

# WASHINGTON NEWS

It is decided that congress will be called in extra session April 1st.

An Associated Press dispatch says: An eight-hour work-day for women workers throughout the country employed in an industrial concern engaged in interstate commerce would be provided for in a bill introduced by Senator Kenyon. The measure would also forbid railroads engaging in interstate commerce from accepting goods from any concern violating its provisions. Eight hours is prescribed as the maximum time for a day's work for women in the District of Columbia in a bill a senate committee agreed to report favorably. The two bills are included among those favored by the republican caucus and a determined effort will be made to have them acted upon before the close of the session.

The house of representatives refused, by a vote of 213 to 114, to pass the Dillingham-Burnett immigration bill over the president's veto. The change of five votes would have given the two-thirds necessary to override the veto. An Associated Press dispatch of the proceeding says: Before the result was announced Representative Gardner of Massachusetts, one of the leading advocates of the bill, changed his vote to "nay," and after the announcement moved to reconsider the vote. Speaker Clark overruled the motion, going back to the time of Speaker Jones of Virginia in 1844 for the only recorded precedent on the subject. Representative Gardner appealed from the decision of the chair, but the motion by Representative Underwood to lay the appeal on the table carried.

The senate passed the Burnett-Dillingham immigration bill over the president's veto, by a vote of 72 to 18. The Associated Press report of the proceedings says:

"I fail to understand why it is that the United States alone among nations is not thought to have the right that all nations have to say who shall come within its borders," said Senator Lodge. "It is the only country in the world where it is argued that people born in other countries, who never have been in the United States, are entitled to certain rights therein. It is for the citizens of the United States to say who shall come into their country. That is a primary right. Still less do I understand this extreme opposition to requiring that people shall be able to read before they enter the United States. We do not allow a man to become a part of our body politic unless he can read and write his name. We do not hesitate to apply a literacy test to our own people. Why is it we should hesitate to apply it to a foreigner? The opposition to this test at bottom is the same opposition that is made to every effort to improve our immigration laws or to restrict in any degree the number of immigrants. It comes from the steamship companies. For twenty-five years we have met that opposition at every turn. It is here today."

"My reasons for supporting this bill," said Senator Williams, "is that I am afraid of ignorance. I am afraid of the man who strikes out blindly to overcome the wrongs he thinks exist."

Senators voting to pass the bill over the veto were:

Ashurst, Bacon, Bankhead, Borah, Bourne, Bradley, Brandegee, Bristow, Brown, Bryan, Burnham, Burton, Chamberlain, Clark (Wyoming),

Crane, Crawford, Culberson, Cullom, Cummins, Dillingham, Dixon, Fall, Fletcher, Foster, Gallinger, Gamble, Gardner, Gore, Jackson, Johnson (Maine), Johnson (Alabama), Jones, Kavanaugh, Kenyon, Kern, La Follette, Lea, Lippitt, Lodge, McLean, Martin, Myers, Nelson, Newlands, Overman, Owen, Page, Penrose, Percy, Perkins, Pittsman, Poindexter, Pomerene, Richardson, Root, Sheppard, Simmons, Smith (Arizona), Smith (Georgia), Smith (South Carolina), Smoot, Sutherland, Swanson, Thomas, Thorton, Tillman, Townsend, Webb, Wetmore, Williams and Works.

Senators voting to sustain the veto: Clapp, Carton, Clark (Arkansas), Curtis, Dupont, Gronna, Guggenheim, McCumber, Martine, O'Gorman, Oliver, Paynter, Shively, Smith (Maryland), Smith (Michigan), Stephenson, Stone and Warren.

Senator Dillingham, one of the authors of the bill, attacked Secretary Nagel for condemning the literacy test.

"The immigration commission," said Dillingham, "has made an investigation of all the principal cities of the Rocky mountains, and it showed that immigrants who came in more than a decade ago were drawing higher wages than those who had arrived within the last ten years. The cheap, unskilled class of laborers coming in for the last ten years has crowded out the better class of immigrants."

"The immigration committee's report shows," he said, "that 87 per cent of this class of immigrants enter singly and work for low wages, crowding out the older class of immigrants. It is for congress of the United States to say whether it wants that class or not."

Senator Stone made the first speech against the repassage of the immigration bill. He declared the bill proposed to establish a radical and unwise change in the immigration policy of the United States.

Literacy is not a good test of citizenship, he declared. The black hand and similar organizations, he said, were composed largely of people who could stand the literacy test.

"Who murdered Garfield? Who assassinated McKinley? Who committed those frightful crimes that startled our country?" demanded Stone. "They had taken these tests, and passed them."

The house appropriation committee reported the sundry civil bill carrying total appropriations of \$113,271,614, which is \$4,855,368 less than the same bill provided last session.

A dispatch to the Cleveland Press says: Senator Atlee Pomerene announced a novel plan for disposing of the claims of Ohio democrats who want jobs in the Wilson administration.

Shortly after March 4 Pomerene will go to Ohio, where he will act as Solomon while contestants for jobs present their petitions and other credentials.

Pomerene will hold impromptu court either at his home in Canton or at Columbus. He will decide on his recommendations to President Wilson after he returns to Washington.

A dispatch to the Louisville Courier-Journal says: Democratic members of the ways and means committee are to be selected in caucus called to meet March 5. The first draft of the democratic tariff schedules has been completed and

was sent to the government printing office.

Senators Root, of New York, and Crane, of Massachusetts, declared themselves in favor of calling a convention of the republican party to revise the rules for selecting delegates to conventions.

The largest pension bill ever reported to congress was passed by the house of representatives. It carried an appropriation aggregating \$180,300,000.

## MAJESTY IN A DEMOCRACY

The new president of the United States will take office at the age of fifty-six years. In his lifetime the chief magistracy has been revolutionized. When he was born it was in some respects parochial, in many respects patriarchal and in most respects partisan. It was a position of increasing dignity and power, carrying the curse of politics large and small that usually attaches to party leadership.

In those days we had presidents of the United States. Now we have presidents not only of the United States but of Alaska, the Philippines, Guam, Porto Rico, Hawaii, the Panama strip, Samoa, Wake and other islands, to say nothing of the very real lordship which they exercise over Cuba and an ill-defined claim under the Monroe Doctrine and dollar diplomacy to a supervision of the affairs of the whole western hemisphere.

At the beginning of the decade in which Governor Wilson was born we numbered 23,000,000. Now we are nearly 100,000,000. Our wealth was \$7,000,000,000. Now it is \$120,000,000,000. Our debt was \$63,000,000. Now it is \$1,000,000,000. The receipts of the national government were \$43,000,000 yearly. Now

they are \$691,000,000, exclusive of the post. Our expenditures were \$41,000,000 yearly. Now, exclusive of the post, they are \$654,000,000.

At that time, when there was no governmental regulation, we had 9,000 miles of railroad. Now we have 246,000 miles. At that time, when no president was concerned in trade combinations and conspiracies, our manufactures were \$1,000,000,000 yearly and our exports \$144,000,000. Now they are \$21,000,000,000 and \$2,200,000,000 respectively. At that time we had possibly 30,000 federal officeholders and employes. Now we have more than that number in Washington alone, with a total of 391,350, exclusive of the army and navy.

Viewed as a ruler, the president is the greatest on earth, for no other man exercises so much power in so many ways over so many people. Viewed as an employed he is the greatest on earth, for no other man has as many positions directly or indirectly at his disposal. Viewed as an arbiter of business, he is the greatest on earth, for the systems and policies which he directs give him more power over commerce and industry than that possessed by any other man.

Whatever it may have been in the past, the presidency is no place for a self-seeker, a trifier or a mere party chieftain. Its responsibilities to mankind are enough to stagger the most capable mind and to appall the stoutest heart. No one can succeed in that station who does not turn his back upon ease, favor and intrigue, and, as Governor Wilson has phrased it, address himself soberly to "justice and public right." The majesty of the task does not always develop a superman, but it calls for him unceasingly.—New York World.

## FOR SALE

### An Improved Texas Farm

**I** OFFER for Sale 240 acres of land, three miles from Mission, Texas, on the Rio Grande, 200 acres are cleared and under irrigation. The improvements, consisting of a \$2500.00 house with barns, fences, etc., have cost over \$5,000.00. Easy terms will be given on deferred payments. I would not care to sell to anyone unless purchaser makes a personal examination of the property. Apply to owner for price and terms.

**W. J. Bryan, Lincoln, Neb.**