senatorial campaign contributions.

With the fall of the gavel yesterday many senators and congressmen long national figures passed into private life. Senators who retire are Root, of New York; Burton, Ohio; Perkins, California; Thornton, Louisiana; Bristow, Kansas; Stephenson, Wisconsin; Crawford, South Dakota; Camden, Kentucky, and White, of Alabama. Representative Underwood leaves the house to go to the senate.

Scores of representatives in the house give way to new members.

**SUBURBANITES SEEK LODGMENT IN CITY**

QUARTER MILLION OF PEOPLE FIND PROVISIONS TO BE SCARCE

(By Associated Press.)

MEXICO CITY, March 5.—Suburbanites, who number nearly a quarter of a million of people, are seeking lodgment in the city, with the result that provisions are still more scarce and high-priced than they have been. During the fighting in the suburbs between the forces of Zapata and the Carranzamen, the modern system of electric car lines which link the capital to its six principal suburban towns has literally been shot to pieces. The suburbanites are thus cut off from their business in the city, and are also in danger if they remain at home. The fighting has been of the most indefinite character with the contending forces occupying and reoccupying villages at intervals sometimes as shortly separated as the rising and the setting of one sun.

The difficulty the soldiers have in distinguishing friend from foe is illustrated by a recent incident in the suburb of Coyoscan. A party of Carranza men who had dismounted in the main plaza encountered some loungers who were not recognized as Zapatistas. A friendly conversation was commenced and continued until someone suspected the identity of the loungers and challenged them. The answer rang back "Viva Zapata!" With that rifles were brought into play and the plaza was strewn with dead from both sides. Reinforcements arriving for the Carranza men, the Zapatistas were finally driven to the woods.

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