

WASHINGTON NEWS

An Old Point Comfort, Va., dispatch to the New York World says: Saluted with guns at Fortress Monroe, and escorted by the battleships Florida and Arkansas and three destroyers, the Brazilian battleship Minas Geraes, with Dr. Lauro Muller, minister of foreign affairs of Brazil, on board, anchored in the Hampton Roads at 5:30 o'clock on a recent afternoon. Dr. Muller comes to repay the friendly visit to Brazil of Senator Root when secretary of state. A distinguished party, including Secretary Bryan, Senator Root, Assistant Secretary Malone of the state department and Assistant Secretary Roosevelt of the navy department were on hand to greet the distinguished visitor.

It is announced that Elihu Root will not be a candidate for re-election to the senate.

Porter Charlton, the young Nebraska, charged with the murder of his wife in Italy, must return to the scene of his crime for trial. The supreme court so decided.

The Washington correspondent for the New York World says: Not the least interesting of the activities of the new secretary of state at Washington is horseback riding. So ardent a devotee of the sport is Mr. Bryan that even a heavy rain does not deter him from his morning ride if his duties permit it. Often he starts out when the skies are forbidding and returns drenched to the skin, but with the broad smile that indicates he has enjoyed it. Mr. Bryan is an expert horseman, and early risers who have seen him start say he is a fine figure in the saddle.

Mr. Bryan's favorite mount is Rex, a thoroughbred, than whom the secretary, even with his wealth of intimates, has no warmer friend. And Rex reciprocates his master's attachment, pricking up his ears whenever he approaches, and he looks his disappointment if his soft nose isn't caressed before the heavy figure swings into the saddle.

The senate ordered a thorough investigation of the affairs of the St. Louis and San Francisco railroad.

A special dispatch to the Cincinnati Enquirer says: A table prepared by the senate finance committee, showing comparative figures based on the Underwood tariff bill and the present tariff law, shows the average ad valorem rate in the proposed law to be 32.99 per cent, as against 43.64 per cent under the Payne-Aldrich bill.

The estimated loss of revenue through the augmented free list in the Underwood bill would be \$24,718,329 on an import valuation of \$102,534,466. Revenue under the proposed bill, exclusive of the income tax, is estimated at \$266,701,130, as compared with \$304,216,694 under the present rates.

With the income tax revenue estimated at approximately \$80,000,000 the total revenue under the proposed bill would aggregate about \$347,000,000.

In the sundries schedule, wherein the democrats have added many articles not heretofore taxed or have increased rates on luxuries, the ad valorem equivalent shows an increase over the Payne-Aldrich rates from 24.72 per cent to 33.26, and the estimated revenue from this

schedule is raised from \$27,000,000 to approximately \$60,000,000.

Wool revenues, it is estimated, will decrease from \$27,000,000 to \$13,000,000. The sugar revenue would decrease from \$60,000,000 at the rate of \$20,000,000 a year until sugar goes on the free list in three years.

An Associated Press dispatch says: Armed with the plenary authority of the legislative branch of the federal government to inquire and report, the senate sub-committee appointed to probe conditions in the West Virginia coal strike left Washington for the strike district. Senators Swanson, chairman; Martine, Shields, Borah and Kenyon, a corps of clerks, stenographers, deputy sergeants-at-arms and a squad of newspaper men filled a special car bound for Charleston, W. Va.

Cornelius J. Ford, of New Jersey, has been appointed public printer.

Secretary Bryan and Secretary Redfield have named Judge H. G. Ward, of New York; ex-Governor Montague, of Virginia; George Denegre, of New Orleans, La., and Edwin W. Smith, of Pittsburgh, Pa., as delegates to the international conference on the unification of maritime laws at Brussels, probably next September.

Following is an Associated Press dispatch: How the government printing office and the postoffice department helped in the fight against free sugar, and the congressional frank sent tons of anti-free sugar literature circulating throughout the land, was brought out by the senate lobby investigators.

Truman G. Palmer, Washington representative of the United States beet sugar industry, was on the stand the entire day and the subject of a sweeping cross-examination, testified that more than 1,500,000 copies of arguments in behalf of beet sugar had been turned out by the government printing office, made public documents by order of congress and had ridden on the franks of senators and representatives to the ends of the country, postage free. "Sugar at a Glance," prepared by him, he said, had attained a circulation of 320,000 copies under the frank of Senator Lodge. "Report of the Finance Committee," by the same senator, had beaten the pamphlet by 80,000 copies.

The franks of Senator Smoot, former Senators Curtis and Dick and the late Representative Malby, former Representative Pickett and Representative Martin had swelled the total to more than a million and a half. The printing of some of this number had been paid for by the beet sugar people, the witness said, but the free postage had saved them about \$28,000. Mr. Palmer developed that "Free Sugar at a Second Glance," which he intimated was inspired by the Federal Sugar Refining company, and which was an argument in behalf of free sugar, also had been printed as a public document and circulated under the franking privileges. He did not say, nor did the committee ask, whose frank was so used.

Following is an Associated Press dispatch: Secretary Daniels declared he had been impressed with the possibilities of the navy. He said he was convinced that provision had been made for the construction of another great ship building plant with cranes and erecting shops so that at least two battleships of the first order might be under construction at the same time. That he thinks, can be done, without enlarging the limits of the yard. The secretary also intends to recommend

a substantial increase in the plant of the Norfolk navy yard, so as to put it in condition for the construction of first order battleships. Practically nothing of that kind has been done in the Norfolk yard since the old days, afterward known as the San Marcos, which burned over twenty years ago. There must be a great enlargement of the plant and launching slips to carry out Secretary Daniels' plans.

In an address before the women's national democratic league, Speaker Clark said he didn't believe there was a single man in the house whose vote could be changed or influenced by the use of money.

Laws requiring health certificates of applicants for marriage licenses were advocated at a conference of prominent society women and sociological workers at Washington.

President Wilson sent to the senate the following nominations: Minister to Cuba—William Gonzales of South Carolina. Minister to Nicaragua—Benjamin L. Jefferson of Colorado. Minister to Costa Rica—Edward J. Salee of North Carolina. Assistant treasurer of the United States at St. Louis—William D. Vandiver.

Collector of internal revenue for Oregon—Milton A. Miller.

Register of the land office at Douglas, Wyo.—Wade H. Fowler.

Receiver of public moneys—Otto R. Meyers at Dickinson, S. D.; Harry L. Gandy at Rapid City, S. D.

Mr. Jefferson lives at Steamboat Spring, Colo., is a physician and is now registrar of the Colorado state land board and was for several years state senator. He and the president are friends.

William F. Gonzales is editor of the Columbia, S. C., State and the son of Ambrose Jose Gonzales, a distinguished Cuban patriot.

Major Hale was formerly democratic state chairman in North Carolina and was once consul at Manchester, England. He has been active in North Carolina politics and is a close friend of Mr. Bryan.

The woman suffrage committee of the United States senate has recommended the submission of a constitutional amendment providing for votes for women.

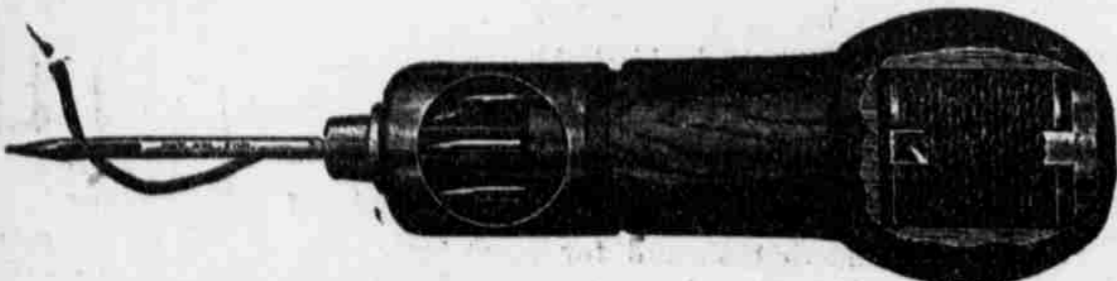
A Washington dispatch, dated June 16, says: Without varying a dot from the principles laid down last week in the Minnesota rate case, the supreme court of the United States today upheld state railroad rate regulation in Missouri, Arkansas and West Virginia; maximum freight rate laws in Missouri and Arkansas and freight rates out of Portland in the Oregon cases. The only exception to the sweeping approval of state statutes was in the case of several weaker roads in Missouri.

The Kentucky case was not decided. It involves an attack upon state rates from river points to inland distillery cities, and involves in addition, an attack on the constitutionality of the McChord act enabling the state railroad commission to fix reasonable rates on intrastate business. A decision in this case may be forthcoming when the court meets again in October.

Justice Hughes announced the decision in the rate case today as he did in the Minnesota cases a week ago. Wherever the point was raised that the state laws interfered with interstate commerce the justice referred to his Minnesota rate decision. He disappointed many who believed the court might in some way modify that decision.

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