

HOUSE VOTES TO RAISE MEMBERSHIP TO TOTAL OF 433

Democrats Aided by Few Republicans Succeed in Pushing Measure Through

NO STATE WILL LOSE IN REPRESENTATION

By Reapportionment New York State Will Gain Six New Members

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The democrats of the house, aided by a few republicans who declined to be bound by the party caucus, today won their fight for an increased representation in the lower branch of congress under the census of 1910. They voted down the republican caucus bill to maintain the membership at 391 as at present, and then passed the original Crumpacker bill fixing the membership at 433 on and after March 3, 1913.

Today's action of the house must be ratified by the senate. The house leaders believe that the senate will follow the wishes of the lower branch. Under the new reapportionment plan no state loses a member. The following states gain the number indicated:

Alabama 1, California 3, Colorado 1, Florida 1, Georgia 1, Idaho 1, Illinois 2, Louisiana 1, Massachusetts 2, Michigan 1, Minnesota 1, Montana 1, New Jersey 2, New York 6, North Dakota 1, Ohio 1, Oklahoma 3, Oregon 1, Pennsylvania 4, Rhode Island 1, South Dakota 1, Texas 2, Utah 1, Washington 2, West Virginia 1.

Five-Hour Wrangle. The house spent more than five hours in discussing and voting upon the bill and various proposed amendments. An amendment offered by Representative Bennett, of New York, and designed to cut Southern representation, was voted down by 154 to 86. Representative Crumpacker, of Indiana, chairman of the committee on the census, and author of a number of bills to reduce the representation from states in the South, voted today against the Bennett amendment and was applauded by the democrats.

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MEXICAN MIMIC WAR MAY YET DEVELOP INTO SOMETHING WORTH WHILE

Newspaper Men Feel Encouraged Over the Present Outlook for "Copy"

TROOPS ARE MOVING

LAREDO, Texas, Feb. 9.—Insurregto forces and federal troops are lined up for what is expected to develop into a decisive conflict in the Mula territory. General Dorantes of the federal troops, who led his forces safely around a rebel train in the mountains and succeeded in reaching Mula in safety on Tuesday, promised he will proceed to Mula and give battle to the insurgents tomorrow. Dorantes' flight was spectacular. He led his Mexican soldiers in a forced march of sixty miles across the dark mountain trails at night. About 100 well-armed insurgents are encamped at Mula. When warned that Dorantes was escaping from Colima they dash to intercept him but they arrived an hour too late. At Mula the insurgents have the largest body of men yet concentrated in this district. Dorantes has announced his intention of marching to Mula and giving battle to the insurgents tomorrow. The two forces are about equal in strength but the federals have two machine guns and two mountain howitzers. Both sides are preparing for the fight and a desperate battle is expected.

Troop F. of the Third Cavalry from Fort Sam Houston, is on duty at Presidio.

HUNGARIAN IN THE LOWER HOUSE

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The unusual scene of a former speaker of the Hungarian house of representatives standing on the Speaker's rostrum and addressing the lower branch of the American congress was witnessed in the house today when Count Apponyi was formally presented and brought a message of greeting to "The representatives of the new world from a representation of the old world."

DR. PANTCHENKO'S STORY OF CRIME IS STILL RUNNING

Poisoner of High Degree Again Goes Over Details of His Deeds

END OF THE TRIAL IS NOT YET IN SIGHT

He Refuses to Say That Bouturlin Was Victim of Self-Injection

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 9.—The trial of Count Delassy and Dr. Pantchenko for the murder of Count Vassili Bouturlin is dragging along interminably. Today Pantchenko went over the entire case afresh, but added practically nothing to the facts. He explained that he had obtained toxin from Cronstadt for a bacteriological laboratory projected by Delassy. He had been told that Bouturlin was accidentally infected. He examined the patient and discovered an ulcer on the left buttock, whereas he had made the sperm injections in the right buttock. Bouturlin, on that occasion, assured him that he had not used the syringe himself.

Pantchenko said that he would not affirm that Bouturlin's death had been the result of self-injection, and said that he was willing to take the blame on his own shoulders. Suddenly he veered and declared emphatically that in any case Dr. Cronin who was last in attendance on Count Vassili, was directly responsible for the patient's death, even if Pantchenko had accidentally infected him.

The magistrate called upon Pantchenko to confess, and the witness coolly narrated the semblance of a confession as though he was telling an Arabian tale, pausing every now and then to denounce Delassy. He said that in his original confession he was prompted solely by the wish to be a seaman; he was animated by the same wish now. He disclaimed knowledge of the Delassy letters and denied that he had ever blackmailed the count.

The evening session was devoted to Delassy's financial affairs. The court records of Vilna showed that 251 civil suits had been brought against him during the past eight years.

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MAGAZINE PUBLISHERS MAY HAVE TO PAY FOUR CENTS POUND ON MATTER

Advertising Sections of Publications May be Swatted in Proposed Bill

FAVORABLE REPORT

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Magazine publishers will have to pay a rate of four cents a pound on the advertising sections of periodicals carried as second-class mail if an amendment to the postoffice appropriation bill adopted by the senate committee on postoffices and post roads today is accepted by both branches of congress. Senator Penrose led in the day reported the bill to the senate.

The action of the committee was not accomplished without a spirited contest, although the amendment was adopted by a vote of 8 to 2. The increase in the rate for carrying the advertising sections of magazines will apply only to the large publications as an exemption is provided for such periodicals of less than four thousand pounds weight per issue. The privilege of carrying advertising matter will be accorded to the amendment to fraternal, patriotic, scientific and educational publications which privileges heretofore has been denied to such periodicals when entered as second-class matter.

It is estimated by Postmaster General Hitchcock, who framed the amendment as it was adopted, that its operation will reduce the annual postoffice deficit \$5,000,000 to \$5,000,000.

Other important amendments are as follows: For the extension of the postal savings banks system \$500,000 is appropriated to be available immediately and authority is given to the postmaster general to designate what postoffice shall be selected as postal banks. An appropriation of \$50,000 is made to provide for an investigation as to the necessity of determining the lowest rates of postage at which the government can carry parcels not exceeding eleven pounds by mail on rural routes.

CANADIAN HOUSE NOW CONSIDERING RECIPROCITY BILL

Neighbor Beyond The Wall Ready and Anxious to Pass It Through

MUCH INTEREST IS SHOWN IN MEASURE

Canadian Parliament not Bothered by Machines of The Bloated Interests

OTTAWA, Feb. 9.—The Canadian house this afternoon began the debate on the reciprocity agreement with the United States. The great interest in the measure was indicated by crowded galleries and an unusually large attendance of members. The result of the discussion was a declaration by Finance Minister Fielding that parliament would put through the measure without delay with a provision that it should come into force as soon as the United States has taken favorable action and a declaration for the opposition by Mr. Borden, conservative leader, that after a forty year development struggle reciprocity and increased trade with the United States was no longer desirable, but that Canada should continue to seek British markets with her surplus products.

Referring to the reciprocity agreement Mr. Fielding said, "It promises prosperity to the people of Canada and this house would make a grave mistake and do a grave wrong if it refused to take advantage of it. I have very strong hopes that President Taft will be able to overcome the opposition at Washington, but whether he succeeds or not, we in Canada will do our part, and by so doing will find our position stronger for all future negotiations."

"The reciprocity measure is so far-reaching," declared Mr. Borden, opposition leader, "that no man can tell what its consequences will be. Forty years we have been seeking and the United States has been denying reciprocity. And now when their natural resources of timber, minerals and agriculture are being overtaken by the demands of their population, they turn to us."

Some of the results of the agreement which Mr. Borden foresaw were the abandonment of the British market.

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GOVERNMENT RESTS IN CASE AGAINST TOM RILEY, THE "SUGAR MERCHANT"

Man Who Stole the "Sugar Letter" for Publication Goes on the Stand

WERE GIVEN TO HIM?

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—The government rested its case today against Thomas H. Riley, who is accused of selling a copy of Attorney General Wickensham's sugar trust letter to magazines and Riley took the stand in his own defense. The government contends that Riley sneaked the letter from the desk of District Attorney Wise, copied it and then failed to restore the copy. The defense has sought to prove that Riley was encouraged by his superiors in furnishing the sugar trust prosecution with newspaper and magazine publicity. Riley testified today that J. H. W. Crim, an assistant United States district attorney, one Saturday afternoon handed him the letter book of the sugar trust saying:

"You may use what you want of them but I must have them back Monday morning."

The Wickensham letter, he testified, had been handed to him by Frank Leitheiser, stenographer to District Attorney Wise, who had said:

"Here is an interesting sugar letter. The witness admitted that he sold a copy of the letter to any magazine, although he admitted showing copies to Judson Weliver of Hampton's and to Chas. P. Norcross of The Commonwealth.

LORD DECIES AND HIS BRIDE IN SOUTH

BRUNSWICK, Ga., Feb. 9.—Lord Decies and his bride, who were Miss Helen Vivian Gould arrived here today and immediately went by boat to Jekyll Island a few miles off the coast where they will spend the first part of their honeymoon after that they will sail for Egypt to remain until the coronation of King George and Queen Mary of England which they will attend.

Driving it Home.



DECLARES RECIPROCITY TREATY WILL PARTLY MEET DEMANDS OF PEOPLE

Secretary of Agriculture James Wilson Makes Answer in Behalf of President Taft to The National Grange.—Statement Made in Open Letter to The Public.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—"The pending reciprocity treaty with Canada will go some distance towards meeting the demands of the people at the last election without interfering with the policy of protection as applied to the world."

This is the declaration of James Wilson, secretary of agriculture, in an answer on behalf of the Taft administration to the National Grange's declared opposition to the proposed amendment. The answer is in the form of an open letter made public tonight, addressed to the legislative committee of the National Grange, Concord, N. H. Secretary Wilson argues that the cost of production in the United States and Canada is more nearly identical than it is between the United States and any other country, that the same difficulties with regard to farm labor on both sides of the international line and that Canadian and American farming methods are virtually the same.

Towns Have Grown. "Our town population has grown much faster than our country population," writes Secretary Wilson. "Prices for the necessities of life have been high and wages, stipends, and salaries have not kept pace with the increase in the price of food. There was a demand for lower tariffs during the last election by the population of the towns. That interest carried the election by default; the farmer or either assimilated with the town dweller or he stayed at home on a clearing and husked corn. A new congress was elected along lower tariff lines, if it had any instructions from the people. The republican party is a protectionist party; the democratic party wants revenue tariffs."

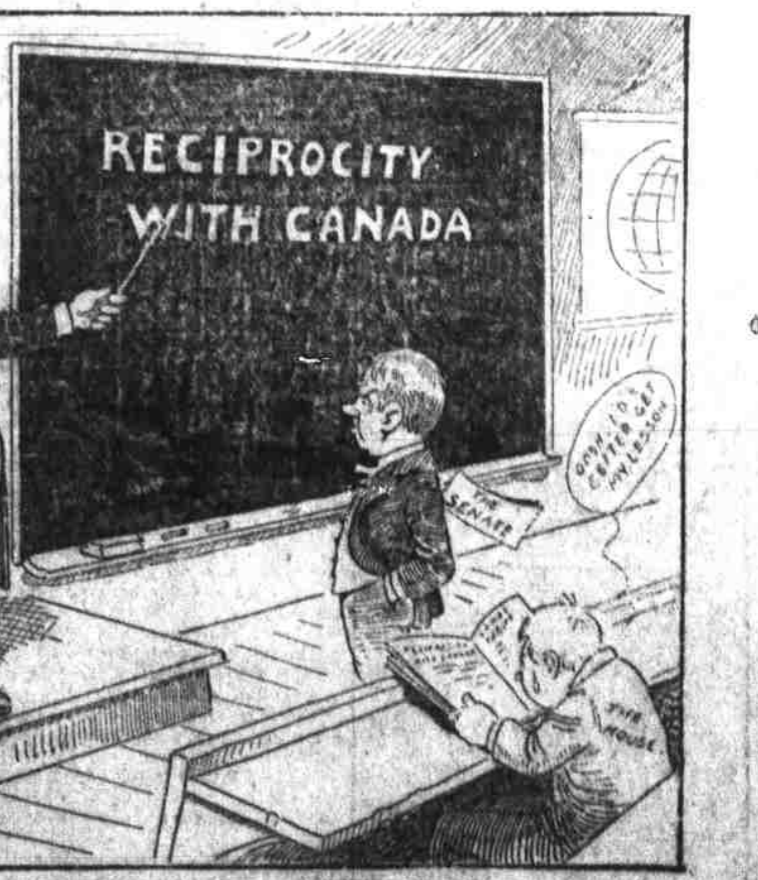
"There is quite an element in the democratic party that believes in protection, and there always has been, and maybe that is the reason why that party favors this reciprocity treaty. That element in the democratic party may be willing to go as far as this reciprocity treaty goes in letting the natural products of Canada into the United States and that may be as far as a great many people in congress and out of it think it necessary to go in amending our statutes regarding importations from foreign countries."

Not One-Sided. "This treaty is not one-sided, giving markets for meats and grains to the Canadians with nothing in return. We get in the Canadian woods, ninety millions more of us for timber products, things very much needed as our home supplies are so much reduced that they have gone up markedly in the last few years and our development in the future will draw heavily on what remains. Much building has halted on this account. The southern states have a new market for their cottonseed oils, which will be valuable to them. Canada opens her doors to our fruits, which will give to our orchards a growing market for their products. Fish comes in to the United States free which will mean quite as much to our people as the opening of our markets to Canadian poultry products."

Free Seeds. We are to have free trade in seeds which is well, because many seeds are more valuable coming from Northern latitude. We do not grow enough of fax to make our oils and will derive benefit from the free faxseed. Barb fencing wire will be a boon to our farmers. "Reciprocity with Canada must be considered from a viewpoint somewhat different from that of a tariff act affecting our commerce with the entire world; localities in both Canada and the United States will be opposed from real or imaginary reasons. But the development of either country as a whole calls for first consideration from its statesmen. "There is just as much opposition in localities there now to letting in American manufactured goods at lower rates, as there is in localities on the American side to letting in Canadian farm products at lower rates or without duty. If this reciprocity treaty becomes the law of our countries our relations with Canada will become more intimate, and our trade with her will extend and increase."

Secretary Wilson concludes that if the United States handles Canada's surplus wheat, American transportation facilities will tend to reduce the price of bread to the American consumer. He suggests that the Canadians also will be able to furnish cattle feeders for the corn belt of the United States and that meats will be reduced in prices by the action.

(Continued on Page Four.)



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GUILFORD LOSES IN ITS FIGHT FOR SEPARATE COUNTY

Is Defeated In The Lower House by Only Small Majority

ADVERSE REPORT ON THE EWART BILL

Will Not Reduce Fares on Railroads Refusing to Pull Mileage

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 8.—After a spirited discussion extending far into the afternoon, the bill to create Guilford, Randolph and Davidson, with High Point as county seat, was defeated in the house 44 to 42.

The house received from public service corporation committee an unfavorable report on Ewart's bill to reduce fares on railroads that refused to pull mileage on trains to two cents. Mr. Ewart gave notice of a minority report on the railroad mileage bill.

Among bills introduced were: bills to provide additional clerical help for the governor, General Carr's bill to appropriate \$10,000 towards a monument to women of the Southern Confederacy came from pensions committee with favorable report, and General Carr made an eloquent address that stirred the representatives greatly and at his request the bill then went to the committee on appropriations.

For State Normal. In the senate Holcomb, of Guilford, introduced a bill providing an annual appropriation of \$100,000 for the maintenance of the state Normal and Industrial college, and \$100,000 to enlarge the dormitory capacity and other permanent improvements, \$150,000 for a new proof building to house state library, state records. At his request the bill was referred to the committee on education in connection with the Borden bill proposing a state building commission and authorizing million dollar bond issue for a state administration building. The bill creating Avery county out of Mitchell, Caldwell and Watauga passed third reading and was sent to the house. Senator Cotten's bill relative to the directors of the state prison was debated at length and finally tabled. The senate committee on education decided this evening to report favorably the bill to establish farm schools by providing \$5,000 state aid to every county raising a like amount for building and equipment and providing for maintenance.

Raise Judges Salary. Senator Holcomb's bill and the bill of Representative Turlington and McGill, relative to the salaries of judges were discussed at a joint meeting of the senate and house committees of salaries and fees this afternoon. A substantial raise in salary was urged by C. W. Tillet, of Charlotte; ex-Governor J. T. Jarvis, ex-Judge R. W. Winston, ex-Judge O. H. Glon, Attorney General T. W. Bickett and Senators Holcomb and Johnson. Senate committee took no action, but house committee decided on submitting to pay Supreme court justices \$4,500 per year and superior court judges \$3,250 salary and allowances of \$1,000 expenses.

BRITISH COMMONS ONCE MORE REAFFIRM THEIR FAITH IN FREE TRADE

First Division of the New House Shows That Flag Is Still There

ASQUITH SPEAKS

LONDON, Feb. 9.—In the first division of the new parliament, the house of commons by a majority of 192 tonight reaffirmed adherence to free trade principles. The division was taken on the oppositions amendment to the address in reply to the speech from the throne, urging fiscal reform, with special reference to the proposed reciprocity agreement between which was moved yesterday by Austen Chamberlain and the United States Chamberlain. The amendment was rejected by a vote of 324 to 322. The nationalists, who heretofore have always abstained from voting in fiscal divisions on this occasion supported the government, as did also the laborites. The debate had far greater vitality than many former debates, owing to the reciprocity agreement that this very fact reveals such a divergence of opinion on the side of the unionists as to how to meet the new situation that is split of Austen Chamberlain's having presented preferences arguments in the ablest speeches he has ever delivered, no whole hearted enthusiasm was shown by the unionists.

