PORTLAND, OREGON, SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1906.

franchise yesterday without consulting the

nembers of the Port of Portland Com-

nission. A copy was prepared for each

member of the commission, but, as stated no action was taken at the meeting which

What Thomas Says.
"The franchise that I framed up years"

day morning is not so unreasonable as is made out to be," said Mr. Thomas las

night, "It provides for an annual sum for maintaining a basin above the bridge and for any additional expense that may be incurred in towing a vessel up or down the river by reason of the bridge, and re-

for compensation, of course. I think there will be no trouble in reaching a settle

ment when the committee and the rail-

ever, the franchise is subject to amend

Attorney J. Couch Flanders said that h

had not received a copy of the tentative franchise and supposed from that that the Port of Portland committee had not concluded its work on it. He had been

informed that the franchise would provide for the operation of electric cars across

the bridge, but felt certain that his peo

Is in the Dark.

"Mr. Thomas showed me a draft of a

chise, and it has been indicated to us

thinks, but further than that I am ar

much in the dark as an outsider," said

By the terms of the resolution passe

Thursday afternoon, the Port of Portland has pledged itself to grant the Portland

& Seattle Railway Company a franchise

for the construction of the bridge upon

receipt of an application containing such

sury for the protection of the interests of

the city and the port. These stipulations

are those only that representatives of the railroad have at one time or another

Port of Portland May Recede.

Inasmuch as the representatives of the

The Weather.

Foreign.

Postal strike in France grows serious

Eruption of Vesuvius subsiding. Page 2.

Shortcomings of sanitation and food ut Colon. Page 1.

railroad coal monopoly. Page 5.

Folk talks on conflict with special privil-

Platt will not be candidate for Senate again.

Pacific Const scores: Portland 10, Freeno 0; Sentile 5, San Francisco 6; Los Angeles 2, Onkland 1. Page 11. Cure and Hoppe win billiard matches.

Pacific Coast.

Simon Brooks, Clark County murderer, banged at Walla Walls, Wash. Page 6.

Six Rogue River Valley towns unite to hoost that section at banquet in Medford.

Major Edwards threatens criminal libel against all concerned in publication of Umatilia reservation scandal. Page 4: President of Hoston Steamship Company says it loses money; Seattle officers tell different story. Page 6.

ancy pointoes scarce at San Francisco. Page 17.

ork market a tame affair. Page 17.

Portland and Vicinity.

Bitter fight against Amos fails and Prob bitionies nominate him for Governo

Johnson estate heirs bagin their suit against Ladd as administrator. Page 11. Committee from Woman's Club reports ad-versely on fraternities and societies in High School. Page 10.

burch conference held in St. Johns. Page 13. lodgett on trial for his life. Page 18.

. Commercial and Marine Important deal in California orange trade. Page 17.

re and Hoppe win billiard matches. Page 11.

or Smith arrives from Philip-

expels Potemkin mutineers

troops withdrawn from Pekin.

Britain, France and Russia negotiate ance against Germany, Page 4.

ing to the wording of the resolution.

Mr. Flanders.

sections of the tentative fran-

serves the right for electric cars to

had been called strictly for that plan

COLON MIGHT BE MADE MODEL CITY

Many Things Require Changing First.

MOSQUITO

Lazy Negroes Who Give Inefficient Service.

SCARCITY OF FRESH FOOD

Yellow Fever Exterminated and Ho pitals Perfect, but Roads Are Needed-Gardeners Should Be Encouraged.

BY WOODWORTH CLUM COLON, Panama, April 2.-(Specia Correspondence.)-The "mosquito brigade negro employes of the health depart ment of the United States at Colon-is charged with the important duty of collecting from the yards and streets of Colon and Christobal such trash as old cans, bottles and the like. This is done upon the theory that mosquitoes will breed in any receptacle that will hold water. Coniently these cans, bottles, etc., are religiously removed from the cities' streets yards, carted to a dump not more than 300 yards from Colon, and there deposited, so that the mosquitoes may colonise there and enter the city in droves, I am told 300 yards is not an impossible journey for a band of bloodthirsty mos

process of draining the swamp upon which Colon is located is proceeding with reasonable speed, and the laying of supply water pipes through the streets of the city is well under way. The Panama pelling the widening of alleys to 40 feet, and all building now in course of construction interfering with this plan has been ordered discontinued. Why this was not done two years ago, when the American Government first took hold of canal affairs, is puszling the local re

The health department has forbidden the erection of solid fences, giving as a reason that solid fences will prevent the free circulation of air. This order has been generally approved, but the Panama Railroad (which is the United States government) is permitting the erection of comparative sky-scrapers, whose solid fronts extend to ten times the height of the fences and render the interior of the blocks devoid of the almost indispens-

well to consider its conditions generally. worse than many other cities of its size in the United States. But these other cities have multitudinous interests, many proppurifying measures. With Colon it is different, and this is the reason I have criticized it severely. Colon is owned by the United States Government, and as doubt if there is any other community by merely declining to renew releases in could absolutely abolish the city within two or three years. And if it has this power through the ownership of land where criticism cannot be unfavorable.

Washington, New York or elsewhere tenants who would maintain the place in an unsanitary manner, we would and would dismiss the thought of the landlord by saying such creatures were beneath our notice. Here we have the same condition, with Uncle Sam as the landlord. That the United States is entangled in such a mess as this is unforself is even more unfortunate. If the canal route is to remain as it is, then great commercial agencies, and while the town is only starting it should be started right; if the canal route is to be changed, then Colon gradually will become extinct pended in endeavoring to make the

swamp senitary have been wasted.

Mosquito Brigade Inefficient. is one of the nonunderstandable eccentricities of the sanitary department. In the first place, the operation of the brigade is inefficient. A detachment of the brigade made its visit to a lawn opposite my workrooms yesterday. The negro tles, etc., bung on the gate and scanned the yard with his windward eye. That sufficed him. The negro charged with filling the holes made four zigzag paths there were no holes to be filled. In his square, which was later attended to by

the owner of the property.

I called the attention of the chief health officer to this, and he replied that the department was doing its best; that he perfill all the holes, and that these negroes had to be depended upon. However, by happy accident, the brigade does corral numerous cans-thousands of them or so; but why all of the cans, bottles.

etc., should be dumped within a stone's throw of Colon, where the mosquitoes may colonize and enjoy each other's com-pany and discuss plans of attack upon the city, is another of the nonunderstand-able things. I asked the chief health officer about this, and he declared that all the cans are crushed. But I went to the dump and examined the cans. Some one has been imposing on the chief health of ficer, because, excepting for ordinary wear and tear, the cane show no extraordinary mistreatment. Anyway, it would be well-nigh impossible to so crush a can that it would not hold water in some degree, and it takes a very small degree to breed a

Great Sanitary Work Planned. But I am not losing track of what the

health department has done to effect sanitation in a swamp. A sea-level, tidewater canal has been dug through the greater portion of the city, and within a month ! is expected the canal will connect with is expected the canal will connect with the sea at both ends. The authorities hope this will be of great assistance in maintaining healthful conditions. I have mentioned the small ditches that have been run through the swamps. The par-manent improvement of Colon contem-plates an extensive swamps system, with a high-power pump that will force the city's refuse far out to sea. It is also pro-posed to fill in the entire swamp, which posed to fill in the entire swamp, which means the entire island. This will ental enormous labor, and will be practically building an island in the sea. When the filling comes along the cans will be covered up, and (if the plan works), the mos quitoes will have to be satisfied with New Jersey and other civilized commun But this "permanent improvement" is a long way off. Yellow Fever Stamped Out.

Yellow fever is stamped out, and much credit has been given the health-depart-ment for this accomplishment. A re-ward of \$60 has been offered to any person, not connected with the sanitary de-partment, who will report a case of yel-low fever to the health office. Although t was feared that such a reward migh induce some of the negroes to deliberately infect themselves, the reverse has been true, and when the health department can report only one case in four months it comes pretty close to having the cor-rect statistics. With other diseases it is

boom, and because of the ruling of the sanitary officers that each building must be two and a half feet above the pro-posed level of the city, the buildings seem to be on stilts. But many of the older buildings are flat on the present level, so that the base lines, as well as the sky lines, are greatly at variance. A trip through the Colon hospitals is refreshing. The buildings stretch away

refreshing. The buildings stretch away for a quarter of a mile or more along the sea, where the waves cheer the sick with their soft lullaby, or sing their requiem for the dead. It is the garden apot on the island, so much so, indeed, that it is not entirely with regret that one finds himself headed for this rendezvous of the unhealthful. The physicians impress one with their competency and their evident interest in the work to which they have been assigned. The their evident interest in the work to which they have been assigned. The corps of nurses is ample, and after talking with many of the patients I have yet to hear the first serious complaint. A new hospital is nearing completion. This will increase the capacity 100 per cent, and should be adequate for all time, particularly if the dream of the sanitary department is realized, and Colon is transformed into a mosquitoless and feverless community. The porches extend out over the soa, and here the convaleout over the soa, and here the convale

Market Poorly Supplied.

But speaking of the Colon market—I am sure it would distress the most opti-mistic American bousewife. In the market proper a few miserable bananas and oranges, with an occasional stray pineapple, are offered to the hungry publi Once in awhile plantains (a sort of swee potato) and yams (which taste like choice variety of sawdust) may be pro cured, provided the marketer is diligen and observant and quite early. Then of the water front near Christobal the Sar erty-owners, many politicians, and it is little boats and offer for sale such edibles as they may have grown at their home several miles down the coast. Here the variety is more limited than at the main market, but purchasers are convinced that what they do get is fresh. I bought a pineapple from one of the Indians for it cents, the same price I would have had to pay in New York or Washington. And here they are supposed to grow almost wild. The same is true of bananas and oranges. It is a case of the shoemaker's wife going barefooted, for all the choice fruit is shipped away to Europe and the

> awered demand for fresh vegetables, good swered demand for fresh vegetables, good fruits and other food necessities. Very few of the American residents are "keep-ing house" because of the extreme diffi-culty of securing anything edible in the markets. I have discussed this matter with leading American residents, and they believe that if the Government would construct roads into the surrounding country and give prospective gardeners a reasonable lease on the ground, the markets would rapidly improve, and that, with the acquisition of healthful surroundings and ample markets. Colon may become a Mecca for American tourists, who might thus inspect the construction of the great canal and incidentally enjoy all the com-forts of a modern seaside Summer resort.

The highway question is troubling the residents very much. There is no road leading from Colon to any place, except the refuse dump and the hospital, and should a person care to go to other than these places he must walk or take the Panama Railroad trains. There is even no road to the cemetery, and funeral par-ties are compelled to patronise the rail-road and pay their full fares. The natives realize that in this manner they are paying tribute to the American government for the privilege of burying their dead, and these little things are harped upon until the result is discontent and news

The entire to the actual construction of the canal without first having made its base of opera-tion. Colon, such a community as would reflect credit upon the American colonial

Uncle Sam Sells Water by Gallon.

It was this same unfortunate relation of landlord and tenant that caused the natives to condemn the Government in the matter of selling water from the Frijole Springs at the rate of 2 cents gold per

CONFRONT BRIDGE

Tentative Franchise Not Acceptable.

OF SITUATION NOW

Port of Portland Postpones Action on Question.

PLAUSIBLE REASON

Counsel for Hill Interests State That Certain Provisions of Proposed Franchise Are Beyond Hope of Consideration.

After sleeping over their decision of on, the members of the Port of Portland Commission have come forward with two propositions to the Hill interests which change the entire aspect of reaching an early and satisfactory settiement of the Willamette bridge ques tion. Apparently every move made by the on since yesterday morning has been in the nature of preventing if pos-sible the Portland & Seuttle Railway Company from entering Portland by way of a bridge across the Willamette, and it offers no plausible reason for doing so, refusing to state its position in anything but decidedly evasive terms. One of the propositions is to the effect that, in lieu of the abandonment of the upper-deck feature, the railroad company grant per mission for electric cars to cross the bridge over the broad-gauge tracks. The other is that the railroad pay an annual amount for dredging a basin 1400x500 feet above the bridge and such additional towage charges as may be incurred in case a vessel passing up or down the should require more than one tug in

going through the bridge draw. Both Deemed Unreasonable.

Both of these propositions are considered unreasonable. It is argued that to have electric street-cars interfers with the train service on the bridge would prove a greater detriment to traffic both by rail and water than to have a shorter draw and an upper deck, inasmuch as it would require the draw to remain closed at all times excepting when opened for passing craft. The intention of the rail road company is to have the draw con open excepting when allowing trains to fross.

When interviewed Thursday night by The Oregonian, Captain A. L. Pease, president of the Port of Portland and Wheelwright and J. C. Alnaworth, apwith counsel for the railroad company for the purpose of drafting a tentative fran-Port would not insist upon permission fo electric cars to cross the bridge over the railroad tracks. He said the matter had been given no thought, and he did not be lieve it would figure in the negotiation He intimated smooth sailing for an im mediale agreement, and left the inferent tion had been abandoned, the last serious obstacle had been removed.



Sherburn Miller Becker, fresh from college, who has upset Milwanke politics and won the Mayoralty fight from David S. Rose, who has been popularly supposed to hold Milwau-kee in the hollow of his hand, has so much money in his own right that grafters and boodlers dare not ap-proach him. The son of a millionaire railroader, he has assumed the novel role of attacking boodle and privilege and has surprised staid old Milwau-kee by a whiriwind campaign that landed him in the Mayor's chair,

Becker is the typical young Amer-ican of the energetic, healthful type, who does things. He is a great lover

sioners met to discuss the terms of the franchise, things had assumed a different form. A tentative document had been drawn up by Attorney W. E. Thomas, counsel for the Port of Portland, and a copy had been laid before each and every Commissioner, but the matter was passed up without even being read. C. H. Carey and J. Couch Fianders, counsel for the Portland & Seattle Railway Company, were present to discuss the terms of the COME TO BLOWS

Portland & Seattle Railway Company, were present to discuss the terms of the franchise, but when the commission proceeded with routine business of considerable less importance they withdrew, with the understanding that they would meet with the commission of the commission processes and the commission processes are commission of the commission of the commission processes and the commission of the commission processes and the commission of t Violent Language Used in House. with the committee at some future time possibly next Monday.

Attorney Thomas says he drew up the

WILLIAMS AND DALZELL CLASH

Row Arises Over Admission of Idiot Immigrant.

HOPKINS ASSAILS BENNETT

Kentuckian Accuses New Yorker of Subterfuge-Stormy Debate Follows on Motion to Expunge Words From Record.

WASHINGTON, April 13.-Speaker Can ion was distinctly in his element today when every indication pointed to a class between Dalzell of Pennsylvania and Williams of Mississippi over the use of certain sentences in a speech made by Hopkins of Kentucky. Immediately after the journal had been read, the House plunged nto the consideration of a resolution of fered by Gardner of Massachusetts to have expunged from the record certain remarks reflecting upon the integrity of

Bennett of New York. Acrimonious words were general. The debate grew in intensity of expression and the minority leader, Williams, had seriously impugned the motives of Bennett. who had secured the passage of a joint resolution some days ago, waiving the immigration laws in the case of an idiot. Finally Dalzell was drawn into the dis cussion, and there seemed imminent a clash between the Pennsylvanian and the ippian, when the Speaker ordered both gentlemen to their seats, and directed that the unparliamentary language Inasmuch as the representatives of the railroad company deny having ever expressed a willingness to provide for street-car traffic or agaittonal towage, which is considered unnecessary, the Port of Portland may recede from the terms proposed in the tentative franchise, having at previous times receded from its demands for a bascule draw, and also for a double-deck structure. used by Dalzell and Williams be stricker from the record, as both men were speak ing out of order. The resolution was

finally passed. The postoffice appropriation bill was completed during the day, after a rollcall on the Southern fast mail subsidy provison, which was retained in the bil

Gardner Starts the Fireworks. Gardner moved the erasure from the

CONTENTS TODAY'S PAPER record of certain paragraphs of a speech by Hopkins, reflecting on the motives prompting the passage of a b... by Ben-YESTERDAYS Maximum temperature, 12 deg., minimum, 48. Precipitation, none.
TODAYS—increasing cloudiness and occasionally threatening. Cooler. Variable winds, probably becoming southerly. nett (N. Y.) authorizing the admission of Fannie Diner, a pronounced idiot, to the United States.

Hopkins' speech, in adverting to the part played by Goldfogle (N. Y.) in sur the bill, also aroused the wrath of that gentleman. Goldfogle said Hopkins had meanly misrepresented him, and that the

fogie sat down amid confusion. Hopkins was willing to withdraw that part of his speech commenting on Gold-fogle's personal appearance, but saw no Geldfogle then launched forth into a defense of himself and Bennett on the im-

migration bill. Smith (Ky.) declared tha everything that Hopkins had said about the Diner case was justifiable. Parsons (N. Y.) explained at som length the Diner case, during which he admitted that Fannie Diner had been re-

fused admittance by the immigration authorities, but that the family of Fannie

DUKE OF RICHMOND, WHO OWNS A REMARKABLE COLLECTION



The Duke of Richmond, who owns buge diamond naving seven for con-turies as the eye of an Indian idol, is a distinguished member of the British perrage. His name is Charles Henry Gordon-Lennox, and he is the seventh member of his family to bear the title of Duke, the creation bearing date first wife dying in 1879 and the second in 1887. The Duke served for a year in the Boer war and for a time was aid-de-camp to Queen Victoria. He is one of the wealthiest peem in the realm, his landed property being in the aggregate about 287,000 acres. The Gordon Castle satate in Randshire. Scotland, in one of the herolitary holdings of the family. His heir is his eidest soo, the Earl of March.

Diner was sufficiently able to see that she Williams Wants Bennett Expelled. "A good deal of legislation takes place said Williams (Miss).

minority leader, "and a great deal by unanimous consent. So far from this House being called upon to consider a resolution to expunge certain remarks of the gentleman from Kentucky, it ought to be called upon to consider a motion to expel the gentleman from New York (Bennett), for having acted in bad faith

with his colleagues on this floor."

A murmur of surprise ran around the House. Williams followed up the words with the statement that honor would have demanded, if nothing else. that the House should have been advised as to all the facts in the case.

Gardner replied that no one had asked the gentleman the question whether not the resolution had been favorably reported by his committee. That was the obvious question for these guardians who object, because in the hurry and confusion a man does not tell them the whole story from A to Z.

Williams again startled the House by asking that he be permitted out of order to tell the House just what his ideas were in cases like the one under consideration, where absolutely necessary information regarding a bill is withheld

He said the word "covertly," which Hopkins had used in describing the maner in which the resolution had been "railroaded" through the House, was, in the light of debate, absolutely justified.

Hopkins Sticks to His Charges

Hopkins rose to explain. He disclaimed any intention whatever to reflect any dis credit upon his friend Goldfogle. He had made the remarks in a playful way, but as to Bennett he could not say so much for after two hours' debate he was more convinced than ever that the statements he made were a reasonable and natural deduction from his conduct, and that he

This remark resulted in Hopkins being alled to order, the Speaker stating that in his opinion the remarks were not in order, and he was advised to proceed in order. An effort was made to prohibit Hopkins from making his statement, but on a vote he was permitted to proceed. He said that one statement he was called upon to refute was the charge of illiteracy against the people whom he represented. As to the Fannie Diner case, he said he had stated on the floor simply what we Commissioner-General of Immigration had told him-that the woman was a blank idiot; that she shrank from the light; that she had sores upon her legs which indicated that she had been manacled, and that she had claws which showed that she had not been properly cared for.

Dalzell and Williams Clash.

Dairell and Williams became involved in an altercation as to the words used by Williams in his criticism of Bennett until there were calls on all sides to have the vords taken down.

Dalzeil, with much agitation, declared that the question affected every individ-ual member of the House, Democrat or Republican. He remarked that the gentleman from Mississippi (Williams) had taken occasion to say that he was not in favor of immigration.

This utterance brought Williams to his feet to protest. Dalzell immediately confessed that he had misquoted Williams "Obviously," sententiously replied the

minority leader. Dalzell took a -fresh start, seemingly tleman from Kentucky or the gentleman from New York, but he did care for the and the same violation of the rules which the gentleman from Kentucky way. (Loud

Dalzell charged Williams with using the eccasion to rally his partisans by making the subject a partisan one. Dalzell ques tioned the courage of Williams, and sug-gested he should make a statement out-Williams called loudly across the aisle

lost. He and Dalzell stood glaring at one another. Dalzell continued

"The gentleman from Mississippi in-sinuated that the gentleman from New York had been guilty of the conduct charged against him by the gentleman from Kentucky, and when asked the question whether he believed that he had or had not been guilty of that conduct, he declined to answer unless exempted from the rules of the House."

for recognition, and, with his hand waving in the air, he thundered: "The gentleman from Pennsylvani won't assert a falsehood."

The Speaker pounded the desk with vigor. A clash seemed imminent, when Cannon closed the incident by declaring both members out of order and ordering both members out of order and ordering the remarks stricken from the record.

The vote was then taken on the resolution to expunge, and it was adopted, 165 ayes, 91 noce.

The conference report on the second urgent deficiency bill was adopted. Tuesday was set aside for the consideration of bills.

A motion to strike out the appropriation for special mail facilities between Wash-ington, Atlanta and New Orleans was re-Jected, 102 to 106,

The motion to strike out the special facilities on trunk lines between Kansas City, Mo., and Newton, Kas., was defeat-

Waiter I. Smith (Ia.) offered an amend-ment permitting periodical publications is-sued at stated intervals under the aussued at stated intervals under the auspices of charitable, educational or religious institutions to be admitted to the mail as second-class matter. In support of his amendment, Smith said that it was a reflection on the education and enlightenment of the American people to permit the yellow journals and still yellower magazines to use the mail as second-class matter and take away the very life of charitable and educational institutions, because publications representing these institutions were tyranically excluded.

Concluded on Page 4.)

THIRD TERM IN SPITE OF HIMSELF

Roosevelt May Be Nominated Again.

DENIALS FALL ON DEAF EARS

Western Tour May Arouse Popular Demand.

MUCH GOOD WORK TO DO

President's Advocacy of Other Reforms After Rate Law May Cause Demand He Carry Them Out Himself.

WASHINGTON, April 11-(Special.)-"I hall not be a candidate for the Prestdency again, but I'll be delighted to accept a place in the Cabinet of any of

President Roosevelt made this state ment a few nights ago at a dinner given by one of the members of his own Cabinet, at which practically half of the guesta were among those mentic connection with the Republican nomina Reot and Taft were there, and Vice President Fairbanks and "Uncle Joe Cannon. The talk, of course, got around to the subject which agitates the inner onsclousness of the White House possi bilities a good portion of the time, and, of course, the seriousness with which the individual owners of the buzzing bee regard it was veiled by the joking tone of the post-prandial conversation President was told banteringly that there was not any show for the others as long as the public refused to consider him out of the race, or something like that, and the President, to allay fears, replied in the same joking vein. Some of the guests thought the incident good enough to repeat, and it has been passed around the cloakrooms at the Capitol.

All Disbelieve His Refusals.

It is realized to be the fact that the various aspirants for the Republican to say the least, by the refusal of many leaders in public life to accept President Roosevelt's repeated declarations that under no circumstances will he be a candidate for renomination as assurances that he will not be nated. Pretty much every day the President tells some Congressman or other getting more angry as he proceeded. He visitor that he will not be a candidate in 1908, for he cannot avoid being put to talk about the matter.

And now that another swing around the circle is contemplated during the sippi, has impugned, by insinuation, the Summer preceding that when the next National convention is to be held, the York, when he was guilty in an insin-uating way of precisely the same crime be his party's choice to succeed almsupporters of the theory that he is to self are confident of its correctness. It was learned today that the President informed some of his friends in Congress some time ago of his intention to make a tour of the West next Summer, so that there remains no doubt that the trip to attend agricultural college functions in Michigan and Missourl, invitations to which have been accepted, will be extended to take in several states.

Western Trip Forecasts Nomination.

No one pretends to question the right of a President to make a tour of the country without being a candidate for further official honors, but the fact remains that swings around the circle have been the precursors of renominations throughout recent administrations-in Roosevelt's case the original nomination, as he did not enter the Presidency by his "own right," as he puts it. The motive actuating candidates may be lacking in Roosevelt's case, but how can the public ovations sure to follow the journey fail to keep the present incumbent from consideration, despite his disavowals of willingness to accept a nomination.

That is the question so many men in Washington can answer in only one way. President Roosevelt, perhaps more than any of his predecessors, believes that the Nation's chief executive owes something to the people of the country aside from his purely official duties of administration at the capital. His militant spirit makes him desirous of being a leader of public thought as well as a force in getting action out of Congress and in actional field. He realizes that laws are made in Washington only technically Back of Congress are the people, and public sentiment is the real author of the important statutes. The President believes that, in order to accomplish results and work out reforms the people must be awakened, and as a leader in the fight for what he considers better conditions he regards it as a duty to get out among the voters and arouse their inter

There will be important issues pressing after the present Congress has done all that it is destined to do. If the administration gets all it hopes for as to rai the question of further regulation of trusts and big corporations, and. If all

(Concluded on Page 2.)