The temporary speaker briefly addressed the house, observing his appreciation of the confidence reposed on him by his constituents at home and thanked his colleagues for the honor just conferred. He said he hoped the need for wise legislation would be met in a businesslike manner and that no law would be enacted discreditable to the state.

John Wall of Valley was then elected temporary chief clerk. On motion of Warner, a committee on credentials was named, with Warner, chairman, Sweezy, Christy, Ten Eyck and Hoy.

On motion of Jouvenat the rules of the twenty-seventh session were adopted to govern the temporary organization.

An intermission of ten minutes was taken, on motion of Hathorn, to await the report of the credentials committee. The committee reported the list of members prepared by the secretary of state to be correct and the report was adopted.

Sears moved that a committee be appointed to wait on the chief justice and inform him that the members of the house were ready to be sworn in. Sears, Spurlock and Loomis were named. After chief Justice Sullivan had administered the oath of office at 12:55 the members proceeded to the clerk's desk in response to roll call by districts and signed the oath just taken.

Mockett is Elected.

On motion of Gregg the house proceeded to permanent organization. Spurlock placed in nomination John H. Mockett, jr., of Lincoln and Tooley of Dodge placed Loomis in nomination, the men being the choice, respectively, of the republican and fusionist caucuses. The vote—74 for Mockett and 20 for Loomis—was strictly partisan.

Loomis, in a few cordial remarks, moved that Mockett's election be made unanimous, and after so voting the house heartily received its permanent speaker, who was escorted to the chair by Rouse, Thompson, Deles Dersler and Loomis.

Thanking the house for its honor, Speaker Mockett congratulated his colleagues in the majority, and to those in the minority said: "And to you I earnestly extend my congratulations and wish to say that it required strong, fleet-footed and long-winded men to get elected to office as fusionists in Nebraska last fall. I congratulate the strong men of the minority." He added: "This session promises to be one of the most important in the state's history and I hope we will all meet the grave obligations and issues as they should be met, and strive together in the interests of our beloved state."

These officers, chosen at the republican caucus the night previous, were elected by acclamation: Chief clerk, John Wall; first assistant, C. H. Barnard; second assistant, John Lyon; third assistant, Charles O. French; fourth assistant, J. L. Mayer; sergeant-at-arms, E. A. Wiltse; chaplain, Rev. George Scott; doorkeeper, John Wallace; postmaster, E. A. Warner.

Rouse Wins a Place.

Rouse, explaining that it was an elective office, nominated D. H. Harris of Otoe county for chief clerk of the enrolling and engrossing room and Mr. Harris was elected.

Spurlock, Good and Spier were appointed to inform the chief justice that the house employes were ready for the oath of office. Chief Justice Sullivan being at lunch, Justice Holcomb of the supreme court administered this oath.

The rules of the twenty-seventh session were made the rules of the twenty-eighth session until otherwise directed by the house, on motion of Gregg.

On motion of Hathorn a committee of three, consisting of Hathorn, Burgess and Loomis, was appointed to notify the senate that the house was in session. For the committee Hathorn reported that the senate had adjourned until 11 o'clock Wednesday morning and its function was continued until then.

Resolutions on the death of Representative Musick, which occurred January 3, introduced by Caldwell, were read and, in accordance with them, the house at 2 p. m., out of respect to the deceased member, adjourned until 10 a. m. Wednesday. A committee will be named later to draft formal resolutions.

Speaker Mockett said no house committees would be appointed for several days.

CHANGE AGREEABLE TO BRYAN

Former Minister to Brazil is Sent to Portugal Instead of Switzerland.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—Colonel Charles Page Bryan, United States minister to Brazil, who had been slated as American minister to Switzerland, but was yesterday transferred to the court of Portugal, is at present here visiting his cousin, Bryan Lathrop, 55 Bellevue place. Colonel Bryan arrived in Chicago New Year's day and has since then said nothing to lead his friends to suspect that his appointment to the Portuguese position was even under consideration. He will go to Washington in a day or two to make the arrangements that this change of plan will necessitate, and will then return to Chicago for a more extended visit before going abroad to take up the duties of his new post. The ministry at Lisbon is in direct line with the work that has earned Colonel Bryan's promotion from the Brazilian legation, and is said by his friends to be a more congenial location for him, as the American minister at Berne has much lavish entertaining to do and comparatively small chances for active diplomatic work, whereas Portugal's close connection with South American countries makes its relations with this country of the utmost importance during the next few years. While in Brazil Colonel Bryan is credited with having raised the American embassy to such a high position that it admittedly took precedence over that of England, which had up to that time held first place.

PERKINS MUST RESIGN POST

Missing Lieutenant Will Be Asked to Leave Army if He Returns to Camp.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Jan. 6.—The absence without leave of Lieutenant Edward O. Perkins, Fourth cavalry, United States army, has been reported to the War department. In case of his return to the post his resignation will be asked for.

Teamster Killed by Tree.

DEADWOOD, S. D., Jan. 6.—(Special Telegram.)—Michael Butler, a teamster in the employ of the Homestake Mining company, was killed today by a falling tree in the timber near the pumping station, eight miles south of this city. He was driving along the trail with a load of logs when a tree which had been partly uprooted was blown down by the fierce wind.

Works as if by Magic
GORHAM SILVER POLISH
Owing to its form is very economical. Gives the best effect with least effort
All responsible jewelers keep it 25 cents a package

RELIGION CAUSES TROUBLE

Adventists Refuse to Work Saturday and Cannot Work on Sunday.

IMPROVING THE MAIL FACILITIES

Auburn Struggling Along with the Same Fixtures Installed in the Days Before the Advent of the Railroad.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—(Special Telegram.)—Recently there have been a number of protests from Seventh Day Adventists against working on Saturday filed by employes of several branches of the government. The departments have been considerably worked up over the refusal of the Seventh Day Adventists to work on Saturday and numbers of discharges have resulted. Congressman Burkett of Nebraska is now up against such a proposition, having a constituent who belongs to the Adventists' church and who persists in refusing to qualify before the proper official because there is no law which permits him to work on Sunday instead of Saturday. W. M. Lewis, a constituent of Mr. Burkett, was originally employed in the rural free delivery service in this city. Growing dissatisfied with the work here Mr. Burkett secured the transfer of Lewis to San Francisco, where he was given a place in the postoffice. Not being satisfied with his position, Lewis tendered his resignation, which was accepted. Later he wanted to get back into the government service and Burkett, who is looking out for his constituents, finally secured the reinstatement for Lewis in the rural free delivery service in this city.

Lewis yesterday presented himself to the appointment clerk for assignment to duty, but before taking the oath, which is prescribed for all employes of the government, he informed the officer who is charged with administering the oath that he was a Seventh Day Adventist and that he wanted it understood that he would not work on Saturdays because of his religious scruples. He offered to work on Sundays, and thus make up for the time off on Saturdays. There being no provision in the statutes for such change in work the officer administering the oath refused to execute the same, and the matter was referred to the postmaster general for settlement.

Law and Religion.

Postmaster General Paine, after the matter was brought to his attention, held that it was no business of the department to pass upon a man's religion, but that his legal status must necessarily determine his relation to the department. As a statute is now in force which prohibits government employes from working on Sundays except in great emergencies, he could do nothing more than to see that that statute was enforced. As the Lewis case does not come under the present law, the assistant attorney general for the Postoffice department has been asked to give an opinion in the matter. In the meantime Lewis is out of a job, and Mr. Burkett is consequently very greatly worried over the matter. He saw the postmaster general in Lewis' behalf, and gathered from his talk with Mr. Paine that the latter was opposed to opening his office on Sundays for one or two clerks, who by reason of their religious scruples were opposed to working on Saturdays. It is thought, therefore, that either Mr. Lewis will have to forego his principles or else separate himself from government employment.

After Better Mail Facilities.

Since his return to the capital Representative Burkett has been devoting his time to securing increased and more modern facilities for the handling of mail in leading towns of his district. Some time ago he took up with the Postoffice department an increased rental for the postoffice at Plattsmouth, conditioned on the lessor of the building at present occupied putting the interior into the best possible condition, redecorating the walls and generally making the present postoffice a delight to its patrons. As a result of his energetic work Mr. Burkett was informed today that a ten-year lease of the present building at Plattsmouth had been executed by the Postoffice department at an annual rental of $1,200, the lessor of the building to give the citizens of Plattsmouth an entirely new room. New furniture to cost $3,000 will be put in, and the citizens of Plattsmouth will in the near future have a postoffice of which they may well be proud. Following up his success with the Plattsmouth office, Mr. Burkett has now started in to bring about a like condition of affairs with the postoffice at Auburn. It is stated that the boxes in the Auburn postoffice were hauled by ox team from Brownville and that since the memory of man in that section they have remained the same. It is desired by Mr. Burkett to give Auburn modern postoffice facilities, and today he secured an order to send an inspector to that city for the purpose of looking over the ground with a view of making a somewhat similar lease as has been made in the Plattsmouth office.

Inspection of Nursery Stock.

C. L. Watrous of Des Moines and Silas Wilson of Atlantic, Ia., are in Washington in conjunction with the legislative committee of the National Nurserymen's association, interested in a bill providing for an inspection of nursery stock. Iowa nurserymen are greatly interested in this bill, as well as nurserymen from other states.

Dietrich Returns to Capital.

Senator Dietrich returned from Nebraska last evening, greatly overjoyed with conditions as he found them in his state. He said he had nothing to report politically, except that 90 per cent of the earnest, active republicans in the state were in favor of Harry Lindsay for United States district attorney.

Iowa Case in Supreme Court.

C. W. Mullan of Des Moines, attorney general of Iowa, and H. T. Reed of Cresco, Ia., are in Washington to appear before the supreme court in the case of James M. Easton against the State of Iowa. Easton, as president of the First National bank of Decorah, was charged with having received a deposit of $150 after the bank had been declared insolvent. Upon trial in the court below he was convicted and sentenced to five years in the penitentiary. The case now comes before the supreme court for argument upon certain federal questions which plaintiff in error has raised. It is expected the case will be reached early next week.

George B. West of Dubois, Wyo., is in Washington upon business before the Indian bureau to endeavor to expedite a settlement of his claims as beef contractor for the Wind River reservation. He called upon Indian Commissioner Jones today and also upon Governor Richards.

Routine of Departments.

Rural free delivery letter carriers have been appointed as follows: Nebraska—Havelock, Nicholas E. Mellick, Jesse E. Palmer, regulars; Emma P. Mellick, Seymour D. Bock, substitutes; Rokeby, Charles L. Vanness, regular; John Beerup, substitute.

Iowa—Prescott, Frederick W. Kitams, regular; Arthur M. Kitams, substitute. Bonair, James B. Nichols, regular; Frank J. Taft, substitute. Knesett, Mrs. Nellie A. McMasters, regular; Winfield A. McMasters, substitute. Lime Springs, Casius M. Nash, Richard Frost and Frank M. Stevens, regulars; Maggie A. Nash, Samuel J. Frost and Claud Miller, substitutes. Manly, Charles H. Bancliff and Herbert J. Wadsworth, regulars; Addian B. Bancliff and Charles Murray, substitutes. Northwood, Ashbel W. Beach and Hans T. Peterson, regulars; Lyman Fletcher and Anton Petersen, substitutes.

Iowa postmasters appointed: Miss Ann Gorman, Ellendale, Plymouth county; Mrs. Emma Bradford, Ford, Warren county.

Three rural free delivery routes will be established February 2 at Goldfield, Wright county; area embraced, sixty-two square miles; population, 1,285.

The comptroller of the currency has approved the First National bank of Omaha as reserve agent for the First National bank of Bloomfield, Neb.

A postoffice has been established at Zenith, Unita county, Wyo., with Henry M. Smith as postmaster.

Johnston Becomes General.

The president has directed the appointment of Lieutenant Colonel John A. Johnston of the adjutant general's department to be a brigadier general, to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of General H. C. Hasbrough. General Johnston resigned his commission in the army a few weeks ago to devote his entire time to the settlement of the large estate of his father-in-law and his resignation was accepted, to take effect on the first proximo. His elevation to the rank of a general officer is intended as a recognition of his excellent military service and carries with it no pay or emoluments.

Army Officers to Report.

Orders have been issued by the War department for all officers now in this country on leave of absence, belonging to the eight regiments in the Philippines which have been ordered home, to report by letter to the commander of the department in the United States to whom their regiment has been ordered to report.

The regiments in question are the First, Fifth and Sixth cavalry and the First, Second, Fifth, Tenth and Twenty-eighth infantry. The officers affected had been ordered to join their regiments and the orders just issued are to provide that they shall so report in this country instead of the Philippines.

In order that necessary repairs may be made to the cruisers San Francisco and Albany and the gunboat Nashville, those vessels have been detached from further service with the squadron of evolution in the Caribbean sea and ordered to navy yards in this country. San Francisco will be repaired at the Norfolk Navy yard and Albany at the Boston yard.

Trusts Strengthen Law Office.

Representative Jenkins, chairman of the house judiciary committee, introduced a bill today providing for the appointment by the president of two additional officers in the Department of Justice. They will be assistants to the attorney general and receive salaries of $7,000 and $5,000 respectively. It is provided that the attorney general may delegate the exercise of such of his functions and authority as he may see fit and in his absence the first assistant may exercise all the duties of the attorney general and solicitor general. Provision also is made for the appointment by the attorney general of two additional confidential clerks without reference to the civil service laws. While the bill does not specify that these additional officers are provided to aid the attorney general in the enforcement of anti-trust laws, that is understood to be its purpose.

Except to cable to St. Petersburg the decision of the United States supreme court in the sugar bounty case, Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador, has taken no action in the matter.

Count Cassini was unable to say today whether his government contemplated retaliatory measures against the United States as a result of the supreme court's decision. The Russian government is unmoved in its conviction that no bounty is offered for sugar and is compelled to differ even from the supreme court of the United States on that point.

OPERA TROUPE IS HELD UP

Theatrical Manager Obtains Injunction to Compel Performances in America.

SEATTLE, Wash., Jan. 6.—An injunction was served yesterday morning on the Bostonian Opera company by John Cort, manager of the Northwestern Theatrical association, to prevent that organization sailing from Vancouver on January 9 for Australia. Arrangements had been made by the Bostonians for a two years' tour of Australia and of other southern countries, as well as a season in London. Mr. Cort strongly opposed this plan, as they were booked in a majority of the twenty-six theaters under the management of his association.

Mr. Cort therefore made application for a writ from the excise court at Vancouver to hold the company's scenery and costumes, under bond, until the engagements in Tacoma, Spokane, Missoula, Anaconda, Butte, Victoria, Vancouver, Helena and Great Falls had been played. Judge Slocum granted the order and now if the Bostonians sail it will be without their baggage or scenery.

COLORADO BANK IS ROBBED

Bandits Force Open the Safe at Ordway and Flee with Two Thousand.

DENVER, Jan. 6.—At Ordway, Otero county, Colo., two robbers broke into the private bank of Silliman, Williams & Co. early today, forced the safe and secured the contents, amounting to about $2,000. They then fled on horses stolen from a nearby ranch.

SMALL MONEY.

What a Quarter Did.

The person who uses the brain and nerve actively needs food to rebuild them and replace the waste, and should not rest on stimulants. Coffee excites these organs so they cannot get the necessary rest and nourishment and steadily tears them down, then other disorders follow.

"I am under a constant nervous strain, as I have 52 girls under my care," writes a school teacher from Knoxville, Tenn.

"I suffered terribly with indigestion and nervousness in its worst form and paid out hundreds of dollars in doctors' bills. Many of my friends advised me to quit coffee and use your Postum Food Coffee, and I tasted it once and it was something horrible. Some time later I met a friend, who wished me to try a cup of Postum, and her manner was so convincing that I finally tasted the Postum to please her. Great was my astonishment to find it so different from what I had drunk before, and I immediately asked how the difference in taste was brought about, and discovered that it was simply that the first I had was only boiled a minute or two, whereas 15 minutes' boiling brings out the delicious flavor and food value, so I determined to use Postum in the future, following the directions carefully, and have done so ever since.

"My indigestion has entirely left me, my nervousness gone, and I now feel bright and well after the most tiresome day in the school room. A little 25-cent package of Postum did me more good than the hundreds of dollars I paid for doctors and medicines." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

PROPOSE ANTI-TRUST LAWS

Cabinet Issues Summary of Suggestions for Controlling Combines.

URGES IMMEDIATE ACTION BY CONGRESS

Discrimination and All Attacks on Free Competition to Be Made Illegal and Punishable by Circuit Court of United States.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Attorney General Knox has addressed identical letters to Senator Hoar, chairman of the senate judiciary committee, and Representative Littlefield, chairman of the subcommittee of the house judiciary committee, giving his views on the subject of trusts.

These letters are in reply to communications sent him by Senator Hoar and Mr. Littlefield, asking the views of Mr. Knox. The letters embrace three subjects, the questions which have been decided by the courts, the questions which are pending in the courts and suggestions respecting further legislation.

Monopoly Must Be Checked.

The following abstract of these letters was given out at the White House tonight. It represents the general attitude of the administration on this subject and was authorized by the president:

The people do not desire the business of the country to be interfered with unnecessarily beyond the control of any tendency toward monopoly. In this country, where money is cheap and abundant and within the reach of keen and capable men, monopoly will be impossible if competition is kept free.

Small enterprises have certain advantages over large combinations, and will live and thrive if assured of a fair and open field. Rebates and discriminatory rates constitute one of the chief restrictions on competition. They unjustly swell the earnings of favored concerns, and, by supporting a vast volume of capital stock, which represents nothing but unfair advantage over rivals, contributes largely to the upbuilding of monopoly.

The amount of capital embarked in independent enterprises in the past two years at least equals the total capital of the great combinations formed within the previous twelve years. With assurance against predatory competition this improvement will continue. Individual industrial experiences, with the certainty of secure employment of capital, may be trusted to compete effectively with such selfish combinations as are not formed for sound economic reasons, but merely in order to capitalize the country's prosperity for the benefit of their promoters. The existence of most of these combinations has not increased the productive capacity of the country; they have merely acquired the ownership of pre-existing industries.

Recommendations for Legislation.

It is recommended that the law be amended in the following directions:

1. That all discriminatory practices affecting interstate trade be made offenses to be enjoined and punished. Such legislation to be directed alike against those who give and those who receive illegal advantages, and to cover discrimination in prices as against competitors in particular localities resorted to for the purpose of destroying competition.

2. A penalty should be imposed upon the interstate and foreign transportation of goods produced by them and federal courts should be given power to restrain such transportation at the government's suit. Such legislation is necessary because the existing interstate commerce law does not give an effective remedy in this class of cases against either shipper or carrier.

3. The casus omissus in the interstate commerce act should now be supplied by imposing a penalty upon carrier and beneficiary alike and by giving to the court the right to restrain all such infractions of the law. The prohibition against carriers should be limited to those subject to the act to regulate commerce. Only carriers operating a line of railroad or a rail and water line as one line are required to publish their rates and adhere to them. It is impracticable to control lines operating wholly by water. Rates of water transportation are necessarily open to the freest competition, are invariably low by comparison and thus naturally furnish the standard of reasonableness without express regulation.

Must Adhere to Published Rates.

4. It should be made unlawful to transport traffic by carriers subject to the interstate commerce act at a less rate than the published rate, and all who participate in violating the law should be punished.

5. Provision should also be made to reach corporations and combinations which produce wholly within a state, but whose products enter into interstate commerce. This provision should relate, first, to the concerns which fatten on rebates; second, to concerns which sell commodities below the general price in particular localities or which seek to destroy competition. There should be a comprehensive plan to enable the government to get at all the facts bearing upon the organization and practices of concerns engaged in interstate commerce, not with a view to hampering a legitimate business of such concerns, but in order to be in position to take action if necessary. To this end a commission of a special bureau in the proposed department of commerce should be created whose duty it should be to investigate the operations of concerns engaged in interstate or foreign commerce, to gather information and data enabling it to make recommendations for additional legislation, to report to the president. This would be a first step in securing proper publicity. This commission should have authority to inquire into the management of any concern doing an interstate business whenever it becomes necessary or desirable; it should have the authority to call for reports from them to compel testimony from all witnesses and the production of books and papers.

These recommendations are based on the central thought that the first step should be taken by a law aimed at what are known to be international practices directly restrictive of commerce, and by a law securing some governmental supervision as outlined above.

A special act should be passed at once to speed the final decision of cases pending or intending to be raised under the anti-trust laws providing for such cases by a bench of circuit judges, and direct appeal from the circuit court to the supreme court of the United States.

Approves New Bureau.

Representative Mann (Ill.) today reported for the house committee on interstate and foreign commerce a substitute for the senate bill to establish a new department of commerce and labor.

With reference to the proposed bureau of corporations, the report says:

The creation of this bureau will make it the duty of an officer of the government to deal with the matter of corporation information and report recommendations concerning the manner and extent to which corporation transactions in interstate commerce shall be subjected to the influence of national legislation. Your committee believes that this is a practical step toward the legitimate control of corporations engaged in commerce among the states.

A minority report, signed by Representatives Richardson (Ala.) and Davis (Fla.), was filed in opposition to the transfer of the department of labor to the department of commerce, as tending to subordinate and take from the former's dignity.

Senator Clay Has a Plan.

Senator Clay (Ga.) today introduced a bill to provide for the free importation of commodities controlled by trusts. The bill confers upon the president authority to issue a proclamation suspending the collection of all customs duties upon such articles brought from foreign countries. This provision is, according to the terms of the bill, to be exercised whenever the president shall become satisfied that there is a combination intended to create a monpoly by preventing full and free competition in the importation, manufacture, transportation or sale of any commodity or article of merchandise, or which is intended to enhance the price of such articles. The suspension proposed is to continue as long as the abnormal conditions prevail.

COURT FINALLY OUSTS DEVERY

Affirms Police Law Passed to Get New York Chief Out of Office.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 6.—The court of appeals today affirmed the constitutionality of the police reorganization law of 1901, which legislated out of office the bi-partisan police commission of New York City and former Chief of Police Devery.

The effect of the decision is to firmly establish the present police system of Greater New York.

CONTROL ALL TRUSTS

(Continued from First Page.)

mortmain, in the "dead hand," if we may use the ancient phrase of the English. But it has life enough for all purposes of power to serve the will that yields it. It is dead only to the influence of any nerve which comes from the brain or heart of the people.

Dwelling especially on the want of competition, he said:

There is one central power alone with which the skilled workman must deal and one dominant will to which he must submit. There may be a little help for him by joining a labor union, where he gets the advantage of associated strength on his side, but the labor union knows no difference between excellence and the reverse. There the inefficient man and the lazy man and the dull man must stand on one dead level, with the brightest and keenest and most ingenious of his comrades.

Sees Some Advantages.

Mr. Hoar said that many as were the evils in the great combinations of capital some of them would be counterbalanced by corresponding advantages and added;

I confess I like to see Pierpont Morgan buying up great lines of ocean steamships. I like to hear of foreign potentates and principalities and powers bowing down when he visits the continent of Europe. We need great strength. We need great individual power if we are to rival foreign nations in the great matters which they also control by individual power. We must, if we can, look out, in protecting ourselves, not to destroy them nor to cramp them.

We can give them a law which will not impair their strength and not check their natural and rightful growth, and that I hope is all we mean to do. But it will be a bad bargain if we buy this dominion of the continent or the empire of the sea at the cost of American loyal public spirit.

But great wealth should be controlled as the servant of man and of the government and should not be given the reins of control. We must keep control over agencies which can make cities grow or wither.

Free Trade Not the Remedy.

Mr. Hoar said he did not agree with those who think they find an adequate remedy for the evils of the trusts in the removal of the tariff from all trust-made articles. He considered the remedy suggested by himself more likely to prove effective.

He announced his opposition to government ownership of great labor-employing industries, including coal mines and railroads.

Socialism, he said, furnishes no remedy, but would be quite as bad as the trusts themselves. The dead level proposed by socialism would be destructive of everything which makes life worth living or manhood worth respecting.

Socialism may do for China or for Turkey, but it will never be a Yankee remedy. We had no permanent danger to fear from that source.

Speaking of corporations, Mr. Hoar said no power less than that of the empire nation is capable of dealing with them. The question is the most important that has come up for a long time, "for," said he, "we are to deal not only with foreign commerce, but with that with which the foreign commerce of the world is but a drop in the bucket—the domestic commerce of the United States."

This commerce, he continued, is in the hands of the great corporations and it is properly in their hands. Their work might be beneficent as well as otherwise, and for this reason congress should go slowly and carefully in devising a remedy for the ills lest it should bring on others which might be worse.

Two Important Steps Taken.

Two important steps had already been taken in the passage of the interstate commerce law and the Sherman anti-trust law, but while both measures had proved efficacious, they had fallen short of the requirements. The anti-trust law had accomplished even more than its friends had expected of it, but there had been, he said, much disappointment over the failure of the supreme court adequately to interpret the phrase "in restraint of trade," as applied to combinations of business interests.

Discussing the accomplishments under that law, Mr. Hoar said that the attorney general had gone far already under it to break up a monopoly which affected the whole freight and passenger traffic of the northwest, and one affecting the cotton trade of the south, and another, the price of beef, a prime article of food.

He believed that congress had power to go further on the lines indicated by Attorney General Knox in his Pittsburg speech, and the enactment of a law on the general lines of his bill he thought would be only another step in the direction of the anti-trust law. His bill he considered tentative and experimental. But it was safe and could be modified. We should proceed safely, step by step.

The measure, he said, is based entirely on the theory that congress can impose on a corporation created by any state such obligations as it shall think fit and reasonable, as a condition for its being permitted to engage in commerce with foreign nations and among the several states.

Remedies Proposed.

He then presented the following outline of the restrictions imposed by his bill on corporations:

First—Publicity in the conduct of their business and the constitution of their organization.

Second—The power to stop their business altogether if they violate the laws enacted by congress.

Third—Strict penalty on them and their officers for such violations.

Fourth—Personal liability for all debts, obligations and wrong-doings of the directors, officers and agents, unless the laws be fully complied with. This liability is secured by requiring the personal consent to the provisions of this bill and acceptance of all its obligations by such officers, directors and agents before they enter upon office.

As to the effect of the measure in case it should become a law he said:

If this bill should become a law and become effective no corporation engaging in the commerce which is within the jurisdiction of congress can keep its condition a secret. No such corporation can do business on fictitious capital or watered stock. No corporation can oppress any rival, whether corporate or individual, by any unlawful practices.

If it does it will be on the condition that every one of its managers become personally liable for its debts and its torts, and will be liable also to heavy criminal liability.

This bill depends for its validity on the constitutional power of congress to regulate international and interstate commerce.

Upon the conclusion of Mr. Hoar's speech Mr. Nelson (Minn.) resumed his remarks begun yesterday in opposition to the omnibus statehood bill.

WILL STILL OPPOSE ADDICKS

Delaware Republicans Remove Legislative Blockade, but Stay by Senatorial Candidates.

DOVER, Del., Jan. 6.—The Delaware legislature met today and organized according to the agreement made at last night's caucus.

It is stated that the regular republicans will vote solidly for Colonel S. A. Dupont and Congressman Ball for United States senator and they will give them ten votes at the start, of which at least eight will stand out against Addicks to the end.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. This signature E. W. Grove on every box. 25c.

POWERS SMOOTH THE WAY

Britain and Germany Reply to Latest Proposal in Venezuelan Matter.

ACCEPT PRINCIPLE ON OWN CONDITIONS

Joint Conference Between Ambassadors, with Bowen Acting for Castro, Will Probably Follow Soon at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Secretary Hay has received the British answer to President Castro's last proposal relative to arbitration. It is assumed that the British note reflects the views of the German government, as the allies have been acting in harmony so far.

The note is interlocutory, but in substance stated that if Venezuela wishes a conference with a view to submitting the difference between the two countries to arbitration Great Britain will accede.

The conditions attached vary somewhat from the original proposition but in the judgment of officials here the differences between the allies and Venezuela in respect to arbitration are much diminished and there is warrant for expectation that the case will naturally go to The Hague. The next step will be a reply from President Castro.

Later in the day a separate response to President Castro's last proposal came from Germany. In many respects it was similar to that from Great Britain, and like that it named certain conditions regarding the matters under consideration on which an understanding will have to be reached before the case is submitted to arbitration.

Germany's answer, like that of Great Britain, has been sent to President Castro through the intermediary of Mr. Bowen at Caracas. If the later conditions suggested by the two allies are accepted by Castro, it is expected that a meeting will be held in Washington between Mr. Bowen, representing the government of Venezuela, and the ambassadors of Great Britain, Germany and others of the allies to prepare a basis on which the arbitration of issues shall be made.

The Navy department is informed that the gunboat Marietta, which has been in the port of Curacao for several days, taking coal and provisions, left that port yesterday to resume its vigil in the harbor of La Guayra, where it has been looking after American interests for some time past, except when necessary to leave for coal.

Joint Answers Handed In.

BERLIN, Jan. 6.—The joint reply of the powers to Castro's qualified acceptance of arbitration was handed to United States ambassadors at Berlin and London today.

The note aims to further smooth the way for a settlement, which may possibly be reached without arbitration.

The powers, however, do not abandon any of the reservations contained in their original proposal.

Takes Rebels' Powder.

CARACAS, Jan. 6.—President Castro is elated today over the capture by his troops of all the ammunition destined for the Matos revolutionists which, it is alleged in certain quarters here, the allied powers permitted to reach the Venezuelan coast at Coro. It has been learned that the allies have declared that the blockade of Coro will begin tomorrow, January 7.

As a result of the government's victory over the revolutionists at Guatire last Sunday, General Fernandez, one of the revolutionary leaders, has offered to treat with President Castro.

Tells of Bombardment.

LA GUAYRA, Dec. 23.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—The British commodore, Montgomery, who directed the Anglo-German bombardment of the fortifications at Puerto Cabello, gives the following account of the operations:

After declaring that not a single person was killed or wounded in the bombardment, the commodore says:

Considerable misapprehension exists as to the action of Charybdis of the royal navy and Vineta of the imperial German navy at Puerto Cabello. A British merchant ship, Topas, which was peacefully lying at anchor in the harbor, was boarded at night by Venezuelans and the crew, in their night shirts, were hurried ashore, marched through the streets and cast into a filthy prison, where they remained without food or water. Under a strong guard they were marched back to their ship the next day and compelled to lower the colors flying at the stern.

When they arrived at Puerto Cabello I demanded an apology and assurances that the act would not be repeated and that British subjects and their interests would not be maltreated or injured. In case the demands were not complied with I announced that I should bombard the fort, a thick-walled structure, within easy range of our guns, and another battery mounting a few Krupp guns, some distance away.

In reply I was informed that a mob was responsible for the outrage and that the matter would have to be referred to higher authority. I replied that if a dog I owned bit another man I should certainly be morally obligated to give satisfaction.

Through the American consul I arranged to receive the reply to my communication which had been telegraphed to Caracas. If he hoisted the American ensign I should know that the demand had been complied with. When the hour of ultimatum expired I saw the ensign hoisted, but it was hauled down. I waited seven minutes and then opened fire on the fort and battery. Before opening fire I gave ample notice to the military authorities to remove the political prisoners and assured the inhabitants of the town that no injury would be done them.

There was a feeble response to our fire from the battery, but none from the fort, the soldiers in which fled. They left behind a general, twelve other officers and twenty soldiers and a number of criminal prisoners.

After bombarding nineteen minutes and making very good progress we ceased firing and a guard was landed and took possession of the fort, receiving the surrender of the general and his men. They were immediately paroled. The criminal prisoners were held and turned over to responsible authority.

The occupation lasted but a short time and the party returned to the ships. Vineta participated in the bombardment. Instead of a number of persons being killed only two men were injured, and they broke their thigh bones in attempting to escape from the fort.

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