

# AN APPROPRIATION RECORD

## Largest in Country's History—Outline of Important Legislation Enacted.

Washington, Special.—Now that billion-dollar sessions of Congress are the rule, little other than appropriation legislation can be enacted during the short sessions, and the one ending this week is no exception. The appropriations for the session probably will be the largest on record, exceeding the \$1,000,000,000 of the first session. As only one of the fifteen general appropriation bills of this session has been sent to the President for his signature, an accurate statement of the amount to be appropriated is impossible.

Scarcely any of the general policies of the country were touched upon this session.

### The Roosevelt Row.

The discussion in both houses of the secret service and of the Panama canal and in the Senate of the Brownsville affair and of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company purchase has brought the administration of Theodore Roosevelt prominently in view. The veto of the census bill, because the employes for the taking of the next census were not to be placed under civil service regulations, was another interesting chapter of the session. The veto of several dam bills, because they did not recognize the principles advanced for the conservation of water powers, attracted much attention.

An appropriation of \$800,000 for the relief of Italian earthquake sufferers was made at the beginning of the session.

The passage of a law for the suppression of the opium habit in this country, it is hoped, will exert a wide moral influence. A law was passed for the preservation of the Calaveras big trees in California. Another act authorized enlarged homestead entries in the arid region of the West.

### Penal Code Revision.

It practically is assured that the monumental work of revising and codifying the penal code laws of the United States will be completed at this session. An agreement has been reached by the conferees of the two bodies. As a result of this legislation, the United States government will, through a "rider," enter the field of regulating the interstate shipment of intoxicating liquors. An amendment to the code prohibits interstate "C. O. D." shipments of intoxicating liquor, and provides for the marking of the packages of such liquors in interstate commerce with the bona fide name of the consignee and the nature of the contents. Several of the so-called "Ku Klux" laws are stricken from the statutes by this revision.

The statehood bill, admitting Arizona and New Mexico, it is conceded, cannot pass this session.

The fate of the Galliger ocean mail subsidy bill rests with the House. It provides for subsidizing mail lines to South America, Japan, Asia, the Philippines and Australasia.

### Many Bills Will Fail.

Among important measures regard-

ed as certain of failure to pass are the Burke wireless telegraph bill; the Weeks forest reserve bill; the Currier copyright bill; the \$500,000,000 bond issue for improvement of waterways; changes in the government of the isthmian canal zone; Federal inspection of naval stores and grains, and suppression of gambling in cotton futures.

The Senate approved an agreement with Great Britain, relating to the uses of the boundary waters between the United States and Canada.

In the House there has been organized open insurrection against the rules, but in the Senate the opposition did not go beyond some sharp criticisms by new Senators. The movement was designed as a warning to future sessions. In the House it will have the immediate effect of the establishment of a "calendar day" for the call of bills on the union calendar every Wednesday.

About 33,000 bills were introduced in the two houses, and 6,500 resolutions presented.

### Facts and Figures.

About 275 of the public bills will become laws. There will be about 175 private bills enacted. The latter, however, are estimated to represent about 5,000 private bills introduced, as many of the private bills finally passed were amicus bills. About fifty resolutions were finally agreed to.

Early in the Sixtieth Congress, the President declared himself in favor of: A national child labor law; an employers liability law; anti-injunction legislation; amendments to the Sherman anti-trust law for good corporations and for labor unions; financial legislation; postal savings bank; revision of the tariff; waterways commission; regulation of water rights on navigable streams.

When the Congress ends there will be no national child labor law, no postal savings bank, and no additional regulation of water rights. However, a child labor law was enacted for the District of Columbia. An employers liability law has replaced the one declared unconstitutional. A commercial currency law was enacted and a monetary commission is investigating the subject of further financial legislation. Active steps looking to a revision of the tariff have been taken. All through the present session the House committee on ways and means has been considering a tariff bill to lay before the special session to convene March 15th. The waterways commission has made an investigation looking to the better regulation of water rights on navigable streams.

### Some Special Features.

In each session two giant battleships were authorized. Aerial navigation, however, was not recognized in the appropriation bills. The increase in the pay of those in the government service was another feature of the Congress. At the same time the purse strings of the Treasury were loosened so that widows of the men who fought for the nation will be assured of a pension.

Among the prominent investigations authorized were those of the Brownsville affair, the secret service, submarine legislation and the paper industry. The waterways, immigration, monetary, Brownsville commission were created.

## "UNCLE REMUS" FARM TO BE MEMORIAL

Atlanta, Ga., Special.—"Snap Bean Farm and the Sign of the Wren's Nest," as the late Joel Chandler Harris styled his home, is to be purchased by the friends of "Uncle Remus" and presented to the public as a memorial to the distinguished writer. The ladies' auxiliary of the Uncle Remus Memorial association has undertaken to raise funds for

this purpose and already they are meeting with much encouragement.

One room in the home will be fitted up as a library and will contain a collection of the writings of Mr. Harris; in another room will be preserved many of the personal effects of the author; another will be used for a collection of the colonial, Revolutionary and Civil war relics.

## BLOODY RIOTING AT THE LISBON CARNIVAL

Lisbon, By Cable.—The carnival celebrations held in Lisbon last week resulted in serious rioting and a number of encounters with the police during which numerous people were more or less injured and about 200 arrests were made. The assassinations of February 1st, 1908, were repeatedly enacted at various points throughout Lisbon by persons made up to represent the late King Carlos and the Crown Prince, Queen Amelia, Prince Manuel and the regicides, Scotta and Buisa, as they were attired on the day of the tragedy, while other

groups carrying coffins containing skeletons to represent King Carlos and the Crown Prince gave representations of the funeral procession to an accompaniment of blasphemous songs.

The police were completely taken by surprise and when they attempted to stop the scandalous proceedings the rabble fought them. The police finally had to make lover of nature and the adjacent swords. They charged right and left, and a panic followed. Troops had to be summoned.

## REPORT OF NAYAL COMMISSION GOES TO CONGRESS

Washington, Special.—President Roosevelt's commission on naval reorganization, whose final report went to Congress Saturday, outlined a new departmental system, which the President declares is sound and conservative and in full accord with American policy. The President says it recognizes the complete supremacy of the civil power as regards the military, no less than the civil or manu-

facturing side of naval administration. It contemplates for the Secretary a general council, a military council and the redistribution of the duties of the present bureaus in five divisions, the chiefs of which are to compose the grand council who are to be the assistant Secretary, three flag officers and another flag officer, naval constructor or civilian with technical training.

## MR. TAFT MISQUOTED

### Makes a Vigorous Protest Against Misrepresentation.

### REVISION SHOULD NOT DELAY

#### Corrects Newspaper Report—Sets Forth His Views on Plan of Making Tariff Schedule.

New York, Special.—President-elect Taft made a vigorous protest Friday night against what he said was an absolute misrepresentation in certain New York afternoon papers as to what he had said during the day in answering questions regarding tariff revision.

He had stated, he said, that the present business depression was undoubtedly due in a large measure to the fact that the tariff is to be revised at an extra session of Congress to meet March 15th; that it was of the highest importance that this work of revision should not be delayed, but executed with all possible diligence.

Mr. Taft also said he favored the idea of a permanent tariff commission, the plan for which should be worked out with deliberation, the duties of such a commission to be to make a careful study of the operation of the proposed new tariff law, to the end that suggestions might be made in the future which would tend to place the whole question of the tariff on a more certain and scientific basis.

### THE NEW CABINET.

#### Unofficial But Reliable Announcement Made.

New York, Special.—All qualifications of uncertainty in the prediction that Franklin MacVeagh of Chicago has been selected by Mr. Taft as his secretary of the treasury, are hereby removed. Mr. MacVeagh accepted the place Wednesday and thereby the Taft cabinet was made complete as heretofore announced by the Associated Press.

The cabinet as complete with the selection of Mr. MacVeagh is as follows:

Secretary of State—Philander C. Knox of Pennsylvania.  
Secretary of the Treasury—Franklin MacVeagh of Illinois.  
Secretary of War—Jacob M. Dickinson of Tennessee.

Attorney General—George W. Wickersham of New York.

Pastmaster General—Frank H. Hitchcock of Massachusetts.

Secretary of the Navy—George Von L. Meyer of Massachusetts.

Secretary of the Interior—Richard A. Ballinger of Washington.

Secretary of Agriculture—James Wilson of Iowa.

Secretary of Commerce and Labor—Charles Nagel of Missouri.

With his postmaster general, Frank H. Hitchcock, Mr. Taft took a five-mile walk through Central park in the biting wind Wednesday. He saw a number of New York city financiers during the day, but said the calls were those to express friendship and had no other significance.

There was a genuine reunion of the Taft family at the Henry W. Taft residence.

### Hutchins in Sad Condition.

Washington, Special.—Capt. Hamilton Hutchins, who was relieved of his command of the battleship Kearsarge by Admiral Sperry just before the fleet left Gibraltar, is to be examined by a special medical board which will look into his mental and physical condition. His mental condition is said to be most pitiable. It was because of the great nervousness under which Captain Hutchins labored that he was, at his own request, relieved of his command.

### Contract Let For Statue of Columbus.

Washington, Special.—The Columbus Memorial Commission has awarded the contract for making a statue of Columbus to be erected in the plaza of the Union Station in this city to Lorando Taft, of Chicago, a relative of the President-elect. Congress has appropriated \$100,000 for the Columbus memorial, which, in addition to the statue, will comprise a large architectural fountain.

### Alabamian Shoots Down Daughter's Assassin.

Birmingham, Ala., Special.—While handcuffed and sitting in the sheriff's office at Bessemer Friday morning, Jim Brown, a negro, was shot and instantly killed by James Robinson, white, father of the girl Brown had attempted to assault on February 15th. The attack occurred without warning, Robinson firing four shots into the negro before deputies standing near could interfere. Robinson surrendered. The negro was being taken to Bessemer for preliminary trial.

### Columbus Has a \$500,000 Blaze.

Columbus, Ohio, Special.—Fire, which started with two explosions just before 3 o'clock Friday morning, destroyed a four-story building here and spread almost instantly to a five-story brick building adjoining, extending from the point to Front street and destroyed that and its contents, causing a total loss conservatively estimated at \$500,000.

## SENATORS FLEE THE STATE

### Thirteen Members of the Tennessee Senate Leave the State in Order to Defeat the Purposes of the Election Laws Passed Over the Governor's Veto.

Nashville, Tenn., Special.—That 13 members of the State Senate have fled the State in order to defeat the purpose of the recent election laws passed over Governor Patterson's veto is believed in well informed circles.

The 13 members were Friday afternoon declared in contempt of the Senate by that body and the sergeant-at-arms was instructed to go in pursuit of the absentees.

It is declared further that the absentees will remain away during the remaining 22 days of the legislative session, thereby leaving in the hands of Governor Patterson the election machinery of the State and defeating the expressed will of the majority of both houses in passing over the protest of the Governor laws designed to deprive him of this authority.

The joint resolution providing for a joint legislative session Friday for the purpose of electing the members of the State election boards as provided for in the recently enacted laws, and a State Treasurer and State Comptroller, was vetoed by Governor Patterson Friday. There was no doubt of its passage over his veto but the action of the 13 members of the Senate remaining away from the day's session, thus preventing a quorum, renders action on the veto message impossible.

If the members remain away until the end of the regular session, it would then be necessary for the Governor to call a special session to enact appropriation laws and elect a Treasurer and Comptroller. The special session would be prevented, under the constitution, from considering any matters not specially mentioned in the call for the extra session and of course the Governor is not expected to refer in his call to election matters.

### STRONG DEFENCE OF PRESS.

#### Governor of Kentucky Pardons Louisville Paper that Scored Officials.

Frankfort, Ky., Special.—One of the strongest defenses of the freedom of the press in criticism of public officials ever delivered in the South was written by Governor Augustus E. Willson Thursday in granting a pardon to the Herald Publishing Company, of Louisville, publishers of the Louisville Herald, for an indictment in the Calloway and in Trigg Circuit Courts of Western Kentucky, charging the paper with criminally libeling Judge Thomas P. Cook and Commonwealth's attorney, Denny P. Smith. The two officials preside in the district in which the greater part of the night rider troubles in Western Kentucky occurred, and the paper vigorously scored them for failure to perform their duty in prosecution of the lawless element. Governor Willson wrote upon pardons to the newspaper company this reason:

"Because the long series of crimes in this district, which have not been punished under these officers' administration, make it necessary for the press to criticize all who can be held responsible.

"If the Courts do not put an end to the rule of crime in the counties in which the Judge and Commonwealth's attorney are selected to uphold law and order, the only hope of permanent relief from such condition is in enlightened public sentiment aroused by the press of the country, and instead of punishing the newspapers, which make a fight against such conditions, it should be regarded as fulfilling its duty."

### Bill to Help Prohibition.

Washington, Special.—Following the prohibition agitation in Tennessee, Representative Brownlow of that State Saturday introduced in House a bill to enable the States to enforce their laws on the prohibition of the sale and manufacture of intoxicating liquors. The bill provides for a surrender to the States of full control of the liquor traffic.

### The Ohio Won the Steaming Trophy.

Fort Monroe, Va., Special.—The battleship Ohio sailed Sunday for New York. The third squadron, which met the returning battleships one thousand miles at sea, sailed Monday for Guantanamo whence it probably will go on a West Indian cruise. The Ohio sailed away the proud winner of the "steaming trophy" of the voyage around the world. The rules for the contest, which was one of economy in coal and water consumption for the entire trip were laid down soon after the ships left Hampton Roads fourteen months ago.

### Uniform Child Labor Laws Desired For South.

Baton Rouge, La., Special.—The call of Governor Sanders, of Louisiana, for a Southern States child labor conference, to be held in New Orleans March 29th, 30th and 31st has brought favorable responses from the Governors of Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi and North Carolina who have forwarded a list of delegates appointed by them to attend.

### No Separate Legislature.

Mrs. Cobden Sanderson is very resentful of the suggestion that the women of England have a separate legislature. It was a major-general in the army who suggested the plan, but the ladies will have none of it, and declare that it would be most absurd. Lady Warwick is also opposed to the idea, as are the other suffragettes.



Native of India have held for centuries that the waters of the River Ganges are blessed and healing to those who bathe therein. A scientist says: "I have discovered that the water of the Ganges and the Jumna is hostile to the growth of the cholera microbe, not only owing to the absence of food material, but also owing to the actual presence of an antiseptic that has the power of destroying this microbe."

Home made gas from cork refuse is used by Spanish peasants in the cork-oak region. As described by L. Lodian, the process consists in filling several large tea kettles with the waste bark, and placing each in turn over the fire during the evening, burning the volatile gas as it escapes from the spouts. The carbonized residue forms the fine black-brown pigment known to commerce as "Spanish brown."

The electrodes of flaming arcs are carbons containing fluorides of alkaline earths or other mineral substances in the vapor of which the arc is greatly lengthened, increasing the light. Alfred Wohlauer, a German, finds that the common arc owes ninety-five per cent. of its light to the incandescent crater of the upper carbon, but twenty-five to thirty-five per cent. of the flaming arc is due to the luminous vapor.

The dew is condensed out of the air in contact with surfaces below a certain temperature. At night the surface of the earth and all things on it, and especially the smooth surfaces of vegetable productions, are constantly being cooled by radiating. If the sky is covered with clouds, the radiation sent back from the clouds nearly supplies an equivalent for the heat thus parted with, but if the sky be clear, no equivalent is supplied, and the surface of the earth and things growing on it become cooler than the atmosphere. If the night also be calm, the small portion of air contiguous to any of these surfaces will become cooled below the so-called dew point, and its moisture deposited on the surface in the form of dew.

### Paper From Okra.

Early next week John T. Moore, of Macon, will send to a paper manufacturing plant in Virginia a quantity of okra chaff. This will be the beginning of an experiment of Mr. Moore's, and if it works out it may mean a fortune. If it falls through the loss will be practically nothing.

Mr. Moore is of the opinion that okra can be used in the manufacture of paper as easily as wood. In both cases the material must be reduced to a pulp at the paper factory. The question is can okra be grown cheap enough to make it a successful competitor with wood?

There is still another step lacking in the solution of the problem, and that is a machine that will separate the okra fibre from the stalk. Mr. Moore has now a machine in his possession that he thinks will do this work, but before he goes any deeper into the experiment he will send the chaff to Virginia and await results. In that State another step in the experiment will be taken. If okra is found to be available and can be grown at a reasonably low cost, Mr. Moore intends to push it forward.

At the present paper, especially paper used in the printing of dailies, costs a great deal, and almost twice the price of not many years ago. Now, if okra can be raised cheaply and will prove a good substitute, there may be fortunes in the manufacture of okra paper.—From the Macon (Ga.) News.

### Without Stopping.

Hans came in from his ranch to buy a horse. "I've got the very thing you want," said Ike Bergman; "it's a fine road horse, five years old, sound as a quail, \$175 cash down, and he goes ten miles without stopping." Hans threw up his hands in protest. "Not for me," he said—"not for me. I wouldn't give you five cents for him. I live eight miles out, and I'd have to walk back two miles."

### An Old Crime.

Breaking into houses where funerals have just taken place and plundering them is spoken of by the Berliner Tageblatt as the latest trick of the thieves of that city. While this may be a new form of criminality in Berlin, says the writer, it is really only an imitation of an incident described in Dion Cassius as having taken place 2500 years before Christ.

### Gold and Silver Guns.

The maharajah gaeikwar of Baroda has melted down and converted into bullion the celebrated gold and silver cannon of Baroda. Of these costly but useless toys the silver guns of a former gaeik were the inspiration. In order to "go one better" than his predecessor the late gaeikwar had the gold guns cast and mounted at a cost it is said, of \$500,000.

### Duke of Abruzzi's Wealth.

Some of the information given by the newspapers with regard to the pecuniary resources of the Duke of Abruzzi is in the nature of fiction. The Duke inherits \$50,000 a year from his parents, most of the money coming from his mother, who was a great heiress. He also has an allowance of \$20,000 a year from the Italian treasury.



## Don'ts—Suggestions to Road Supervisors.

By ROBERT A. MEEKER, State Supervisor of Roads, New Jersey.

Don't leave grass and weeds on the shoulders and in the gutters.  
Don't dig the mud out of the gutters and throw it upon the road.  
Don't leave dirt in piles on the road.

Don't throw grass and weeds upon the road surface.

Don't dump stone or gravel on an old road without first preparing the surface to receive it, because you thereby cause wilful waste and woeful want.

Don't place new material on the road without leveling and shaping it so that the grade and cross section of the road will be unchanged.

Don't expect travel to spread and roll the new material; one-half of the money spent is wasted by this method.

Don't put new material on an old hard road surface before first picking or loosening the old covering. It is good for the quarryman and gravel owner, but bad for the taxpayer and road user.

Don't try to do work without proper tools.

Don't leave your scarifier in the shed.

Don't forget to use your sprinkling wagon.

Don't let your steam roller be idle.

Don't think any old tools are good enough for road work.

Don't use dull picks, broken shovels, dull scraper blades or broken and leaky steam rollers.

Don't waste your rainy days.

Don't let water stand on your road.

Don't try to repair a road in dry weather without a liberal use of water.

Don't allow culverts or pipes to become choked up.

Don't allow the outlets of underdrains to become stopped up.

Don't let water get under a road.

Don't let rats form.

Don't let the road lose its original cross section.

Don't let the shoulders get higher than the centre of the road.

Don't fail to widen your fills at every opportunity. No better place for the mud, grass and weeds taken off the road than on the sides of high embankments.

Don't use guard rails if you can get dirt to widen your road.

Don't bury a stone road under mud.

Don't crown your roads so high that no one will travel on the sides.

Don't forget that the entire width of the road is intended for use.

Don't expect a road to take care of itself.

Don't fail to locate all good repair material lying on or near the road.

Don't wait until you are ready to go to work before you procure the necessary materials for repair.

Don't be constantly changing your road gang.

Don't let experienced men go simply to give someone a job.

Don't lose sight of the fact that road repairing is a trade and must be learned.

Don't guess at the amount of material required—measure and know.

Don't depend on some one else to tell you what the condition of your roads is.

Don't fail to visit every road under your care at least once a week.

Don't refuse to try any new material that may be offered, unless the same has been proven bad.

Don't think there is nothing more to be learned about road building.

Don't forget that nobody knows it all.

Don't think because you do not hear the comments that your work is not being praised or criticised, as the case may be.

Don't look down on your work.

Don't lose sight of the fact that good roads are one of the greatest factors in the development of any country.

Don't forget that churches and schools cannot thrive without good roads.

Don't be satisfied with anything but the best.—From the Good Roads Magazine.

### Hoodoo Dinner.

A dinner to celebrate the thirteenth wedding anniversary of a New York couple took place Friday, November 13. In order to emphasize the disbelief in hard-luck superstition, the guests had to walk under a ladder to reach their places at the table; they found the salt cellars all overturned, the prongs of the forks pointing the wrong way, and many other things which come under the head of "unlucky." At each plate, however, there was placed, as an antidote, a four-leafed clover, and this and the undoubted happiness of the celebrants seemed to remove any fears as to the many hoodoos.

### Duke of Abruzzi's Wealth.

Some of the information given by the newspapers with regard to the pecuniary resources of the Duke of Abruzzi is in the nature of fiction. The Duke inherits \$50,000 a year from his parents, most of the money coming from his mother, who was a great heiress. He also has an allowance of \$20,000 a year from the Italian treasury.