SPEAKER CLARK MAKES PLEDGES FOR DEMOCRATS

Repeats Six Promises as Basis of Party's Policy and Says All Will Be Kept.

TARIFF REFORM LEADS.

Economy in Running Government, Measures for People's Good Among Other Aims.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—To-day marked the opening of the trial of the Democratic party to demonstrate its worthiness to receive "the wider confidence" of the voters of the country. Asking his colleagues to keep that fact uppermost in their minds during the present session of Congress, Representative Champ Clark of Missouri, in his speech accepting the Speakership of the House, to-day outlined the measures through which the Democratic party hopes to continue to enjoy the faith of the people.

"After sixteen years of exclusion from power in the House and fourteen years of exclusion from power in every department of government," said the Speaker, **"we are restored to power in the House of Representatives and in that alone. We are this day put upon trial and the duty devolves upon us to demonstrate not so much by fine phrases as by good works that we are worthy of the confidence imposed in us by the voters of the land and that we are worthy of their wider confidence.**

"That we will prove equal to the emergency in which we find ourselves placed through our own efforts and through our own desires there can be no doubt, and the way to accomplish that is to fulfil with courage, intelligence and patriotism the promises made before the election in order to win the election. Chief among these promises were:

"First—An honest, intelligent revision of the tariff downward in order to give every American citizen an equal chance in the race of life and to pamper none unduly by special favor or privilege; to reduce the cost of living by eradicating the enormities and cruelties of the present Tariff bill and to raise the necessary revenue to support the Government. Bills are already far advanced in preparation looking to the accomplishment of these beneficent ends.

"Second—The passage of a resolution submitting to the States for ratification a constitutional amendment providing for the election of United States Senators by the popular vote.

"Third—Such changes in the rules of the House as are necessary for the thorough and intelligent consideration of measures for the public good, several of which changes are accomplished facts.

"Fourth—Economy in the public expense that labor may be lightly burdened. The literal fulfilment of that promise which so nearly affects the comfort and happiness of millions we have begun—and we began at the proper place—by cutting down the running expenses of the House by more than $188,000 per annum. Economy, like charity, should begin at home. That's where we began.

"Fifth—The publication of campaign contributions and disbursements before the election. The bill to accomplish that desired reform has been prepared and introduced. It will be speedily passed by the House.

"Sixth—The admission of both Arizona and New Mexico as States. I violate no confidence in stating that so far as the House is concerned they will be speedily admitted, and they will be admitted together.

"These are a few of the things which we promised. We are not only going to fulfil them. We have already begun the great task. What we have done is only an earnest of what we will do. We this day report progress to the American people. The rest will follow."

O'GORMAN TAKES OATH WITH OTHERS AT SENATE SESSION.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Notwithstanding that the initial ceremonies of the extra session in the Senate were quite secondary in interest to those of the House there still was a large attendance in the galleries, and the scene was an animated one. The spectators began to arrive early and long before the beginning of the session every seat had been taken and every available bit of space was occupied.

Old senators mingled with the new and a general round of introductions served to give the scene on the floor as much of a social as an official character. The only ex-Senator present was Henry Gassaway Davis of West Virginia, eighty-eight years old, who appeared quite as spry as many of the younger men.

The ceremonies were brief and formal, consisting in the main of a brief prayer by the Senate Chaplain, Rev. Ulysses Grant Pierce, who petitioned that as a people we might be "delivered from strife within and warfare without;" the reading of President Taft's proclamation calling the special session and the swearing in of the thirty newly elected senators.

Of the Senators sworn, seventeen were men who never before had occupied seats in the Senate. Twelve were Democrats and five Republicans, the new Democrats being Messrs. O'Gorman of New York, Bryan of Florida, Chilton of West Virginia, Hitchcock of Nebraska, Johnson of Maine, Kern of Indiana, Lea of Tennessee, Martine of New Jersey, Myers of Montana, Pomerene of Ohio, Reed of Missouri and Williams of Mississippi. The new Republicans were: Lippitt of Rhode Island, McLean of Connecticut, Poindexter of Washington, Townsend of Michigan and Works of California.

The Senators were sworn in in squads of four, the colleagues of the newly chosen escorting them to the Vice-President's desk. The oath was administered by Vice-President Sherman. The first quartet comprised Messrs. Bryan, Chilton, Clapp and Clark of Wyoming and they all and all who followed were cordially congratulated by the Vice-President. Mr. Chilton took the oath on a Bible given him by his mother.

As soon as the last of the Senators had left the Vice-President's dais the roll of the Senate was called. Eighty-six Senators, within five of the entire membership, were found to be present, and Senators Gallinger and Bacon were appointed a committee to wait on the President and notify him that the Senate was in session and prepared to do business. The only feature of the proceeding not on the programme was introduced by Senator Bailey of Texas who sought to have the hour of daily meetings of the Senate fixed at 2 P. M. instead of 12 noon. The suggestion was made in connection with a motion by Senator Brown of Nebraska, fixing the hour of 12 noon as the time of meeting. Mr. Bailey sought to amend the motion by fixing the time at 2 o'clock, saying that very little business could be done before that hour for at least the next six weeks. He ultimately withdrew the amendment, but with a promise to renew it later.

Republicans of the Senate will hold a caucus after adjournment to-day to perfect their organization. A permanent caucus chairman and a committee on committees will be selected.

Experts O. K. Sunday World Advertisements.

It is conceded that Atlantic City hotel proprietors are experts in hotel advertising.

Last Sunday's World contained more Atlantic City hotel advertisements than ANY OTHER New York or Philadelphia newspaper.

Here are last Sunday's figures:

NEW YORK WORLD	60 Ads.
PHILA. BULLETIN	57 Ads.
PHILA. PRESS	45 Ads.
PHILA. RECORD	42 Ads.
PHILA. INQUIRER	41 Ads.
NEW YORK HERALD	41 Ads.
PHILA. PUBLIC LEDGER	37 Ads.

Last year THE WORLD printed 54,068 Summer and Winter Resort Advertisements. The next three highest New York newspapers COMBINED printed but 12,944 such advertisements—124 LESS than THE WORLD published alone.

LET WORLD "SUMMER RESORTS" ADVERTISEMENTS GUIDE WHEN VACATION TIME COMES 'ROUND.

Chained Cammorists on the Way to Trial; Lone Woman Among the 36 Prisoners

©G.G.BAIN. CAMORRISTS IN CHAINS

MARIA STENTARDO

DEMOCRATS MAKE HOUSE RING AS CONGRESS OPENS

(Continued from First Page.)

of the session range in time from July to September.

Interest centred in the House because of the turnover in control. Men were willing to give high prices for the privilege of seeing "Uncle Joe" Cannon with the minority on the floor and the valiant Missourian, with the national flag as a background and the terrible mace at his side, referee the doings in the pit.

Jam at the Capitol.

There was an awful jam. Folks who were children when the Democrats last held the House, and it seemed there could not be any Speakers except "Tom" Reed and "Joe" Cannon marched in columns to the Capitol hours before the time for opening the session. They packed the hallways and patiently faced locked doors, biding the time when they should be admitted. With the opening of the way to the seats there followed a rush and a scramble and the galleries were filled. Few excepting these holding tickets, however, were admitted, and hundreds were crowded out.

William Jennings Bryan sauntered onto the floor and a tremendous burst of applause from the Democratic side and the galleries marked his progress from the door to a seat well up on the Democratic side. Members rushed to greet him.

At this psychological moment, Governor Judson Harmon, of Ohio, another presidential possibility, was discovered in the crowd. There was another wild outburst of applause, and wells, culminating in a pandemonium of sound as the Ohioian walked up to Bryan and smilingly shook hands.

Both leaders took seats and were interested witnesses of the opening. Bryan had the privilege of the floor as an ex-member, Harmon because of his being Governor of a State.

Hardly had the Democratic applause quieted down before there was a similar demonstration from the Republican side as Minority Leader James R. Mann (Rep., of Ill.) walked down the centre aisle.

"Uncle Joe" Cannon, who had been relegated to the ranks, was in turn given his share of applause.

Women, radiant in the bright hues of spring finery, composed at least half the audience. Diplomats filled their reservation and President Taft, it was shown, had invited guests to the capacity of the gallery placed under his control by the House.

As a new House is without form and void, it devolved upon Col. Alex. McDowell, clerk of the last House, to call the members to order. This he did standing at his own desk in front of and below the vacant chair provided for the Speaker. He called upon the chaplain for prayer, the first prayer of a session which always is printed in the Congressional Record.

Taft's Proclamation Read.

McDowell directed the reading of President Taft's proclamation calling the special session. Then the roll was called alphabetically by States to record the names of the members present. Word passed among the members that 127 substitute names for those of members present at the session that opened last December appeared on the roll.

Then came the great event of the day, the election of the Speaker. Of course the result was not in doubt, but the realization that in a few minutes they would see Champ Clark's giant form passing up the marble steps to the Speaker's station keyed members and spectators to a state of excitement. Clark was modestly absent during the operation, but it was proved later that he was not far away.

McDowell named a Democrat and a Republican as tellers and they took their places at the clerk's desk. Each member, as his name was called, announced the name of his choice for Speaker. The Democrats piled up their majority for Clark, and a roar of approval rumbled through the long corridors of the Capitol.

The vote for Speaker showed that Clark polled 217 votes against 131 for James R. Mann of Illinois; 16 for Henry A. Cooper of Wisconsin, and one for George W. Norris of Nebraska. The three last named are Republicans.

Socialist Votes "Present."

When the roll was called for the vote on Speakership Representative Victor L. Berger of Milwaukee, the first Socialist in Congress, arose in his place and voted "present," thus assuming the role as the one-man party, in which capacity his only alternative was voting for himself.

The clerk's formal announcement of the election of Clark as Speaker was a signal for a great roar of applause from the Democrats. Clerk McDowell appointed Representatives Mann (Republican, of Illinois), Underwood (Democrat, of Alabama) and Vreeland (Republican, of New York) a committee to notify Clark of his election. While they were searching for the new Speaker Democrats began to produce small American flags.

When the Speaker mounted the rostrum, it was amid enthusiastic yells, and the waving of flags, while every member rose to his feet. Several moments passed while Representative Mann waited, gavel in hand, to introduce him. Finally, by dint of pounding, he succeeded in restoring order. Dead quiet suddenly succeeded the noise. In absolute silence, Mann turned to Clark and then to the House and said simply:

"It is a great office, filled by a great man. I present to you your Speaker, the Hon. Champ Clark."

Clark took it all rather impassively. With his left hand in his trousers pocket—his favorite pose—and his frock coat thrown back from across his chest, the Speaker waited for the demonstration to stop. Then he began his speech of acceptance, in which he outlined the policy of the Democratic majority and cited pledges to the people which he said would be kept.

New Speaker Sworn.

Speaker Clark then took the oath of office and proceeded in turn to administer it to the members. They were called in groups to the clear space between the seats and the clerk's desk, and with upraised hands subscribed to the oath as pronounced by the Speaker.

There followed the election of the clerk, sergeant-at-arms, the doorkeeper and postmaster of the House.

The clerk was ordered to notify the President and the Senate that the House had completed its organization. A committee was appointed to act with a committee of Senators to inform the President that Congress was ready to receive any communication he might be pleased to make.

A resolution adopting 12 o'clock as the time for daily meeting was adopted.

A report was submitted by Chairman Henry (Democrat of Texas) of the Committee on Rules.

FIRE AGAIN SWEEPS TENEMENT WHERE 11 ONCE PERISHED

Dwellers in Old Seventh Avenue House Panic-Stricken as They Were Back in '89.

MANY WANTED TO JUMP.

All Restrained, However, and Scorching of a Policeman the Only Casualty.

Twenty-two years ago there was a fire in the old five-story tenement owned by the Sire Brothers at No. 305 Seventh avenue that cost eleven lives. There came near to being a duplicate of this disaster early to-day when the flames got a good start in the basement of the ancient house. Not that the blaze amounted to so very much, but because the proneness to senseless panic was just as active among the scary Latins, who now mainly inhabit the old pile, as it was in 1889, when the tenants were mainly of Teuton and Celtic stock.

Woman Gives the Alarm.

It was Mrs. Nellie Connolly who discovered the fire. She lived on the third floor with her husband, John, and her six-year-old daughter, Mildred. Coming home from an errand, soon after midnight, Mrs. Connolly smelled smoke, and, after she had aroused Connolly and her little girl, she ran downstairs and gave the word to Patrolman Cooney of the West Thirtieth street station. Cooney and another policeman named Bruns of the Eldridge street station, but who is now doing plain clothes duty in the Tenderloin, ran through the five floors rapping on the doors.

Following their impetuous Italian custom, most of the heads of families ran to the windows and emptied their revolvers into the night before undertaking to do anything else.

As a result of this fusillade the whole of the populous neighborhood was wide-awake and stirring right away.

The fire spread fast—so fast that Bruns got his face and hands badly scorched coming down the stairs after carrying the alarm to the last of the sixteen families housed in No. 305. Engine Company No. 1 from around in Twenty-ninth street was the first to arrive, and with it came Deputy Chief Ross.

Many Threatened to Jump.

By this time the front fire-escapes were black with men, women and children, all in a high state of terror. The iron balconies communicate with the buildings on either side, and all the dispossessed households had to do was to cross over to Nos. 303 or 307, but instead they tried either to make their way downward through the choking smoke, already laced with red flares, or else they stayed where they were and threatened to jump, being deterred from this only by the cries of the crowd below begging them to stay where they were and be saved.

By a lot of hard work the firemen got all the clinging groups down off the iron ladders without any serious mishaps. They also saved the front of the building, but the flames climbed the back stairways clear to the roof. The ground floor stores of S. Forster, clothing, and Augustina Gazzolo, liquors, were burned out. The furniture store of Benjamin Adler, at No. 307, also suffered some damage, for the flames ate through the partition wall into his place.

M'CALL GETS AHEAD OF DEMOCRATS WITH RECIPROCITY BILL.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Forestalling action by the Democrats in the House, Representative McCall of Massachusetts to-day introduced the Canadian Reciprocity bill, which was passed by the House last session.

TAFT'S MESSAGE WILL DEAL ONLY WITH RECIPROCITY.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—President Taft's message to the Sixty-second Congress will go in to-morrow, according to unofficial information at the White House to-day. The President began the dictation of the message early to-day and when the Cabinet met at 11 o'clock he laid before it a rough draft of the document. Following the Cabinet session this afternoon, the President took up the message with one of his secretaries ready to complete it.

The message, according to the White House, will deal only with reciprocity.

ACCUSED PLOTTER OF CAMORRA CRIME ADDS HIS DENIALS

De Marinas, Charged With Planning Double Murder, Calls Informer Liar.

VITERBO, Italy, April 4.—The jury in the Camorra trial listened to-day to the interrogation and defense of Guiseppe de Marinis, who is charged with having planned the murder of Gennaro Cuocolo and his wife Maria. De Marinis had been frequently arrested in Naples, the accusations against him including robbery, assault and murder, and he has served brief sentences of imprisonment.

The Camorrist shouted his denials with considerable vehemence and with considerable effect at least upon the spectators. He denied any part in the assassinations and asserted that he had been involved in the revelations of the informer, Gennaro Abbatemaggo, because of the latter's personal spite. He had discharged Abbatemaggio from his employ, he said.

In forging the chain of evidence against the thirty-six Camorrists, the Carabineers claimed to have found in De Marinis's house a postal card addressed to him by Luigi Arena and asking for the death of Cuocolo because he had betrayed the writer to the authorities. In telling the story of the murders Abbatemaggio had said that such a post card had been written and that immediately upon its receipt by De Marinis the assassinations were planned.

The informer also said that De Marinis took possession of Cuocolo's ring for the purpose of sending it to Arena, who was in prison, as evidence that he had been avenged. Subsequently the Carabineers claimed to have found the ring at the home of a woman friend of De Marinis.

Replying to questions by President Bianchi, De Marinis said that Arena had never written him. He could not recall ever having met the man. He denied that he had received the ring supposed to have been taken from the hand of the dead man. As for the Cuocolos, he did not know either of them. At the time of their deaths he was in Naples.

De Marinis admitted that he was a usurer, but declared that he was innocent of the crimes charged. Abbatemaggio in involving him was satisfying a personal grudge, he said.

Negro Baptist Ministers' Conference Eulogizes Dr. Washington.

NORFOLK, Va., April 4.—"You are wrapped in the invulnerable armor of a blameless life," was the tribute paid to-day to Dr. Booker T. Washington in "expressions of sympathy" adopted and ordered sent to Dr. Washington by the negro Baptist ministers' conference, with headquarters at Norfolk.

ONLY SIX ARRESTS IN 118 CHARGES ON ONE 'SQUEAL BOOK'

Five Weeks' Record of Serious Complaints in Quiet Precinct.

WITNESSES VOLUNTEER.

Ignored by Cropsey and Gaynor, Letter Writers Ask Hearing by Grand Jury.

Magistrate Corrigan appears to have scored a tenstrike in getting before the Grand Jury in the police investigation the precinct "squeal book" or records of complaints. He maintains that these books, compared with the slips returned by detectives following investigation of complaints, will show that the percentage of arrests to complaints in this city is so small as to be ridiculous—ranging at an average of under 5 per cent.

Among the "squeal books" to be presented to the Grand Jury to-morrow is one from a quiet precinct in the lower part of the city. This book shows that in the past five weeks—ending Saturday night—there were reported in that precinct 46 burglaries, 54 felonious assaults and 18 highway robberies. In this total of 118 serious complaints only six arrests have been made.

Demand Hearing of Complaints.

The Grand Jury engaged in the investigation did not meet to-day, having decided to hold sessions only on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Assistant District-Attorney Moss spent the day interviewing persons who have written letters asking to be heard by the Grand Jury, and in going over some of the records at Police Headquarters.

Some of the letter-writers complained of the revocation of private watchmen's special police licenses and others complained that their letters to the Mayor and Commissioner Cropsey regarding lack of police protection had been ignored. Mr. Moss is sifting such testimony as he believes is worth the attention of the Grand Jury.

Assistant District-Attorney James B. Reynolds, who is aiding George Gordon Battle and Mr. Moss, questioned representatives of burglary insurance companies, who brought records of burglaries for which they had been called upon to pay claims. Mr. Battle also had hospital records showing persons attended on account of assaults not reported by the police or punished.

The Grand Jury expects to finish with Commissioner Cropsey to-morrow.

Corrigan to Testify.

It was learned at the District-Attorney's office this afternoon that Magistrate Corrigan will be a witness before the Grand Jury to-morrow afternoon.

Mr. Moss went to Police Headquarters, accompanied by Clerk Dillon of the Excise Bureau or the District-Attorney's office. He visited Commissioner Cropsey's office and that of Inspector Russell. The inspector turned him over to Lieut. Henry Cohen, statistician of the Detective Bureau, who got out the so-called squeal book and other records, and Mr. Moss worked over them two hours.

When he came out he said smilingly that he had been treated with conspicuous courtesy and that he had found the records very interesting.

WALL STREET

Calling of an extra session of Congress to-day didn't interfere with early stock market operations this morning. Reflecting a higher condition in the London Exchange, the local market opened with rather a surprising burst of strength. Canadian Pacific was by far the most conspicuous figure. On heavy transactions, the price advanced for a gain of 4 points. National Biscuit was another strong issue with a rise of over 3 points. American Woolen, despite possible changes of the wool schedule by the special Congress, was strong, with a 1 point gain. Other stocks joined in the upturn with fractional advances.

A simmering down of activity occurred in the later period, but prices retained the best part of their early gains.

The Closing Prices.

To-day's highest, lowest and last prices of stocks and of net changes as compared with yesterday's final figures are as follows:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
Amalg. Copper	54	54¼	54	— ¼
Am. Car & Fdy.	31	31	31	
Am. Can	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
Am. Can pf	89¾	89¾	89¾	+ ¼
Am. Cotton Oil	60	60	60	
Am. Ice Sec.	21	21	21	
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	71⅞	71⅛	71⅛	
Am. Sm. & R. pf	104	104	104	
Am. T. & T.	140¼	140	140¼	
Am. Woolen	33⅞	32⅞	33⅞	+ 1
An. T. & S. F.	133⅞	133⅞	133⅞	
Atlantic Coast	119½	119½	119½	+ ½
Balt. & Ohio	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	+ ⅝
Brook. R. T.	79⅝	77⅞	79⅝	+ ⅝
Central Leather	29⅝	29⅛	29⅝	+ ⅝
Chi. Pacific	207½	205	207½	+ 2½
Chi. & Ohio	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	
C., M. & St. P.	127⅝	127⅛	127⅝	+ ⅝
Chic. & N. W.	146	146	146	
Colord. Gas	46⅝	46¼	46¼	+ 1
Del. & Hudson	167	167	167	
Den. & Rio G.	31¼	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅛
Dist. Sec. Corp.	85¼	85¼	85¼	+ ¼
Erie	30⅝	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
Gt. Nor. pf	128⅝	127⅞	128	+ ⅛
S. C. Southern	34	34	34	— ½
Lehigh Valley	174⅝	174	174⅛	+ ⅛
Louis. & Nash.	146½	146½	146½	+ 1½
Minn. & St. L.	29⅝	29	29⅝	+ ⅝
M., St. P. & S.S.M.	147⅛	146⅞	147⅛	+ ⅛
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	33	33	33	— ⅛
Mo. Pac.	51⅞	50⅞	51	— ⅛
Nat. Biscuit	141	139½	141	+ 3
N. Y. Cen.	127⅞	127⅛	127⅝	+ ⅝
Norfolk & West.	118	118	118	+ 2
N. Y. Central	106⅞	106⅝	106⅞	+ ⅝
North. Pacific	126	124⅞	126	+ 2⅝
Pennsylvania	126¼	125⅞	126	
People's Gas	107⅝	107⅛	107⅛	+ ⅛
Reading	156⅝	155⅞	156⅝	+ ⅝
Rock Island	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	+ ⅝
South. Pac.	116⅝	115⅞	116⅝	+ ⅝
Texas Pacific	28⅝	28	28⅛	+ ⅛
Un. Pac.	177⅛	176⅞	177⅛	+ 1
U. S. Steel	78⅛	77⅞	78	
Utah Copper	44¼	44	44	— ⅛
Wabash	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
Wabash pf	38	37⅞	38	+ ⅛
West. Un. Tel.	73⅝	73	73⅝	— ⅛

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Hale's Honey
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It Soothes and Heals
Contains no opium nor anything injurious. All druggists.
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Genuine must bear Signature
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