

would await the regulars when they returned to their districts for re-election. Mr. Underwood followed the same course and attacked the rules with great vigor, and at each thrust the minority applauded wildly.

When the roll was called it showed 211 in favor of the resolution and 172 against it. The Fitzgerald followers remained loyal to their leader and voted with the Republicans, while the "insurgents" lost several of their number, who realized that the fight was over and that the resolution was sure to pass.

With the announcement of the vote Representative Payne moved an adjournment, which was carried. This ends the fight on the House rules, for this session at least.

EFFECT OF AMENDMENTS. The effect of the amendments may be summarized as follows:

First—Under the amended rules any member may call up any measure which has been favorably reported and has remained on the calendar for three days or more, without first obtaining the consent of the Speaker, as has hitherto been necessary. He now need only file notice with the clerk, and the Speaker must recognize him to ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the measure he favors.

In the debate it was objected that the Speaker, being a member of the House, could himself enter an objection and thus prevent consideration, but Representative Fitzgerald promptly explained that the Speaker, or one of his lieutenants, would have to enter such objection "in the light of the House and not in the darkness of his private office," and that such objection would then be made a matter of public record.

Second—The Fitzgerald amendment provides that "Calendar Wednesday," which was created in the closing days of the last session, can be dispensed with only by a two-thirds vote, as the rule then adopted provided for, and further that the will of the House cannot be defeated by taking a recess on Wednesday. Under the rule adopted last session each Wednesday is set apart for the consideration of the bills on the regular order, and on which there shall be not to exceed five minutes' debate for or against.

Third—The Fitzgerald amendment provides that when the previous question has been ordered on a measure it shall be in order to move to recommit such measure to the committee from which it came. The purpose of this amendment is to save members from the alternative with which they have frequently been confronted of voting for a measure some provisions of which they deemed bad, or else voting to kill the entire measure. It is asserted by the "insurgents" that there have been many instances when they would gladly have voted to recommit a measure in order that certain objectionable features might be eliminated, or other desirable amendments added, when the passage of the motion for the previous question robbed them of all alternative save to vote for or against the bill.

In all other respects the House rules remain the same. The Speaker is still clothed with authority to appoint all committees.

While to-day's victory falls far short of that sought by the "insurgents," it constitutes a long step in their direction, goes so far, indeed, that one of the ablest parliamentarians in the House remarked this evening that the changes will "increase the mortality among members and give longevity to the speaker." Mr. Cannon's friends maintain that he is entirely satisfied with the changes, as they relieve him of heavy responsibility and render it less possible for members to place on him the blame for the failure of measures in which their constituents are interested.

BITTERNESS IN DEBATE. Feeling Shown Several Times in House Proceedings.

Washington, March 15.—When the House of Representatives met to-day three hundred and eighty-two members responded to their names, more than a quorum. Immediately after announcement of a quorum was made Mr. Currier, of New Hampshire, nominated Joseph G. Cannon, of Illinois, for Speaker, and Mr. Clayton, of Alabama, presented the name of Champ Clark, of Missouri, as an alternative.

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United States has been elected Speaker of the House of Representatives for four consecutive times, the Hon. Joseph G. Cannon, of Illinois."

SPEAKER CANNON'S SPEECH. The Speaker, after bowing his acknowledgments, addressed the House as follows:

The election to the high office of Speaker, which I now have for the fourth time by virtue of your confidence and judgment, is a compliment the honor of which I do not underestimate, and of which I am not lacking in personal appreciation. We have before us a most important and difficult session of Congress. The adjustment of the national revenues has been since the foundation of the government a fundamental question yielding to none other in importance. Even in the Civil War the question of adequate revenue marched side by side with the valor of our armies and the patriotism of our people. And in time of peace, diverse disorders have been a prolific source of national ills, not so acute as those of war, but yet fruitful of calamity for the general interest and suffering for the individual.

These considerations should animate us to a high devotion to the duty before us. We must subordinate personal feelings to the general good, trust in the considerate judgment of the people for approval of our work when it shall have been completed.

As senior member of the House, Mr. Bingham, of Pennsylvania, administered the oath to the Speaker, who in turn swore in the members.

All the Republican caucus nominees for the various offices of the House were re-elected. The slate offered by the minority leader, Champ Clark, was as follows:

Clerk, W. P. Kimball, of Kentucky; sergeant-at-arms, J. T. Ellington, North Carolina; postmaster, Robert L. Douglas, South Carolina; doorkeeper, William W. Adams, of Indiana; chaplain, George A. Backus, of Maryland. The usual committees were appointed to inform the Senate and the President that the House was ready for business.

The attention of all the members was concentrated on the adoption of the rules. Mr. Dalzell (Penn.) rose to offer the usual resolution providing that the rules of the previous Congress should govern the present Congress. "And on that motion I move the previous question," he said quickly. It had been understood for weeks that this motion, designed to shut off debate, would be the signal for the long threatened fight on the rules.

Mr. Clark demanded the yeas and nays before Mr. Dalzell regained his seat, while Mr. Fitzgerald (N. Y.) under the guise of making a parliamentary inquiry of the Chair, asked to have the rules explained.

The Speaker promptly held the question out of order and refused to recognize Mr. Fitzgerald further. The Democrats, led by Mr. Clark, forced a rollcall on Mr. Dalzell's motion. Mr. Townsend (Mich.) during the call of the roll Mr. Townsend (Mich.) made a statement "in explanation of" his vote. The Speaker held that he could not do so. Mr. Townsend then voted "present."

DALZELL RESOLUTION BEATEN. The previous question was ordered—Yeas, 153; nays, 158; "present," 1. Mighty shouts went up on the Republican side, many members standing on chairs and applauding, shrieking and otherwise manifesting their delight at the defeat of the "insurgents."

On the Dalzell motion to adopt the rules of the following thirty-one Republicans voted in the negative: Cary, Cooper, Davidson, Kopp, Kustermann, Lenor, Nelson and Morse, of Wisconsin; Fenwick, of New Jersey; Gardner and Lovering, of Massachusetts; Gronna, of North Dakota; Hayes, of California; Hollingsworth and Johnson, of Ohio; Hubbard, Kendall, Pickett and Wood, of Iowa; Hinshaw, Kinkaid and Morris, of Nebraska; Lindbergh, Davis, Stevenson and Volsted, of Minnesota, and Pointexter, of Washington.

The Democrats voting for the rules were: Riordan, of New York; Broussard and Estepal, of Louisiana, and O'Connell, of Massachusetts; Russell, of Texas. Mr. Townsend, of Michigan, voted "present" under agreement with Representative Russell, of Texas.

Conroy, Fornes and Goldfogle, of New York, and Moon, of Tennessee, who voted with the regular Republicans on ordering the previous question, voted against the adoption of the rules. The vote of Representative Dalzell on the Dalzell motion increased the "insurgent" vote to 30 on the previous question to 31 on the adoption of the rules.

On the adoption of the resolution the Democrats forced another rollcall, but before this was begun the Speaker, Mr. Clark and Mr. Fitzgerald became involved in a controversy over a request by Mr. Clark for a reappointment of the committee on the part of the "insurgents." Mr. Clark sharply directed the clerk to proceed with the roll. The vote resulted: Ayes, 159; nays, 153. Pandemonium broke out among the Democrats and "insurgents." Their demonstration exceeded by far that of the regular Republicans when the previous question was ordered. It was some time before order was restored.

CLARK'S RESOLUTION NON RULES. When the noise had subsided Champ Clark, amid Democratic applause, offered the following resolution affecting the rules: Resolved, That the rules of the House of Representatives of the 60th Congress be adopted as the rules of the House of Representatives for the first session of the 61st Congress, including the standing orders of March 8 and March 14, 1900 relating to consideration, amendment and claim bills on orders of the House, and the amendments said first session, with the following amendments to said rules, to wit: First—That the Speaker be and he hereby, authorized to appoint the following standing committee, to wit: The committee on the part of the House specifically authorized to appoint other committees by resolution of the House. The committees on the part of the House on Printing, on Accounts, on Mileage and on Enrolled Bills.

Second—That Section 1 of Rule 10, which it relates to the Committee on Rules, be amended to read as follows: "On Rules, to consist of fifteen members, who shall be elected by the members of the House, said committee to elect its own chairman."

Resolved, further, That the following named members of the House—Dalzell (Penn.), Smith (Iowa), Mann (Ill.), Currier (N. H.), Joseph H. Gaines (W. Va.), Gardner (Mass.), Nelson (Minn.), Eech (Wis.), Hayes (Cal.), O'Connell (Ky.), Champ Clark (Mo.), O. W. Underwood (Ala.), Hitchcock (Nebr.), Hay (Va.) and Burleson (Tex.)—and the members of the committee on Rules, with all the rights, powers and privileges conferred upon the committee by the Rules of the House, in addition to the powers conferred upon them, they are hereby authorized and directed to revise, amend, simplify and amend the Rules of the House, and report their conclusions to the House of Representatives on the first Monday in December, 1909, which shall be the highest privilege, and remain so until disposed of by the House. That said committee shall have authority to send for persons and papers and to take testimony either before the full committee or any subcommittee thereof. That the necessary and actual expenses incurred in carrying out the purpose of this resolution shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House. Provided, That said committee on Rules shall continue to act until said report shall be finally acted upon by the House.

CLARK AND DALZELL HAVE FEAT. The Republicans forced a rollcall on Mr. Clark's motion for the previous question and the call had not proceeded far when Mr. Clark demanded that members be ordered away from the Speaker's desk. He had observed Mr. Dalzell on the rostrum and called particular attention to that fact.

"There is a member of the House getting your resolution, which he has perfect right to have," he replied. Mr. Dalzell from the rostrum. General turmoil ensued.

The Democrats were wrought up to a high pitch of excitement and demanded that Mr. Dalzell "get out of that"; "get" down off of there."

Mr. Clark was insisting that Mr. Dalzell be ordered away.

"The gentleman from Missouri is not in order," Speaker Cannon announced.

The Speaker halted the rollcall and said he did so because of the high character and standing of Mr. Dalzell and Clark. "And now," he said, "the gentleman from Pennsylvania has the form of the resolution."

"He could have had it by asking me for a copy," he remarked Mr. Clark.

With warmth, Mr. Dalzell interjected that he had a copy of the resolution, and he left the rostrum and took his seat. The rollcall proceeded, and Mr. Clark for the previous question was voted down, 179 to 203.

Mr. Fitzgerald immediately offered an amendment modifying the present requirement of obtaining the consent of the Speaker for the submission of bills under unanimous consent; required that before the close of a session of Congress all reported bills should be placed on a calendar where there would be a chance for their consideration; made necessary a two-thirds instead of a majority vote to set aside calendar Wednesday, and provided for a modification of the present power of the Committee on Rules to force a vote on a bill.

Mr. Fitzgerald declared that those who were so persistent in their advocacy of changing the rules and amending the calendar, unless it was to take away the power of the Speaker. To the "insurgents" proposition for a committee on committees Mr. Fitzgerald said he was unalterably opposed. The changes suggested by himself, he said, would cure the defects in the rules. One reform which his amendment would effect, he said, would be to give the minority an opportunity to vote to recommit the bill with instructions.

CLARK IN ANOTHER COLLOQUY. Mr. Fitzgerald and Mr. Clark, both Democrats, became involved in a sharp colloquy. Mr. Fitzgerald had yielded to the majority leader for a designed to shut off debate, would be the signal for the long threatened fight on the rules.

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