

Next Session of Congress May Abound In Fireworks

Tariff Revision and Trust Legislation Among the Chief Subjects.

First Fight Likely to Come on the Question of Arbitration Treaties.

By JAMES A. EDGERTON.

THE chief subjects awaiting action in the long session of congress, which opens on Dec. 4, are tariff revision, national incorporation of trusts, other trust legislation, regulation of the stock and bond issues of railroads, a parcels post, second class postage on magazines, direct election of senators, economy in appropriations and business methods in the departments, the arbitration treaties with Great Britain and France, commercial treaties with two Central American republics, tolls for the Panama canal, currency reform and the reports of investigating committees.

The president has made it plain that he will recommend tariff revision only on schedules that have been investigated by the tariff board. This will mean the wool schedule at the opening of congress and the cotton schedule shortly after, with a possibility of reports on steel, on the chemical schedule and on some others during the session. The first fight will come on wool. The issues in this struggle are already fairly clear. The stand pat element will oppose any revision at all. The president will recommend revision in accordance with the findings of the tariff board and based on the principle that the duties should equalize the dif-

ferentials? Can they agree on a bill substantially different from that vetoed by the president during the extra session? This is the big question in American politics. On its answer may hang the fate of the next presidential election.

The course of procedure followed on the wool schedule will also be that on cotton and on any other schedules reported by the tariff board. It is also possible that the Democrats of the house may frame a general tariff revision bill merely as a matter of record. This would hardly get past the senate and even if it did would be vetoed by the president.

Trust Legislation.

President Taft has already made it plain that he will renew his recommendations for a federal incorporation act. This is one of the list of policies he placed before the previous congress, but did not press, concentrating his forces on the railroad bill, postal savings banks and other measures that he deemed of more immediate importance. Now he is ready to renew his advocacy of federal incorporation and to fight for it as one of his chief policies. The objection urged by the Democrats to this measure is that if enacted it would

naustive examination into railroad securities and is understood to be ready to report. On the basis of its findings the president will again recommend government regulation of the capitalization of common carriers. The general purpose of such legislation would be to prevent overcapitalization and to discourage the issue of fictitious securities—in a word, to squeeze the water from railroad stocks or at least to prevent the pumping in of more water. This does not go as far as Senator La Follette, who insists on physical valuation of railroad properties as a basis for rate making. La Follette is certain to urge physical valuation at this session, but there is a question whether either his plan or the president's will go through.

The fight for a parcels post will be one of the features of this congress. Both the president and Postmaster General Hitchcock are urging this, their plan being to try it on the rural routes first. Senator Bourne, chairman of the senate committee on postoffices and post roads, has made an exhaustive study of the subject and is in favor of going further. He advocates a universal parcels post in place of the partial and experimental one proposed by the administration.

Following the investigation of the Hughes committee into second class postage rates there is certain to be a renewed effort to raise the postage on magazines. This has been attempted several times before, but has been beaten. It is hardly probable that it will be approved by a Democratic house and by a senate in which the insurgents hold the balance of power. On the other hand, a bill may be pushed to reorganize the postoffice department, and something may be done to reduce the railway mail pay.

Popular Election of Senators.

The amendment to the constitution providing for the direct election of United States senators passed both houses by the requisite majority during the special session, but an amendment was inserted in the senate giving the federal government control over such elections. This was objected to by southern Democrats as an attempt to revive the force bill, and the house refused to concur in the amendment. An agreement between the two houses had not been reached at the time congress adjourned. The new session will take up the matter at the point where the old one left off, and it is probable that some agreement will be reached.

Representative Henry also promises to bring in a constitutional amendment to change inauguration day from March 4 to the last Thursday in April. Under its terms congress would meet in January, the new congress going into session within two months instead of waiting more than a year, as at present. This matter of changing the date of inauguration has been before every session of recent years, but this time Representative Henry is confident that it will pass.

General labor legislation, including a bill to regulate injunctions, will almost certainly pass the house, but may meet a check from the senate or the president. Mr. Taft has his own ideas on the subject of injunctions and is not likely to approve a measure conforming to the injunction plank in the Democratic national platform, which has the approval of the labor unions.

Intimations have been made that the publicity law, which now applies to the election of representatives in congress, will be extended to all national elections, or at least the Democratic house would pass such a bill, in which event neither the senate nor the president would probably assume the responsibility of defeating it. If made a law this would require the publication both before and after election of receipts and expenditures by national committees, candidates for president and senators.

The Arbitration Treaties.

Paradoxical as it may seem, the first fight of the session will be over peace, and it will be quite a battle at that. President Taft broke all records of presidential journeys to talk up the arbitration treaties, among other things, and he proposes to see them through. The senate has already indicated the desire to amend the treaties, wishing to retain its own prerogatives and to eliminate from the treaties certain subjects, such as the Monroe doctrine, the Panama canal and others. Treaties with Honduras and Nicaragua are also awaiting ratification.

The report of the monetary commission places the question of currency reform squarely before this congress. In a general way the report recommends the creation of a national reserve association and the issuance of what is known as an asset currency. Both propositions are certain to arouse opposition.

Committees from both houses have visited the Panama canal since the adjournment of the special session and now will be ready to place before congress the subject of tolls. One of the proposals agitating the country is that the United States government pay the tolls of American ships. This would practically amount to a subsidy. In this connection the subject of an American merchant marine and of a mail subsidy will bob up in this congress, as in all others of recent times. The fate of a subsidy measure, however, is exceedingly doubtful.

Nor should it be forgotten that the various investigating committees have yet to report, insuring a large amount of fireworks; also the appropriation bills are to pass, and here it is that economy will get in its work, resulting in more pyrotechnic displays.

Likewise it should be recalled that a presidential election takes place next year and that this congress will be quite busy shaping the issues thereof.

Regulating Watered Stock.

When the senate struck out of the railroad bill the stock and bond regulation provision it provided for a commission to inquire into the subject. This commission has now made an ex-

TWO PROMINENT FIGURES IN CONGRESS



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BOIES PENROSE, REPUBLICAN LEADER IN THE SENATE, AND CHAMP CLARK, DEMOCRATIC SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE.

ference of production cost at home and abroad and provide an additional margin of profit for the American producer. The progressive Republicans will support the president's theory, but as a matter of fact will favor more radical reductions than those he recommends. The Democrats, who have the actual framing of the tariff bills will act on the theory of a revenue tariff, but will seek some basis of compromise whereby a working agreement may be reached between themselves and the Republican revisionists.

How the Fight Will Start.

The tariff board is not the only body that has been investigating the wool, cotton and other schedules. The ways and means committee of the house has also been busy. The actual course of procedure will be that the report of the tariff board on the wool schedule and the president's recommendations relating thereto will be referred to the ways and means committee, which will use this material and that which it has already gathered to frame a bill revising this particular schedule. The house may be expected to pass this measure substantially in the form reported by the ways and means committee. In the senate the insurgents, under the lead of Senator La Follette, still have the balance of power and may be expected to amend the bill in much the same way that they did during the extra session. The measure, with the amendments, will then go to conference, where an agreement between the two houses may be reached. Then the bill will go to the president, and he will sign it if—

That is the big "if" on which hangs the fate of tariff revision in this congress. The president will sign the measure if it is in substantial agreement with the findings of the tariff board. Can the Democrats and progressive agree on a bill answering

LEON LING.

Alleged Slayer of Elsie Sigel, Whose Arrest Is Expected.



ON LEON LING'S TRAIL AGAIN.

Alleged Slayer of Elsie Sigel Said to Be in Texas.

Cleveland, Nov. 23.—The arrest in Texas of Leon Ling, charged with the murder in New York two years ago of Elsie Sigel, is expected to follow information telegraphed to that state by Cleveland police.

Ling is said to be in hiding with friends there.

This information came to the police here as the result of a Tong feud, in which Woo Dip was fatally shot by Leon Young of the Hip Sing Tong.

Members of the On Leon Tong, of which Woo Dip was a member, told the police that Leon Young is a cousin of Leon Ling and added that the whereabouts of Ling was known to members of both organizations.

SCANDAL IN GEORGE'S COURT.

Royal Chaplain's Dismissal Creates Sensation in England.

London, Nov. 23.—The first court scandal in King George's reign exploded with violence when the Gazette announced officially the dismissal of the Rev. Frederick Percival Farrar, the king's domestic chaplain and also honorary chaplain to Queen Alexandra.

Charges of drunkenness and immorality have been made against the deposed king's chaplain, and they are now being investigated by the bishop of Norwich. The disgraced clergyman has been rector of Sandringham, the favorite residence of the late King Edward and of Queen Alexandra. It is understood that he has resigned in consequence of the charges against him, and a report is abroad that the Rev. Mr. Farrar is missing and that search is being made for him.

He is a son of the late Dean Farrar, and only last July he married Miss Nora Davis, sister of Richard Harding Davis and a daughter of the late Clarke Davis of Philadelphia. The wedding was attended by many prominent society people of London and by several well known Americans, including Ambassador Whitelaw Reid. Members of the royal family sent wedding gifts, those from King George, Queen Mary and Queen Alexandra being especially handsome.

ISSUES OWN CREDENTIALS.

Governor Smith Becomes Senator by Signing Name.

Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 23.—Following precedents established by David B. Hill in commissioning himself a senator from New York and by Governor La Follette of Wisconsin in doing likewise, one of the last official acts of Hoke Smith as governor of Georgia was to issue to himself credentials as a United States senator from this state.

\$5,220 Present to Mayor.

New London, Conn., Nov. 23.—In appreciation of his services to the city, Mayor Bryan Mahan has received a certified check for \$5,220, raised by popular subscription.

Market Reports.

BUTTER—Firm; receipts, 6,728 packages; creamery, specials, per lb., 35c.; extras, 35c.; thirds to flats, 30c.; held specials, 32c.; held extras, 32c.; held lower grades, 29c.; state dairy, common to prime, 23c.; process, seconds to specials, 23c.; factory, current make, 23c.; packing stock, 19c.

CHEESE—Firm; receipts, 3,330 boxes; fresh gathered, extras, per doz., 40c.; extra flats, 36c.; flats, 33c.; seconds, 28c.; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, 28c.; flats, 25c.; seconds, 23c.; state, Pennsylvania and nearby, whites, 24c.; henney browns, 40c.; gathered brown and mixed, 23c.

POTATOES—Firm; Maine, per bag, \$2.50 a 2.55; state, bulk, \$1.75; per bag, \$2.70 a 2.80; Michigan, 10 lb. bag, \$1.50 a 1.60; Scotch, per bag, \$2.50 a 2.75; Irish, \$2.50 a 2.75; sweets, Jersey, No. 1, per basket, \$1.50; southern, per bbl., \$22.50.

HAY AND STRAW—Steady.

LIVE POULTRY—Steady; chickens, broilers, per lb., 10c. a 11c.; fowls, 10c. a 11c.; roosters, 14c.

DRESSED POULTRY—Unsettled; turkeys, fresh, western, choice, per lb., 12c. a 13c.

MEATS—Live calves, fed, per 100 lbs., \$44.75; barnyards, \$21.75; western and

HARVARD ROOTERS MEET.

Students Practice Cheers For Use at Yale Game.

Cambridge, Mass., Nov. 23.—All Harvard undergraduates thronged the assembly room at the Union for the biggest mass meeting of the year held to arouse even additional enthusiasm over the coming football game against Yale and to sing the songs and get the proper swing to the cheers. Percy Haughton, the head coach; J. W. Farley, who used to play with Haughton and who is now on Harvard's football committee, and Dean LeB R. Briggs were the speakers. Haughton was most forceful in his effort to make the students realize the brand of support the players expected from them Saturday.

Harvard's lineup against Yale will be: Smith, left end; Hitchcock, left tackle; Leslie, left guard; Parmenter, center; Fisher, right guard; Storer, right tackle; Felton, right end; Potter, quarterback; Reynolds, left halfback; Wendell, right halfback; Untington, fullback.

HELD FOR BALTIMORE POLICE.

Philadelphia Salesman Arrested in New York as Fugitive.

New York, Nov. 23.—A man describing himself as William Keegan, forty-two years old, a salesman, of Philadelphia, was arrested at Fortieth street and Broadway by headquarters detectives and locked up in the Mulberry street station as a fugitive from justice from Baltimore.

On May 8 last Inspector Russell, then in charge of the detective bureau, received a communication from Thomas F. Farnam, marshal at Baltimore, saying he had a warrant for the arrest of William J. Keegan, charged with obtaining \$4,500 by fraud from Robert Ployon of Baltimore. The detectives ran across Keegan and say they have reason to believe he is the man wanted in Baltimore. The Baltimore police were notified of the arrest. Keegan will be held to await action on the part of the Baltimore authorities.

PRINCESS WANTS DIVORCE.

Louise of Saxony Refuses All Attempts at Reconciliation.

Florence, Nov. 23.—The suit for separation brought by former Crown Princess Louise of Saxony against her husband, Enrico Toselli, is now on trial. The former princess and her husband are present.

The judge tried in vain to reconcile the couple and then urged them to separate by mutual consent. Both refused, and the trial will accordingly go on.

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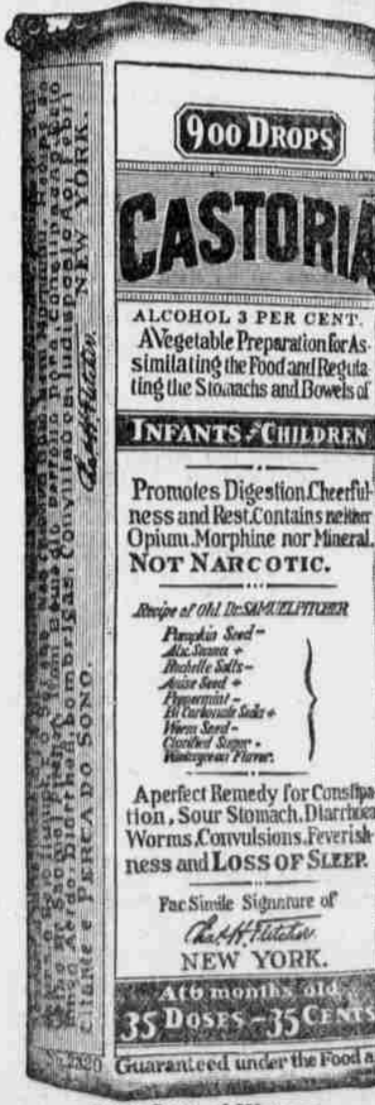
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