The Sun.

SUNDAY, MARCH 20, 1910.
Fair to-day and to-morrow; moderate to brisk southwest winds.

VOL. LXXVII.—NO. 201. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 20, 1910.—Copyright, 1910, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association. FORTY-EIGHT PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

WANTED A LAW, PAID $10,000

Aldridge Got $1,000, Which He Says Went to the Organization.

ON TRAIL OF $4,000 MORE

Witness Kennedy Told He Can Surely Remember by Monday Who Got It.

Lieutenant-Governor Woodruff Wrote That the Law Would Not Be "Unduly Repressed," and a Veto Gov. Odell Had Written Was Repressed Instead—Rierdon Sought Light, but Found None—"Please Destroy This," Wrote Price, Who Said Rierdon Was Coming—Many Took a Lively Interest.

It was $1,000, not $500, that Elijah R. Kennedy of Weed & Kennedy, fire insurance brokers, gave to Republican State Committeeman George W. Aldridge, the Rochester boss, in 1901 for his assistance in pushing through at Albany the bill declaring that reinsurance reserves are liabilities and therefore not taxable. Mr Kennedy told Insurance Superintendent Hotchkiss when Mr. Hotchkiss resumed the inquiry yesterday in his office at 165 Broadway that his memory had been refreshed over night. Aldridge says he got the money, but it was used "for the benefit of the organization" in Monroe county.

The information that Mr. Hotchkiss wanted most he did not get yesterday. He pounded the witness, firing all sorts of questions at him in the hope of forcing him to tell what he did with the remaining $4,000 of the $5,000 "gift fund" that has not been accounted for yet. Each time Mr. Kennedy replied that he really could not recollect, although he would like to help the Superintendent out. He testified that he made all the "gifts" personally of his own free will. He was moved only by the purest motive of reward, he said, but he'd be hanged if he could remember the names of beneficiaries except Aldridge.

There was a $13,311 expenditure by Mr. Kennedy in 1901. The auditing committee of the Board of Underwriters passed only $8,311 of it, which went for Kennedy's expenses and the "gift fund," while the other $5,000, got up by subscription, went to the Republican State committee. Of the $8,311, $3,311 went for Kennedy's expenses, $1,000 went to Aldridge and the rest Mr. Kennedy can't recollect about. The purpose of the whole fund was to beat unfavorable legislation or get favorable legislation with the help of the "dominant party."

TIM WOODRUFF ALSO WROTE.

One of the documents produced yesterday was a letter to Kennedy from Timothy L. Woodruff, then Lieutenant-Governor and now chairman of the Republican State committee, who said that the bill then pending to reckon unearned premiums as liabilities and therefore not subject to tax would not be "unduly repressed." The insurance people didn't want it unduly repressed. It was not unduly repressed. It was passed. Odell, who had already written a veto, changed his mind and signed the bill, the State committee got its $5,000 and Monroe its $1,000 and Mr. Kennedy can't remember who got the other $4,000.

Charles L. Case, a member of the Board of Underwriters and chairman of its law and legislation committee in 1901, was the other important witness yesterday. Mr. Case told about the various forms of lawyers that have been employed by the board and what they were paid. In 1905 the board paid Shearman & Sterling $17,500 and a year later $15,000 for services. Davies, Stone & Auerbach, Curtis, Mallet-Prevost & Colt and Richards & Heald were among the firms that had been engaged. Mr. Case couldn't say for what specific piece of business each was hired, because he never kept any records or books.

BUNCH OF DOCUMENTS FOUND.

There was a bewildering number of letters and telegrams thrown at the witnesses yesterday. An examiner, with Mr. Kennedy's leave, had ransacked Mr. Kennedy's offices on Friday night, grabbing whatever he could lay his hands on, and upon these documents Supt. Hotchkiss based the most of his examination. Merton E. Lewis, Republican Assemblyman from Rochester and then chairman of the Taxation and Retrenchment Committee at Albany; Senator George R. Malby, now in Congress; Aldridge, Rudolph Fuller, then State Senator from Mr. Kennedy's district in Brooklyn, Assemblyman Frank Price of Kings, Senator John Raines and several other politicians kept in touch with Mr. Kennedy in regard to the legislation that the insurance people were seeking. The correspondence between Kennedy and Aldridge in 1901 shortly before the bill was passed was very frequent.

Alfred Hurrell, counsel for the Insurance Department, conducted the examination of Mr. Case.

"Have you decided on the counsel to be retained in matters before the Legislature?" asked Mr. Hurrell.

"Committees," replied Mr. Case.

"At various times the committee had several different firms working for it?"

"Yes, sir, it did."

BILLS FOR COUNSEL FEES.

The lawyer brought forth for identification several bills and vouchers from the firms. One was from Davies, Stone

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ALDRIDGE GOT THE $1,000.

Says It Was Used for the Benefit of the Party in Monroe County.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 19.—George W. Aldridge this afternoon made the following statement:

"I recall that Mr. Kennedy did make a contribution to me, as he says. It was used for the benefit of the Republican party of Monroe county.

"Furthermore, the contribution was made, as Mr. Kennedy testified, without solicitation on my part and there was nothing improper in the transaction.

"The legislation to which Mr. Kennedy refers was, in my opinion, proper legislation and was greatly desired by the late Hon. Frederick Cook, who was then president of the Rochester German Insurance Company, and H. F. Atwood, who was secretary of the company.

"Anything I may have done in the effort to pass the bill referred to was done for them and at their request."

NEW GROUND FOR DIVORCE.

Woman's Prayer to St. Exterminus (an Unfamiliar Saint) Sets Husband Suing.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, March 19.—There are many grounds for divorce in France. An extraordinary new one has been found by a husband who is seeking to rid himself of his wife. It is a strange written prayer discovered among his wife's papers. The prayer is addressed to St. Exterminus, a name that is unfamiliar to Parisians.

The saint is not asked to terminate anybody, but what the errant wife asked the saint to do seems bad enough. The prayer follows:

"Great Saint Exterminus: I beseech you to torment the soul and mind of Mme. X., residing in Paris, through the five natural senses. Be she obsessed with yearning to leave her husband. Amen.

"Great Saint Exterminus: I implore you to torment the spirit of the husband of Mme. X. through the five natural senses. Torment him so that he may be unable to live without me. Sleeping, let him dream only of me. Waking, let him love only me. Let him leave his wife, and bring him to me. Oh, great Saint Exterminus. Amen.

"Great Saint Exterminus: I beseech you to torment my husband's spirit through the five natural senses. Let him be possessed by one idea, to give me a handsome allowance.

"Great Saint Exterminus: I beseech you to unite me to the man I love. Amen."

The civil court will take a week to decide whether the wife's prayer is technically a grave injury such as to justify a legal divorce being granted to the husband.

AGAIN THE HOPE DIAMOND.

An American Who Wants to Remain Hidden Said to Have It.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, March 19.—This afternoon's *Intransigeant*, as the result of private inquiries, gives a new story of the famous Hope blue diamond, according to which a Paris jeweller of the name of Rosenau bought the gem when Solomon Habib's collection was sold last year at the Hotel Drouot.

Rosenau resold the diamond to an American collector, who objects to his name being published. The reputation for bad luck borne by the diamond is said to be kept up by jealous collectors, with the object to reduce the price.

The *Intransigeant* adds that it was not Solomon Habib, but another Habib, also a jeweller, who was drowned in the wreck of the steamer La Seyne, when it was said the Hope diamond had been lost. Hence the confusion.

MAD AT VARDAMAN.

Mississippi House Rebukes Him for Saying He Was Beaten by Fraud.

JACKSON, Miss., March 19.—The lower house of the Mississippi Legislature adopted a resolution to-day condemning "those public officials and citizens who by innuendo and insinuation" asserted that former Gov. Vardaman was defeated in the recent Senatorial contest through the practice of corruption.

There is no question about the target at which the resolution is aimed, for it was Vardaman, in a public speech the night after his defeat, who intimated that Leroy Percy's use of whiskey and money had accomplished Percy's victory.

The resolution provides that a committee shall investigate the charges as a means of either settling the blame or clearing the Legislature of charges of fraud.

PITTSBURG GRAFTER OWNS UP.

Capt. Klein Believed to Have Implicated Nearly the Whole Councils.

PITTSBURG, March 19.—A full confession implicating all but eight former members of the City Councils was made to-day by Capt. John F. Klein, the grafter who is under sentence to serve three and one-half years in the Western Penitentiary. Four other former members of the Councils are said to have corroborated Klein's accusation.

Klein was to have begun serving his term in the penitentiary early this week. He begged District Attorney Blakely to defer the time, hoping to raise enough money to keep his wife and two children while he was serving his term. This he apparently failed to do, for this morning he said: "It seems I have not a friend left."

As a result of Klein's confession District Attorney Blakely has asked the Grand Jury to hold a special session next Monday. Harrison Nesbit, former United States bank examiner, now vice-president of the Bank of Pittsburg, is foreman of the Grand Jury. It was through the probing of Nesbit while bank examiner that President Jennings and Max Leslie and Vice-President Griffin of the Columbia National Bank became involved in the graft proceedings.

HOLD UP CHICAGO CAR.

Three Robbers Order Hands Up and Go Through Conductor and Passengers.

CHICAGO, March 19.—Three armed men boarded a Fulton street car at Ashland avenue early to-day and compelled all on board to hold up their hands and submit to being searched.

The conductor was forced to give up the money he carried in the pouch that hung around his waist, although the highwaymen overlooked $25 he had in an inside pocket.

About $8 in change was gathered from the passengers. The robbers threatened to shoot any one who followed them when they left the car.

BUILDING STRIKE THREAT

UNIONS MAY GO OUT MARCH 28 UNLESS EMPLOYERS YIELD.

Long Drawn Out Quarrel of the Steamfitters Leads to Unexpected Actions—80,000 Men Affected—Bricklayers the One Union That Would Stick.

After a six hours conference yesterday of delegates from thirty-eight unions in the building trades over the strike of the steamfitters the announcement was made that it had been decided to send an ultimatum to all the contractors in the Building Trades Employers Association at once to the effect that if the demands of the steamfitters are not granted on or before March 28 a general sympathetic strike will be declared.

Such a strike would affect 80,000 building mechanics now working for association employers.

The conference was under the auspices of the Manhattan district council of the Building Trades Unions to take definite action regarding the strike of the steamfitters, which is against the Master Steam and Hot Water Fitters Association and has been dragging along for months.

The presidents of some of the international unions were present at the conference and the American Federation of Labor was represented by General Organizer Hugh Frayne.

Several previous conferences were held, at one of which the representatives of unions with an aggregate membership of 60,000 reported that they were authorized by their unions to say that they stood ready to declare a sympathetic strike when called on. Nothing was done, however, and the general conference of yesterday was called.

At the conference yesterday a committee was appointed to make a recommendation after the question of supporting the striking steamfitters had been discussed. The committee retired and came back with the recommendation that the ultimatum be issued, and this was adopted.

Charles Wamp, chairman of the strike committee of the steamfitters, made the announcement of the strike ultimatum at the close of the meeting. He said that the delegates came clothed with power to act, but beyond what he gave out nothing more could be learned.

It remains to be seen whether in case the employers disregard the strike ultimatum there will be unanimity of action as to the sympathetic strike. The bricklayers' unions are not in the council and were not represented at the meeting. There has been a good deal of uncertainty on the part of the other unions up to the present regarding sympathetic action.

The demands of the steamfitters are an increase in wages from $5 to $5.50 a day and radical changes in working conditions.

SUING FELIX ISMAN.

Vaudeville Men Say He Broke His Agreement to Keep Out of the Business.

The summons and complaint were served yesterday in a suit brought in the United States Circuit Court in behalf of the United Booking Offices of New York and the Western Vaudeville Managers Association of Chicago to recover $250,000 damages for breach of contract from Felix Isman. The nominal plaintiff is Percy G. Williams.

Isman was an incorporator with Klaw & Erlanger, the Shuberts, Al. Hayman, George B. Cox and others of the United States Amusement Company, formed in 1907 to present "advanced vaudeville." The complaint states that Isman and his associates got $250,000 from the United Booking Offices and the Western Vaudeville Managers Association for signing a contract on February 3, 1908, by which they severally agreed not to engage in the vaudeville business in any form for ten years. The individual members agreed to pay $250,000 in liquidated damages if they violated the terms of the contract.

The complaint alleges that all the signatories to the agreement have kept it except Isman, who, it is alleged, went into the vaudeville business again a year later as a stockholder in William Morris, Inc. The complaint alleges that Isman "financed, invested money in and loaned money to" that firm and that he "procured others to lend their money."

REFUSE KENNEDY COMPROMISE.

Minnesota Demands $450,000 Inheritance Tax and Will Test the State Law.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 19.—Attorney-General George T. Simpson has decided not to accept the offer of the administrators of the estate of J. S. Kennedy of New York to pay $127,000 in settlement of the State's claim of $450,000 inheritance tax on the property of Mr. Kennedy in Minnesota.

The legal department of the State has been working upon the matter for several months and knows that the value of the holdings of Mr. Kennedy in the Great Northern Railway, a Minnesota corporation, is about $14,000,000. This is the basis for a test to be made whether the estate can be made to pay its inheritance tax upon this amount, which brings the taxes up to approximately $450,000.

The litigation will test the State's inheritance tax law, inasmuch as it will involve the question whether the State has power to reach property outside of Minnesota.

ROUGH RIDERS COMING.

400 From the West to Join Others Here and Welcome Roosevelt.

GALVESTON, Tex., March 19.—The Rough Riders, who keep in touch with each other through an association formed soon after the Spanish American war, are preparing to go to New York and welcome Col. Roosevelt. There are about six hundred of them in the United States, of whom about five hundred are in the Southwest and West.

It is expected that at least 400 will make the trip. They will wear their war outfits and will parade on horseback.

A steamer will be chartered to carry them and their mounts from Galveston to New York, where they will be joined by other members of the association. A saddle and a rifle to be presented to Col. Roosevelt will be "the best in the world."

Charles Hunter, regimental commander of the association, originated the idea and replies have been received from 70 per cent. of the members indorsing it.

GIRLS TO INHERIT $15,000,000.

Two Granddaughters of Alexander McDonald Likely to Divide the Estate.

CINCINNATI, March 19.—Two young women, granddaughters of Alexander McDonald, Standard Oil vice-president, who died last night at Long Beach, Cal., will get practically his entire estate of $15,000,000.

They are Laura Stallo, 17 years old, and Helen A. Stallo, 19, the daughters of the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. McDonald, the late Mrs. Edmund K. Stallo, whose husband after her death married Mrs. Dan Hanna and is now living in New York city. The young women were the constant companions of Mr. McDonald and both were sitting beside his chair when he died at the Hotel Virginia at Long Beach.

Mr. McDonald was very proud of these girls. He often told his friends that he would leave his estate for them in trust to be delivered when they came of age.

"I want my girls to marry whomever they choose," said Mr. McDonald to friends here last fall. "I don't believe in this marriage for money idea. Any girl who can't wed the man she loves ought never to marry at all. That was the plan I adopted in the wedding of my daughter, and thank the Lord it's the same one I shall adopt for the marriage of my granddaughters."

Mrs. Stallo will come here to live with her husband and foster children.

50 ACRES OF DEAD FISH.

Floating Mass Off Hatteras Mistaken for a Shoal.

Capt. Johnson of the Ward liner Morro Castle, which sailed hence for Havana on Thursday, reported to his agents by United Wireless yesterday that when he was about fifteen miles north of Diamond Shoals lightship at noon he sighted almost dead ahead what he supposed was a reef not down on the charts. He brought his glass to bear on the white mass of sea and decided that it was not a reef but probably a submerged derelict. As he drew nearer he found that the breakers were due to an immense quantity of dead fish covering an area that he estimated to be about half a mile long and 300 feet wide. The sea breaking over the fish gave them the appearance of a shoal. It was a mystery to the skipper why so large a number of fish should die at the same time unless there had been a submarine volcanic eruption.

JIM HOGAN DEAD

He Was Captain of the Yale Football Team in 1904.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 20.—James J. Hogan, former captain of the Yale football team, died at the Elm Hospital at 1:45 this morning. The cause of his death was acute uræmia.

Hogan was captain of the Yale football team of 1904. He was an All-American tackle by the selection of almost every one.

He was the son of a skate maker in Torrington, Conn., and was unable until rather late in life to begin his education. He went first to Exeter and worked his way through that school. He was a great football player there and when he went to Yale there was great pleasure over so strong an acquisition.

Hogan worked his way through Yale, too, and after graduation came to this city and studied in the Columbia law school. He was admitted to the bar a little more than a year ago, but when Mayor McClellan put Bill Edwards of Princeton in as head of the Street Cleaning Department Hogan was chosen as his first deputy.

He resigned that place not long ago with the idea of undertaking the practice of law. The first reports of his illness of nephritis came a month ago.

THE WIRELESS LEAKED.

Lumperi Warned by It Only to Be More Surely Arrested.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

ROME, March 19.—There is mystery over the arrest in Naples yesterday of Antonio Lumperi, who was returning to Italy after a long residence in New York. Lumperi was a passenger on the steamship Duca d'Aosta, which sailed from New York on March 5.

Shortly after the vessel's departure Lumperi got a wireless warning him not to go to Sicily lest he be arrested. The captain learned of the message and when the ship approached Italy sent a communication by wireless to the chief of police of Naples.

The police are trying to discover just what the message means. They do not know whether the warning was a genuine one and that Lumperi is wanted in Sicily or whether it is a message sent in revenge by the Black Hand in New York.

HIS FIRST NOVEL AT 70.

Booth Tarkington's Father Joins the Hoosier Literary Circle.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 19.—John Stevenson Tarkington of this city is the newest Indiana author. His first book, "The Hermit of Capri," will appear on March 24.

Mr. Tarkington has been writing for several years and his articles have been published in magazines under the first part of his name, John Stevenson. It is a surprise to most of his friends to know that he is a writer. He is 70 years old and is the father of Booth Tarkington.

WOMEN CENSUS TAKERS.

A Dozen of Them to Be on the Job Over in Hudson County.

In the list of 312 enumerators who will take Uncle Sam's census in Hudson county, as announced yesterday by Supervisor of Census John H. Weastell of the Eighth New Jersey district, are the names of a dozen women. The women enumerators have been assigned to canvass the streets in the best residential sections.

"The women receive their appointments solely on their merits in a general competitive examination with men," said Mr. Weastell last night. "Their ratings were all good. This is the first time that women have been employed as census enumerators in this county."

The work of gathering census returns will start at 7 A. M. on April 15 and it must be finished on the night of April 30.

BETAW a broom, the morning after, cures headache. 25th. 15 cents at the bar.—Adv.

CANNON SHORN OF HIS POWER

He Is Eliminated From Committee on Rules by a Vote of 191 to 155.

HOUSE REFUSES TO OUST HIM

Resolution Declaring the Speaker's Chair Vacant Defeated by 36 Majority.

The Speaker Had Previously Announced That He Would Entertain Such a Motion, and His Challenge Was Accepted—Only Seven Insurgents Vote With the Democrats to Depose Uncle Joe—Under the Insurgent Victory the Rules Committee Will Be Enlarged to Ten Members and the Cannon Organization Will Be Deprived of Its Former Absolute Control.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Speaker Cannon went down to defeat to-day, but when his enemies believed him to be in utter rout he turned and forced from them what practically amounts to a vote of confidence. It was the last play of a veteran fighter and of a parliamentarian whose hand has been trained by years of practical experience.

The Speaker was forced from the Committee on Rules by a vote of 191 to 155, forty Republican insurgents siding with the solid Democratic vote. The trick that the Speaker turned on his enemies was in the form of a resolution presented by Representative Burleson of Texas, a Democrat, declaring the Speaker's chair vacant, and ordering an election of Mr. Cannon's successor. The Speaker already had announced from the chair amid an impressive silence that he would entertain such a motion. It was promptly voted down by 191 to 155 amid a scene that is probably without parallel in the history of the House of Representatives. Only seven insurgents sided with the Democrats in voting to depose Uncle Joe from the post that he has held for seven years. As a matter of fact, the proposition to oust him from the Speakership was rejected by a majority of thirty-six, which is ten more than the majority that the Speaker had when he was first elected to the office.

By paving the way for this vote on the Speakership question, which never has been directly involved in the present fight, Mr. Cannon adroitly drew a line of cleavage between the issue presented in his present defeat and that known as Cannonism. The vote will go before the country as the best of evidence that Cannon the individual was not the issue in the present struggle, but that it was the system which he had inherited from his predecessor. It was a mighty clever move on the Speaker's part and it also was the child of his own brain, as his advisers had been urging him to throw down his gavel and resign.

REGULARS SHORN OF POWER.

The Committee on Rules under the insurgent victory to-day will be changed from the form which it has had for half a century and the Cannon organization will be shorn of the power which it has exercised under it for the last seven years. The committee will be enlarged, probably on Monday, from five to ten members, all of whom shall be elected by the House itself instead of being appointed by the Speaker. Of the ten six are to be Republicans and four Democrats. In the selection of the members of this committee will be found the possibility of another big row in the House, although it is conceded that the insurgents and the Democrats will be able to carry out their will in the matter if they stick together. On this point, however, there is a much greater chance of a split. The resolution adopted by the insurgent and Democratic vote specifically eliminates the Speaker from the committee.

From the very beginning of the fight in the House to-day it was apparent to everybody that the Cannon organization would be humbled and the control of the House, temporarily at least, transferred from the Republican normal majority to the actual majority composed of the insurgents and the Democrats. The first test vote foreshadowed defeat for the regulars, and each succeeding vote demonstrated as the day wore on that the insurgents were gathering strength.

NEVER SUCH A SESSION.

Never in the history of the House, according to old timers here, has there been such a session. It was simply one scene of disorder after another. The House at times was utterly beyond the control of the presiding officer, and members—regulars, insurgents and Democrats—all acted at times like wild men. While there were no fist fights among the factionists there were disputes that led almost to personal encounters, and it seemed on one or two occasions as if the House was going to turn itself into a crazy mob.

Uncle Joe, the most vitally concerned of them all, was apparently the coolest. He never lost his head, and also kept a close guard brake on his temper, which was irritated to the extreme on several occasions. Also his rulings on points made by both insurgents and Democrats never were more impartial and free from bias. He stood like a rock against his enemies and his conduct elicited only words of commendation from both friend and foe.

There was a fine old war dance by the insurgents and Democrats when the announcement was made by the Speaker that the Norris resolution had been adopted. The insurgents whooped with joy, the Democrats, many of them, voiced their satisfaction with rebel yells, while the regulars hooted in derision.

THE WILDEST SCENE.

The most impressive scene and also the wildest came, however, when the Burleson resolution was introduced, just after Speaker Cannon had announced that he would entertain a resolution declaring the Speaker's chair vacant.

"Mr. Speaker," roared the Texas member, brandishing his resolution above his head and stepping out into the aisle, "I have a motion to vacate the Speaker's chair which I wish to present to the House."

The words were hardly out of Burleson's mouth when Shirley of Kentucky, a Democrat, who is lame, limped down the aisle and began to plead with Burleson. He put his arms on Burleson's shoulders and tried to force him back into his seat, shook his finger under the Texan's nose and finally brandished his arms above Burleson's head, trying in wild excitement to make him see that he was doing the very thing that the Speaker and the regular Republicans had hoped that somebody on the minority side would be idiotic enough to do.

Mr. Shirley punched Burleson in the ribs and waved his arm over toward the Republican side of the chamber. He was evidently trying to demonstrate to Mr. Burleson that only a glance over there was necessary to show how joyously the Republicans received the Democratic proposition. They were grinning like Cheshire cats, every one of the old guard, and slapping one another on the back and whispering the good tidings from ear to ear.

BURLESON WOULDN'T SEE.

But Mr Burleson would not see. He shook the Kentuckian off, waved his arms defiantly to scatter the score or more of Democrats who had crowded around him to endeavor to induce him to withdraw his motion to vacate the chair and continued to bawl for recognition and for action on his proposition.

The Democrats who were opposed to the introduction of the Burleson resolution feared that its passage would mean the elimination of the Cannon campaign issue in the present fight next fall. There were more Democrats, however, who favored the introduction of the resolution than were opposed to it.

It was with a joyous abandon, far different from the feeling they had displayed earlier in the day, when defeat after defeat had been their portion, that the regulars, with the help of a few near insurgents and Democrats, voted down the proposition to adjourn. A demand for the yeas and nays was flatly refused.

INSURGENTS IN A FIX.

It was mighty apparent by this time that the insurgents appreciated the beautiful fix they were in. If they stood by their violent criticisms of "Czar" Cannon and voted accordingly the minority would be able, perhaps within the next hour or so, to elect a Democratic Speaker of a Republican House. On the other hand if the insurgents declined to support the Burleson motion and voted to retain Uncle Joe in the chair they were put in the unenviable position of being inconsistent and two faced.

"Start up the music; let the dance go on!" cried Chairman Tawney of the Appropriations Committee in an exceedingly unparliamentary tone. And the dance went on.

Mr Burleson, who had never paused for a moment in his arm waving, document brandishing performance, got the eye of the Chair again and in a flash his resolution had been carried to the desk and was being read. While Democrats all over the House continued to shout at him to sit down and shut up Mr. Burleson, paying no attention, demanded the previous question to choke off all debate.

He got it. Republican regulars and snorting Democrats jumped to their feet all over the House. Again the insurgents were noticeable from the fact that they remained in their chairs, apparently afflicted with acute melancholia. No record vote was demanded on this proposition, as it was merely a preliminary to the main question of whether the House should then and there depose the Speaker. Without another word on either side Mr. Burleson demanded a yea and nay vote on the resolution itself, and again the solid strength of the body, excepting only the insurgents, backed him up.

ACUTE INTEREST IN THE VOTE.

The vote was on. The acute interest in it may be understood from the fact that a majority of the members on both sides had official roll calls in front of them and checked off the for and against votes as the reading clerk called name after name. Of course what they wanted to know was how the insurgents were going to vote—whether they split all to pieces on this mighty ticklish question or whether they would vote solidly one way or the other.

The first insurgent named on the list was Representative Cary of Wisconsin, a short, fat, red faced gentleman, who has been trying to raise Ned with the local gaslight company and who prides himself on the fact that his knife is out at all hours of the day and night for all varieties of predatory wealth and all forms and shapes of grinding and oppressive monopoly.

"Aye!" yelled Cary when his name was called, indicating that he wanted to see Uncle Joe thrown out of the window in a figurative sense. And of course the insurgents and the Democrats cheered, the minority taking heart for the moment and believing that perhaps the whole insurgent strength would be thrown that way.

But they did not hold this idea long. As name after name was called it became very apparent that only the most radical of the insurgents were voting to depose Uncle Joe and that the substantial members of the "outlaw" band, like Gardner of Massachusetts, Norris of Nebraska and others had declined to go as far as this.

As each insurgent registered his vote he was cheered and jeered, depending on whether he stuck by the allied combination or whether he jumped back to his own party's parlor and sat down again. If he stuck the Democrats were for him. If he voted against the Burleson motion the regular Republicans welcomed him with loud applause.

HOUSE VOTES NOT TO DEPOSE UNCLE JOE.

At last—and it seemed a long time, considering the nerve tension in the House at the time—the second call on this roll came to an end and the House grew as still as death awaiting the announcement of the vote by Sereno E. Payne of New York, who when the members started to vote on the proposition to depose Mr. Cannon had been called in to take the chair.

The journal clerk, with a smile on his face—he is a Republican appointee and a great admirer of Mr. Cannon—passed the vote slip up to Mr. Payne.

The Speaker pro tem. adjusted his glasses. "On this vote," he said, as everybody within hearing distance leaned forward to catch the result, "the ayes are 155 and the noes are 191, and the motion is lost."

SOUND OF NOISY TUMULT.

Mr. Payne started to say something else, but what it was nobody will ever know. For in a fleeting second the old guard was on its feet yelling like mad. One member tossed his hat in the air and when it came down he put his foot in it and laughed like a child. Another grabbed a colleague around the neck and hugged him in a regular frenzy of joy. And the slans as staid Republicans, old and young, clapped one another on the back sounded like a new sort of rapid fire artillery. Louder and louder swelled the volume of the tumult and just then two members unfurled a big American flag and marched with it up the centre aisle.

The galleries had gone crazy too. Among the spectators were the wives, sons and daughters of members who had reason to be vitally interested in the result. And too there were many people from out of town drawn from the cosmopolitan crowd that throngs the national Capitol during sessions of Congress and local residents by the hundreds. No convention cheering records were broken, but it is doubtful if much more noise ever came from an equal number of throats.

CANNON RECEIVES CONGRATULATIONS.

The House soon adjourned and then came the most interesting scene of the entire afternoon. The Democrats and the insurgents filed out of the chamber almost immediately, some of them quiet, some of them glum, some of them profane. But the old guard stayed behind, and as Speaker Cannon, who had been watching the proceedings from a seat on the floor, started out he was surrounded and forced up two steps on the rostrum. There, leaning against one of the marble supports of the Speaker's desk, his mouth, that had been grim for days, relaxed in a smile, he stood to receive the congratulations of his friends.

Way in the back of the chamber the regulars formed line and marched up the centre aisle to the Speaker's desk.

"Dear Uncle Joe," was the song they sang to a popular air as they advanced on their old friend, colleague and political chief. Dalzell of Pennsylvania headed the line. As he came up to where the Speaker stood he put out his hand. The Speaker grasped it. Then they just stood there, the two old cronies; they looked at each other and smiled.

"We're a little shot up, John," said the Speaker. "But we're still on top, Joe," said Dalzell.

It was like that for half an hour. Tawney of Minnesota and Mr. Cannon hugged each other and everybody in the line had something nice to say to the Speaker and he had something nice to say to them.

After this it was soon over. "Dear Uncle Joe" was sung a couple of times more and the old guard, glad that it was all over, happy to have got off so easily, quickly scattered.

INSURGENTS WHO VOTED TO DEPOSE UNCLE JOE.

The nine men who voted for Mr. Cannon's deposition as Speaker were all simon pure radicals—Perry, Cooper, Lenroot of Wisconsin; Nelson, Lindbergh and Davis of Minnesota; Gronna of North Dakota, Murdock of Kansas and Poindexter of Washington.

Many of the insurgents who did note vote against Speaker Cannon have been making redhot speeches against him in their districts. They are in a pretty pickle now and will be busy for weeks explaining why they did not kick Uncle Joe out when they had the opportunity.

Shirley, white lipped and earnest, hobbled down into the well of the House where amid the uproar he contended that Burleson's motion to fire the Speaker was out of order inasmuch as a motion to adjourn, made by Norris, was pending. In his contention he was supported by most of the insurgents.

Finally, after a lot of argument, Speaker Cannon ruled that although he would be happy to entertain the Burleson motion to relieve him of his job, on precedent and practice he was forced to hold that the motion to adjourn was before the House and had to be acted upon.

Here are the 39 naugents who voted against the regulars for a change in the Rules Committee:

Barnard of Indiana, Cary of Wisconsin, Dawson of Iowa, Davidson of Wisconsin, Fish of New York, Fowler of New Jersey, Gronna of North Dakota, Hayes of California, Hollingsworth of Ohio, Howland of Ohio, Kopp of Wisconsin, Johnson of Ohio, Cooper of Wisconsin, Davis of Minnesota, Foelker of New York, Gardner of Massachusetts, Haughey of Iowa, Hinshaw of Nebraska, Hubbard of Iowa, Kinkaid of Nebraska, Kustermann of Wisconsin, Lenroot of Wisconsin, Lindbergh of Minnesota, Madison of Kansas, Miller of Minnesota, Martin of South Dakota, Morse of Wisconsin, Murdock of Kansas, Nelson of Wisconsin, Norris of Nebraska, Parsons of New York, Pickett of Iowa, Plumley of Vermont, Poindexter of Washington, Steenerson of Minnesota, Taylor of Ohio, Townsend of Michigan, Volstead of Minnesota and Woods of Iowa.

COMPROMISE CONFERENCE.

The crowd began to gather at the Capitol shortly after daylight. The excitement over the great fight in the House of Representatives has been running high for several days and it seemed as if all Washington, official and otherwise, wanted to be present at what it believed would be the culmination of the struggle. The corridors were jammed with people when the members of the compromise committee from the two factions arrived at the Capitol at 9 o'clock in the morning. It was realized by both sides that this 9 o'clock conference would

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