

Government May Establish Line to Isthmus of Panama.

San Francisco, Oct. 19.—President C. H. Bentley, of the chamber of commerce, has taken up the task of providing the War department of the United States with all the information available in San Francisco that the department requires preliminary to considering the advisability of putting on a line of steamers to compete with the Pacific Mail between the isthmus of Panama and San Francisco and other Pacific Coast ports.

PACIFIC MAIL SERVICE IS BAD

Chambers of Commerce of Pacific Ports Asked for Data as to Prospective Business.

San Francisco, Oct. 19.—President C. H. Bentley, of the chamber of commerce, has taken up the task of providing the War department of the United States with all the information available in San Francisco that the department requires preliminary to considering the advisability of putting on a line of steamers to compete with the Pacific Mail between the isthmus of Panama and San Francisco and other Pacific Coast ports.

At first it was supposed that the inquiry would deal largely and to a certain extent exclusively with the question of how much freight could be provided by the government as a canal digger and in its capacity of furnishing supplies for the great naval and military plants to be located at San Francisco, and for the insular possession of the United States in the Pacific which move by sea.

Mr. Bentley has submitted a list of questions to the several chambers of commerce of the Pacific Coast regarding all sorts of freight that can be moved by sea.

At first it was supposed that the inquiry would deal largely and to a certain extent exclusively with the question of how much freight could be provided by the government as a canal digger and in its capacity of furnishing supplies for the great naval and military plants to be located at San Francisco, and for the insular possession of the United States in the Pacific which move by sea.

At first it was supposed that the inquiry would deal largely and to a certain extent exclusively with the question of how much freight could be provided by the government as a canal digger and in its capacity of furnishing supplies for the great naval and military plants to be located at San Francisco, and for the insular possession of the United States in the Pacific which move by sea.

At first it was supposed that the inquiry would deal largely and to a certain extent exclusively with the question of how much freight could be provided by the government as a canal digger and in its capacity of furnishing supplies for the great naval and military plants to be located at San Francisco, and for the insular possession of the United States in the Pacific which move by sea.

At first it was supposed that the inquiry would deal largely and to a certain extent exclusively with the question of how much freight could be provided by the government as a canal digger and in its capacity of furnishing supplies for the great naval and military plants to be located at San Francisco, and for the insular possession of the United States in the Pacific which move by sea.

At first it was supposed that the inquiry would deal largely and to a certain extent exclusively with the question of how much freight could be provided by the government as a canal digger and in its capacity of furnishing supplies for the great naval and military plants to be located at San Francisco, and for the insular possession of the United States in the Pacific which move by sea.

At first it was supposed that the inquiry would deal largely and to a certain extent exclusively with the question of how much freight could be provided by the government as a canal digger and in its capacity of furnishing supplies for the great naval and military plants to be located at San Francisco, and for the insular possession of the United States in the Pacific which move by sea.

At first it was supposed that the inquiry would deal largely and to a certain extent exclusively with the question of how much freight could be provided by the government as a canal digger and in its capacity of furnishing supplies for the great naval and military plants to be located at San Francisco, and for the insular possession of the United States in the Pacific which move by sea.

At first it was supposed that the inquiry would deal largely and to a certain extent exclusively with the question of how much freight could be provided by the government as a canal digger and in its capacity of furnishing supplies for the great naval and military plants to be located at San Francisco, and for the insular possession of the United States in the Pacific which move by sea.

At first it was supposed that the inquiry would deal largely and to a certain extent exclusively with the question of how much freight could be provided by the government as a canal digger and in its capacity of furnishing supplies for the great naval and military plants to be located at San Francisco, and for the insular possession of the United States in the Pacific which move by sea.

At first it was supposed that the inquiry would deal largely and to a certain extent exclusively with the question of how much freight could be provided by the government as a canal digger and in its capacity of furnishing supplies for the great naval and military plants to be located at San Francisco, and for the insular possession of the United States in the Pacific which move by sea.

At first it was supposed that the inquiry would deal largely and to a certain extent exclusively with the question of how much freight could be provided by the government as a canal digger and in its capacity of furnishing supplies for the great naval and military plants to be located at San Francisco, and for the insular possession of the United States in the Pacific which move by sea.

At first it was supposed that the inquiry would deal largely and to a certain extent exclusively with the question of how much freight could be provided by the government as a canal digger and in its capacity of furnishing supplies for the great naval and military plants to be located at San Francisco, and for the insular possession of the United States in the Pacific which move by sea.

At first it was supposed that the inquiry would deal largely and to a certain extent exclusively with the question of how much freight could be provided by the government as a canal digger and in its capacity of furnishing supplies for the great naval and military plants to be located at San Francisco, and for the insular possession of the United States in the Pacific which move by sea.

At first it was supposed that the inquiry would deal largely and to a certain extent exclusively with the question of how much freight could be provided by the government as a canal digger and in its capacity of furnishing supplies for the great naval and military plants to be located at San Francisco, and for the insular possession of the United States in the Pacific which move by sea.

At first it was supposed that the inquiry would deal largely and to a certain extent exclusively with the question of how much freight could be provided by the government as a canal digger and in its capacity of furnishing supplies for the great naval and military plants to be located at San Francisco, and for the insular possession of the United States in the Pacific which move by sea.

ARRANGE COMPROMISE.

Warring Telegraphers to Settle Differences in Convention.

Chicago, Oct. 18.—Warring officials of the striking telegraphers reached a compromise tonight. They have postponed hostilities until the convening of the emergency convention, called in Milwaukee for October 23.

The elimination of S. J. Small, former president, as a factor in the fight will be sought at the convention by the executive committee. A temporary president to succeed Small and direct the strike or its settlement will be chosen, it is expected, from the committee's membership.

The truce of the battling officials came after a descent upon the telegraphers' headquarters in the Monon building by ex-President Small and a bodyguard of detectives. They arrived before the members of the executive committee reached the office and took possession at once. The committee members and Secretary Russell were refused admission to the office.

After much parrying the late comers were permitted to take their places, and Small locked himself in his private office. The terms of the compromise were not given out by the participants. General Superintendent Cook and Capen, of the telegraph companies, assert that from six to ten men apply for reinstatement daily in Chicago.

At first it was supposed that the inquiry would deal largely and to a certain extent exclusively with the question of how much freight could be provided by the government as a canal digger and in its capacity of furnishing supplies for the great naval and military plants to be located at San Francisco, and for the insular possession of the United States in the Pacific which move by sea.

At first it was supposed that the inquiry would deal largely and to a certain extent exclusively with the question of how much freight could be provided by the government as a canal digger and in its capacity of furnishing supplies for the great naval and military plants to be located at San Francisco, and for the insular possession of the United States in the Pacific which move by sea.

At first it was supposed that the inquiry would deal largely and to a certain extent exclusively with the question of how much freight could be provided by the government as a canal digger and in its capacity of furnishing supplies for the great naval and military plants to be located at San Francisco, and for the insular possession of the United States in the Pacific which move by sea.

At first it was supposed that the inquiry would deal largely and to a certain extent exclusively with the question of how much freight could be provided by the government as a canal digger and in its capacity of furnishing supplies for the great naval and military plants to be located at San Francisco, and for the insular possession of the United States in the Pacific which move by sea.

At first it was supposed that the inquiry would deal largely and to a certain extent exclusively with the question of how much freight could be provided by the government as a canal digger and in its capacity of furnishing supplies for the great naval and military plants to be located at San Francisco, and for the insular possession of the United States in the Pacific which move by sea.

At first it was supposed that the inquiry would deal largely and to a certain extent exclusively with the question of how much freight could be provided by the government as a canal digger and in its capacity of furnishing supplies for the great naval and military plants to be located at San Francisco, and for the insular possession of the United States in the Pacific which move by sea.

At first it was supposed that the inquiry would deal largely and to a certain extent exclusively with the question of how much freight could be provided by the government as a canal digger and in its capacity of furnishing supplies for the great naval and military plants to be located at San Francisco, and for the insular possession of the United States in the Pacific which move by sea.

At first it was supposed that the inquiry would deal largely and to a certain extent exclusively with the question of how much freight could be provided by the government as a canal digger and in its capacity of furnishing supplies for the great naval and military plants to be located at San Francisco, and for the insular possession of the United States in the Pacific which move by sea.

At first it was supposed that the inquiry would deal largely and to a certain extent exclusively with the question of how much freight could be provided by the government as a canal digger and in its capacity of furnishing supplies for the great naval and military plants to be located at San Francisco, and for the insular possession of the United States in the Pacific which move by sea.

At first it was supposed that the inquiry would deal largely and to a certain extent exclusively with the question of how much freight could be provided by the government as a canal digger and in its capacity of furnishing supplies for the great naval and military plants to be located at San Francisco, and for the insular possession of the United States in the Pacific which move by sea.

At first it was supposed that the inquiry would deal largely and to a certain extent exclusively with the question of how much freight could be provided by the government as a canal digger and in its capacity of furnishing supplies for the great naval and military plants to be located at San Francisco, and for the insular possession of the United States in the Pacific which move by sea.

At first it was supposed that the inquiry would deal largely and to a certain extent exclusively with the question of how much freight could be provided by the government as a canal digger and in its capacity of furnishing supplies for the great naval and military plants to be located at San Francisco, and for the insular possession of the United States in the Pacific which move by sea.

At first it was supposed that the inquiry would deal largely and to a certain extent exclusively with the question of how much freight could be provided by the government as a canal digger and in its capacity of furnishing supplies for the great naval and military plants to be located at San Francisco, and for the insular possession of the United States in the Pacific which move by sea.

At first it was supposed that the inquiry would deal largely and to a certain extent exclusively with the question of how much freight could be provided by the government as a canal digger and in its capacity of furnishing supplies for the great naval and military plants to be located at San Francisco, and for the insular possession of the United States in the Pacific which move by sea.

At first it was supposed that the inquiry would deal largely and to a certain extent exclusively with the question of how much freight could be provided by the government as a canal digger and in its capacity of furnishing supplies for the great naval and military plants to be located at San Francisco, and for the insular possession of the United States in the Pacific which move by sea.

At first it was supposed that the inquiry would deal largely and to a certain extent exclusively with the question of how much freight could be provided by the government as a canal digger and in its capacity of furnishing supplies for the great naval and military plants to be located at San Francisco, and for the insular possession of the United States in the Pacific which move by sea.

At first it was supposed that the inquiry would deal largely and to a certain extent exclusively with the question of how much freight could be provided by the government as a canal digger and in its capacity of furnishing supplies for the great naval and military plants to be located at San Francisco, and for the insular possession of the United States in the Pacific which move by sea.

NEWS FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

APPEAL OF BEEF PACKERS.

Novel Grounds for Objection to Fine Under Elkins Law.

Washington, Oct. 17.—In the brief of the Armour, Swift and Cudahy Packing companies, praying for a writ of certiorari, which was received by the Supreme court of the United States today, and in which it is sought to have the court review the \$10,000 fine imposed on each of the companies by the United States district court for the Western district of Missouri, several novel grounds are outlined.

It is stated that the Elkins act, under which the fines were levied, does not apply to a shipper unless he is guilty of some bad faith or fraudulent conduct in using some kind of "device," dishonest or underhand method to obtain a rebate, concession or discrimination.

It is also alleged that the Elkins act does not apply to export shipments. The jurisdiction of the Missouri courts is denied in the claim that the evidence shows that the concessions were obtained in Kansas for transportation east of the Mississippi river. It is also held that the indictment under which the conviction was had was not sufficient.

At first it was supposed that the inquiry would deal largely and to a certain extent exclusively with the question of how much freight could be provided by the government as a canal digger and in its capacity of furnishing supplies for the great naval and military plants to be located at San Francisco, and for the insular possession of the United States in the Pacific which move by sea.

At first it was supposed that the inquiry would deal largely and to a certain extent exclusively with the question of how much freight could be provided by the government as a canal digger and in its capacity of furnishing supplies for the great naval and military plants to be located at San Francisco, and for the insular possession of the United States in the Pacific which move by sea.

At first it was supposed that the inquiry would deal largely and to a certain extent exclusively with the question of how much freight could be provided by the government as a canal digger and in its capacity of furnishing supplies for the great naval and military plants to be located at San Francisco, and for the insular possession of the United States in the Pacific which move by sea.

At first it was supposed that the inquiry would deal largely and to a certain extent exclusively with the question of how much freight could be provided by the government as a canal digger and in its capacity of furnishing supplies for the great naval and military plants to be located at San Francisco, and for the insular possession of the United States in the Pacific which move by sea.

At first it was supposed that the inquiry would deal largely and to a certain extent exclusively with the question of how much freight could be provided by the government as a canal digger and in its capacity of furnishing supplies for the great naval and military plants to be located at San Francisco, and for the insular possession of the United States in the Pacific which move by sea.

At first it was supposed that the inquiry would deal largely and to a certain extent exclusively with the question of how much freight could be provided by the government as a canal digger and in its capacity of furnishing supplies for the great naval and military plants to be located at San Francisco, and for the insular possession of the United States in the Pacific which move by sea.

At first it was supposed that the inquiry would deal largely and to a certain extent exclusively with the question of how much freight could be provided by the government as a canal digger and in its capacity of furnishing supplies for the great naval and military plants to be located at San Francisco, and for the insular possession of the United States in the Pacific which move by sea.

At first it was supposed that the inquiry would deal largely and to a certain extent exclusively with the question of how much freight could be provided by the government as a canal digger and in its capacity of furnishing supplies for the great naval and military plants to be located at San Francisco, and for the insular possession of the United States in the Pacific which move by sea.

At first it was supposed that the inquiry would deal largely and to a certain extent exclusively with the question of how much freight could be provided by the government as a canal digger and in its capacity of furnishing supplies for the great naval and military plants to be located at San Francisco, and for the insular possession of the United States in the Pacific which move by sea.

At first it was supposed that the inquiry would deal largely and to a certain extent exclusively with the question of how much freight could be provided by the government as a canal digger and in its capacity of furnishing supplies for the great naval and military plants to be located at San Francisco, and for the insular possession of the United States in the Pacific which move by sea.

At first it was supposed that the inquiry would deal largely and to a certain extent exclusively with the question of how much freight could be provided by the government as a canal digger and in its capacity of furnishing supplies for the great naval and military plants to be located at San Francisco, and for the insular possession of the United States in the Pacific which move by sea.

At first it was supposed that the inquiry would deal largely and to a certain extent exclusively with the question of how much freight could be provided by the government as a canal digger and in its capacity of furnishing supplies for the great naval and military plants to be located at San Francisco, and for the insular possession of the United States in the Pacific which move by sea.

At first it was supposed that the inquiry would deal largely and to a certain extent exclusively with the question of how much freight could be provided by the government as a canal digger and in its capacity of furnishing supplies for the great naval and military plants to be located at San Francisco, and for the insular possession of the United States in the Pacific which move by sea.

At first it was supposed that the inquiry would deal largely and to a certain extent exclusively with the question of how much freight could be provided by the government as a canal digger and in its capacity of furnishing supplies for the great naval and military plants to be located at San Francisco, and for the insular possession of the United States in the Pacific which move by sea.

At first it was supposed that the inquiry would deal largely and to a certain extent exclusively with the question of how much freight could be provided by the government as a canal digger and in its capacity of furnishing supplies for the great naval and military plants to be located at San Francisco, and for the insular possession of the United States in the Pacific which move by sea.

At first it was supposed that the inquiry would deal largely and to a certain extent exclusively with the question of how much freight could be provided by the government as a canal digger and in its capacity of furnishing supplies for the great naval and military plants to be located at San Francisco, and for the insular possession of the United States in the Pacific which move by sea.

At first it was supposed that the inquiry would deal largely and to a certain extent exclusively with the question of how much freight could be provided by the government as a canal digger and in its capacity of furnishing supplies for the great naval and military plants to be located at San Francisco, and for the insular possession of the United States in the Pacific which move by sea.

At first it was supposed that the inquiry would deal largely and to a certain extent exclusively with the question of how much freight could be provided by the government as a canal digger and in its capacity of furnishing supplies for the great naval and military plants to be located at San Francisco, and for the insular possession of the United States in the Pacific which move by sea.

THE RUN-DOWN ORCHARD.

Methods to Be Pursued in Bringing It Into Good Shape.

A fruit grower residing near Fernside, Whatcom county, Washington, recently informed the Washington State Experiment station staff that his orchard was badly run-down, and that he desired information which would enable him to work systematically and persistently until he had the orchard in good shape.

Attention was given to this inquiry, Professor A. L. Melander, entomologist, taking care of the problems of insect pests, and Professor W. S. Thornber, horticulturist, advising relative to the treatment of the trees. Professor Melander's reply follows:

"To get rid of the moss and lichens on your trees, wash the tree trunks with lye in solution, one pound to ten gallons of water. To kill the red spider, apply the sulphur-lime wash when the leaves are off the tree. This will kill the winter eggs. If the mite appear in the summer, use kerosene emulsion, and in this case it will be better to add one ounce of sulphur to each gallon of spray. For the codling moth, spray with arsenate of lead, or Paris green, while the blossoms are falling. Give a second spraying ten to forty days later, according to the weather, and spray again four weeks after the first worms appear under the bands. Give the fourth spraying four weeks later. Get after the following pests with the sulphur-lime wash: Oyster shell bark louse; peach worms or twig borer; green or black aphid; blister mite; leaf curl; peach midew. Find out exactly what each pest is that you discover, and treat accordingly.

"In preparing the kerosene emulsion, use two gallons of kerosene; whole oil soap (or one quart of soft soap), one-half pound; water, one gallon. Dissolve the soap in water, but boiling, and add the soda boiling hot. The mixture is then to be agitated violently, preferably by pumping it back on itself with a force pump. After four or five minutes the mixture suddenly becomes creamy in consistency. If well made, the cream will stand for a long time without free oil rising to the surface. Unless otherwise stated, use one gallon of the emulsion to twelve gallons of water, in spraying.

"In preparing the arsenate of lead spray, use one pound of arsenate of lead to forty gallons of water. It is unnecessary to use this spray more than once, and it is more reliable than Paris green. It is especially useful where there is much rain, for it sticks well and does not scorch the leaves."

"Taking up the problems in horticulture, Professor Thornber stated: "The removal of all insects and diseases of great importance, but do not forget that careful tillage of the land, then the removal of parts of the tops of the trees, and a careful thinning out of the fruit is of just as much importance. If the orchard has been in sod for years, and the trees are not growing, the only proper thing to do will be to clean up the ground thoroughly and set the soil in first class tilth condition. To do this, I advise you to give the land a thorough plowing in the fall, leaving it more or less rough to weather during the winter. In the spring, as soon as the ground has dried out sufficiently, work the soil carefully with a disk, or a spring-tooth, and so on, in fact, that will cultivate the ground thoroughly. Let the cultivation be continued throughout the next two or three years, till the soil is in an active, virile condition.

"The pruning of your trees will be another important phase. If the trees are large, they will need more or less topping, but do this gradually. Do not remove the entire top at once, or you will produce a crop of water sprouts, and will retard the fruit scions from one to five years. So thin out the limbs, topping back but portions of them, and plan on doing summer as well as winter pruning. If any large limbs are to be removed, the cut surfaces should be painted over with some lead paint of almost any color. Do not use wax or coal tar. The grafting wax will peel off during wet seasons, and the coal tar will injure the cambium, or young growth, especially in fruit trees.

Determine what varieties of fruit you have, and their merits. Top graft the undesirable varieties in the spring, and carefully eliminate all varieties that are not first class. Western Washington is not well adapted to the growing of fruit, and none but the best should be grown there. If the trunks of your trees are diseased, or decaying badly, it will not be possible for you to rejuvenate them, but they should be removed, and young trees set in their places."

Determine what varieties of fruit you have, and their merits. Top graft the undesirable varieties in the spring, and carefully eliminate all varieties that are not first class. Western Washington is not well adapted to the growing of fruit, and none but the best should be grown there. If the trunks of your trees are diseased, or decaying badly, it will not be possible for you to rejuvenate them, but they should be removed, and young trees set in their places."

Determine what varieties of fruit you have, and their merits. Top graft the undesirable varieties in the spring, and carefully eliminate all varieties that are not first class. Western Washington is not well adapted to the growing of fruit, and none but the best should be grown there. If the trunks of your trees are diseased, or decaying badly, it will not be possible for you to rejuvenate them, but they should be removed, and young trees set in their places."

Determine what varieties of fruit you have, and their merits. Top graft the undesirable varieties in the spring, and carefully eliminate all varieties that are not first class. Western Washington is not well adapted to the growing of fruit, and none but the best should be grown there. If the trunks of your trees are diseased, or decaying badly, it will not be possible for you to rejuvenate them, but they should be removed, and young trees set in their places."

Determine what varieties of fruit you have, and their merits. Top graft the undesirable varieties in the spring, and carefully eliminate all varieties that are not first class. Western Washington is not well adapted to the growing of fruit, and none but the best should be grown there. If the trunks of your trees are diseased, or decaying badly, it will not be possible for you to rejuvenate them, but they should be removed, and young trees set in their places."

Determine what varieties of fruit you have, and their merits. Top graft the undesirable varieties in the spring, and carefully eliminate all varieties that are not first class. Western Washington is not well adapted to the growing of fruit, and none but the best should be grown there. If the trunks of your trees are diseased, or decaying badly, it will not be possible for you to rejuvenate them, but they should be removed, and young trees set in their places."

Determine what varieties of fruit you have, and their merits. Top graft the undesirable varieties in the spring, and carefully eliminate all varieties that are not first class. Western Washington is not well adapted to the growing of fruit, and none but the best should be grown there. If the trunks of your trees are diseased, or decaying badly, it will not be possible for you to rejuvenate them, but they should be removed, and young trees set in their places."

Determine what varieties of fruit you have, and their merits. Top graft the undesirable varieties in the spring, and carefully eliminate all varieties that are not first class. Western Washington is not well adapted to the growing of fruit, and none but the best should be grown there. If the trunks of your trees are diseased, or decaying badly, it will not be possible for you to rejuvenate them, but they should be removed, and young trees set in their places."

Determine what varieties of fruit you have, and their merits. Top graft the undesirable varieties in the spring, and carefully eliminate all varieties that are not first class. Western Washington is not well adapted to the growing of fruit, and none but the best should be grown there. If the trunks of your trees are diseased, or decaying badly, it will not be possible for you to rejuvenate them, but they should be removed, and young trees set in their places."

Determine what varieties of fruit you have, and their merits. Top graft the undesirable varieties in the spring, and carefully eliminate all varieties that are not first class. Western Washington is not well adapted to the growing of fruit, and none but the best should be grown there. If the trunks of your trees are diseased, or decaying badly, it will not be possible for you to rejuvenate them, but they should be removed, and young trees set in their places."

Determine what varieties of fruit you have, and their merits. Top graft the undesirable varieties in the spring, and carefully eliminate all varieties that are not first class. Western Washington is not well adapted to the growing of fruit, and none but the best should be grown there. If the trunks of your trees are diseased, or decaying badly, it will not be possible for you to rejuvenate them, but they should be removed, and young trees set in their places."

Determine what varieties of fruit you have, and their merits. Top graft the undesirable varieties in the spring, and carefully eliminate all varieties that are not first class. Western Washington is not well adapted to the growing of fruit, and none but the best should be grown there. If the trunks of your trees are diseased, or decaying badly, it will not be possible for you to rejuvenate them, but they should be removed, and young trees set in their places."

Determine what varieties of fruit you have, and their merits. Top graft the undesirable varieties in the spring, and carefully eliminate all varieties that are not first class. Western Washington is not well adapted to the growing of fruit, and none but the best should be grown there. If the trunks of your trees are diseased, or decaying badly, it will not be possible for you to rejuvenate them, but they should be removed, and young trees set in their places."

Determine what varieties of fruit you have, and their merits. Top graft the undesirable varieties in the spring, and carefully eliminate all varieties that are not first class. Western Washington is not well adapted to the growing of fruit, and none but the best should be grown there. If the trunks of your trees are diseased, or decaying badly, it will not be possible for you to rejuvenate them, but they should be removed, and young trees set in their places."

ASSEMBLY IS OPENED

Secretary Taft Calls to Order First Session at Manila.

Manila, Oct. 17.—Secretary Taft formally opened the Philippine assembly in the National theater at 11:15 yesterday morning, in the presence of a large crowd of people.

At the close of his address Mr. Taft formally called the assembly to order. A short prayer was read by the only native Catholic bishop in the islands. The assembly then took a recess until 5 o'clock in the evening.

Upon reassembling at that hour the first business was the selection of a president, and Sergio Osmena, Nationalist, who formerly was the governor of the island of Cebu, was chosen. Senator Osmena is a young man and has no part in the revolution.

All of the assemblymen, including Senator Gomez, whose election is to be contested, were then formally sworn in. The oath included acknowledgement of sovereignty and allegiance to the American government. The afternoon session lasted three hours. The only business transacted was the selection of a secretary. The delegates thought they had no understanding of parliamentary law and procedure.

The principle feature of the session was an address by Senator Gomez, who declared against bringing politics into legislative business and asked the delegates to show their patriotism by forsaking party affiliations and legislating for the benefit of the Filipino people.

At first it was supposed that the inquiry would deal largely and to a certain extent exclusively with the question of how much freight could be provided by the government as a canal digger and in its capacity of furnishing supplies for the great naval and military plants to be located at San Francisco, and for the insular possession of the United States in the Pacific which move by sea.

At first it was supposed that the inquiry would deal largely and to a certain extent exclusively with the question of how much freight could be provided by the government as a canal digger and in its capacity of furnishing supplies for the great naval and military plants to be located at San Francisco, and for the insular possession of the United States in the Pacific which move by sea.

At first it was supposed that the inquiry would deal largely and to a certain extent exclusively with the question of how much freight could be provided by the government as a canal digger and in its capacity of furnishing supplies for the great naval and military plants to be located at San Francisco, and for the insular possession of the United States in the Pacific which move by sea.

At first it was supposed that the inquiry would deal largely and to a certain extent exclusively with the question of how much freight could be provided by the government as a canal digger and in its capacity of furnishing supplies for the great naval and military plants to be located at San Francisco, and for the insular possession of the United States in the Pacific which move by sea.

At first it was supposed that the inquiry would deal largely and to a certain extent exclusively with the question of how much freight could be provided by the government as a canal digger and in its capacity of furnishing supplies for the great naval and military plants to be located at San Francisco, and for the insular possession of the United States in the Pacific which move by sea.

At first it was supposed that the inquiry would deal largely and to a certain extent exclusively with the question of how much freight could be provided by the government as a canal digger and in its capacity of furnishing supplies for the great naval and military plants to be located at San Francisco, and for the insular possession of the United States in the Pacific which move by sea.

At first it was supposed that the inquiry would deal largely and to a certain extent exclusively with the question of how much freight could be provided by the government as a canal digger and in its capacity of furnishing supplies for the great naval and military plants to be located at San Francisco, and for the insular possession of the United States in the Pacific which move by sea.

At first it was supposed that the inquiry would deal largely and to a certain extent exclusively with the question of how much freight could be provided by the government as a canal digger and in its capacity of furnishing supplies for the great naval and military plants to be located at San Francisco, and for the insular possession of the United States in the Pacific which move by sea.

At first it was supposed that the inquiry would deal largely and to a certain extent exclusively with the question of how much freight could be provided by the government as a canal digger and in its capacity of furnishing supplies for the great naval and military plants to be located at San Francisco, and for the insular possession of the United States in the Pacific which move by sea.

At first it was supposed that the inquiry would deal largely and to a certain extent exclusively with the question of how much freight could be provided by the government as a canal digger and in its capacity of furnishing supplies for the great naval and military plants to be located at San Francisco, and for the insular possession of the United States in the Pacific which move by sea.

At first it was supposed that the inquiry would deal largely and to a certain extent exclusively with the question of how much freight could be provided by the government as a canal digger and in its capacity of furnishing supplies for the great naval and military plants to be located at San Francisco, and for the insular possession of the United States in the Pacific which move by sea.

At first it was supposed that the inquiry would deal largely and to a certain extent exclusively with the question of how much freight could be provided by the government as a canal digger and in its capacity of furnishing supplies for the great naval and military plants to be located at San Francisco, and for the insular possession of the United States in the Pacific which move by sea.

At first it was supposed that the inquiry would deal largely and to a certain extent exclusively with the question of how much freight could be provided by the government as a canal digger and in its capacity of furnishing supplies for the great naval and military plants to be located at San Francisco, and for the insular possession of the United States in the Pacific which move by sea.

At first it was supposed that the inquiry would deal largely and to a certain extent exclusively with the question of how much freight could be provided by the government as a canal digger and in its capacity of furnishing supplies for the great naval and military plants to be located at San Francisco, and for the insular possession of the United States in the Pacific which move by sea.

At first it was supposed that the inquiry would deal largely and to a certain extent exclusively with the question of how much freight could be provided by the government as a canal digger and in its capacity of furnishing supplies for the great naval and military plants to be located at San Francisco, and for the insular possession of the United States in the Pacific which move by sea.

At first it was supposed that the inquiry would deal largely and to a certain extent exclusively with the question of how much freight could be provided by the government as a canal digger and in its capacity of furnishing supplies for the great naval and military plants to be located at San Francisco, and for the insular possession of the United States in the Pacific which move by sea.