

BORAH REPLIES TO ROOT

Says Race Prejudice Is as Strong in North as South.

FOR DIRECT ELECTIONS

Idaho Senator Opposes Retaining Supervisory Power of Congress.

Washington, Feb. 16.—Senator Borah, coming to the rescue of his proposed amendment to the Constitution providing for direct election of Senators, in a speech today laid the race question open wider than ever by including the North as well as the South in his charges.

"I do not know," he said, "how long the North is going to play the coward and hypocrite on this negro question. The Northern states have exhibited the same race peculiarities and the same race hatred that have developed in other parts of the Union. Since the question has been raised I propose to assert the truth about the negro. We burn him at the stake and push him to the edge of the industrial abyss and the same weaknesses for which we would have exhibited the same qualities and the same weaknesses for which others have been chided."

Senator Borah also inveighed against those who had defended the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments in connection with the debate by condemning generally what he termed the administration of political soothing syrup to secure the negro vote. He was frequently interrupted by questions from Senators Carter, Nelson, Sutherland and others who object to the repeal of the clause giving Congress supervisory power over the elections. Senator Borah's chief argument was that the things which Congress may do without the clause are practically the same as it may do with it. Several questions, however, brought forth the admission that there are a number of things which could not be done if the amendment were adopted and which provide a reason for the strenuous fight which is being made to repeal the clause.

Mr. Borah declared that if Congress had power under the existing provision of the Constitution giving Congress supervisory power over the elections it should be exercised. "If that right exists the North has the greater obligation under it, because it flunked claim to it," he said. "To assert the power, but to admit that we haven't had the moral courage to exercise it." For himself, he denied the existence of any such power, and said that he resented such a position because of the position in which Congress was placed by it.

"The race question," Mr. Borah said, "had been brought into the discussion in the kind hope that it would do service in defeating the resolution as a whole." He declared that it had been used for a similar purpose for the last thirty years.

"The negro has been used as a political football about as long as our own sense of decency and his developing intelligence will permit," he said in conclusion. "We should no longer mistreat him, but we should have the courage to inform him as to the real situation. It does not benefit him to make him the subject of our sophistic rhetoric. The colored race was advanced to the point where we well may dispense with the perennial distribution of soothing syrup and give them solid food in the way of facts. We should tell them the truth and conceal nothing."

"When the question of debate are over it will be found that no measure will be offered in the Senate to protect any supposed right of the colored man anywhere. If those who are interested will turn to the Constitution they will find there the one universal rule of equality, the only rule to be applied to the negro and the only rule under which we can legislate. If applied it will be proved to be the correct rule, the rule for all of us."

Senator Young, of Iowa, complained of his failure to get the Legislature of Iowa to submit the election in that state to a popular vote. He said that the progressive element in the Republican party led by Senator Cummins, and of which Mr. Borah is a member, had directed this policy. "I speak as a friend of the proposition," said Mr. Young.

"I am glad to welcome another convert," replied the Idaho Senator.

"I appeal to the Senate," Mr. Young went on, "to regulate a Legislature which in the State of Iowa for a month has declined to submit a senatorial election to the people."

"Well," said Mr. Borah, "if the Senator from Iowa cannot control his own election, it is beyond the power of this body to do so."

Mr. Young attributed his failure to "the political uplift," which he said had "its hand on the lid."

Notwithstanding Mr. Borah's notice that he would ask the Senate to act to-day until a vote could be reached on the elections resolution, the proceedings were confined to his own discussion of it. He succeeded, however, in getting a concession that the resolution should be taken up to-morrow immediately after the disposition of the routine business.

TO BRIDGE PANAMA CANAL

Engineer Board Favors Structure for Railway and Highway Traffic.

Washington, Feb. 16.—The bridging of the Panama Canal is favored in the report of the engineer board appointed to investigate conditions along the canal. The board recommends the construction of a bridge 13 feet above the surface of the canal at Empire, where convenient connections could be made with the Panama Railroad. The bridge, if constructed, will serve both railway and highway traffic.

JAMES A. REED SPENT \$10,000

Senator-Elect Files Statement Not Required by Law.

Jefferson City, Mo., Feb. 16.—James A. Reed, United States Senator-elect, filed a campaign expense affidavit with the Secretary of State to-day. He spent \$10,500 in obtaining the Democratic primary nomination and in a trip to Jefferson City to be elected.

Senator Reed says the law does not require an expense affidavit, but that the importance of the office impelled him to make it.

FLORIDA WINTER TOURS

February 21 March 7, 1911

Round \$50 Trip FROM NEW YORK

Tickets for February tour good for two weeks, for March tour good until May 31. SPECIAL LOW FARE TRAINS FROM NEW YORK

Full particulars, itineraries, and tickets 10c. to be obtained from Agents, 205 Broadway, N. Y. City, N. Y.

Pennsylvania R. R.

THE DAY IN WASHINGTON

Washington, February 16.—Dawson may be Secretary.—That President Taft will select Albert Foster Dawson, now representing the 2d Iowa District in the House, but who declined a renomination, to succeed Charles D. Norton as secretary to the President, is an extremely probable result of the action of the House to-day in refusing to increase the salary of the secretary from \$6,000 to \$10,000 a year. Mr. Dawson, although still a young man, has had wide political experience. He was for many years secretary to Senator Allison, of Iowa, and in that capacity acquired not only a wide political acquaintance, but a valuable knowledge of the mechanism of the national government. While not an insurgent, he has always been a very progressive regular. He is extremely popular, and because of his capable experience and long experience was appointed to the Appropriations Committee after comparatively short service in the House, as it was felt that he could be of the utmost assistance to Representative Smith, of Iowa, who was not in the best of health. It is felt that Mr. Dawson would bring to the White House a knowledge of political conditions in the Middle West which would be of the utmost value, while his thorough familiarity with all the departments of the government would prove of great assistance in his long experience as secretary to Mr. Allison made him familiar with the duties of that place, and he stands well with members of Congress of both parties and with the press.

HILLES OUT OF IT.—The President, ever since he learned of Mr. Norton's determination to resign the post of secretary, has contemplated appointing Charles D. Hilles, of New York, who has decided to resign his present post of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury on March 4 to become Mr. Norton's successor. Mr. Hilles declined to resign from the Treasury to accept an attractive business offer in New York. If Congress had been willing to allow the President \$10,000 for his secretary, however, he would have urged Mr. Hilles to decline the New York offer and accept the post, but otherwise he will not feel warranted in asking the Assistant Secretary to make a sacrifice which would, in any event, be involved. The matter of salary may prove an obstacle in the case of Representative Dawson, who declined to accept a renomination because he could not afford to remain in Congress, especially as an attractive place as an official of a Western bank was offered to him. However, Mr. Dawson has a taste for political life, and if the President decides to accept the invitation there are many who will urge him to accept. Of course, the refusal of Congress to increase the salary also forestalls all probability of the place being offered to William Loeb, Jr., who has been considered, with the idea that after the next election he would succeed to a place in the Cabinet.

HEYBURN ENTERTAINING.—There are a number of Senators who are regretting this evening that they fled to the cloak room when Senator Heyburn arose to-day to discuss the subject of Canadian reciprocity. Charging that the Senate was sitting stu-

BENNET FOR ANNEXATION

Offers Resolution Favoring Political Union with Canada.

Washington, Feb. 16.—Representative Bennet, of New York, incurred the extreme displeasure of the friends of reciprocity by introducing in the House today a resolution providing that the President be requested to undertake negotiations with Great Britain with a view to the annexation of Canada. Opinion is divided as to whether the New York Representative adopted this means to obtain a large amount of newspaper advertising without cost or whether it is merely a blow at reciprocity, being designed to cause trouble in Great Britain and Canada by promoting the open rupture of the agreement. In either case, it is regarded as unworthy of the member from New York. The resolution is as follows: Resolved, by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring, That the President of the United States be requested to negotiate with Great Britain and to protect from time to time such negotiations with the British government as may be deemed expedient for the annexation of the Dominion of Canada to the United States of America.

Mr. Bennet also introduced a resolution, calling on the President to say whether or not negotiations looking to the annexation of Canada are now in progress. Of course, Mr. Bennet knows no such negotiations are either in progress or contemplated, so that his colleagues feel he has no right to raise their representative McCall remarked that "it was only necessary to recall the fact that Mr. Bennet voted against the reciprocity agreement to understand the purpose of his resolution, and he added that, no one in the House took Mr. Bennet seriously."

Mr. Bennet insisted that he was both serious and sincere. He declared that to his mind annexation was the logical result of reciprocity. The reciprocity measure passed by the House was not equitable and should not please the majority of the people, in his opinion. For instance, he said, it placed wheat on the free list, but kept a duty on flour; it put cattle on the free list, but maintained a duty on meat and mutton. Mr. Bennet asserted that city people wanted benefits from finished products. He insisted he would ask for consideration of his resolution in the Committee on Foreign Affairs, of which he is a member. It was referred to that committee.

FAMINE SUFFERERS' FUND

President's and Governors' Appeal Expected to Yield Substantial Sum.

Washington, Feb. 16.—Liang Tun Yen, former Minister of Foreign Affairs of China, who is now in Washington, to-day contributed \$1,000 to the fund which the American National Red Cross is raising for the relief of the famine sufferers of his country. The former minister is traveling for the benefit of his health.

The belief was expressed in Red Cross circles to-day that the President's proclamation appealing for aid for the stricken famine will yield a substantial return in the case of mercy. A number of the Governors of states have issued similar appeals, which have begun to bear fruit, although the total amount of money so far received has not yet reached a high figure.

TO ADMIT FOREIGN STEAMSHIPS

Washington, Feb. 16.—The House Committee on Merchant Marine to-day reported favorably the bill to permit the seventeen vessels of the United Fruit Company to enter in United States ports as of American register.

The bill also admits all steel steamers not more than four years old and of more than 2,500 tons, when they are wholly owned by American citizens. While these foreign built ships would be permitted to fly the American flag, it is provided that they shall not be exempt from paying the regular tolls at the Panama Canal, and shall not be permitted to engage in coastwise trade of the United States.

NO HOPE FOR JOAQUIN MILLER

Oakland, Cal., Feb. 16.—Joaquin Miller, the "poet of the Sierras," who is critically ill but no hope is entertained for his recovery. His physician stated that while the aged author, who is in his seventy-first year, might live for days, death might be only a matter of hours.

RECIPROcity IN SENATE

Finance Committee Will Take Up McCall Bill To-morrow.

PROMPT REPORT EXPECTED

Extra Session Talk Renewed—Heyburn Resents "Executive Coercion."

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From present indications the bill will be returned to the Senate about Wednesday, and certainly not later than Thursday. It is possible that no report, either favorable or adverse, will be made on it, chiefly for the reason that the objections which members of the committee desire to amend it if it is to be approved. In view of this attitude the members of the committee feel that it would be better to submit the whole matter directly to the Senate without recommendation, all members reserving the right to propose whatever course their opinions may suggest when it is considered on the floor. However, all this may be changed when the committee meets.

That failure of the agreement to pass the Senate will force President Taft to call an extra session of Congress, the administration being determined to press the agreement, was asserted to-day by Senator Smoot after his conference with the President, at which Senators Lodge and Root were present. Mr. Smoot fears that the bill will meet obstructive tactics on the floor which will prevent a vote before March 4. Shortly after the White House conference on the reciprocity measure, a member of the Finance Committee, called on the President. On leaving the White House he announced that he would call a meeting of the committee on Saturday.

It is reported that there will be another conference at the White House to-morrow to discuss the agreement. Secretary Knox will be present, and certain objections to the agreement will be taken up.

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FOES OF TREATY WITH BRITAIN

The United German and the United Irish American societies of this city will hold a mass meeting in Cooper Union on Monday evening to declare their opposition to the passage of any new arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain. An attack will be made on the arbitration treaty bill, which was modified after the bill rejected by the United States and which is likely to be submitted to Congress at this session.

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Salles, Kan., Feb. 16.—Four hundred farmers, delegates to the annual convention of the Kansas organization of the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America, here to-day unanimously adopted the following resolution: "We regard as detrimental to the farmers' interests."

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CLARK'S SPEECH A CLUB

Canadian Opponents of Reciprocity Use It in Debate.

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Japan and Russia May Approve Canadian-American Treaty.

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