that the race would be delayed a little while. Off she sped to the tent at the mile mark, where the crews were waiting. Word came up by devious ways that the crews were waiting for that head wind and pitching sea to subside. They waited and waited, but although the wind died down somewhat the darkness didn't abate the rolling. It was typical Hudson Valley weather in which sometimes there is a forty-eight hour contrary wind.

But all things must come to an end, and at length the eights were lined up and got away. Penn and Cornell caught the water together, the Quakers rowing about twenty strokes in the first half minute and Cornell eighteen. The three others got off a trifle less anxiously than Cornell, and the race was away.

PENN IN FRONT AT THE MILE.

Penn clung to its inside course, which for the first mile or so was the most sheltered of all and decidedly the most desirable. Cornell wasn't able to swing in close to shore yet because Syracuse was clinging on, and the Salt City oarsmen were in between Cornell and Penn. Columbia, away on the outside, was badly away and was then last close to Wisconsin, which was rather a good fourth. Away they banged through the terrible going for a half mile, and here the Penn shell appeared to be going up into the lead.

If the Quakers did assume the head of the procession then it wasn't by much, and Cornell was a foot or so the worse, if that much. Syracuse and Cornell were almost one crew of twelve men, so close together were the bowmen of the Syracuse and the stern oarsmen of Cornell. It certainly looked like Penn by about seven feet at the first mile, and then all of a sudden a change took place in the order. Columbia moved up all at once and challenged the two leaders. Cornell at a mile and a quarter was leading Columbia and Penn by ever so little, while Syracuse was dropping back toward Wisconsin.

At a mile and a half the order was that of the finish, although the distances were not so great, and the race here began to take shape. They were near the two mile mark when Penn began to veer slightly off toward the middle of the river. This must have caught the watchful eye of Ellis Ward, for up from the whistle of the Franklin, the coaching launch, flew a puff of white. The Penn shell worked back toward the shore again, and who can tell how many feet were saved there?

CORNELL CATCHES PENN.

If there was an inch between Penn and Cornell at the two miles the observation trains couldn't tell in the darkness, which had closed in fast with the sinking of the sun. Columbia was in open water, just a narrow band of it, in back of those coupled shells, with Syracuse, now finally beaten back, and Wisconsin, also badly trimmed, off toward the rear. The observation train folks because they couldn't tell much of what was going on howled and cheered, and although Cornell had the majority of the onlookers among its adherents Penn found friends every moment, friends who grew the stancher as the chances improved for a licking for the great Corneliians, a crew that, according to eleventh hour statements, was the best Cornell had had in many a year. If that was the case, it was a crew that came very near finding a master where least expected.

At the two miles and a half the Penn boathouse stands. On the runway of this was old Gil Ward, Ellis's brother, dancing up and down and waving his hands like all possessed. He had something to look at too, because Penn and Cornell still were locked in the tightest grip. The Ithacans were enjoying one advantage, however, because they closed over toward Penn, taking Syracuse's water. The up-Staters or old man Ten Eyck weren't at all able to hold the clip and they had to yield. When they dropped back it was A B C strategy that Cornell would come over into their water so as to enjoy the comparatively smooth going in shore.

And so they kept on and on, from the Penn boathouse to the ferry slip and then down under the arches of the huge spidery bridge. Some great flying machine of the days to come may swoop down over the course above these crews, but never will that bird see two crews that were more nearly one as they crashed down past the stone buttresses. They were one as they came through, and Columbia was right after them there, too, because the New Yorkers were only a half length of open water in back. They were one at three miles and a quarter, but here, as many a Cornell crew has done before, the race was solved.

CORNELL SPURTS FOR LEAD.

That mark which signals only three-quarters of a mile to go, is just about the Cornell boathouse. When the men get a glimpse of that out of the tiniest corner of their eyes it means just this, "sprint." It means it in the biggest capitals there are, and when they mase that heave they are doing their best to finish the race before it is really over.

It was here they broke the tie with the Penn shell, and it was here that the race was ended. The observation train could see the silver bright oars of Cornell separated from the darker hued ones of Pennsylvania, and up to the darkening skies rose the cheers of triumph of the Ithacans. There wasn't much to it at first, just a foot. Then came another and another, and when the spurt was done Penn was hanging about fifteen feet to the rear. It was no Harvard crew that Cornell had to do with, for which just one spurt was enough. Young Reath replied in kind, but Bowen, anticipating the challenge before it ever came, clashed back with another spurt that followed he instant's rest. Cornell held its fifteen eet.

LAST HALF MILE TERRIFIC.

They were within half a mile of the finish then, a grim and desperate half mile to go. There were only two crews in the race then. It looked like one crew or the other must yield; it did not seem possible that they could keep it up for the fragment that remained. But they stuck to their task stroke for stroke, and once again as Cornell's great eight did last year when Columbia challenged so the Ithacans proved their mettle. They paid spurt for spurt, heave for heave, catch for catch and even before the lights of home showed a furlong away those who could make out the shells creeping along the face of the waters knew that all was over.

It was half a length at most that Cornell won by, but Cornell won. Up from the bridge flashed a bomb, broke and skyward went a puff of smoke. "One," counted the crowd, tumbling down out of the observation cars. "One is Penn's lane." Then came a second and then a third, and they knew what had happened. Cornell was in course 3 and that crew was the first to the line. Columbia, beaten by the force of all that has been said, rolled over the finish for a good third, well ahead of Syracuse, which was yards and yards ahead of Wisconsin.

A race of races, but under such conditions. It was with the greatest difficulty that the crews got around out of the hubbub and started off on the journeys to the boathouse. An instant after the race was over the water was crisscrossed with myriads of craft bound on conflicting ways that churned a bad enough sea into a worse one.

VARSITY FOURS KEPT WAITING.

The contest for the varisty fours being a mile away above the starting line they couldn't see that the referee's boat wasn't on hand, and anyhow the hour set for the race was 4:20. So the Columbia folks rowed down to find a scene empty of all save an observation train and the stakeboats at the two mile mark. They were there at 4:27. At 4:31 up came Syracuse. Cornell and Penn in the Quakers' boathouse didn't budge. They could see there was no starter around and they waited for the pistol firer. At 5:21 the Gretchen was in line back of the four crews and Mr. Eustis was asking the formal questions.

CORNELL TAKES EARLY LEAD.

Syracuse and Cornell were off almost together, leading Columbia and Penn. All the crews but Penn took twenty strokes in the first half minute. The Quakers did eighteen in that space of time. Cornell didn't long abide the joint leadership, but shook off the Orange men and before 200 yards had been traversed had a comfortable advantage. At the first half mile mark where they were strung out Cornell had a length the better of Columbia, which was half a length ahead of Syracuse. Penn was in open water back of Syracuse. All were rowing thirty-four strokes to the minute, but Columbia, which did thirty-two. At the mile Cornell spurted and left Columbia flying. The Ithacans were two open lengths to the good with Columbia a length better than Syracuse, Penn nowhere. Cornell and Columbia, thirty-four each here with Syracuse a notch lower and Penn two points higher.

Cornell made it a length more at the mile and a half. Columbia was falling rapidly and was only a quarter length before Syracuse. Penn was six lengths in back of the up-State oarsmen. With a quarter of a mile to go, Syracuse shot the pace up from 34 to 38, dashed by Columbia and set sail after Cornell. It was too late to do very much, but in that last 440 yards Syracuse reduced Cornell's lead to two lengths and had the Ithacans hustling to keep their advantage. It was just the least bit significant that as they crossed the line Crawford the Cornell stroke, dropped down, and he didn't pick up and resume his rowing for a brief space.

COLUMBIA FOUR UPSETS.

Columbia, which was five lengths ahead of Pennsylvania, with only a few yards left to go, met with an accident that had odd results. The bow man, Steckert, was too tired to steer.

Too tired to steer a straight course he veered away off toward the west shore. The starboard oars struck the float of the mark buoy for the finish and ran up on the planking. The result was an overset of the Columbia shell. The men were dumped into the water, and Steckert, whose feet were caught in the shoes, couldn't get out easily. He and Keator, at 3, were particularly tired, and if some of those who thronged about in rowboats had not fished both Keator and Steckert out with boat hooks in a great hurry they would have been in difficulties. Moore, 2, and Sinclair, stroke, were in rather better case. It took so long for the men to get going that Penn had almost finished when Columbia got over the line.

"Sinclair rowed fine, considering he has been in the boat only since Monday," said a Columbia man.

"If they had not been all used up waiting for the start they might have done better. As for Syracuse it's a cinch that waiting killed their chances to beat Cornell."

FRESHMAN SET FAST STROKE.

The freshman race, scheduled to start at 5:15, got under way at 6:10. In this too Cornell was the first from the mark, and by the time a half mile had been covered was a half length ahead of Columbia. The Ithacans rowed thirty-four strokes, Columbia two less, to the minute. Wisconsin, for a brief time only, was third, leading Pennsylvania and Syracuse. At three-quarters of a mile both leaders spurted, Cornell doing thirty-five and Columbia thirty-four to the minute. The Ithacans were less than half a length ahead of Columbia then, with Syracuse advancing rapidly out on third place. There was about a length between Cornell's bow and Syracuse's. Wisconsin was dropping back toward Penn.

Columbia's crew never let down from this point until near the finish. The stroke was very high, but nowhere near as effective as that rowed by Dole, the Cornell pacemaker. That young man from Riverside, Cal., is bound to make rowing history in these waters. He is the perfection of smoothness and strength and his superior as a stroke oar wasn't seen in many boats, varsity or freshman, to-day. Reath is as good, but no better, and the same is true of Bowen.

At a mile and a half Cornell was stroking 36 and getting further away from Columbia. A great gap had been opened up and there was water in between Cornell and Columbia. Syracuse, rowing 30, was still third, and Wisconsin, doing a tired 30, was ten feet ahead of the Penn crew.

COLUMBIA GETS A SECOND.

There was nothing to it after that. Cornell kept on going away and won the race by about four lengths. Columbia blew up so obviously that it looked as if the New Yorkers had been caught by Syracuse, and many folks marked on their programmes that Columbia was third. The angle from the shore made it look like about half a length advantage for the Syracuse eight. However, the official squint at it gave Columbia the decision by a very few feet. Pennsylvania achieved the reward of merit, and shoved the Wisconsin crew into last place, leaving the Badgers in back with open water to spare.

There were many more yachts than usual in the river. Col. John Jacob Astor landed off the Skirmisher with a party just as the observation train was leaving from Yellow Point. He and those with him had a long walk after the train up to Highland, where they got into car 18. The weather conditions for the first two races were head winds and rather rough water. The third race, as recited, was in the very worst possible rough water.

The statistics of the crews:

Varsity Eights.

COLUMBIA.

Position.	Name and Class.	Age.	Ht. ft.	Wt. lb.
Bow	W. Steinscheid'r, '10	21	5 10	161
2	A. M. Hamann, '10	22	6 01¼	174
3	S. Pitt, '11	20	6 00	162
4	G. D. Downing, '12	20	6 00	162
5	P. Renshaw, '11	22	6 02½	170
6	R. K. Murphy, '10	23	6 00	163
7	F. Miller, '11	22	6 02	166
Stroke	L. H. Clapp, '10	24	5 10	156
	Averages	21¾	6 00 1-5	164¼
Coxswain	A. J. Brock, '13	19	5 05	105

CORNELL.

Bow	C. N. Seagrave, '11	23	5 07½	175
2	L. D. Simon, '11	23	5 11	175
3	G. B. Wakeley, '12	21	6 00	165
4	W. M. Aitchison, '11	22	6 02½	185
5	S. H. Sutton, '11	23	6 00	170
6	P. L. Day, '11	23	6 01½	175
7	S. Names, '11	23	6 01½	174
Stroke	E. F. Bowen, '12	22	5 11	158
	Averages	22¾	5 11¼	173½
Coxswain	J. A. Clark, '10	20	5 05	111

PENNSYLVANIA.

Bow	A. Benatti, '11	21	6 01	159
2	L. W. Hoagland, '11	22	6 00	161
3	J. Alexander, '12	19	5 11	163
4	E. S. De Long, '12	20	5 10	169
5	R. L. Smith, '11	22	6 00	165
6	E. H. Shoemaker, '12	19	6 01	175
7	J. P. Walton, '10	22	6 01	183
Stroke	T. Reath, Jr., '12	19	5 11	155
	Averages	20½	5 11¼	165
Coxswain	F. M. Williams, '12	20	5 08	105

SYRACUSE.

Bow	H. R. Topping, '12	24	5 10	165
2	R. B. Williams, '11	21	6 00	154
3	S. H. Camp, '12	25	6 00	170
4	M. C. Shimer, '10	23	6 00	165
5	D. J. Frawley, '12	24	6 01	190
6	A. J. Grimm, '12	22	6 01	168
7	D. P. Putnam, '11	24	6 03	178
Stroke	D. E. Banks, '11	24	5 11	158
	Averages	23⅛	6 01¼	168 5
Coxswain	F. E. Eldredge, '10	22	5 08	117

WISCONSIN.

Bow	H. A. Sumnicht, '10	24	5 11	161
2	S. Kerr, Jr., '10	22	6 00½	163½
3	R. N. Trane, '10	23	5 11	163
4	L. E. Noyer, '11	22	5 11	159
5	W. F. Mackmiller, '12	22	6 01	190
6	R. R. Hare, '11	22	6 01	160
7	K. L. Kraatz, '11	22	6 01	170
Stroke	J. W. Wilce, '10	22	6 00½	170
	Averages	22⅛	6 00⅛	167
Coxswain	W. D. Richards'n, '10	23	5 07	108

Varsity Fours

COLUMBIA.

Bow	F. C. Steckert, '12	20	5 11½	164
2	J. I. Moore, Jr., '12	24	6 02½	173
3	R. M. Keator, '10	22	6 01½	170
Stroke	C. G. Sinclair, Jr., '12	20	5 10	167
	Averages	23¼	6 00⅛	168½

CORNELL.

Bow	C. B. Ferguson, '12	22	5 09¾	170
2	W. C. Distler, '12	19	6 00	165
3	H. R. Lafferty, '11	21	6 01	160
Stroke	G. H. Crawf'rd, Jr. '10	21	5 10½	155
	Averages	20¾	5 11⅛	162½

PENNSYLVANIA.

Bow	B. T. Browne, '11	21	6 00	156
2	J. P. Ferguson, '10	22	6 00	165
3	A. R. Thomas, Jr., '12	21	5 11	170
Stroke	J. H. Bell, '12	20	6 00	157
	Averages	21	5 11¾	162

SYRACUSE.

Bow	K. I. Klock, '11	21	5 09	148
2	H. S. Dodge, '12	20	6 02	173
3	R. A. Peterson, '10	22	5 11	158
Stroke	G. C. Babbitt, '12	24	5 08	160
	Averages	21¾	5 10½	159½

Freshman Eights

COLUMBIA.

Bow	F. W. Sage	20	5 10½	155
2	W. Ruprecht	19	6 01	161
3	C. H. Mahler	20	5 11½	151
4	W. N. Bratton	20	5 11½	162
5	M. C. H. Brombacher	18	5 10	153
6	A. W. Bissell	19	5 11	164
7	F. J. Latenser	20	6 01	177
Stroke	F. Phillipson	20	6 02	166
	Averages	20½	6 00¼	161⅛
Coxswain	R. U. Wood	20	5 04	115

CORNELL.

Bow	W. F. Thatcher	19	6 00	170
2	E. S. Bates	19	5 10	155
3	C. W. Brown	18	5 11	175
4	B. W. Sharper	19	6 00	161
5	J. H. Munn	22	6 00	170
6	R. G. Nevins	20	5 11¼	163
7	C. H. Elliott	20	5 11	165
Stroke	E. H. Dole	20	5 09	157
	Averages	19 6	5 11	164 4
Coxswain	B. L. Crandall	17	5 03	107

PENNSYLVANIA.

Bow	E. R. Boswell	20	6 00	167
2	B. G. Wallace	19	5 10	160
3	H. S. Kreimer	19	5 11	162
4	G. T. Cartier	19	6 01	162
5	J. H. Baines	18	6 00	170
6	R. N. Hamilton	20	6 01	170
7	G. F. Elliott	18	6 02	176
Stroke	E. W. Madeira	18	6 01	151
	Averages	19⅛	6 00½	164⅝
Coxswain	C. M. Stubbs	21	5 09	110

SYRACUSE.

Bow	R. D. Ingalls	21	5 11	160
2	W. Weatherup	22	5 10	154
3	M. H. Breggs	20	5 07	168
4	H. M. Jeffords	21	5 11	162
5	J. D. Crimmins	19	6 01	170
6	J. A. Noxon	20	6 00	170
7	S. G. Vaughn	21	6 02	187
Stroke	G. B. Thurston	23	6 00	158
	Averages	20½	5 11¼	166⅞
Coxswain	A. E. Witzel	20	5 06	110

WISCONSIN.

Bow	A. M. McGill	19	5 11¾	155
2	M. F. Hendrickson	18	6 01	165
3	K. S. Templeton	21	6 01½	163
4	E. J. Samp	21	5 11½	178
5	M. C. Sloblom	23	6 03	160
6	A. C. Kelm	19	5 11	168
7	E. R. S. Schmidt	19	6 02	174
Stroke	G. N. Bright	21	6 00	160
	Averages	20⅛	6 01½	166
Coxswain	J. S. Corley	18	5 04	114

WOMAN SERIOUSLY BURNED.

Dress Caught Fire From Stove and Flames Spread Through House.

Two women were burned, one of them seriously, in a fire in the flat house at 869 Second avenue late yesterday afternoon. The fire started in an apartment on the top floor occupied by Mrs. Carrie Kaltenburt. Mrs. Kaltenburt and her sister Mrs. Louise Moore, who lives at 311 East Forty-seventh street, were making coffee on a gas stove. Mrs. Kaltenburt's dress caught fire from the stove and Mrs. Moore tried to help her. Hangings caught fire and the blaze spread through the apartment and to adjoining ones.

The two women were carried out by firemen. Mrs. Kaltenburt was so badly burned that she was taken to the Flower Hospital. Her sister had some bad burns on her arms and chest. She went home after being treated by an ambulance surgeon.

Between 300 and 500 pigeons housed on the roof of the building and owned by several small boys of the neighborhood were suffocated. The fire did about $1,000 damage.

Miss Delia Keating, who lives around the corner at 234 East Forty-sixth street, was so much excited by the fire that she had to be taken to the hospital. She is seriously ill with heart failure.

SHOT WHILE DIGGING BAIT.

Hobokenite Trespasses on Long Island and Carries Away a Bullet.

James Blue of 961 Traphagen street, West Hoboken, was shot yesterday morning while, as he says, he was digging bait on the north shore of Long Island between Little Neck and Great Neck. The shooting, he and his two companions say, apparently was done by the watchman on the estate on which Blue was digging. None of the party knows whose estate it was.

Blue, with Frank Bauman, who lives at Second avenue and 115th street, and Andrew Eckermeyer, who lives at First avenue and Ninety-second street, were out in a launch on the Sound. They say that they went ashore for bait and that Blue began digging. Some one at some little distance fired one shot, presumably from a rifle, hitting Blue in the right thigh.

His companions carried him to the launch and took him to Fort Schuyler, where Dr. Hogan, attached to the fort, extracted the bullet. An ambulance then carried him to the Fordham Hospital. The injury is not thought to be serious.

The police of the Westchester station reported the case to Headquarters and the police of that section of Long Island were asked to try to find the man with the gun.

DESTRUCTIVE HAILSTORM.

Did $50,000 Damage to Fruit in Southern Ulster County.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 25.—Fruit growers in southern Ulster county, which is the heart of the berry and peach section, have been comparing notes since the destructive hailstorm a week ago, which centred with fury and violence around Marlborough, and have decided that the damage wrought by the storm will exceed $50,000. Permanent injury has been done to trees and grapevines. The late strawberry crop was completely destroyed. The loss to many farmers is ruinous.

It does not seem credible, but confirmation is received from many eyewitnesses, that hailstones two inches in diameter fell during the downpour and that the ground was covered an inch and a half with hail and in one ditch heaped up hail was measured to the depth of eighteen inches. The oldest resident does not recall any hailstorm to equal that of Saturday, June 18, 1910. The storm was just fairly under way when the hail began to fall, and as it proceeded the stones grew larger and larger until some of them resembled small eggs in size. For something like forty minutes these hailstones continued to descend. The hailstones were varied in shapes and sizes. Some of them seemed to be made up of several smaller ones in a cluster and others were round.

POLICEMAN AN END SEAT HOG?

Man Who Said He Was a Cop Took It Back in Court, but Clerk Recognized Him.

A man who said he was John Brown, a laborer, of 131 West Thirty-seventh street, but who had previously asserted that he was a policeman and was recognized as one by a police court clerk, was arraigned in night court last night on a charge of disorderly conduct.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Cordero of 128 East End avenue were the complainants. With two friends they had tried to board a car at 118th street, but the prisoner, sitting on the end with his feet up, prevented them. When they remonstrated he cursed them, tore Mrs. Cordero's veil and slapped her face, and said he was an officer and would lock them up. They called a policeman and had him arrested.

In the night court he seemed to know a lot of policemen, but none of them was willing to admit that "Brown" was a policeman.

Magistrate Kernochan fined him $3, which he paid and then hurried away.

TOO MUCH DISCOURSE

Wound Up With Calling a Police Captain a Cake and Cost $5.

Capt. Martin Handy of the Delancey street station bore down on the night court last night with David Mahoney of 119 East Fifty-third street in tow.

"This man," said Capt. Handy, "got on a car at Fiftieth street. He brushed me all over with his feet, and I took no attention of it. Then he gave the conductor five pennies and later demanded them back. He said he got them from a priest and gave the conductor a dime.

"Then he was all over the car, falling against people and pushin' them off their seats. He got a transfare from the conductor and then said to me 'How poor the company's gettin', to be printin' advertisements on their transfares.' I told him I wanted no discourse from him and he called me a cake and told me to go on! So I arrested him."

Mahoney admitted that he was drunk and said he didn't remember much else about it. Magistrate Kernochan fined him $5, which Assemblyman Baldwin paid.

TO PROBE THE GORE CHARGES

Continued from First Page.

is authorized to sit and proceed in the vacation.

The statement submitted by Senator Carter of Montana in behalf of his former colleague, ex-Senator John M. Thurston of Nebraska, and which was read at the desk, was as follows:

I respectfully petition the Senate to direct an immediate open and thorough investigation of the charges made upon the floor of the Senate on June 24, 1910, by Senator Gore of Oklahoma. Senator Gore's statement that I was interested in the McMurray contracts is false and has no foundation except the fact that ex-Senator Chester I. Long and myself recently appeared as attorneys for Mr. McMurray at a hearing before the Attorney-General directed by the President of the United States upon Mr. McMurray's application to have his contracts with individual citizens of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations recognized as legal obligations.

I have had no part in asking the enactment or the defeat of any legislation directly or indirectly affecting these contracts. From my knowledge as Mr. McMurray's attorney I am satisfied his contracts are legal, that they were obtained by open and honest methods and that they will if carried out be of great advantage to the people of these Indian nations. Mr. McMurray has in the past secured for these Indians through legislation and judicial procedure many millions which otherwise might have been lost to them.

I am satisfied that neither Mr. McMurray nor any one else has maintained a lobby or has employed a single individual to urge legislation upon Congress favorable to his interests and I am assured by Mr. McMurray that any suggestion of attempted bribery of Senator Gore on behalf of Mr. McMurray is absolutely false.

These statements on the floor of the Senate by Senator Gore, privileged in character by reason of his official position, are prejudical to the good name and reputation of men of honorable standing and should not be permitted by the Senate to remain against them without full investigation and an opportunity where all may be heard.

If Senator Gore chooses to make such charges and avoids the responsibility of asking an investigation I respectfully appeal to the Senate for appropriate action to the end that the reputation of American citizens may not be destroyed by false statements made under the privilege of official position.

JOHN M. THURSTON.

Representative McGuire read his statement on the floor of the House with dramatic effect. A profound silence fell upon the House and the crowded galleries at the beginning of Mr. McGuire's statement and was maintained until he concluded. After a preliminary statement Mr. McGuire said:

I have no interest, directly or indirectly near or remote, in the contracts in question or in the subject matter. To those interested in their approval I have heretofore frankly stated that in my judgment the compensation provided for therein was too high and that statement I have made wherever occasion required. The right of the individual Indian to be represented by counsel of their own selection in the protection and adjustment of their property interests with the Government was not open to challenge.

I submit that the House should at once authorize the fullest and most searching investigation of the matter and to that end I ask unanimous consent that the Rules Committee be discharged from further consideration of House resolution 805 and that said resolution be passed with an amendment.

The amendment as proposed by Representative McGuire provided for an investigation into all contracts pending between attorneys and any of the Five Civilized Tribes of Oklahoma or the individual members thereof. It also provided for special examination as to whether or not improper means had been attempted by any person with reference to securing any contract or in trying to have such contracts approved. Later the resolution was still further broadened at the suggestion of several members.

The Speaker named the committee to investigate: Stevens of Texas, Saunders of Virginia, Burke of North Dakota, Campbell of Minnesota and Miller of Minnesota. Several members of the House spoke in favor of the McGuire resolution and said the Representative ought to have a full opportunity to clear himself.

The following committee was named by the Vice-President to investigate the Gore charges: Jones of Washington, Burton of Ohio, Crawford of South Dakota, Hughes of Colorado and Percy of Mississippi.

Thomas P. Gore, the blind Senator from Oklahoma, has accomplished his purpose in holding up the contracts between the Oklahoma law firm of Mansfield, McMurray & Cornish and the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians. These are the contracts that Senator Gore charges would yield the law firm $3,000,000 in fees and on account of which, he alleges, a bribe of $25,000 was offered to him.

The Senate, shocked by the startling charges which Senator Gore made on the floor yesterday, lost no time after reconvening this morning in allowing the blind Senator to frame an amendment covering these contracts in practically his own language. This amendment was promptly adopted by the Senate and the House, and now it will be impossible for the law firm to obtain its enormous fee in the event of the sale of the Indian coal lands without the contracts first being approved by Congress.

Not only this, but the Senate adopted a resolution authorizing the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs to investigate the question of the necessity of the employment by the Indians of private counsel or agents in the proposed sale of their coal lands. The committee is instructed further to ascertain if the 10 per cent. fee provided in these contracts is reasonable.

Several Senators said that Senator Gore ought to submit his charges in writing if he expected the Senate to act upon them. When this statement was called to the attention of Senator Gore he said:

"It was a disagreeable duty for me to make those charges, but I was forced to do so in order to prevent the enactment of legislation that would have resulted in taking $3,000,000 in property from the Indians of my State. I have prevented the steal and I am satisfied. I made the charge on my responsibility as a Senator. The charges are before the Senate for that body to act upon as it deems best. I do not know that there is anything more for me to do or say."

Senator Gore added, however, that there are "other dens of wolves" seeking to prey upon the defenceless Indians of Oklahoma with the aid of Congressional legislation. He promised to have something to say in the Senate, probably at the next session, in reference to the activities of a certain attorney, who, he charges, is seeking to put 12,000 negroes on the Indian rolls. He declared that some $25,000,000 is involved in this scheme, now knocking at the doors of Congress.

The Senate completely surrendered to the blind Senator of Oklahoma and everybody seemed to feel easier when the tense situation that had existed ever since the Senator made his charges had in a measure been cleared by definite action.

The Senate agreed to the conference report embodying the Gore amendment without discussion. Practically the only word spoken in reference to the matter was by the Oklahoma Senator himself when he arose and announced that the amendment as reported by the conference was entirely satisfactory to him, and by Senator Hale, chairman of the committee having the amendment in charge. Senator Hale announced that the conferees had acceded to Mr. Gore's demand that a provision be inserted requiring that all contracts should be approved by Congress.

"We have made it even stronger than Mr. Gore required," said Senator Hale, "and have put in a requirement that all contracts with these Indians, past, present or future, shall be inoperative until approved by Congress."

J. E. McMurray, the Oklahoma lawyer whose representative, according to Senator Gore's charges, had offered him the $25,000 bribe, said to-day:

"Senator Gore's declaration in the Senate yesterday was a conglomeration of lies without the slightest foundation. I was amazed at the Senator's statement. I have represented the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations for twelve or thirteen years and never in that time has there been anything of a dishonorable character in connection with my work.

"The work has been a meritorious one and the only question that ever has arisen was whether Congress should approve the contracts or whether they should be approved by the President of the United States and the Secretary of the Interior. I have taken the position that the contracts should be approved by the President and the Secretary of the Interior. Apparently Senator Gore thinks that Congress should approve them."

"Did you ever suggest," Mr. McMurray was asked, "to any one that attempts be made to influence members of Congress in a manner such as Senator Gore charged?"

"I never did," replied McMurray. "I never thought of such tactics either with Senator Gore or with other members of Congress. The Indian land cases never needed such influence. This statement charging bribery seems to me to be nothing more than a malicious political move on the part of the Oklahoma Senator to kill some legislation to which he is opposed. It is either that or he wants to make a play to the gallery."

It is reported on good authority to-day that the provision which McGuire says was handed to him by a Chickasaw Indian and which found its way into the general deficiency bill as an amendment really was drawn by Lawyer McMurray himself.

The former Senator from Kansas mentioned by Senator Gore as being interested in the contracts is Chester S. Long. Mr. Long was in the city to-night. He said he did not feel called upon to make any statement in reply to Senator Gore. The fact that Mr. Long has been associated with McMurray has been known for some time. Mr. Long says that his relations to the matter have been entirely as counsel. He appeared several weeks ago at a hearing before Attorney-General Wickersham and argued in favor of these contracts. Former Senator Thurston of Nebraska, who also was referred to by Senator Gore as interested in the contracts, appeared before the Attorney-General at the same time and submitted a brief. This hearing was reported by an official stenographer and has since been printed in a Senate document. Former Senator Long thought that this fact ought to be sufficient evidence that there had been no concealment of his professional relations to the McMurray contracts.

Cecil Lyon, Republican national committeeman from Texas, also was in town to-day and was disturbed over the fact that his name had been dragged into the scandal. He declared that he had been interested in the original contracts between McMurray and the two tribes of Indians which President Roosevelt had refused to recognize. He contended that he had absolutely no interest in the subsequent contracts which the McMurray law firm had made with the Indians as individuals.

ASKS GORE TO NAME BRIBER.

Rough Rider Hunter Wants It Known That He Wasn't the Man.

CINCINNATI, June 25.—C. E. Hunter, former chairman of the Oklahoma State Republican committee and a Rough Rider, stopped in Cincinnati to-day on his way home from New York. When he heard of the accusation made in Congress on Friday by United States Senator Gore of Oklahoma that a Republican State chairman had offered him a $25,000 bribe Mr. Hunter sent the following despatch to the Senator:

"Cincinnati papers to-day state that some State chairman Oklahoma Republican committe had offered you a bribe. If you have made such statements it is only fair that I should request that you state publicly the name of the bribe offerer. The published statement casts a reflection on every Oklahoma Republican chairman."

Mr. Hunter declared that he knew nothing about the charge made by Gore and had never heard of it before.

Irish Societies Meeting To-night.

All of the Irish societies in the city are to cooperate in the mass meeting and concert by the Irish Counties Athletic Union at Carnegie Hall this evening. Its object is to revive interest in Irish pastimes and to aid Wakefield Park, which has been secured for the promotion of Irish athletics. Morgan J. O'Brien will preside, and the speakers will include William McAdoo, Major Edward T. McCrystal and Judge Vincent McAvoy. Andrew Mack, Edward O'Mahoney, Miss Keating and T. W. White will take part in the musical programme.

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