

CONGRESS READY FOR BUSINESS

House Begins by Brief Debate on Adoption of Former Rules.

GREAT CROWD SEES SCENE

Veto on Floral Tributes Removes Picturesque Feature—Cannon Is Re-Elected With Tribute From Williams.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The assembling today of the members of the Fifty-ninth Congress for their first session was marked by no unusual incident, but it attracted to the Capitol crowds of spectators, who took a lively interest in the proceedings. The day was beautiful. The sun shone brightly and the air was keen. Society was out in force and filled the reserved galleries, while visitors unable to find seats roamed the corridors to catch glimpses of public men. In the Senate the proceedings were brief, but most of the spectators seemed to find quite as much to interest them in observing the Senators who remained on the floor after adjournment as they could have expected had the session continued longer.

The House was in session for more than three hours, and while the proceedings followed the program that has marked the opening of Congress for many years, there was enough of interest to hold an exceptionally large audience during the entire time. One noticeable feature was the absence of flowers, which heretofore have been common to both chambers. On opening days the display had been so great that the exhibition alone would have been sufficient to draw great crowds, and the absence of floral tributes, due to a resolution adopted unanimously by the Senate and to an order of the Speaker in the House, robbed the occasion of much of its picturesque quality. During the sessions, Senators and Representatives visited the galleries and chatted with friends.

Little Done in Senate.

Senators Allison and Morgan were appointed by Vice-President Fairbanks as a committee to notify the President that Congress was ready for any communication he desired to make. The Senate was in session only 20 minutes. Senators Aldrich (R. I.), Knox (Pa.), Warner (Mo.) and Frazier (Tenn.) took the oath of office and an adjournment was taken as a mark of respect to the late Senator Platt, of Connecticut.

The preliminary steps to organization were taken by the House. Joseph G. Cannon, of Illinois, was re-elected Speaker. The members of the House took the oath of office; the officers and floor employees were re-elected; the rules of the late Congress were adopted and members went through the formality of drawing for seats, all of which was witnessed by the presence of the crowds in the galleries, the animation of the reunion of veteran members and interest of new ones.

Williams Makes First Speech.

In a brief speech against the adoption of the rules, the minority leader, Mr. Williams, of Mississippi, touched on the interest of the country in tariff legislation, and told of the new Republican "ideas" which were being wafted to Washington on breezes from every part of the country. These, he said, might be properly legislated, "should the minority of the majority" stand with the Democratic members in opposing the adoption of the old rules and forming new ones which would permit consideration of such legislation as popular opinion might dictate.

A committee was appointed to act with the Senate committee in notifying President Roosevelt that Congress was ready to transact business; the rules committee and the committee on mileage were appointed, and the House adjourned after a session which lasted 3 1/2 hours, in compliance with resolutions announcing the deaths of Senator Platt, of Connecticut, and Representative Marsh, of Illinois.

HOUSE GETS TO BUSINESS

Re-Elects Cannon and Takes First Vote on Rules.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Exactly as soon as Major Alexander McDowell, clerk of the House, called that body to order, standing in his place directly in front of the Speaker's chair, which was vacant. The fall of the gavel marked the beginning of the Fifty-ninth Congress. During the House "in order," he announced prayer by Chaplain Rev. Dr. Henry M. Couden. The invocation comprehended a review of the peaceful and prosperous condition of the Nation, a plea for patriotic and wise legislation, and concluded with a repetition of the Lord's Prayer. A roll call by states to show the presence of a quorum was at once begun. A large number of members were present, every seat on the Republican side of the hall being occupied, but few vacant seats on the Democratic side. Several of the newly elected members who could not find a seat on the Republican side contented themselves with standing in the rear hall on that side, while a number of veteran Republican members crossed the aisle and sat with their Democratic colleagues pending the drawing for permanent places. At the conclusion of the roll call Clerk McDowell announced 244 members present, a quorum of the Fifty-ninth Congress.

Unanimous consent was objected to at this stage in the proceedings to place the name of Representative Marshall of North Dakota, on the roll. Speaker Cannon was placed in nomination for Speaker by Hepburn (Rep. Ia.), and the first applause of the session followed.

Cannon Re-Elected Speaker.

Williams (Dem. Miss.) was nominated on behalf of the minority by Henry (Dem. Cal.), provoking Democratic applause. Neither made nominating speeches, and the roll call for election of Speaker at once proceeded, the following tellers assisting: Tally sheet: Denby (Rep. Mich.), Dickson (Rep. Ill.), Beal (Dem. Tex.) and Webb (Dem. N. C.).

Speaker Cannon received 341 votes and Mr. Williams 28. Mr. Cannon was elected Speaker of the 59th Congress. He was brought in the Hall and seated in his chair by Representative Williams (Miss.), Keene (Iowa), Veal (N. Y.) and Underwood (Ala.). It was just 1:56 o'clock when Mr. Cannon entered the hall. He was received by the members standing in the aisle.

On reaching the Speaker's chair, Mr. Williams said:

"I have the honor of introducing to the 59th Congress Honorable Joseph G. Cannon, who will be and who deserves to be the Speaker."

Billings applauded with his gavel, Mr. Cannon occupied the position in brief speech of thanks, during which he told the members it was their duty to be prompt in attendance at all sessions of the House.

All Take the Oath.

Representative Bingham (Pa.), father of the House, administered the oath of office to Mr. Cannon, after which the roll was called by states for the purpose of administering the oath to members. Those called were: Cannon, Bingham, Keene, Veal, and the Speaker came forward to the speaker's chair to receive the oath.

By unanimous consent, Marshall, of New Dakota, took the oath, though his credentials had not arrived. On motion of Hepburn, the officers of the House of the last Congress were re-elected, the House first voting down, and then up, on the motion of Henry, of Texas, on behalf of the minority.

The officers were sworn in, including Alex. McDowell, clerk; Henry Cassin, sergeant-at-arms; F. B. Lyon, doorkeeper; Joseph C. McElroy, postmaster, and H. N. Couden, chaplain.

The President had agreed to the notification of the President that Cannon had been elected Speaker, and the appointment of a committee of three to inform the President that the House was prepared for business. The House appointed McClary, of Minnesota; Little, of New York, and Williams, of Mississippi, as a committee.

Williams Opposes Old Rules.

A resolution adopting the same rules as in the last Congress, offered by Dalzell, brought on the floor the rules, which was short, but provoked considerable laughter.

Williams, of Mississippi, sought recognition for an amendment making the rules applicable for only 30 days. This was not permitted, but Williams indulged in a criticism of the rules, calling them "manacles" and appealing to the "minority majority" to vote against their adoption. He remarked there was a great difference of opinion among members on the subject, as evidenced by the La Follette idea, the Cummings idea, the new Massachusetts "free material" idea, and all sorts of Republican ideas blown in by every breeze from the East and West, all looking to a revision of tariff schedules.

It was explained briefly by Dalzell that the rules offered for adoption had prevailed substantially since the Fifty-first Congress.

On his motion for the previous question, Williams secured a roll-call. The vote was 235 for and 123 against ordering the previous question. The rules were then adopted on a viva voce vote. It was ordered that the daily session should begin at noon. The minority floor employees were authorized and copies of the rules ordered printed.

Drawing for Seats.

On Tawney's motion the drawing for seats was begun. It was previously arranged, after some discussion, that the party division aisle should be made the first aisle from the center on the Democratic side, instead of the center aisle, this being necessary to accommodate the larger proportion of Republican members. The new arrangement was approved by the first section of 25 seats near the center aisle on the minority side, also the last section of 35 seats, known as the "chocolate strip," on the minority side.

Ex-Speaker Bingham (Pa.), father of the House; Payne (N. Y.), Republican floor leader, and Williams (Miss.), Democratic floor leader, were permitted to choose their seats before drawing. The members

then retired to the rear of the hall, a page was introduced and drew numbered markers from boxes. Each number corresponded to the name of a member. The number first called was 16, and Barthold (Mo.) came forward and selected his seat. Tawney, the Republican "whip," drew the next, Fitzgerald (N. Y.), was the first Democratic member to draw, and Buckman (Minn.) drew the last seat.

Two Committees Named.

Speaker Cannon announced the appointment of the committees on rules and mileage as follows:

Rules—The Speaker, Dalzell (Pa.), Grosvenor (O.), Williams (Miss.), De Armond (Mo.).

Mileage—Reeder (Kan.), Flack (N. Y.), Wharton (Ill.), Lewis (Ga.), Wood (Mo.).

Resolutions involving the death of Senator Platt, of Connecticut, and Representative Platt, of Connecticut, and Representative B. F. Marsh, of Illinois, were adopted. As a further mark of respect to the deceased, the House adjourned at 3:35 o'clock.

The House began business with 100 public bills in its basket before 1 o'clock, the most important being that of Hepburn, of Iowa, appropriating \$8,500,000 for the Panama Canal.

SOCIAL GATHERING IN SENATE

Nothing Done Beyond Swearing and Notifying the President.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—It was a familiar scene at 12 o'clock today, when Vice-President Fairbanks called the Senate to order with two strokes of the gavel. There were few changes in the membership, but the roll call took away Senators Bate, of Tennessee, and Platt, of Connecticut. There were no changes among the Senate officials.

The first arrival on the floor was Senator Sutherland, of Utah. He came in about 11 o'clock, and a few minutes later Senator Hepburn appeared. From that time on there were receptions in every part of the chamber, the marble room and the cloak rooms.

"In the meantime the galleries had filled. The public galleries were well occupied as early as 10 o'clock. The reserved galleries were opened at 11:30, but the waiting crowd had taken nearly every seat within five minutes. In the audience there were families of many Senators and men in public life. Mrs. Fairbanks and her daughter, Mrs. Timmons, were early arrivals. They occupied the front of the section of the members' gallery, in company with some friends.

Several members of the Diplomatic Corps were present, the first arrival being Minister Bingham, of Panama. The hum of voices ceased when the Vice-President's gavel sounded, and the Chaplain Edward Everett Hale made the opening prayer. He referred briefly to the months since the Senate had been in session, and to the work before the members. He concluded by asking the Senators to join with him in the Lord's Prayer.

Sixty-eight Senators responded to the roll-call, and the Vice-President announced that the session was ready to transact business.

Knox (Rep. Pa.) and Aldrich (Rep. R. I.), who have recently been elected to new terms, took the oath of office. Stone (Dem. N. C.) presented the credentials of Senator-elect Warner (Rep. Mo.), and Gorman (Dem. Md.), in the absence of Carmack, presented the credentials of Senator-elect Frazier (Tenn.), and the new members were sworn in. The credentials of Taliaferro (Dem. Fla.) were presented by Mallory (Dem. Fla.).

Allison and Morgan were appointed a committee to wait upon the President, together with a similar committee from the House.

The secretary was instructed to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate was organized. Senator Bulkley then notified the Senate officially of the death of Senator Platt, of Connecticut. Resolutions in memory of the late Senator were read, after which, at 12:30 P. M., the Senate adjourned as a further mark of respect to the deceased.

At tomorrow's session the President's message will be received and read.

NEW DRYDOCK AT BREMERTON

Bonaparte Recommends Beginning Work on Other New Structures.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Dec. 4.—The Secretary of the Navy, in his annual report, made public tonight, recommends appropriations for the Puget Sound Navy-yard aggregating \$33,500,000 more than was appropriated for this yard last session. The most important recommendation is for a new masonry dock, to cost \$12,500,000. To start work on this dock, \$500,000 is asked. Other estimates are:

Dredging, \$3,000,000; roads and walks, \$500,000; one officers' quarters, \$500,000; blacksmith shop for construction and repair, \$1,000,000; fire protection system, \$200,000; electric light plant, \$1,000,000; telephone system, \$150,000; railroad and equipment, \$500,000; water system, \$500,000; heating system, \$500,000; improvement of construction plant, \$3,000,000; addition to marine barracks, \$1,200,000; marine officers' quarters, \$3,000,000.

Pittsburg Flood Subsidies.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 4.—The flood caused by the sudden rise in the Allegheny, Monongahela and Ohio Rivers, which threatened much damage to the cities of Pittsburg, Allegheny and McKeesport and vicinity, passed off today.

ISSUE ON TARIFF

Williams Shows Hand of the Democratic Party.

PROPOSES MANY BILLS

Free Trade With Philippines, Maximum and Minimum Tariff, Penalty for Corporation Contributions to Campaign.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Representative Williams, of Mississippi, leader of the minority in the House, today introduced a number of bills, and joint resolutions affecting the tariff and campaign contributions. The contemplate free trade with the Philippines, a re-establishment of the United States-Canada High Commission, with reference to free-trade relations between the United States and Canada, and a minimum tariff for the United States. The bill regarding campaign contributions forbids Federal corporations chartered by the Federal Government, engaged in interstate commerce, from making contributions to any political party. It is believed, indicate the probable course of the minority on the subject of tariff revision and reciprocity, and the question of contributions in political campaigns.

Mr. Williams said today that other bills might be looked for, as he would not be satisfied with the extent indicated, but from his standpoint it was merely the first step in the right direction and an invitation to the Republican Party to take the lead.

Mr. Williams introduced a bill to authorize the imposition of an income tax.

Bills Reducing Tariff.

The Philippines tariff bill provides that all articles, the product and growth of the Philippines, shall be admitted into the United States free of import duty, and the bill also provides for the repeal of any provision of the Paris treaty between the United States and Spain.

Another bill proposes to establish a minimum tariff in the United States, and declares the existing tariff schedules to constitute the maximum tariff of the United States, and a reduction of 20 per cent in the tariff on all countries, as an admission to their markets of the United States, at minimum tariff rates levied by the Democratic Party.

Mr. Williams said he had selected 20 per cent as the amount of reduction to be made in order to constitute a minimum tariff, and that he would not carry out this reduction should be greater than that, out of deference to Republican opinion, and to give Republicans who are sincere in their desire to reduce the tariff an opportunity to act, and with the knowledge of the fact that they will meet with no factious opposition but with the hearty support of the Democratic Party.

Another bill by Mr. Williams is to amend section 15 of the Dingley act. It forbids any common carrier or transportation agency of any sort, including express companies, from transporting spirits, vinous or malt liquors into any state or municipality where the sale of liquor is forbidden, when they are carried in whole or in part in interstate commerce, to make contributions for the purpose of influencing the result of any political campaign with the intent of influencing the course of legislation before Congress, any state Legislature or any municipal government—also any individual who shall constitute a misdemeanor and shall subject the violator on conviction to a fine of not less than \$100 and not more than \$10,000, and an additional fine of double the value of the money or other thing of value found to have been contributed or promised.

BILLS OFFERED IN CONGRESS

Every Question Before Nation Covered by House Members.

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Attorney-General's Plan to Control Railroad Rates.

LOW RATE TO BE GIVEN ALL

When Special Favor Is Discovered to Have Been Given One Shipper, All Others Should Have Share in It.

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Such a finding, it could be predicted with certainty, would cause a small percentage of the revenue of the department to be reversed, for no better evidence of the legality of the practice than that fact could be found than in the action of the carrier. It is placed, then, of the long-drawn-out proceedings by petition in equity, with all the opportunities for delay which such procedure affords, and of criminal prosecution, hampered as they are by the constitutional right of a citizen in his transaction to be protected against self-incrimination, a speedy remedy, with few delays and no embarrassing constitutional questions, would be available. Such a remedy would not only be a powerful restraint upon discrimination between shippers, the fear of the resources of the department to the Sherman act have undergone careful examination in the department. The consideration of this class of cases has taxed the resources of the department to the utmost. Many of the combinations have existed for a long time. They conduct their business secretly and with the aid of a large staff of attorneys, and they operate over many of the states and in some instances all the states.

Attorney-General Moody says in the report that after other purposes, he is convinced that misconduct in office should be made an offense throughout the United States. He says he has come to this conclusion after a careful examination of pending cases, and notably the "cotton ink" case.

He recommends the enactment of a law which will provide that where an indictment is duly returned to a court, and the Judge and the District Attorney have examined the indictment and certified that it is a valid indictment, and that the defendants are guilty, a bench warrant may issue for the arrest of the defendants, wherever they may be found, within the territorial limits of the United States.

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Bill Introduced Appropriating \$16,500,000 for Emergency.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Representative Hepburn today introduced a bill to amend the Panama Canal law so as to facilitate the sale of bonds and appropriate \$16,500,000 for emergency purposes. The bill provides that the bonds authorized by section 8 of the act entitled "An act to provide for the construction of a canal connecting the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans," approved June 28, 1902, shall be subject to the provisions of section 12 of the act approved June 28, 1902, which provides that the bonds shall be sold at the rate of 100 per cent of their face value, to maintain the parity of all forms of money issued or coined by the United States, to refund the public debt of the United States, and for other purposes, approved March 14, 1900, the same as though said bonds were issued under the provisions of said act of March 14, 1900.

The bill provides that the \$16,500,000 appropriated shall continue available until expended, provided that all expenditures from the appropriation herein made shall be for the purpose of the construction of the Panama Canal, and that the proceeds of the sale of the bonds authorized in section 8 of the said act, approved June 28, 1902, shall be used to pay the interest and principal of the bonds, and for the construction of the Panama Canal, and for other purposes.

HEYBURN SOUNDS WARNING

Declares Against Creation of Great Northwest Game Preserve.

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"I desire especially to call the attention of the people of Idaho to the threatened danger to the proposed creation of extensive game preserves. It is proposed by a self-convention of Game Wardens, held at Butte, Mont., that a reserve containing about 4,000,000 acres, lying partly in Idaho and partly in Montana, shall be created. About two-thirds of this preserve would be in Idaho. The danger from this proposition is more serious even than the creation of forest reserves in that it emphasizes the restrictions of forest reserves against their settlement by the people of the state.

"I desire at this time to sound a note of danger and call for serious consideration of the question by the people of Idaho. There is a sentimental nature connected with this proposition that may appeal more strongly to the people of the East than can be estimated. Consideration of the vast field for recreation and amusement in which they could go in their leisure time, will undoubtedly bring strong support to this dangerous measure from the people of the country where people do not feel particularly interested in building up our state.

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When Special Favor Is Discovered to Have Been Given One Shipper, All Others Should Have Share in It.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Attorney-General Moody, in his annual report, which was given out for publication today, states that it seems probable that the direct payment of rebates in money has largely diminished. It is alleged to be true, and the evidence before his department, so far as it goes, tends to support the allegation, that the practice of giving one shipper preferential treatment over another in a like situation, in substance still continues. He says the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Department of Justice, by the exercise of the utmost diligence, can discover and prohibit or punish only a small percentage of such administrative body created by Congress as a weapon against discriminatory practices, much more potent than any available, would be put into the hands of the Government. Upon proof that a lower rate had been given to one shipper, the body clothed with the power to fix a maximum rate might well determine that the rate given to the preferred shipper should be given to all shippers in a like situation.

Such a finding, it could be predicted with certainty, would cause a small percentage of the revenue of the department to be reversed, for no better evidence of the legality of the practice than that fact could be found than in the action of the carrier. It is placed, then, of the long-drawn-out proceedings by petition in equity, with all the opportunities for delay which such procedure affords, and of criminal prosecution, hampered as they are by the constitutional right of a citizen in his transaction to be protected against self-incrimination, a speedy remedy, with few delays and no embarrassing constitutional questions, would be available. Such a remedy would not only be a powerful restraint upon discrimination between shippers, the fear of the resources of the department to the Sherman act have undergone careful examination in the department. The consideration of this class of cases has taxed the resources of the department to the utmost. Many of the combinations have existed for a long time. They conduct their business secretly and with the aid of a large staff of attorneys, and they operate over many of the states and in some instances all the states.

Attorney-General Moody says in the report that after other purposes, he is convinced that misconduct in office should be made an offense throughout the United States. He says he has come to this conclusion after a careful examination of pending cases, and notably the "cotton ink" case.

He recommends the enactment of a law which will provide that where an indictment is duly returned to a court, and the Judge and the District Attorney have examined the indictment and certified that it is a valid indictment, and that the defendants are guilty, a bench warrant may issue for the arrest of the defendants, wherever they may be found, within the territorial limits of the United States.

FUNDS FOR PANAMA CANAL

Bill Introduced Appropriating \$16,500,000 for Emergency.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Representative Hepburn today introduced a bill to amend the Panama Canal law so as to facilitate the sale of bonds and appropriate \$16,500,000 for emergency purposes. The bill provides that the bonds authorized by section 8 of the act entitled "An act to provide for the construction of a canal connecting the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans," approved June 28, 1902, shall be subject to the provisions of section 12 of the act approved June 28, 1902, which provides that the bonds shall be sold at the rate of 100 per cent of their face value, to maintain the parity of all forms of money issued or coined by the United States, to refund the public debt of the United States, and for other purposes, approved March 14, 1900, the same as though said bonds were issued under the provisions of said act of March 14, 1900.

The bill provides that the \$16,500,000 appropriated shall continue available until expended, provided that all expenditures from the appropriation herein made shall be for the purpose of the construction of the Panama Canal, and that the proceeds of the sale of the bonds authorized in section 8 of the said act, approved June 28, 1902, shall be used to pay the interest and principal of the bonds, and for the construction of the Panama Canal, and for other purposes.

HEYBURN SOUNDS WARNING

Declares Against Creation of Great Northwest Game Preserve.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Dec. 4.—Senator Heyburn is still on the warpath. Today he issued the following declaration regarding the proposition of the game wardens of Idaho, Montana and Wyoming to create a monster game preserve of 4,000,000 acres in their respective states. The Senator says:

"I desire especially to call the attention of the people of Idaho to the threatened danger to the proposed creation of extensive game preserves. It is proposed by a self-convention of Game Wardens, held at Butte, Mont., that a reserve containing about 4,000,000 acres, lying partly in Idaho and partly in Montana, shall be created. About two-thirds of this preserve would be in Idaho. The danger from this proposition is more serious even than the creation of forest reserves in that it emphasizes the restrictions of forest reserves against their settlement by the people of the state.

"I desire at this time to sound a note of danger and call for serious consideration of the question by the people of Idaho. There is a sentimental nature connected with this proposition that may appeal more strongly to the people of the East than can be estimated. Consideration of the vast field for recreation and amusement in which they could go in their leisure time, will undoubtedly bring strong support to this dangerous measure from the people of the country where people do not feel particularly interested in building up our state.

"Records for the introduction of bills were broken by the House. Four hundred and thirty-one public bills were offered and private bills as numerous that a page had not counted all of them up to a late hour.

Gold Heart for Roosevelt.

Bonaparte Wants \$23,300,000—His Opinion of Annapolis Fight.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Charles J. Bonaparte, Secretary of the Navy, today submitted his annual report, a 52-page document, to President Roosevelt. The main points of the report are a recommendation of the addition of new vessels to the Navy, of which the estimated cost is \$23,300,000, and the statement that the department will investigate and thoroughly enforce the regulations against the principals in such incidents as the fatal fleet fight at Annapolis.

It is recommended that the four bureaus of yards and docks, construction and repair, equipment, and steam engineering, should constitute one great bureau or sub-department. In like manner the bureau of navigation and medicine and surgery, the Marine Corps, the office of the Judge-Advocate-General and the Naval Academy should be consolidated under one head.

The efficiency of the Navy would be increased, he asserts, by the creation of two Vice-Admirals, the senior to command the Atlantic fleet and the junior the fleet in Asiatic waters. If this suggestion be accepted, the number of Rear-Admirals should be reduced by two.

It is recommended that the United States revised statutes be amended by dropping "midshipmen" from the list of "line officers of the United States."

In order to create