

The Salt Lake Tribune

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VOL. LXXVIII, NO. 138. WEATHER TODAY—Fair. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 1, 1909. 12 PAGES—FIVE CENTS.

USE OF THE RECALL AS CHASTISEMENT

Test Will Be Made at Los Angeles on the Office of Mayor.

FACTION DISPLEASED WITH MAYOR HARPER

One of the Peculiar Features of the Charter in City of Angels.

Special to The Tribune. LOS ANGELES, Feb. 28.—A test of the recall as a means of political chastisement is being made here, and on March 25 the people will vote on the expulsion of Mayor Arthur C. Harper from office. The test will be thorough, because the animus of the recall movement comes from a difference in opinion between one set of politicians and the mayor and his set over appointments.

While the Los Angeles charter is obsolete in some of its provisions for governmental affairs, it has outstripped other cities in exotics. It contains the recall, the initiative and the referendum, the three great principles of the socialist propaganda. And the voters of the city of perennial summer have tried all three weapons. The recall has been used twice. Once the Sixth ward recalled Democratic Mayor Haysport and elected Congressman Houghton, and the courts decided the city must pay the salaries of both. The present use of the recall is the second attempt.

The initiative was demanded and needed to, so that it did not reach the people. The referendum was last used by the dance hall keepers to suspend a salaried ordinance for the protection of the young and it worked, as the council deferred submitting the ordinance until the regular election in December and suspended its enforcement.

Fight on the Mayor.

The present use of the recall is the continuation of a personal fight on Mayor Harper that has been going on since his election in 1906. In that campaign there were three candidates—Harper, Democratic; Dr. Lindley, Republican; and Lee C. Gates, nonpartisan. The election was a surprise, as the nonpartisans seemed to have the best of it. They charged collusion between him and the Republicans. Since Harper took office the fight on him seems almost wholly forgotten, but it is being revived by a group of public workers, which has changed the name of the party to the nonpartisan party. It has made persistent demands on the mayor. Its earliest was that James A. Anderson be reappointed to the board of public works, which has charge of the construction of the Owens river aqueduct project.

The urging of Anderson, who is representative of the nonpartisan party, became a demand through the recall of political chastisement through the recall if not needed. Harper refused to appoint Anderson, but permitted a coalition by allowing General Adna R. Chaffee, whose fitness was promptly but indignantly conceded by the nonpartisans. In appointing Chaffee, Harper abandoned his first promise to name a nonpartisan and political friend, Edward Kerens, whom he had made already chief of police.

In considering his appointment, the mayor was beset by three elements—the Republicans urging their candidate, the nonpartisan party, and the Harper Democrats demanding Kern. The appointment of Chaffee silenced all temporarily.

Plans of Nonpartisans.

But the nonpartisans chafed and planned to force Harper into naming another member of the board of public works, whose term expired last January. The campaigning for him began with a declaration by Thomas Lee Wood, deputy city attorney, that "vice is being protected in Los Angeles." For weeks the papers were full of this "vice" talk which in reality was the segregation of the disorderly element. His registration at police headquarters and the charge that certain politicians were reaping rich returns in blood money. The clamor became loud, and one day the Express, a nonpartisan supporter, printed the statement that Mayor Harper had been protecting vice. The mayor had been waiting for such an opportunity. He and the members of his police commission immediately brought a libel suit against the Express and its owner, Edwin Tobias Earl, and Woolwine, for damages aggregating \$50,000. He and his officials denied all charges.

The Los Angeles County Grand Jury.

The Los Angeles county grand jury was in session and the nonpartisan oligarchy went to it with its charges of vice protection and the exploitation of the saloon and disorderly elements in business enterprises. The Pacific Sugar corporation, a beet sugar concern, and the Los Angeles Oil Company were alleged to have been favored by political favor, and a list of liquor dealers who bought, and a list of their names, was presented as evidence of graft. The oil company was organized when oil was first struck in Washington county. It was alleged that members of the police commission, some of them now out of office, had profited by favor to disorderly places.

Five Months' Inquiry.

Over five months' inquiry and the examination of 250 witnesses the grand jury reported, blaming Harper for not having closed the restricted region and saying that indictments had not been found because the district had been promptly broken up when the investigation was begun. The jury censured

TAFT WILL SWEAR ON ANCIENT BIBLE

Book That Will Serve Our Nation's Next President Is Century Old.

BREAKING OF PRECEDENT IN OTHER RESPECTS SEEN

Retiring President Will Not Return to White House With His Successor.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—William H. Taft will take the oath of office as president of the United States on the century-old Bible which belongs to the Supreme court of the United States, and by it kept in custody. There is a touch of sentiment in this decision which Mr. Taft announced today with the statement that had he become a member of the Supreme court his oath would have been taken on an identical the same book.

During the past few days there have been many offers of Bibles to Mr. Taft. He has not declined the gifts, but his answer has been that it will be impossible for him to receive them for the purpose intended. It has been the custom of presidents to use a new or a historic Bible in taking their oaths of office, and each has retained the book thereafter. Mr. Taft will make no claim on the Bible of his choice, and it will go back to the archives of the court for which there are many evidences of a reverent respect and a lingering of the fondness on the part of Mr. Roosevelt's successor.

Breaking of Precedent.

Precedent in another ancient inaugural detail will be broken Thursday in the intention of President Roosevelt to go from the inaugural ceremonies at the capitol direct to his train for Oyster Bay, and not return to the White house with Mr. Taft.

Thus there will be a vacant seat in the presidential carriage on its return to the White house, and it is now proposed to have this seat occupied by Mrs. Taft.

From morning church services at the Unitarian church, of which he is a member, Mr. Taft today went to the White house, where an hour was passed with President Roosevelt in going over that portion of the inaugural address which discusses what is to be his policy respecting the foreign relations of the country. Mr. Taft did not make material changes, if any, would be made in his inaugural address, which had previously gone over the whole document with Mr. Roosevelt.

Taking Up State Duties.

Senator Kittredge had an extended interview with Mr. Taft respecting the Mann bill, providing for a government owned and operated canal. The measure is intended to give legislative authority for practically the present system of government there which was established by executive rather than legislative authority. The measure is approved by Mr. Taft, who is anxious that it become law.

The Proposed Mail Subsidy for Steamships.

was talked of between Mr. Taft and Representative Overstreet and Landis of Indiana. These subsidies are approved by Mr. Taft.

Mr. Taft said tonight he had as yet given no thought to possible changes in the diplomatic service of the United States. He said that the measure had been made in that direction had no foundation so far as it might pretend to represent his ideas.

PART OF OUR FLEET ARRIVES OFF NEW YORK

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—New Yorkers got their first glimpse of a portion of the fleet of battleships, which left today, when the battleships Rhode Island and New Jersey steamed into port and were received by the harbor command. These ships will stop pending what shall be preparatory to going to navy yards for some minor tinkering and to have their crews receive low sea service color of gray. After discharging ammunition the Rhode Island will proceed to the Brooklyn navy yard and the New Jersey to the Boston yard.

When the channel leading to the harbor was reached Fort Hancock, Westport and Hamilton boomed out a welcoming salute, and this was answered by the Rhode Island. The latter then took up the welcome, and all the way up the bay and until the battleship reached her anchorage the vessel was greeted with the shrill blast of whistles and sirens.

The battleship New Jersey, which arrived later, received a similar greeting.

DENIES REPORT THAT MISS ETHEL IS TO WED

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—An emphatic denial of the report that Miss Ethel Roosevelt is engaged to marry Third Assistant Secretary of State William Phillips was given out from the White House tonight.

"The report of Miss Roosevelt's engagement is pure invention. There is absolutely no truth in it."

Warning to Soldiers.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—Major General Leonard Wood, commanding the department of the Pacific, has issued an order to the officers in the department, commanding them to impress upon the enlisted men the necessity of refraining from the drinking of wood or denatured alcohol. It was said on Governor's Island that the order had been received, and that the drinking of wood or denatured alcohol had been unable to agree and was locked up all tomorrow.

Pope Still Not Well.

ROME, Feb. 28.—The indisposition of the pope continues, but it did not prevent him from working for several hours in his library today. The attending physician has reported that the suspension of audiences was brought about chiefly because of hoarseness, and he said the pope will be entirely recovered in a few days.

CHIEF BARLOW'S SUGGESTION



NEWS ITEM—All prisoners who serve twenty-five days or more in the city jail will be required to wear prison garb, their own clothes being pressed, cleaned and repaired during the imprisonment.

UNCLE JOE CANNON DEFENDS HOUSE RULES

Grows Warm in Replying to Attack Made Upon Him by Editor Higgins.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Incensed by an attack alleged to have been made upon himself and the rules of the house by Edward E. Higgins, president of Success Magazine, Speaker Cannon tonight made public a letter vigorously defending the rules.

"The rules may not be ideal," he writes, "but they have stood the test among those who know them, in spite of half a century of denunciation such as Mr. Higgins puts forth. The foundation principles were laid down more than a century ago under the leadership of Jefferson and Madison. They have been perfected from year to year to meet the needs of a growing representation of a growing nation."

Variety of Attacks.

"I receive letters from men who denounce the legislative, the executive, the judiciary, the law, the church and the rules of the house. One publisher makes it a point to denounce the narrowing influence of religion on our civilization, and demands legislation that will destroy this influence; and denounces the fundamental law of the land, and would destroy the constitution and the statutes; a clever stock broker sends out bulletins attacking the executive, and another advertises his attack on business. Mr. Higgins employs the same methods to attack the speaker and the rules of the house."

Evidence of Ignorance.

"As to the criticisms Mr. Higgins makes of the rule and the administration of them by the speaker, I need but say, his letter shows he knows nothing of what he writes. That will be evident to anyone who has ever studied the rules or observed carefully and honestly their administration. A man who, without having studied the law or practiced in the courts, should criticize and denounce indiscriminately the law and the courts, simply because he had heard the complaints of lawyers who had lost their cases, would receive from the community the attention to which his ignorance and his presumption fairly entitle. But it seems that anyone, after having sat at the feet of persons discredited with legislation, or disgraced because of the failure of proposed legislation, may become a patriot and a molder of opinion by denouncing the rules which adjust the rights and relations and secure the efficiency of a body of 391 members representing the complex interests of sixty million people."

Klepj Jury Still Out.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 28.—The jury in the graft case, in which Councilman J. C. Wosson, William Brand and John F. Klein are charged with conspiracy and taking bribes, reported tonight that it had been unable to agree and was locked up all tomorrow.

High Honor for Chinaman.

ITHACA, N. Y., Feb. 28.—Toufu Ho, a Chinese student, was elected to the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity at Cornell today. It is the first time a Chinaman was ever elected to the highest honorary society at Cornell.

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KILLS HUSBAND OF WOMAN HE WRONGED

MISSOULA, Mont., Feb. 28.—To avenge himself on the husband of the woman for whose wronging he had just completed a five-year term in the penitentiary, Joseph Brown today shot and killed Robert Gilruth while the latter, accompanied by his brother, was walking along the road near Chickamaug's mine, six miles west of Lolo, Mont. Brown was arrested in Missoula a few hours later, and a brother of the slain man is held in custody as a witness. When arrested for the crime, Brown declared that he had been attacked by the Gilruths, and that he was carrying a revolver, and that he shot in self-defense. He was wounded in several places, and it was while having these injuries dressed that he was captured. The brother of the dead man flatly denies Brown's statement, and declares that he and his brother were deliberately ambushed by Brown.

SOLONS FLEE STATE TO BREAK QUORUM

HOPKINSVILLE, Ky., Feb. 28.—The eight Democratic senators who Friday broke the quorum in the Tennessee legislature and fled to Kentucky to escape arrest, say they will remain here until the general assembly adjourns.

Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms Yeaman in keeping the senators under strict surveillance. They declared today their sole object in breaking a quorum is to prevent the Republicans from participating in the election of Democratic primary election commissioners. They insist they will remain away from Tennessee a year if necessary.

Negro May Be Lynched.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 28.—John Junkin, self-confessed negro slayer of a white woman, was brought here for safe keeping, as threats have been made against him in Ottumwa. Junkin admitted that he made plans for the Rosen murder while he was in the state penitentiary serving time for robbing a woman. He killed Miss Rosen a few days after his release from prison.

Bad Blizzard in France.

PARIS, Feb. 28.—Snow has been falling in Paris almost continuously for the past forty-eight hours, and a blizzard of unprecedented proportions prevails throughout France. Many deaths are reported. Several inches of snow has fallen in the interior department of Alpes-Maritimes, and the conditions at Cannes and Antibes are exceedingly wintry. Other sources also are suffering from the worst cold snap in years.

Demand of Unemployed.

CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—A committee to wait on Mayor Biess and ask for work was appointed today at a meeting of 300 unemployed at Hull house. The Chicago Association of the Unemployed was formed.

EQUAL SUFFRAGISTS MAKE DEMONSTRATION

Big Meetings Held Under Auspices of Socialist Organization in Various Cities.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—Throughout the United States today, in every city in which a meeting could be arranged, there was an "equal suffrage demonstration" under the auspices of the Socialist party and the Socialist women's societies. The meetings were provided for at the national conference of the Socialist party in Chicago, which set February 28 aside as a "woman suffrage day."

Two meetings were held here, one in the Murray Hill lyceum in Manhattan, the other in Brooklyn. Prominent Socialists and suffragists were present and the enthusiasm manifested was sincere and enthusiastic.

In the Manhattan meeting, Miss Leona O'Reilly, "the Girl of the Tenements," and a prominent member of the woman's trade union, denounced the woman's Socialist society, presided. Miss O'Reilly was one of those who spoke before the judiciary committee of the assembly at Albany last week. She said one of the legislators had spoken flippantly of the quality of woman's brains.

Men Need 'Women's Brains.'

"There are many men there," said Miss O'Reilly, "who are no earthly good. They need the brains of women. I think that, as a rule, women's brains are better than men's brains."

Mrs. Anita Blok, secretary of the Women's Socialist society, presided. She said she was both glad and sad to call attention to the fact that this was the first woman suffrage meeting ever held under the avowed auspices of a great political party.

'The Socialist Party.'

"The Socialist party," she said, "is now the recognized champion in the political arena of women."

Miss Meta Stein, well known as a Socialist writer under the name of "Hobe," derided the pampered and petted women of the so-called upper classes who have formed anti-suffrage societies. She said they were "foolish and narrow" and afraid of responsibility.

One thousand women and several hundred men attended the meeting in Brooklyn, which enthusiastically endorsed the right of women to vote. Mrs. Frances Mathew Fraser, who presided, declared if women were granted the right of suffrage, child labor would undoubtedly be regulated on a more humane basis if permitted at all.

Types of English Suffragists Explained.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 28.—Miss Inez Millholland of London, now a student in Vassar college, at a meeting here today said there are two camps of women favoring suffrage in England. One is composed of suffragists, the other of suffragettes. The first have been for sixty years acting real ladylike, just asking for women's rights; the latter demands and proposes to get those rights.

"They complain of the violence of the suffragettes in England, but even men have never won much for freedom of government without fighting for it."

Attacks Saloon Interests.

DENVER, Colo., Feb. 28.—At a meeting of the Anti-Saloon league held today, State Senator Skinner charged that the saloon element is spending large sums of money in influencing legislation in Colorado. The object of the meeting was to protest against the modification of the local option law which provides for a local option ruling by precincts instead of by wards.

MANY CHANGES IN NEXT CONGRESS

Statements That Have for Years Been Prominent in Public Life to Retire.

DEPARTURE OF TELLER, NESTOR OF THE SENATE

Hepburn of Iowa Oldest in Point of Service of Those Leaving House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Twelve senators and seventy-seven representatives, members of the present congress, will be absent when the sixty-first congress assembles in special session on March 15. Mr. Hopkins in Illinois and Mr. Stephenson in Wisconsin, not having been re-elected yet, it is possible that the number of senatorial absentees will be fourteen.

Of the seventy-seven representatives who retire on March 3, one, Mr. Hepburn (Iowa) has served twenty-two years in congress, and Mr. Sherman (New York), who becomes vice-president, has served twenty years. Delegates, Smith (Arizona) has served sixteen years, and Mr. Cooper (Texas) has served fourteen years.

Teller the Veteran.

In years of service, Senator Teller of Colorado is the nestor of the retiring statesmen, having been elected senator under the admission of his state, re-entering the senate in 1851, and re-elected in 1857, since which he has been continuously and prominently in the public eye. He resigned from the senate in 1880 to enter the cabinet of President Arthur, as secretary of the interior, re-entering the senate March 4, 1885. A Republican in politics, he withdrew because of the financial problems arising. He was re-elected to the senate as an Independent Silver Republican and in 1903 was re-elected as a Democrat. His conspicuous ability as a lawyer and his familiarity with legislation have given him an eminent place in the senate, from which he will retire voluntarily on March 4, having declined re-election.

Career of Platt.

Senator Platt of New York served in the forty-third and forty-fourth congresses as member of the house, entering the senate in 1881. On May 16 of that year, when Senator Roscoe Conkling resigned his seat because of his difficulties with President Garfield, his colleague, Mr. Platt, joined him, thereby gaining the designation of "McToo" Platt. It was always understood that Mr. Platt chafed under this nickname and intended to return to the senate as a vindication of his act, which he did March 4, 1897.

Senator Forsaker has Served in the Senate Twelve Years.

Senator Hemenway succeeded Vice President Fairbanks, who resigned his seat in the senate to become its presiding officer, so that he has had but four years as a member of that body.

Senator McCrea had a long service, and, after serving six terms, entered the senate six years ago.

Other Senators who Will Retire are Ankeny (Washington), Fulton (Oregon), Gary (South Carolina), Hansbrough (North Dakota), Kittredge (South Dakota), Long (Kansas) and Mitten (Florida).

Representative Hepburn of Iowa has been interested in all matters relating to interstate commerce, his connection with public affairs being long and active. He has been a delegate to the Republican national convention of 1860. John Sharp Williams, formerly minority leader of the house, retired to enter the senate. Bourke Cockran of New York, who has figured in many oratorical contests, also will retire.

Among the retiring representatives are these:

- Colorado—Cook, Bonyage and Haggott.
- Illaho—French.
- New York—Waldo, Cockran, McMillen, Sherman, Porter and Ryan.
- North Dakota—Marshall.
- South Dakota—Hall.
- Texas—Cooper.
- Washington—Jones.
- Delegates: Arizona—Cale.
- Arkansas—Smith.

Homer Davenport Injured.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—Homer Davenport, the cartoonist, was injured today as a result of a taxicab in which he was riding crashing into a tree near the east drive in Central park. The taxicab was wrecked and Davenport was cut by falling glass and hurled out of the vehicle. He was attended by physicians in the park and later taken to his hotel.

Record-Smashing Time.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 28.—Running over four different roads enroute, a special train, bearing a theatrical company, today made the distance of 755 miles from Boston to Pittsburgh in the record time of 27 hours and 15 minutes. The minutes were clipped off the best previous time between Buffalo and Pittsburgh, the time being five hours and ten minutes.

Race War Imminent.

PUEBLO, Colo., Feb. 28.—The local situation between the Serfians and the Slavians is rapidly approaching a critical stage. Ivan Forubovits, editor of a local Slav paper, has been repeatedly threatened with death if he does not discontinue remarks on the Austrian government.

Baldwin Still Alive.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Feb. 28.—A telephone message received at 11:30 o'clock tonight stated that E. J. Baldwin had passed a bad day and was resting unaided.

Prominent Woman Dies.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Miss Henrietta Rixley, a sister of Surgeon-General Rixley of the navy, died suddenly at the latter's residence tonight.

PUT ANOTHER HOUR ON THE TASK WELL DONE—

Do it better. That last final stroke marks the hand of the master. The man who does a ditch a little bit better than every other man is the man that always has a ditch to dig, and the man who knows how to do one thing well has solved the greatest problem of life. Do it better.

CONGRESS TO BREAK EXPENSE RECORDS

Appropriations Will in All Likelihood Exceed Those of the First Session.

LACK OF DISCUSSION OF THE NATIONAL POLICIES

Instead Issues Raised by Quarrels With Roosevelt Have Been the Features.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Not that billion dollar sessions of Congress are the rule, little other appropriation legislation can be enacted during the short session, and the one to end this week is no exception to the rule. The appropriation probably will be the largest on record, even exceeding the \$1,000,000,000 provided for at the first session. As one of the fifteen general appropriation bills has been sent to the president for his signature, an accurate statement of the amount to be appropriated is impossible.

Scarcely any of the general policies of the country were touched upon this session. The discussion of the secret service, the Panama canal, the Brownsville affair and the Tennessee Coal and Iron company purchase bills brought the Roosevelt administration prominently in view. The veto of the census bill, because the employees for the taking of the decennial census were not to be placed under civil service regulations, was a feature of another interesting chapter. This bill goes over to the special session.

Public Purse Opened.

The appropriation of \$800,000 for the relief of the Italian earthquake sufferers has been spoken of as the most significant enactment of the session. A companion piece of legislation was enacted in the first session, when the remission of the remainder of the Chinese indemnity was authorized.

Appeals from many sections of the country were successful in obtaining a law for the preservation of the California big tree in California. An act of great importance to western homeseekers authorized the enlarged home-state entries in the arid region. In the closing hours of the session the fate of highly important measures will be determined.

It Remains only for the two houses to approve the agreement already reached by the conferees of the two houses. It is a result of this legislation the government will, through a "rider," enter the field of regulating the interstate shipment of intoxicating liquor. An amendment to the end of the interstate "v. e. o. shipments of intoxicating liquors, and provides for the marking of the packages of such liquors in interstate commerce with the name of the consignee and the nature of the contents.

Statehood Bill Doomed.

The statehood bill, admitting Arizona and New Mexico, is still in committee in the senate. It is conceded it cannot pass this session.

The fate of the Gallinger ocean mail subsidy bill rests with the house. It has been sent to a committee, but its passage through the house is problematical. It provides for subsidizing mail lines to South America, Japan, Asia, the Philippines and Australasia. Many of the bills are regarded as certain to fail to pass. These are the Burke wireless telegraph bill, the Weeks forest reserve bill, the Currier copyright bill, the \$500,000,000 bonded issue of national debt, the new laws, changes in the government of the isthmian canal zone, federal inspection of naval stores and grain, and suppression of gambling in cotton futures.

A movement to amend the articles of both the senate and house has attracted much attention. In the house there has been an organized open insurrection, but in the senate the opposition did not go beyond some sharp criticisms by new senators. In the house the movement will cause the establishment of a "calendar day" for the call of bills every Wednesday.

Ocean of Bills.

About 38,000 bills and 1500 resolutions were presented in both houses. Of these bills, 275 public bills will become laws. There will be about 175 private bills enacted. About fifty resolutions were agreed to.

Early in the Congress the president outlined his program, which follows:

A national child labor law, an employers' liability law, anti-injunction legislation amendments to the Sherman anti-trust law for good corporations and for labor unions, financial legislation, postal savings banks, revision of the tariff, water ways commission, regulation of water rights on navigable streams.

When the session ends there will be no national child labor law, no postal savings bank, and no additional regulation of water rights. An employers' liability law has replaced the one declared unconstitutional. A commercial currency law was enacted and a monetary commission is investigating the subject of further financial legislation. Active steps looking to a revision of the tariff have been taken. All through the session the house committee on ways and means has been considering a tariff bill. A waterways commission is now in existence, and investigation has been made looking toward the better regulation of water rights on navigable streams.

The adoption of a greater naval program marked the Congress. In each authorized, aerial navigation, however, was not recognized in the appropriation bills. The salary increase of those in the government service was another feature. This included men and officers in the army and navy and kindred branches of the government, the salaries of the president, the vice-president, the cabinet officers, senators and members