

# DEMOCRATS WHO WILL FRAME NEW TARIFF MEASURE

By JAMES A. EDGERTON.

FOR the first time in eighteen years a Democratic ways and means committee is to frame a tariff bill. The last like occasion was in 1863, when the Wilson bill went through the house in fairly respectable shape, but was so amended in the senate that Grover Cleveland would not put his name to it, but let it become a law without that slight token of his regard. Because of that law—and for other reasons—the Democratic party went out of power, to stay until the overturning of last fall again landed it on top in the house of representatives.

The ways and means committee, always important, becomes supremely so when a tariff bill is on the boards. Now it is given a yet greater authority. It becomes the committee on committees and names all the standing committees of the house. That will make it a bigger noise than Uncle Joe Cannon. Indirectly Uncle Joe is himself responsible for this new dignity of the ways and means. For four congresses now he has appointed the committees and generally has run the house according to his own plans and specifications, or did so until the house arose on its hind legs and concluded to do a little running for itself. Insurgency broke out in the speaker's lap

of 98,000,000 people. Finally it originated all tariff bills.

**Slim Republican Glory.**

There is some class to being a member of the ways and means committee. If the said member happens to be a Republican, however, there is class and nothing more. He is a mere ornament. The Democrats have wanted long for their chance and will not let any of it slip away from them now.

There are fourteen of the fortunate Democrats who have been elected to this most puissant committee. In other days there were nineteen members all told, and the Republicans were satisfied with twelve of these. When the Democratic caucus first considered the matter they decided to take thirteen, seven from the south and six from the north. The northern men kicked at the unequal division and carried the matter to Champ Clark. Now, Champ has a horror of the number thirteen and favored adding one more, making seven from each section.

It is said that when the speaker to be was once scheduled to orate at a dinner he discovered that there were thirteen at table and would not say a word until he had gone out and picked up the first man he could find as an extra guest, the man happening to be a politician. At any rate, that thing would have been an unlucky thing

a lawyer by profession and has been twice married.

**Second Only to Speaker.**

Second to the speaker, the chairman of the ways and means committee is the most powerful man in the house. With the selection of the standing committees practically in his hands, he is more important still. He is floor leader of the majority, the big noise on the tariff, the man who decides the fate of the common or garden seed variety of congressman. Under those circumstances it becomes essential to know what manner of man Underwood is. Being modest, however, he will not tell us. He is not a good self-inflating press agent. About all we know for sure is that he is an able citizen, a believer in tariff for revenue only and a Democrat every day in the week.

Henry T. Rainey was a champion boxer in his college days and in congress has raised several kinds of rows over the Panama canal, the sugar trust and other subjects. He stirred up so much partisan trouble that the Republicans refused to place him on the Pinchot-Bullinger committee even after the Democratic caucus had chosen him. He is fifty-one years old, has been in congress eight years, is an A. M. from Andover and a practicing lawyer. As for the tariff, he believes in just as little of it as we can get

amendments for tariff reduction.

Winfield Scott Hammond is the man who beat the redoubtable James T. McCreary. Hammond is nearly forty-eight, a graduate of Dartmouth and has been a high school principal, county attorney, state normal school director and a member of congress for four years. He made the speech nominating Governor Johnson for president in 1908. Mr. Hammond voted for practically all tariff reduction amendments in 1909.

**Original Anti-Cannonite.**

Dorsey W. Shackelford is the original anti-Cannon man in the house, having scored "cannonism" more than five years ago. Shackelford is fifty-seven years old, was educated in the public schools, has been prosecuting attorney and judge and has been in congress nearly twelve years. He voted for practically all tariff reduction amendments.

William Hughes is the advocate of the labor cause in the house. He was born in Ireland, is not quite thirty-nine years old, served in the Spanish war, is a lawyer and has been in congress six years. Mr. Hughes voted consistently for a downward revision of the tariff.

Francis Burton Harrison is a member of the present ways and means committee. He is thirty-seven years old, a graduate of Yale, was an adjutant general in the Spanish war, candidate for lieutenant governor of New York and has been in congress six years. He voted for most tariff reduction amendments, but was with the Republicans in the rules fight.

Claude Kittell is a brother of Governor W. W. Kittell of North Carolina, is forty-two years old, a college graduate, a lawyer and has been in the house for ten years. He is one of the wildest speakers in congress and a consistent tariff revisionist.

A. Mitchell Palmer is a Pennsylvania Quaker, who is serving his first term in congress. He is thirty-nine years old, a college graduate, a lawyer and believes in lower tariff.

**Spanish War Veteran.**

Cordell Hull has been in the house four years, prior to which he was a Spanish war captain and a judge. He is forty years old and believes in tariff for revenue.

Choice B. Randall is not a friend of Senator Bailey in Texas, but he is a good deal of a man for all that. He is fifty-two years old, an ardent tariff reformer, has been in congress ten years and is already a member of the ways and means committee.

William Gordon Brantley is the single one of the fourteen who believes in protection on some things, one of the things being lumber, in which his district abounds. He is fifty-one years old, a lawyer, has been in congress fourteen years and is a member of the present ways and means committee.

Most of the fourteen are young men and are ardent tariff reformers. Looks as if something startling may happen to the Payne law in the next eighteen months.

## The Well Dressed WOMAN

New York, Feb. 18.—It is winter outside the smart shops, but spring—delightful, salubrious springtime inside. Alleged humorists may talk of Easter bonnets and snowfalls, spring onions and sleigh bells, cowslips and leleles, but with Dame Fashion it is spring—simply spring, with all that it means of newness of life, fresh hopes, of invigoration and exhilaration.

In the world of dress, we are looking ahead and all is consistent. We revel in spring fabrics and spring trappings, spring bonnets, sans the snowball and cowslips for the bonnets, sans glacial appendages. Even the spring wraps are light and free from the suggestion of comfort associated with the more substantial cloths and velvets of winter.

Yet, however, one must now omit velvet from the list of spring materials. It has graduated into the realm of perennially popular fabrics. In winter it is a costume fabric, in spring and summer an ultra-chic trimming. Even the lingerie frock is to have its embellishing bands of velvet ribbon this year.

A word about wraps before passing on to the lighter things. These are enveloping and lovely, designed to protect the frock, without producing undue warmth. They are made of heavy satins and gray seems to be taking the lead from old rose, which has been in such high favor for the past few seasons. There are also delicious shades of blue, notably gentian. Alice Blue gives way to Helen Pink and one can easily guess who the charming young woman is who inspired color experts not only with the name but with the latest tone.

Miss Taft was partial to pink just as Miss Roosevelt was to blue, and so a color has been concocted for her delectation and honored with her name. A wrap which will be liked for its simplicity of arrangement, although it may be a piece of resistance for the home dressmaker, is developed in Helen pink satin. The robe is cut in one piece, falling to the bottom of the skirt. It is wound over to the side, where it fastens invisible and is trimmed only with a big, floppy rever, which is bound with pull braid in black, with a tassel of black and pink. The sleeves are rather full, with fitted cuffs stitched around the edges with black silk braid.

The satin tailor made is making fair promises for the spring. The very smart models which have drifted into their departments as advance types of the coming style are being adopted with avidity. Black, it looks now, will be well in the lead and there is some evidence that brown will also be in good favor. In the new suits one finds some interesting features. The Eton jacket has arrived, for instance, forced in the hothouse of the forehanded tailor who has an eye on those fortunate patrons who flit southward as soon as the fun of the holidays has lost a bit of its sparkle.

The Eton jacket of the present is a smart little affair, as it is wont to be, whatever style it lends itself to. At present it is figuring in kimono guise, trimmed with bands of satin or fancy braid, which define the Eton effect, then having the front cut low—almost to the proportions of a Dutch neck—and bound with revers of satin or velvet. Sometimes—almost always—there is a close-fitting giraffe of the trimming that outlines the Eton.

A model after this idea is in wood brown satin, the skirt being trimmed with a hip yoke, stitched down closely upon the foundation. A band of the braid continues down the front of the skirt, running slantwise to the knee, at one side, then the front panel is sharply cut off in another slant to simulate a tunic.

There seems to be no possible chance that the kimono sleeve will be disturbed in the least by the coming in of another season's styles. Its vogue at the moment is too firmly established to be shaken suddenly. Everything, from the cheap little waists to the smartest and richest gowns, has it. And the fact that it is universally used seems not to affect its standing. When the public likes a fashion so well that it clings to it in spite of changes of the season, it takes some time to unroot it. Fashion makers are not the iron-headed tyrants that they would like to be.

Last year a touch of color crept into many of the blouses and this year the color note is more dominantly sounded with it, it must be admitted, attractive results, although the very practical woman murmurs ominous forebodings about laundry problems and insists upon buying all white blouses in spite of the temptation held out by the others. It is unquestionably true that color in a fine blouse means necessity for extraordinary care in laundering if the blouse is to keep its freshness; but many of the new models are simple in line and are of fine marquisette or the imported cotton voile so that laundry problems other than that of color are reduced to a minimum.

Tucks are creeping into the prominent decorative schemes of the new blouse models, sharing favor with little yokes and deep fitted cuffs for sleeves that show a decided fullness above the elbows. The fancy for rather vivid and audacious color combinations which has developed during the winter is echoed in some of the new blouses, bits of embroidery in strong Russian Oriental tones being introduced upon the white materials.

Skirts continue to be of interest because of their varied treatment by different leaders of fashion. Straight tunic effects are used in many of the soft net and marquisette models, the tunic often separating in front to show the petticoat, which is of the same

material trimmed with lace, insertion or embroidery.

Wide bias folds at the bottom of sheer skirts form another decorative treatment that is much liked by women of fashion, and although these trimmings abound there is maintained the narrow effect of familiar vogue. Boleros may be in lace or embroidery, but they are asserting themselves on advance summer frocks, just as they are on spring models. Other coats of lace or of finely embroidered trim material are in various lengths, some of them short, box-like affairs of hoop length, others falling almost or quite to the skirt bottom in a bewitching maze of handwork and lace. Separate coats of this long type in linen, marquisette, etc., are offered for summer wear and some are priced at appalling figures, the sheer quality of the material demanding elaboration of detail in order that the coat may have distinction.

Another necessary to the summer toilet is the scarf of embroidered lawn or linen extremely fine and soft and exquisitely embroidered with or without insets of lace. These scarfs are of the width and size familiar in the chiffon and lace and gauze scarfs of the winter, and in some cases are veritable works of art in the needlework line.

## On The STAGE

### NEW YORK DRAMATIC LETTER.

New York, Feb. 18.—The week which ends today has been an important one for changes and impending changes. Tonight two favorites, who have enjoyed long runs at Broadway theaters, close their engagements to fulfill contracts in other cities. They are Otis Skinner in "Sire," and Miss Billie Burke in "Suzanna," which is preceded by "The Philosopher of the Apple Orchard." The Lyceum, vacated by Miss Burke, will have a new play, so will the Criterion, where Mr. Skinner has held forth during the past few months.

At the Garrick theater "The Zebra" has succeeded the short-lived "Our World," and after one week seems to be growing in popular favor. "The Zebra" is a farce from the French by Paul Potter.

On Monday night "Get-Rich-Quick Wallingford" will move from the Gaiety theater to the new George M. Cohan theater, at Forty-third street and Broadway, where it will continue its run. "Excuse Me," a new farce by Ruppert Hughes, produced by Henry W. Savage, will follow "Wallingford" at the Gaiety theater.

Miss Ethel Barrymore concludes her engagement in "Trebuchet of the Wells" at the Empire theater tonight, and will begin a new engagement at the same theater on Monday evening in "An Evening with J. M. Barrie," a combination presentation of Barrie's new one-act play "The Twelve Pound Look," and his three-act comedy, "Alice Sit by the Fire," in which Miss Barrymore appeared in 1905 and 1906.

At the Herald Square theater, "The Balkan Princess" appears in the person of Miss Louise Gunning, whose delightful singing is always sure to please a large following. This production is described as a "new musical play in prologue and two acts," the book being by Frederick Lonsdale and Frank Curzon, and the music by Paul A. Reubens. The lyrics are by Mr. Reubens and Arthur Wimperis. The story involves a plenty of romance and gives ample opportunity for a number of splendid songs.

Enthusiastic capacity audiences continue to greet Maxie Adams in "Chantrelle" at the Knickerbocker theater. It is already evident that the two months' season allotted to the play in New York will prove altogether too short a period in which to meet the enormous demand for seats. Not in all his career as a producer has Mr. Charles Frohman given the stage a more gorgeous yet perfectly fitting production than the various acts of "Chantrelle."

Hobbrook Blinn and "The Boss" have begun what promises to be a long run at the Astor theater. Edward Sheldon's latest play has qualities that while they arouse discussion and create differences of opinion have a dramatic power that compels attention. "The Boss" has been called a man's play, and yet the romantic interest is strong, and Mr. Blinn in the leading role has drawn a character that is notable for truth and realism.

"The Gambler," Charles Klein's play of bankers that use the money of their depositors wrongfully, continues on its way to a record run at Maxine Elliott's theater. The play is intensely interesting and holds its audience in a remarkable way through every scene and act.

"Baby Mine," which will soon be produced at Sir Charles Wyndham's Criterion theater in London and within the next few weeks will have its premiere in half a dozen European cities, has apparently taken on a new lease of life at the Nazimova theater.

There has been a steady growth in popularity for "Over Night," Philip H. Bartholomew's farce at the Haymarket. Margaret Lawrence, Joan Newcombe, Herbert A. Yost, A. P. Alsworth and others contribute to the performance.

Miss Elsie Janis and her singing and dancing assistants in Charles Dillingham's new musical comedy, "The Slim Princess," are scheduled for an apparently indefinite stay at the Globe theater. Joseph Cawthorn is the chief comedian and there are all types of girls in oriental costumes and smart modern gowns.

"Marriage a la Carte" at the Casino theater, boasts of Emmy Wehlen, the new prima donna; half dozen selected beauties from the London Gaiety theater; Harry Connor, the roly-poly comedian, and Charles Brown and his recitative song, "Cassie's Not a Bit Like Mother."

Henry Miller has begun his second month at the Bijou theater in H. S. Sheldon's play, "The Haven." The play deals with the familiar triangle in a new way by divorcing the couple and causing the husband and his rival to change places.

William Collier continues his engagement in "I'll Be Hanged If I Do," at the Comedie theater. The work is the production of Mr. Collier himself, with the assistance of Edgar Selwyn, and was staged by Mr. Collier. For that reason it is crammed to the brim with situations and lines as only Collier can deliver with infallible effect.

The Hippodrome show has never been more varied or full of interest. The circus with its twelve excellent European and American feature acts and the three complete shows, "The International Cup," "The Earthquake" and "The Ballet of Niagara" make up the program.

"The Star Bout," Taylor Granville's melodramatic vaudeville offering, and William Courtleigh's act, "Peaches," divide honors at the Plaza Music hall. Juliet, the young mimic, in an entirely new act is another important feature of the bill, together with nineteen other line acts.

### LEARNING LORD'S PRAYER.

Only Eight Kansas Senators Knew It on First Call.

At a session of the Kansas senate at Topeka a few days ago the Rev. A. E. Sausel, the chaplain, requested the senators to repeat with him the Lord's Prayer. Eight senators only were able to join in its audible repetition.

Since then the chaplain has distributed copies of the Book of Common Prayer of the Episcopal church. A few days later fully half of the senators were able to repeat the prayer.

### Americans Active at Shanghai.

Only 940 Americans reside at Shanghai, but they are energetic factors in the foreign settlement, numbering 13,536. The natives number 488,005. The British total 4,405, Japanese 8,361 and Portuguese 1,195.

### Bouler Arnet to Visit America.

Richard Arnet of Australia, the world's champion sculler, who recently defeated Ernest Barry in South Arden, will go to England next summer, where he will again row against Barry. He will also very likely come to this country.

### Innovations at Yale's New Boathouse.

At Yale university's new boathouse one of the innovations is the placing of large mirrors beside the rowing machines to enable the novice oarsmen to observe better rowing form.

### Perhaps.

"I don't have no opinion of these newfangled women's notions," said Mr. Hyde when his wife timidly expressed her desire to join the Woman's Self Improvement society.

"But we learn so much there," ventured Mrs. Hyde.

"Don't believe it," snapped Mr. Hyde. "Women don't know much, that's a fact, but let 'em stick to their domestic duties and let them. That's my opinion. Let 'em follow St. Paul's injunction—stay at home and ask their husbands if they want to know anything."

"But, John—"

"I've settled it, and that's enough, Jane."

"But, John, that's what women have been doing all this time, and perhaps that's the reason they don't know much."

And then Mr. Hyde threw his foot at the cat and boxed Freddy's ears for grinning—Pearson's.

### An Eye to Business.

One day a man with a case full of handbills entered a restaurant in Cincinnati run by an astute old German.

"Vot haf you dere?" the latter asked as he observed the man about to display several of the bills on his walls.

"Railway circulars—excursion."

"Oh, ho," exclaimed the proprietor, "one of dose cheap ten day excursions! Go avay cheaper vot you stay at home, eh?"

"Exactly," said the bill man.

"Und you vant to hang dem up here?"

"Certainly. You've no objection?"

"I haf most clear objection," said the German decidedly. "Dake dem avay! Do you dake me for a fool, amo, dot I vount vant my customers to read dose bills and den go avay und eat at some cheap place for ten days?"—Detroit Free Press.

### THE COUNTY'S SIDE OF IT.

Baltimore, Feb. 18.—Count Albert Apponyi, the Hungarian statesman who delivered an address here, talked with interviewers regarding the objections raised by Slovaks of Chicago to his public appearance in that city.

Referring to the charge that as minister of education he was responsible for the death of many peasants in Cernova, the count said:

"Why, in my official position, I had no more to do with this trouble than an American. I can only characterize this accusation as audacious and the mildest term I can use is that of base slander. There is not one word of truth in it."

"So far as the criticism of the school system is concerned, that is in keeping with the other. There is absolutely no interference with the conduct of the schools, the only restriction being that they must not teach unpatriotic hymns."

"This is no more or less than would be done in this country if similar conditions prevailed. Assuming that in New Mexico and adjoining territory there was Spanish settlement and that the pupils were taught to deride and belittle the flag, the government would take prompt action in suppressing such disloyalty."

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### GINSENG IN WISCONSIN.

#### Valuable Asiatic Medicinal Plant is Cultivated Successfully.

The cultivation of ginseng, the plant once worth its weight in gold and still exceedingly valuable, is a flourishing industry in the vicinity of Antigo, Wis. The plant is of Asiatic origin and highly esteemed as a medicine, being universally regarded as an extraordinary remedy for many diseases, but particularly for exhaustion of mind and body.

The plant, which is a native of Chinese Tartary, has a stem from one to two feet high, long five fingered leaves which are quite smooth and umbels on a long terminal stalk. The fruit is succulent, with two or three leathery one seeded seeds.

### "CENTRAL" SPEAKS.

Call me not with scornful numbers, Like "two-seven-or-three!" Snapped out in disdainful accents. Pray be courteous to me! Would you like to sit here with a Telephone strapped on your head, All day long to answer summons? "Wouldn't you wish that you were dead?"

When I say the line is busy, Honestly sometimes it is. Why do you get so indignant When you hear the buzzer's whizz? And never mind—naturally Sometimes I am at a loss. But, in fact, I give them mostly To subscribers who are cross.

Be polite; it will not hurt you. Even though I'm in a box I am human, although hidden. And am sensitive to knocks. Be polite; do unto others. As you'd have them do to you. It's a good rule to observe, and You'll get better service too. —Somerville Journal.

### Friday's Scrap.

Washington, Feb. 18.—With only eleven days remaining, the house of representatives was held at a standstill by a filibuster planned and conducted by Representative Mann of Illinois.

It was private calendar day under the rules and business in order was the consideration of the omnibus bill which already had been passed by the senate. The bill largely affects southern claimants and the democrats, with the assistance of many republicans, endeavored to pass it.

At times the majority in favor of the bill was as high as 149, but it is said Representative Mann is opposed to the bill and his tactics succeeded in preventing action, although the house was in session from 10 a. m. until 9:25 o'clock last night. At that hour the advocates of the measure secured a recess until 11 a. m. today under the assumption that the legislative sitting of yesterday would be resumed.

### Kansas Beats Missouri.

Columbia, Mo., Feb. 18.—Missouri state university 16, Kansas state university 32.



CHAIRMAN UNDERWOOD OF THE NEW WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE OF THE NATIONAL HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND SOME OF HIS DEMOCRATIC ASSOCIATES, WHO WILL CONTROL THE LEGISLATIVE MACHINERY.

py family, and the insurgents forcibly and violently removed the old man from the rules committee, took the appointment of that committee away from him and stumped the country on the issue of "Cannonism."

### Burden Taken From Champ.

Now, having elected a Democratic house, thus removing Uncle Joe from the face of the political map and eliminating him as an issue, his foes will take out the remainder of their wrath on his unfortunate office. This is hard on Champ Clark, who, though he has fought Cannon on many congressional fields, is thus made to suffer for the sins of his enemy. Perhaps Clark is glad to be rid of the appointment of those troublesome committees, but whether he is or not he cannot help himself. The ways and means committee has the job, and with that transfer of power opens a new era in the history of the house of representatives.

### The Democratic Members.

The Democratic members of the ways and means committee of the Sixty-second congress as chosen by the caucus of their party are as follows: Oscar W. Underwood, Alabama, chairman; Henry T. Rainey, Illinois; Lincoln Dixon, Indiana; Ollie M. James, Kentucky; Andrew J. Peters, Massachusetts; Winfield Scott Hammond, Minnesota; Dorsey W. Shackelford, Missouri; William Hughes, New Jersey; Francis Burton Harrison, New York; Claude Kittell, North Carolina; A. Mitchell Palmer, Pennsylvania; Cordell Hull, Tennessee; Choice B. Randall, Texas; William G. Brantley, Georgia.

Oscar W. Underwood, whose name will go down the years attached to the next tariff bill, has been assistant minority leader and member of the present ways and means committee. He was born in Kentucky in 1862, was educated in the University of Virginia, moved to Birmingham, Ala., and has represented that district in congress since 1895. In his first race for the house Mr. Underwood had but 12,000 more than 1,000 plurality, but in subsequent contests has been practically unopposed. Notwithstanding the fact that he represents a district in which the great steel mills are located he has been a consistent tariff reformer, voting for all reductions proposed to the Payne bill. Mr. Underwood is

for the north.

It is announced that hearings on the tariff will be held during the spring and early summer and that the rules committee will be chosen at once, so that it may devise the regulations for the next house. As for the other standing committees, they will go over till fall. If an extra session should be called this program would be materially modified. In that event the immortal fourteen would have to go to it at once.

### Ollie James a Member.

Ollie M. James weighs close to 300 pounds, all Democrat. He is only forty years old and is perhaps the largest man of his age in congress. He has been chairman of the Kentucky delegation in one or two national conventions and succeeded Bryan's nomination in 1908. After hearing that secondary speech Bob Chandler, brother of Lewis Stuyvesant Chandler and temporary husband of Lina Cavalieri, imposed on calling Ollie James "Ollie Jam."

Mr. James is a strong tariff reductionist. He has served in congress eight years and was a member of the Pinchot-Bullinger committee. In the old days he was one of the attorneys for Governor Goebel.

### Andrew J. Peters is the New England member of the committee.

Andrew J. Peters is the New England member of the committee. He is thirty-nine years old, born in Boston, educated in Harvard, was a member of both houses of the Massachusetts legislature and has been in congress four years. He is an attorney, is of good family, both by birth and marriage, has money and social position and is averse to high speaking. Peters voted with Fitzgerald on the Cannon rules, but supported nearly all

along with.

Lincoln Dixon is the same age as Rainey, a college graduate, a lawyer, prosecuting attorney for eight years and has been in congress four years. He is that rare avis, a modest statesman, and for this reason has been rarely advanced, the other statesmen being a man who would let them make all the noise, on the same principle that an industrious talker is fond of a good listener. Dixon is at present on the rules committee. He voted for every amendment to reduce schedules in the Payne tariff law.

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