

WITHOUT A HITCH

Townsend Rate-Bill Passes House.

BUT FEW OPPONENTS

Bulk of Both Parties Votes for Regulation.

HEPBURN DEFENDS HIMSELF

Southern Democrats Extol President Roosevelt.

WARNING GIVEN RAILROADS

Hepburn Reminds Them That Public Interests Are Greater Than Theirs—Williams Opposes Government Ownership.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—After nearly four days of discussion the House today, by a vote of 236 to 111, passed the Esch-Townsend bill providing for the regulation of freight rates. The negative vote was made up of 11 Republicans and six Democrats. The closing hours of the debate were occupied by Williams (Miss.), the minority leader, and Hepburn (Ia.), chairman of the committee which reported the bill. Williams, while supporting the minority measure, even though he said he knew it could not pass, complimented the Republicans for bringing in a bill which was much better than he expected would come from them. The speech of Hepburn was rather in defense of himself. He said his deeds and acts were a sufficient answer to the "des and slanders" which had been heaped upon him. The Hepburn bill, he said, had been prepared by the Attorney-General and he only yielded to his colleagues on the Esch-Townsend bill because he did not want sensational headlines.

Less than 25 members were in their seats when the debate was opened by Feroce (Dem., Tenn.), who after announcing that the President, on the subject of rate legislation, was the greatest leader that had lived in the Republican ranks since the Civil War, said he would support the Esch-Townsend bill. He, however, based his support upon the fact that William J. Bryan and the Democratic party had declared for just such legislation. De Armond (Dem., Mo.), while admitting the necessity for legislation, attacked the Esch-Townsend bill as being an inadequate treatment of the question. The bill, he said, did not reach private car lines, and it was not to be supposed that the courts would be eager and searching in the endeavor to find in it something on that subject which its authors themselves could not find. Crumpacker (Dem., Ind.) said he would ungrudgingly support the majority measure because the power to regulate railroad companies always had been recognized, the question now being simply one of policy.

Claims Roosevelt as a Democrat. The closing remarks for the minority were made by Williams (Dem., Miss.), who at the outset congratulated the House upon the fact that not only in the matter of rate legislation, but in several other particulars, President Roosevelt, "nominated by the Republican party and elected by the people," was beginning to assume a distinctly Democratic attitude. He said he had begun to hope that the President would recommend revision of the tariff, and that the President would see that it was altogether absurd to keep 20,000 more soldiers than were needed. Addressing the House of Representatives, Williams said it might be true in some things, as Grosvener stated yesterday, that the Democrats "camped tonight where we camped last night," but he loudly proclaimed, facing the Republican side, that on this question, "it is understood who are camping this year where the Democracy camped last year."

If, he said, the majority in the House did not follow the President's recommendations, it proved the necessity for an automatic copier between the White House and the House of Representatives. Discussing the merits of the bill, Williams said the country had waited and waited for the railroads themselves to do it justice. He agreed in part with McCall (Mass.), who had said the right to fix rates was a dangerous power to confer on several men, but he said that it was a choice between evils, as about seven great railroad magnates, acting in conjunction with one another, were directing the stream of American commerce in the channels they wished and discriminating wherever they saw fit. If the fixing of rates was to be lodged in some hands, Williams said, he preferred a Government tribunal, "weak and ineffective as such tribunals are." Declaring that he spoke as a conservative, as he was not a radical, Williams said the time may come when all the country except the South would be advocating Government ownership of railroads. The South never would support that proposition, because

It had the old-fashioned idea that the Government should not become too strongly centralized. It was further opposed to Government ownership because it knew the Government would not operate separate coaches for the whites and blacks.

Hepburn Answers Traducers. Hepburn (Iowa), chairman of the committee on interstate and foreign commerce, closed for the Republicans. He received sympathetic applause from both Democrats and Republicans when he asked to be excused from intruding a matter of personal interest into the proceedings, for the first time in 13 years' service. "If I have borne it," he said, with emotion, "I have borne it. I have been slandered and lied about; I have submitted to it, content that my position to and answer to the libels of those who traduced me."

The bill he drew, said Hepburn, he regarded as but a rough draft, after conferences with the President and members of the Cabinet. He denied that the Townsend bill was an Administration measure, nor, said he, was any bill that he knew of an Administration bill. As finally offered, he said, that which was known as the Hepburn bill, was, with the exception of but two words, the product of a strict obedience to the law. "They had yielded, however, to his colleagues on the matter of the Townsend bill, not that he did not have confidence in his bill, but because he did not want the committee "to be the target for every scribbler who wanted sensational headlines."

After commending the Court of Transportation feature of the bill, Mr. Hepburn, in concluding, urged the railroads to a strict obedience to the law. "They learn," he said, "that there is a power greater than they; that the interests of the multitude were greater than any interests that could be subserved by money and wrong and disobedience. They must learn, too, that the people are alert now, lest the menaced concentration of immense wealth becomes a terror in the future, if not restrained."

Only a Few Vote No. The bill of the minority was then defeated, Gaines (Tenn.), Rider and Scudder (N. Y.) and Lavernah and Wynn (Cal.) voting with the Republicans. The roll call was called on the Esch-Townsend bill, which was passed, 235 to 111.

The following Republicans voted against the bill: Adams, Caster, Dwight (N. Y.); Gardner (N. J.), Hill (Conn.), Huff (Pa.), McCall (Mass.), Porter (Pa.), Sibley (Pa.), Southwick (N. Y.), and Hesland (N. Y.). The following Democrats voted no: Harrison, McDermott, Rider, Scudder and Goulden (N. Y.), and Hull (Pa.).

PLEA OF SPOKANE SHIPPERS

They Impres President With Justice of Their Claims. OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Feb. 9.—Representative Jones today introduced to the President a committee of the Spokane Chamber of Commerce, consisting of William H. Aeff and F. B. Wright. They presented to Mr. Roosevelt resolutions of the Chamber endorsing his attitude on the freight-rate question. They pointed out that, although Spokane is 300 miles east of Seattle, the shippers of Spokane were forced to pay on freight from the East the full rate to Seattle, and the local rates from Seattle back to Spokane, although the goods are unloaded at Spokane directly from the East, not being carried to Seattle and return at all. They regard this as a great hardship on Spokane commercial interests.

The President was interested in this report, declaring it was one of the most radical cases that had come to his attention, and served excellently to indicate the necessity for railroad rate legislation. He had a long talk with the Spokane men on the railroad subject when he found them familiar with the topic.

POSTPONE ACTION TILL FALL

Senate Proposes to Investigate Rate Question All Summer. WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The resolution to be introduced in the Senate by Keen of New Jersey, providing that the committee on interstate commerce shall sit during the summer for the investigation of the subject of railroad-rate legislation, will be approved by a large number of Senators of both parties. It is said that the committee will work along the lines of perfecting the Esch-Townsend bill, and will incorporate in that measure a provision to read private car lines.

The idea is that if the committee is ready to report in October or the first of November, notice will be sent to the President, and if he is inclined to call an extra session may be called. Should there be a demand from any Senator for immediate consideration of the House bill, it is believed the sentiment regarding the passage of a rate bill at the present session by a vote on the proposed Keen resolution.

End of Argument on Hearst Suit.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Mr. Shearn, counsel for the complainant in the case of William R. Hearst against the anthracite coal-carrying roads, concluded his argument before the Interstate Commerce Commission today. He declared that a reduction of the rate on coal would result in competition, and would invite more capital to the coal industry. In conclusion, he said the suit had been brought in the interest of the consumer, to remedy existing conditions.

NOT TO BLAME FOR HOLOCAUST

Indictment Against Manager Davis, of Iroquois Theater Quashed. CHICAGO, Feb. 9.—The indictment charging Manager Will O. Davis, of the Iroquois Theater, with manslaughter on account of loss of life in the theater fire, was quashed today, on the ground that the document fails to show any omission of duty on the part of Davis.

Work for Commerce Department.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The President has issued an order transferring from the Interior Department to the Department of Commerce and Labor the work of inspecting and collecting statistics of the Government bond-aided railroads.

MUST END WAR

Witte Declares It Necessary to Yield.

TERMS ARE OUTLINED

Russia Would Give Up Manchuria to Japan.

WOULD PAY NO INDEMNITY

Rumors of Peace Movement Become More Definite—Grand Duke Nicholas Going to Manchuria to Aid Kuropatkin.

Russian Estimate of Armies in Field. Table with columns for Japanese and Russian forces, including numbers of troops, artillery, and reserves.

SPECIAL CABLE

LONDON, Feb. 10.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Chronicle sends an interview with a Russian who is in the confidence of M. Witte, the President of the Russian Council of Ministers, in the course of which the Russian asserts that M. Witte recently said that peace in the Far East must be obtained at any cost. This Russian, according to the correspondent, says Russia is willing to evacuate Manchuria and allow China to grant Japan a 25-year lease of Manchuria and the Liaoting peninsula. Russia would retain Saghalien, Vladivostok and the Ussuri district. She would pay no indemnity.

GOING TO HELP KUROPATKIN

Grand Duke Nicholas May Take Command of Cavalry.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 9.—The report from Berlin that the sending of Grand Duke Nicholas to Manchuria, the Czar's second cousin, to Manchuria, presages the supplanting of General Kuropatkin, is considered in semi-official circles here to be premature, to say the least. The fact that he will be accompanied by Prince Leopold, of Prussia, gives weight to a supposition that the Grand Duke has been sent as a personal representative of the Czar to convey to Kuropatkin His Majesty's regards and also to aid the General in any way possible.

In the wounding of General Mitschenko and the temporary disability of the latter commander, Kuropatkin has lost his most brilliant cavalry leader. In Grand Duke Nicholas, acknowledged to be premier in the ranks of the cavalrymen of Europe, a most satisfactory substitute would be found, and it is more than likely that, in addition to his duties of inspection, the Grand Duke may be called upon to fill, for the time at least, the position of head of the cavalry divisions in the field.

It is not possible that Kuropatkin desires to relinquish his command, obnoxious as it has become to him, until he has won at least a nominal victory over Field Marshal Oyama. In addition to this, there is a comparative surety that Kuropatkin has the closest access to the Imperial ear, hence his withdrawal from the command at this time would be at his own solicitation only. That Kuropatkin still holds a high place in the Czar's esteem was attested a few months ago when Viceroy Alexieff was deposed because of his attempts to block Kuropatkin's plans, and the further fact that Grand Duke Boris should be recalled because he displeased the commander-in-chief.

Nor has the recent ill-fated and abortive attempt at the offensive by the Russian forces hurt Kuropatkin's prestige with the home government. This failure is not attributed to the commander's lack of brilliant plans, but, whether rightly or not, General Gripenberg has been made the scapegoat of the affair. In the light of these facts, it is far from probable that the Berlin reports are based on facts.

BUOY UP HOPES WITH FIGURES

Russian Army Organ Estimates Kuropatkin's Army as Larger.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 9.—The army organ publishes official statistics of Field Marshal Oyama's forces, based on the regimental numbers on the uniforms of the Japanese killed during the engagements with General Kuropatkin's forces. According to this report, General Kuropatkin, commanding the Japanese right, has 26 battalions, 11 squadrons and 366 guns, about 55,000 men, besides 70 to 80 reserve battalions. General Nodzu, commanding the center, has 40 battalions, six squadrons and 198 guns, or 65,000 men. General Oku, commanding the left, including General Nogri's forces, has 98 battalions, 23 squadrons and 341 guns, or 118,000 men. The number of reservists with Generals Nodzu and Oku is unknown.

The total of Field Marshal Oyama's regular troops is placed at 255,000 cavalry and infantry and 850 guns. The total number of reservists is probably 100,000. Military men estimate General Kuropatkin's superiority at about 50,000 men, without including the Sixteenth Army Corps, which is not yet in the Far East. These figures are likely to dash the

hopes of the peace party, which has distinctly been acquiring influence in high quarters during the last few days. Rear-Admiral Nebogatoff's warships, forming the third Russian Pacific squadron, have been painted a blacker war color. Two more transports accompanying this squadron will sail within a week.

Peace Unions Seek to End War.

RICHMOND, Ind., Feb. 9.—Professor Cyrus W. Hodgin, of this city, president of the Peace Association of Friends of America, has promulgated the appeal sent out by the peace unions of Norway, Sweden and Denmark for a united effort to bring the war in the Far East to a close.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN KANSAS

House Passes Bill Allowing Women to Vote for President.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 9.—Late this afternoon the woman suffrage bill passed the House by a vote of 65 to 49. The bill will take effect on Feb. 22, of the following year. In substance the text is:

"Section 1. That in any election hereafter held in this state for the election of Presidential electors, the right of every citizen to vote therefor shall not be denied or abridged on account of sex. A woman may vote at such elections the same as under like restrictions and qualifications. "Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the session laws."

Adams Proving His Votes Good.

DENVER, Feb. 9.—Eleven witnesses testified in behalf of the contestant in the Peabody-Adams gubernatorial contest this afternoon. Three of these were election officials who testified to knowing many voters who, the Peabody experts and canvassers declared, had no existence. The other eight witnesses identified their ballots from among those the experts had pronounced fraudulent. At the night session a number of voters identified their ballots, including persons who had served as election officials.

Hung Jury in Election-Fraud Case.

DENVER, Feb. 9.—The jury in the case of Peter Miller and Michael Dowd, charged with fraudulent work at the November election in Precinct 8, of Ward 4, failed to reach an agreement after having returned to Judge Malone for instructions the second time, and was late this afternoon discharged.

They Have a Fellow-Feeling.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Feb. 9.—The Missouri House of Representatives today adopted a resolution endorsing the action of the lower house of the Illinois Legislature in expelling Representative Frank D. Comerford.

Deadlock on Delaware.

DOVER, Del., Feb. 9.—In the balloting for United States Senator at the joint session of the General Assembly of Delaware today the result was practically the same as yesterday.

CONTENTS OF TODAY'S PAPER

- The Weather. TODAY'S OCCASIONAL rain or snow, slightly colder, northerly winds. YESTERDAY'S—Maximum temperature, 45 deg.; minimum, 28. Precipitation, 0.16 inch. War in Far East. White favors peace, and outlines terms Russia will offer. Grand Duke Nicholas going to Manchuria to help Kuropatkin. Russian estimate of strength of contending armies. French government introduces bill to separate church and state. German coalminers rebel against decision of committee to call off strike. Governor of Warsaw killed by Polish strikers. Strike spreads slowly in St. Petersburg, and employers talk of concessions. Revolutionary sentiment grows in Russian army. German cabinet discusses tariff concessions to United States. Proposed treaty with Colombia to settle dispute about Panama. House passes bill to amend rate bill. Senate may shove it till Fall. Revolt threatened in House against killing of Moscovitz. Bill to admit foreign vessels to American register. Mayor Weaver, of Philadelphia, declares war on police grafting and defies the ring. Jefferson Davis daughter makes attack on General Miles. Johnson Hill arrives in Chicago and meets some of his wives. Minneapolis man to form new theater circuit, including Portland. Frozen Columbia River salmons in European market. New York stock market dull, but strong. Russian order for barley at San Francisco countermanded. Steamship Lief Erickson sunk by Standard Oil tank City of Everett. Niomiema arrives from Orient after uneventful passage. Oregon Coast Legislatures. Oregon legislative appropriation will be over \$2,000,000. Friends of the Washington Railroad Commission bill will not recognize it when they meet. Sacramento grand jury treats California State Senate accused of accepting bribe. Pacific Coast. Chief Charlot, of the Pinheada, will make personal appeal to the President. British Columbia Parliament opened at Victoria. Missouri. M. M. is experiencing the worst blizzard in years. Portland and Vicinity. Executive Board holds special meeting to consider payment for Morrison-street bridge extra. Federal grand jury considers three indictments. Delegation of mothers call on Chief of Police Hunt and demand that he close a disreputable house near the Public Library. Lewis and Clark Exposition management lets contract for construction of two wings on the Machinery Palace. Manager of the Paris house promises authorities to conduct place hereafter as reputable lodging-house. Theodore Wygant, a well-known pioneer, succumbs to attack of appendicitis. Telephone company holds annual meeting and increases capital stock by \$10,000,000 to provide for increase in the system. Good Samaritan Hospital to receive donation for establishment of new and elaborate surgery. E. B. Calvo leaves for San Francisco to take the reins of the Southern Pacific Company.

ONE FOR FOSTER

He Secures Confirmation of Stewart.

SCORES OVER ANKENY

Deprives Piles of Naming of Seattle Postmaster.

RESULT OF QUICK ACTION

Senate Resents Piles' Interference Before His Term Begins, and Leaves Ankeny No Ground for Protest.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Feb. 9.—Senator Foster this evening called up in the Senate the nomination of George M. Stewart to be Postmaster at Seattle, and it was confirmed without a dissenting vote and without protest of any character.

When he made up his mind to force through this nomination Foster made quick work of it. Yesterday he had the nomination favorably reported by the committee on Postoffice, and it was one of the first to be confirmed by the Senate this evening. The confirmation of Stewart without a fight and without objection from Senator Ankeny was a great surprise, for Ankeny has repeatedly declared "he would see to it that Stewart was not confirmed." He did not have strong personal objections, but was requested by Senator-elect Piles to prevent confirmation so that he (Piles) might name the Postmaster after March 4.

Piles Fired a Boomerang.

This very interference of Piles proved in the end to be a mighty factor in forcing the confirmation of Stewart. When Stewart's name was first sent to the Senate at the request of Representative Humphrey, Ankeny asked that the committee take no action on it, and for a time his request was complied with. Yesterday, however, Senator Foster saw Chairman Pearce and had Stewart's nomination favorably reported. This act made it practically impossible for Ankeny to prevent confirmation. Stewart then bore the indorsement, not only of the committee, but of the President, Postmaster-General and Congressman from Seattle.

Ankeny had no substantial ground on which to base his protest. He had no charges whatever to prefer against Stewart, and when called upon for the reason, had to admit that his main object in asking for postponement was to let the appointment go over until after March 4, so that Piles might name the Postmaster. This explanation did not satisfy the Senators in charge, for they resent the interference of a Senator-elect in the affairs of the Senate. In their eyes, Senator-elect Piles is entitled to no consideration whatever at the hands of the present Senate, and his wishes are not to be regarded until he actually becomes a member of that body. In view of all the circumstances, the best Ankeny could hope to do would be to have the Stewart nomination sent back to the committee, but that would have resulted only in delay and would not have prevented confirmation. His friends advised him that to make a fight to prevent confirmation would not benefit him nor accomplish the end he sought, so he decided to place no obstacle in the way and Stewart was confirmed.

Will Be Humphrey's Last Shot.

Stewart's reappointment and confirmation is a joint victory for Humphrey and Foster, but it is believed by members of the delegation to mean the end of Humphrey politically. Foster derives considerable satisfaction from his day's work, for he has not only won out over Ankeny, who had threatened to beat him in this contest, but he has deprived his successor of the right to name the Postmaster at Seattle.

YELLOW FEVER ON ISTHMUS

Minister Barrett Reports Few Cases and Through Precautions.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Feb. 9.—Hon. John Barrett, American Minister to Panama, sent to Washington, under date of January 24, a letter inclosing a circular note which he addressed to all foreign representatives stationed at Panama, relative to the prevalence of yellow fever on the Isthmus. Minister Barrett says that since writing the circular note two of the four cases mentioned as being in the hospital have been discharged, and the other two will be allowed to go in a few days. The negotiations referred to in the last paragraph have furthermore been concluded, and the work of cleaning outlined has been inaugurated. Following is the circular letter: In view of the constant inquiries made at this legation, and in order to supplant uncertain and harmful rumors with the truth, I have the honor to give you definite information in regard to yellow fever on the Isthmus of Panama. Since July 2, 1904, when the United States authorities took charge of the sanitary work of the vessel, the present law requires that no vessel be admitted to American registry under the present laws and that more than half that number had been admitted within 20 years. The bill as reported today was amended so as not to apply to vessels wrecked prior to the passage of the bill.

READY TO REBEL

House Is Aroused Over Rivers and Harbors.

LEADERS OPPOSE BILL

Burton Threatens to Retaliate on Naval Bill.

MAY FORCE EXTRA SESSION

Speaker and Senate Leaders Raise Storm by Opposing River and Harbor and Building Bills—Caucuses Are Held.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—(Special.)—A contest of gigantic proportions is brewing in Congress. While no such disastrous result as the overthrow of the leaders of the House and Senate is looked for, conditions are so shaping themselves that a feeling of much anxiety is becoming manifest.

The trouble is largely with the river and harbor and public buildings appropriations. These are the most measures of Congress. Members of both branches labor and vote for these measures, but these bills are the ones in which they are particularly interested. With members of the House the provisions frequently mean continued service or life retirement. It has been understood that these important bills would be passed if they were kept within bounds. Following closely, however, upon the announcement of Senate leaders that a river and harbor bill could not pass the upper body at this session comes the official intelligence today that Speaker Cannon was opposed to not only the rivers and harbors bill but a public building measure. He so notified the House committee on public buildings and grounds.

Hezbollah to Succeed Woolley

HEYBURN RECOMMENDS METHODIST IN PLACE OF MORMON ASSAYER. OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Feb. 9.—Senator Heyburn today recommended the appointment of Joseph Pinkham, of Boise, as assayer at Boise to fill the vacancy caused by the removal of H. Smith Woolley. In all probability Pinkham will be appointed. Senator Heyburn says Pinkham is one of the best men in Idaho—not a Mormon, but a straight-up Methodist gentleman who has been United States Marshal of Idaho and was once Marshal at Umatilla. Senator Heyburn says no other candidates have yet appeared, and he does not think others will be considered. He has heard nothing whatever from Woolley, and is not aware, nor is the President, that Woolley cares for a further hearing. In fact, it is said at the White House that "Woolley's case is closed."

MAY ACCEPT GOLDSBOROUGH

Senate Passes Bill for Relief of Portland Shipbuilders.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The Senate today passed a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to accept the torpedo-boat destroyer Goldsborough constructed by Wolfe & Zwickler Iron Works, of Portland, which has repeatedly failed to stand Government test. The bill authorizes the Secretary of the Navy in his discretion to waive the 30-ton requirement and to accept the Goldsborough at a reduced price to be governed by the speed which the vessel can develop and to take into consideration the cost incurred by the contractors in endeavoring to fulfill their obligations.

MOSCOW POSTMASTER DROPPED

President Removes Barton for General Incompetence.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Feb. 9.—On the basis of recent reports of postal inspectors, the President today ordered the removal from office of R. H. Barton, Postmaster at Moscow, Idaho, for general incompetence. The Idaho delegation has not yet recommended a successor.

No Chance for Indian Claims.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Feb. 9.—Because of the intention of leaders in Congress to hold down all unnecessary appropriations, it seems utterly impossible to secure the passage at the present session of pending bills or amendments intended to pay long-standing claims of the Clatsop and Tillamook Indians of Oregon. Bills to pay these claims have been favorably reported to the Senate and House, but final passage seems to be out of the question, notwithstanding the amounts asked for are small, \$15,000 for the Clatsop and \$10,500 for the Tillamooks. Both claims have been adjudged meritorious, but for one reason or another are repeatedly passed over by Congress and another. The nature of the two claims is fully set forth in the report recently made by the House committee.

New Rural Carriers in Northwest.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Feb. 9.—Rural carriers appointed: Oregon—Oregon City, Route 1, Charles A. Andrews, carrier; Charles Croner, substitute. Washington—St. Johns, Route 2, John R. Johnson, carrier; Carry A. Dickerson, substitute.

TO REGISTER FOREIGN VESSELS

Elkins Proposes to Admit Them When Made New in America.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The Senate committee on commerce today authorized a favorable report on the Elkins bill providing for the amendment of the laws admitting foreign-built vessels to American registry. The bill provides that foreign vessels wrecked on the American coast shall not be admitted to American registry unless repairs have been made in American shipyards equal to three-fourths of the value of the vessel. The bill further provides that repairs made in American yards equal to two-thirds of the value of the vessel shall admit the vessel to registry. Hale moved to strike out the provision for the punishment of persons who may use a symbol modeled after those of the Weather Bureau for calling attention to private weather forecasts, saying that the penalty of imprisonment and fine was absurdly severe. He said he had received from newspapers many protests against the provision. The amendment was agreed to. The agricultural bill went over.

To Divide Tribal Funds.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The House committee on Indian affairs today authorized a favorable report on the Lacey bill, providing for the allotment and distribution of Indian tribal funds. The distribution is to be made from time to time by the President, depending on the advance in civilization of the Indians.

No Money for Fish Hatcheries.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The House committee on merchant marine and fisheries today voted to postpone action at this session on the omnibus fish-hatchery bill. This measure provided for the establishment of 50 fish hatcheries at a cost of \$500,000.