

INTO NOTHING HAS HOUSE FALLEN

INFLUENCE OF WILSON HAS GIVEN HIM SOLE POWER OF LEGISLATION.

CONGRESS SUBORDINATED

Bills Are Framed in Secret, Considered in Secret and Passed Through Fear of Loss of Patronage—Many Members Forced to Vote for Measure They Know Will Hurt.

Washington, Oct. 7.—(Special).—Time was when the house of representatives was a power in the land—a body of representatives of the people—a great public forum where policies were fought over. It is no longer so. Under the present system inaugurated by the Wilson administration the house of representatives represents nothing but the will of a single individual. It has ceased to be of public utility and save as the recording machine of the president of the United States it is an utterly useless body.

No one can have followed the career of the present session without being impressed with the truth of these statements, and as a concrete illustration of the complete subjugation of the house one has only to trace the course of the tariff bill. The tariff bill was born in the secrecy of a democratic committee. True, there were extensive hearings held, at which a few persons opposed to the bill were granted 10 or 15 minutes in which to make an argument. For example, Frank Bennett, who favored free wool, was given three different hearings totaling over three hours, while Attorney Cowan, appearing as the sole representative of the American Livestock association to protest against free cattle and meats, was asked if he could not make his statement to the committee in 15 minutes. Everybody was invited to "file briefs"—and these were consigned to the waste basket without being read; some of them without ever being opened.

Framed in Secret. When the bill was framed it was made up by a secret committee of democrats, in conformity to the express tariff convictions of the president. It was then sent to a secret democratic caucus. There was great opposition to the bill among the democrats called in to consider it, but a majority was whipped into line through patronage and the fear of executive displeasure, and the bill reported. Its consideration in the house was a mere farce, the caucus decreed the bill should pass as introduced, and pledged its membership to vote against any amendment not offered by the democratic committee. To such an extent is the democratic membership under the control of the president and the president's secret caucus that when the vote on final passage was taken in the house only three democrats dared vote against it. Members from Montana and other western states, as well as democrats from large manufacturing districts, knowing and openly declaring that certain provisions of the bill would mean great injury if not ruin to some of their people, voted for the measure!

Farcical. When the tariff bill was sent to the senate it was first taken up by a secret caucus composed entirely of democrats, and the same farcical procedure followed in its passage through the upper branch. When the bill went to conference a secret caucus of

(Continued on Page Three.)

OPPOSITION GROWS TO CURRENCY BILL

Washington, Oct. 7.—The administration currency bill and President Wilson's announced determination to write it into law before December 1 today became the storm center of legislative activity. A series of conferences at the White House prompted by the desire of the president to hasten consideration of the measure made apparent another doubtful situation surrounding the bill in the senate banking and currency committee and caused a stir among senate democrats. President Pro-tem Clarke of the senate, Majority Leader Kern, Democrat Whip Lewis, Chairman Owen of the banking and currency committee and Senator Ollie James of Kentucky were called to the White House to discuss the situation. After the conferences it became apparent that measures were to be taken to get the democrats of the senate behind the currency bill as a party measure. The White House took the attitude that the determination of the senate bank-

TROUBLE AT NOME SEEMS TO BE OVER

Nome, Alaska, Oct. 7.—The storm has spent itself, fires ceased to threaten the community and an unclouded sun shone today on the hundreds of wrecked structures and on the blocks of wrecked structures of the city of Nome. Though the waves are still high, the wind tonight is blowing at about 30 miles an hour and fears of further destruction from fire or storm are over and the work of repair and of helping the needy is under way. Between the sandspit on the ocean front and the Standard Oil plant, a distance of about two miles, not one structure remains standing on the south side of the street.

MANN HALTS ACTION BY DISCUSSING GAME

RISES IN HIS SEAT AND ASKS TO KNOW IF PROVISION IS MADE FOR RETURNS.

Washington, Oct. 7.—Declaring the democrats of the house had slumped in their legislative battling average and in their interest in the administration game since they passed the currency bill up to the senate, Minority Leader Mann prevented the reference to conference today of the urgent deficiency bill and turned the session of the house into an arena for world series baseball returns.

When the deficiency bill was reported from the senate the minority leader made a point of no quorum. Representative Fitzgerald, chairman of the appropriation committee, urged him to withdraw the point so the bill might be sent to conference. Mr. Mann insisted. A call of the house showed 162 present, 53 short of a quorum. Then the sergeant-at-arms was instructed to send for absentees. When, after three hours, only six absentees had reported, Representative Mann, the minority leader, rising "to make a parliamentary inquiry," asked:

"The hour of 2 o'clock having arrived, I wish to ask whether the chair has made arrangements to inform the house of the progress of the ball game in New York?"

"That is not a parliamentary inquiry," the chair replied, while everybody on the floor cheered.

Several vain attempts were made to adjourn, the democrats refusing to second the motion. In the meantime the ball game had been in progress for several innings and someone sent the first returns to Mr. Mann, who announced the score:

HURRAH FOR DEMOCRACY!

Administration leaders tonight were dispatching telegrams to absent members in neighboring states calling upon them to hasten to Washington by noon tomorrow and were exerting every possible effort to keep members now here from leaving until the deficiency bill can be disposed of.

FARMER LOSES BIG SUM.

Atlantic, Iowa, Oct. 7.—F. M. Joslin, a retired farmer of Frederick, S. D., complained today to the authorities of the loss of \$15,800 which he said he left under his pillow at an Atlantic hotel where he slept last night. He did not discover his loss until he reached the railroad station. The amount was in cash and negotiable paper.

CHIEF BENDER IS INVINCIBLE AND FIRST OF WORLD SERIES IS TAKEN BY THE ATHLETICS

Crowd of Forty Thousand Sees Indian Twirler Humble National League Champions—"Home-Run" Baker Comes Through With Another Circuit Drive--American Leaguers Pull Off Double Play That Is Lightning Fast and Stops Giant Rally.

New York, Oct. 7.—Outfitting and outfitting the New York Giants in the opening game of the world's series, the Philadelphia Athletics defeated the National League representatives at the Polo grounds this afternoon by a score of 6 to 4. So complete was the supremacy of the American league champions in the initial contest that the victory appeared to be but a continuation of the series of 1911, when the Athletics won the title of that year from the Giants by four games out of six. As if to heighten the illusion there were some feature plays that might have been reproduced, so closely did they resemble those of 24 months ago.

The game was witnessed by a crowd that taxed the capacity of the New York club stadium. The exact number who paid admission to the stands was 36,231, and the day's receipts were \$75,255. These figures, furnished by the national commission, occasioned surprise, for the attendance fell short by more than 2,000 of that of the first game of 1911.

However, the scenes today, both inside and outside the baseball arena, equaled those of any preceding world's series, so far as the gathering was concerned. Including those that witnessed the game in official capacity, the attendance crossed the 40,000 mark and full half that number failed to gain access to the park.

So great were the throngs that surrounded the Polo grounds it was necessary to call out the police reserves and discontinue the elevated railroad service to the ground gates in order that the thousands might not be augmented and sweep beyond the control of the police.

Much as the local contingent of fandom was charmed at the defeat of the Giants, there were none who could gainsay the right of the Athletics to the fruits of the victory in the opening game of the 1913 championship series. The Mackmen went about their task in a businesslike manner and before two hours had

passed had demonstrated that for the day at least theirs was the better team. They outbatted the Giants, driving both Marquard and Crandall from the mound with fusillades of long hits which quickly accounted for runs. In fielding, too, the standard-bearers of the American league outshone the representatives of the National.

Each team gathered 11 hits from the delivery of the rival twirlers, but the Athletics' drives were more timely and of greater length. The Giants gathered 12 bases from their 11 hits, while the Athletics' total was 20. The breaks that occurred in the fielding tested the metal of the Philadelphia club to a greater extent than the New York players, for with few exceptions the Athletics' chances were harder than those offered the Giants' infield and outfield.

It was centerfielder Shafer's misjudging of Sebang's drive to deep center that really paved the way for the Athletics' victory. It was one of the few hard chances offered the Giant fielders in the game and when Shafer failed to gauge the flight of the ball the Athletics took the lead.

The Giants started a rally in the fifth inning which netted three runs, but the Mackmen came back with another in the eighth and clinched the victory.

Heroes. It has been said that every world's series develops a hero and the Athletics lost no time in seeking the laurels in that direction. Eddie Collins played a remarkable game at second base, making four putouts and seven assists without a semblance of an error. He also figured with Barry and Melnitz in the lone double play of the game, which stopped short a Giant rally in the seventh inning and caused McEraw to jump up and down with rage and disappointment.

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BENDER, P. PHILADELPHIA AMERICAN LEAGUE.

SARECKY TAKES THE BLAME FOR THE SULZER TROUBLE

LOUIS W. HILL TAKEN ILL

Portland, Oct. 7.—Louis W. Hill, chairman of the Great Northern directorate, was taken ill in Portland today just as he was preparing for a hunting trip. He called off all plans for the trip and started immediately for St. Paul in his private car. It was reported his condition is not serious.

RATES ON PHONES WOULD BE RAISED IN MONTANA

MOUNTAIN STATES COMPANY SAYS INTEREST ON ITS INVESTMENT IS SMALL.

Helena, Oct. 7.—(Special).—It developed at a hearing held today before the public service commission on the reasonableness of the Forsyth telephone rates, that the Mountain States Telephone & Telegraph company filed with the commission last spring a new schedule of rates covering all Montana that increases the present rates. The schedule has not been put in effect because the commission has not approved it.

J. E. Greenwald, special representative of the department of public relations of the telephone company, admitted on the stand that the rates in Forsyth are higher than rates in other towns of the same population, but explained that on an investment of \$15,000,000 the exchange carries only a trifling over 4 per cent at these rates. He added that there are half a dozen other towns where the same apparent inequality prevails.

The proposed rates, he said, are based on the total investment in Montana and not on the investment in each exchange, and the classification is according to the population of the cities and towns so that the rates in all places of the same size will be the same. This new schedule, continued the witness, will equalize discrepancies that now exist. He asserted that at the present time the company's balance on the total investment in this state "is in the red," and that it was hoped to overcome this at least in part by the proposed rates.

After the hearing, Mr. Greenwald, asked as to the percentage of increase over the present rates, replied it was "very slight."

A GHASTLY FIND.

Kingston, N. Y., Oct. 7.—The upper portion of a head and an arm of a woman were found today in a canned goods box in a downtown lot by school children at play. District Attorney Cunningham directed that an examination be made to determine whether they were portions of the body of Anna Ameller, the woman slain by Hans Schmitz, a pistol New York last month. The features were missing. The skull had been sawed across the occipital bone and the surgery appeared to be that of an amateur.

SENTENCE REMITTED.

Washington, Oct. 7.—Today Secretary Garrison remitted the unexpired sentence of Private Waldo H. Coffman of the Ninety-third coast artillery, who was dishonorably discharged and sent to the military prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., August 25 last, to serve a year for using vile and disrespectful language towards the American flag. The secretary held that the evidence against Coffman before the courtmartial at Fort Stevens, Ore., was insufficient to establish the offense.

THE EDDY WILL CASE.

Concord, N. H., Oct. 7.—Under a decision of the supreme court today Josiah E. Fernald of Concord was ordered to hold as administrator the property of the late Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy, the founder of Christian Science, until trustees are appointed by the probate court. The court held that Mrs. Eddy created a public trust to be administered by the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, under the court's supervision.

REINSCH SAILS.

San Francisco, Oct. 7.—Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, the new American minister to China, sailed for the Orient at noon today on the Japanese liner Tenyo Maru.

SHOULDERS RESPONSIBILITY FOR OMISSION OF SEVERAL CONTRIBUTIONS.

ACTED ON HIS OWN HOOK

Admits Deceiving a Bank by Giving False Signature of the Governor—Allan Ryan Declares Impeached Executive Tried to Fix Up a Deal With Boss Murphy of Tammany.

Albany, N. Y., Oct. 7.—Governor Sulzer recently attempted to negotiate a bargain with Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany hall, to have his impeachment trial "called off"—so Allen A. Ryan, son of the New York financier and traction magnate, testified at the trial today.

If Murphy was willing to get his following to vote that the assembly had no right to impeach him, the governor, according to Ryan, "was willing to do whatever was right." The testimony preceded the calling by the defense of Louis A. Sarecky, the governor's campaign secretary, and other witnesses. Sarecky, a youth of 27, shouldered the blame for the omission of unreported contributions from the governor's campaign statement, confessed he had omitted the governor's signature to a check, and admitted that he, an alien, born in Russia and never naturalized, had been promoted from the position of the governor's stenographer to the head of the deportation bureau of the state hospital commission.

Center of Interest.

Sarecky, much heralded as the governor's star witness, took the stand amid a crowding of necks and a buzz of interest. He spoke in a high, piping voice, and his answers came, almost uniformly, without hesitation.

"We received other from Tammany hall or from the secretary of state," began Sarecky, "a blank form in which a statement was to be made out of receipts and expenditures of campaign funds.

"The question came up as to whether the committee of the governors friends, of which I was treasurer, had a right to file a statement inasmuch as it had neglected, or someone had neglected on behalf of the committee, to file with the secretary of state a notice to the effect that such a committee had been formed. So someone suggested that I take up the matter with Mr. Sulzer. I went into his room and informed him of the quandary we were in, and he said, 'Well, make up the statement anyway; it does not matter very much who signs it as long as we comply with the spirit of the law.' So I went outside and then worked on the statement for about a day and a half, brought it to Mr. Sulzer and he signed it."

"Who, if anyone, assisted you in preparing it?" asked Attorney Hinman. "I think Mr. Horgan was the one who helped me get it up. He brought an adding machine from his office, and he and I worked on it and finally got it up."

The witness referred to Matthew T. Horgan, who, he said, formerly had been employed in the governor's New York office, and who later became secretary of the Frawley investigating committee, which unearthed much of the preliminary evidence on which the impeachment articles were based.

"Did William Sulzer have anything whatever to do in the work of preparing the statement?"

"No, sir," said Sarecky emphatically. "What was Mr. Sulzer doing when you took the completed statement to him for his signature?"

"I think he was going through some of his correspondence. I said, 'Here, congressman, is the statement which I got up.' I had the first page folded back over and showed him where he was to sign. He turned it back and asked, 'Is this all right?' I answered,

(Continued on Page Three.)

YOUNG LADY KILLED BY WILD AEROPLANE

Rochester, N. Y., Oct. 7.—Miss Ruth Hildreth, daughter of W. E. Hildreth of New York city, was killed and her sister, Dorothy Hildreth, was perhaps fatally injured this afternoon in Hammondsport when Lincoln Beachey lost control of his 100-horsepower aeroplane and it swept several spectators off a roof from which they were watching the exhibition. Ruth Hildreth fell upon an automobile. Her skull was fractured. Among those slightly hurt were Lieutenants Richardson and Bellinger of the United States navy aviation corps and Beachey.

The accident occurred near the end of Lake Keuka, where Beachey is said to have planned to execute a somersault in the air. A crowd had gathered for the exhibition. To gain a good view Misses Hildreth and the navy officers climbed to the top of a small building used as headquarters by naval aviators. Beachey recognized the party and

dipped his machine in salute. The aeroplane went to the end of the field, turned and came back. When it was over the heads of the Hildreth party the machine was seen to flip. The aeroplane came so close to the party as to sweep all to the ground. The aeroplane careened wildly and plunged to the earth, spilling the aviator and wrecking the machine.

Ruth Hildreth was unconscious when spectators reached her and blood was rushing from a gaping wound in her head. The sister sister Bellinger and Richardson were able to rise. Dorothy Hildreth sustained a broken arm and leg and may have internal injuries. Her condition is said to be critical. Beachey said that as he reached a point directly over the naval building he momentarily lost control of his machine because his foot slipped from one of the controls. Ruth Hildreth was about 20 years old and her sister is about two years younger.

COLORADO STRIKERS USE THEIR GUNS ON GUARDS

FRACAS OCCURS WHEN MINERS OPEN FIRE ON COMPANY OFFICIALS IN AUTO.

Ludlow, Colo., Oct. 7.—One mine guard was shot, two horses were killed from under other guards, and many houses were shot full of holes in a battle between striking coal miners and mine guards here late today. No striker was hurt. The wounded guard was shot in the leg.

The fight lasted two hours, ending a few minutes before the arrival of the sheriff at the head of five under sheriffs and 22 members of the state militia deputized as sheriffs.

The shooting started when the chief electrician and the superintendent of the Victor mine reached the tent colony in an automobile bound for Hastings. As the machine entered the zone controlled by the strikers shots fired at them penetrated the engine hood. The party turned back and obtained an escort of six mounted guards.

Again as the car reached the tent colony shots were fired, this time from the rifles. The fighting continued until the guards returned to the Victor property, carrying their wounded companion.

DYNAMITE IS PLACED FOR BLOWING UP GAMBOA DYKE

WATER IN THE CANAL WILL RUSH THROUGH WHEN THE CHARGE IS SET OFF.

Panama, Oct. 7.—Charges of dynamite were placed today in over 1,000 holes which had been drilled in the Gamboa dyke preparatory to its destruction. Each hole contains from 80 to 100 pounds of dynamite, making in the aggregate the largest charge ever shot off. The inflow of water from the lake through the discharge pipes is causing the Culabra cut to fill rapidly and it is estimated that there will be only five feet difference between the level of the lake and the Culabra cut on the morning of October 10, when the dyke is to be destroyed.

Fourteen suits of the Atlantic dredging fleet, including two ladder dredges, are ready to go through the Gatun locks for the purpose of removing the remainder of the Gamboa dyke after the explosion.

Miraflores lake on the Pacific side is rising rapidly and it is considered probable that in case of urgency a boat could be passed through the entrance canal some time this month.

DENIED.

Dresden, Saxony, Oct. 7.—Official denial was given today to rumors published in the United States that an attempt has been made to assassinate King Frederick August of Saxony while he was hunting. It was said the rumors were absolutely without foundation.

FEDERALS MARCH IN AND TAKE REBEL CAPITAL

INSURRECTOS ABANDON PIEDRAS NEGRAS WITHOUT FIRING A SHOT.

Piedras Negras, Oct. 7.—Without firing a shot, federal soldiers took possession of Piedras Negras, erstwhile provisional capital of the constitutionalists, late today and ended the victorious march of the government army under General Mass through the state of Coahuila, the home of Venustiano Carranza, revolutionary commander-in-chief.

Except for four stragglers who were cut down by federal cavalry, while they were attempting to escape across the border, all of the constitutionalist troops in Piedras Negras marched away with the approach of the government army. They were not pursued.

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