

BRYAN'S FRIENDS DEFEATED

SENATOR MARTIN IS CHOSEN MINORITY LEADER, 21 TO 16.

All New Democratic Senators, including O'Gorman, except Chilton and John Sharp Williams Vote Against Martin Other Officers Chosen Unanimously.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—United States Senator Thomas S. Martin of Virginia was elected chairman of the Democratic caucus of the Senate this afternoon. The chairmanship carries with it the minority leadership of that body. Mr. Martin got 21 votes, as against 16 cast for Benjamin F. Shively of Indiana. Three Senators were absent, Shively of Indiana, Tillman of South Carolina and Terrill of Georgia.

Senator Martin, a conservative, was opposed by the friends and followers of William J. Bryan and certain so-called "progressive Democrats," led by Senator Stone of Missouri and Senator Owen of Oklahoma. It has been said that the Peerless leader himself has been active in the campaign against the Virginian. The Martin election is a victory for the Bailey wing of the Democracy in the Senate. All of the new Democratic Senators except Chilton of West Virginia and John Sharp Williams of Mississippi voted against Martin. Senator Martin is one of the Democrats who voted on several measures with the Republicans when the Payne-Aldrich tariff law was under consideration, and this fact has been used by the so-called progressive Democrats in attacking him as a reactionary.

All of the Southern Democrats except one, Senator Smith of South Carolina, supported Mr. Martin. Some of the Northern Democrats who have not been classed as insurgents, like Senator O'Gorman of New York, voted against the Virginia Senator. On the other hand, Senator Culberson of Texas, who is generally classed as a "progressive" or insurgent, and whose name was under consideration at one time by the Bryan Senators for the minority leadership, voted for Senator Martin. It is known that Senator Shively was favorable to Senator Martin and would probably have voted for him had he not been detained by illness.

The action of the caucus was unanimous as to the other officers. Senator Shively of Indiana was reelected vice-chairman, and Senator William E. Chilton of West Virginia was chosen secretary by acclamation.

Chairman Martin was authorized to appoint a committee of nine on reorganization of the committee of the Senate. This committee will also be endowed with other powers, and it is possible that later a committee on legislation may be appointed.

Senator Owen of Oklahoma, Bryan's friend, made an effort to have the committee on Committees away from Chairman Martin. Mr. Owen outlined a plan of dividing the Senate into three classes, based on seniority. In one class he planned to group those Senators who had served longest, in a second list he would have included the Senator sophomore and in the last group he would have gathered the freshmen. The resolution provided that three Senators from each of three lists should constitute the committee on Committees and that they should be elected by a vote of all the members of the minority. Mr. Owen's resolution brought out a shower of disapproving remarks from the majority wing of the caucus. This brought Mr. Bailey to his feet, and he argued with some spirit against the value of precedents in such matters. The opposition was so strong that Senator Owen finally withdrew the resolution.

The caucus was called to order at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon in the minority conference room in the Senate wing of the Capitol. In the absence of Senator Shively Senator Culberson of Texas, former minority leader, presided. Mr. Martin's name was placed in nomination for caucus chairman by Senator Clark of Arkansas and seconded by Senator Smith of Maryland. The name of Senator Shively was presented by his colleague from Indiana, Senator John W. Keefe. The vote was as follows:

For Senator Martin—Senators Bacon, Bailey, Bankhead, Bryan, Clark of Arkansas, Culberson, Chilton, Fletcher, Foster, Johnston, Overman, Paynter, Percy, Reynolds, Simmons, Smith of Maryland, Swanson, Taylor, Thornton, Watson and Williams—21.

For Senator Shively—Chamberlain, Davis, Gore, Hitchcock, Johnson of Maine, Kerns, Meyers, Newland, Reed, Stone and Smith of South Carolina—16.

There was surprise when Senator O'Gorman of New York voted with the Bryan following for Senator Shively, as there was also when Senator Culberson of Texas joined his colleague, Senator Bailey, in support of Mr. Martin.

The caucus was in session about two hours and a half. The Bryan followers kept up their fight until the last ditch. They held two separate conferences this morning. For a week they have been considering either Senator Stone or Senator Culberson for chairman. They were somewhat shocked to-day when they learned that Senator Culberson was going to vote for Senator Martin. Finally within an hour of the caucus they agreed upon Senator Newlands as their candidate, but after the vote was taken there was much surprise to find that after going into the caucus they had scratched Senator Newlands' name and substituted that of Senator Shively.

While Senator Stone and his followers who, in the belief that they were serving the interests of William J. Bryan, have insisted that Senator Martin's election as leader of the minority would be a triumph for reactionary policies and a personal victory for Senator Bailey of Texas, several of the men who voted for Senator Martin took a different view of it.

Senator Martin is one of the oldest Democrats in public life and is generally respected in the party caucus. He is a conservative and voted to protect some of the industries of his State while the Payne-Aldrich bill was under consideration in the Senate. The vote of the Senator from Virginia has been paraded in detail to prove that he was a reactionary.

WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

Dinner and Musicale at the White House—Dinner at Rustan Embassy.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The President and Mrs. Taft entertained at dinner to-night at the White House, preceding the third of a series of Friday evening musicales which they are giving during Lent. Josef Hofmann, the pianist, gave the programme.

The Vice-President and Mrs. Sherman left last evening for Utica, where they will spend the week end.

The military attaché of the Russian embassy, Col. Baron de Bode, and his sister, Baroness Elizabeth de Bode, entertained at dinner this evening, having as their guests Major-General and Mrs. Arthur Murray, Brigadier-General W. W. Wotherspoon, Major and Mrs. H. T. Allen and Prince Koidacheff.

ARMY ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—These army orders were issued to-day:

First Lieut. William Patterson, 10th Cavalry, to transport 300 mules as transportation with station at Cavendish, Va., relieving the mules of Abbott, Co., Artillery, 1st Cavalry, to be sent to Fort Ward, Washington.

OUR NEW TEN YEAR MORTGAGE

YOU do not have to pay off these mortgages for ten years but you may pay them off on any interest day if you want to or make \$100 payments on any interest day.

If your present mortgage is due, we can change it into one of these mortgages. Made to home owners only in Greater New York for \$10,000 or less.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO

Capital \$ 4,375,000 Surplus (all earned) 10,625,000

176 B'way, N. Y. 175 Remsen St., Bklyn. 350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

BRYAN PLAN FOR WORLD PEACE

HE DISCUSSES IT FOR AN HOUR WITH PRESIDENT TAFT.

It Proposes That Before War is Declared Both Sides Submit Matter in Controversy to an International Board to Investigate and Report on Its Merits.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—A plan for the furtherance of world peace was suggested to President Taft to-day by William Jennings Bryan. The Nebraska spent an hour at the White House discussing his project. The plan contemplates an application to the field of international relations of the method now in use in some countries for the settlement of labor disputes. It is a step toward arbitration and is designed, according to Mr. Bryan's views, for nations that are not willing to take the full step for the arbitration of all international disputes.

Col. Bryan proposes that nations that will not enter into arbitration treaties agree to submit international controversies to a complete investigation by an international board before war is declared. The moral effect of an impartial finding of this character would, he believes, prevent the widening of a breach between two nations into actual warfare.

The plan is drawn from the labor statutes of Canada. There it is required by law in cases of labor disputes that before a strike is declared both sides shall submit to an investigation of the controversy by an impartial board. This board renders a report giving its opinion as to the causes and merits of the controversy and offering suggestions for its settlement. It is not binding upon either side. The Canadian Government depends upon public opinion entirely to give effect to this report and it has been found that in a large percentage of cases this method is sufficient to prevent an open rupture.

Not only is public opinion centered upon the situation but the parties involved are offered fair and impartial suggestions for amicable settlement of the controversy. It is the belief of Col. Bryan that a provision of this character could be made the basis of international treaties or that such a provision could be added to arbitration treaties which cover only a limited number of questions.

It is realized that complete arbitration is a long and radical step forward and one which a great many countries would not now consider. Col. Bryan believes, however, that if a more conservative and less binding proposal were made to them they would accept it. Mr. Taft told him of the progress that is being made in the arbitration treaty with Great Britain.

The fearless leader visited the White House by appointment. He asked a day or two ago for an interview. As Bryan was leaving the White House he was asked by a reporter:

"What do you think of the attempt to reopen the Lorimer case?"

"I think that is a mere formality," he replied. "I do not think that that case has ever been closed."

Mr. Bryan refused to be pinned down to the press statements concerning his favoritism to any one of the candidates in the Democratic primary.

"What the papers say on those questions," he observed, is often only said to be corrected the next day."

Well, how do the editorials in the Commoner?"

But Mr. Bryan interrupted to add that the Commoner was correct because it only comes out once a week."

CAN'T HAVE THE PORTSMOUTH.

It Would Cost Too Much to Fit Her Out and Send Her to San Francisco.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The Navy Department probably will be unable to comply with the wishes of the people of California who have asked that the old sailing ship Portsmouth, now at the New York Navy Yard, be towed to the Pacific coast to be preserved there as a naval museum. The people of the Pacific coast are anxious to have the Portsmouth sent to San Francisco Bay because she was identified with the early history of California. She sailed into San Francisco Bay and took possession in the name of the United States. If she had not taken this action what is now California might have become a part of the British Empire, as two British cruisers arrived there only a few hours after the Portsmouth. The San Francisco people want to use the old vessel as an exhibit in connection with the coming exposition there.

The Navy Department, however, has received a report from a board of survey, which estimated that about \$25,000 would be necessary to fit the old sailing vessel for the long cruise to the west coast. In addition the expense of such a long trip would be considerable. In view of the outlay involved in the proposal Secretary of the Navy Meyer feels that it would be inadvisable for the Government to undertake the sending of the Portsmouth to the Pacific coast. It is probable that she will be turned over to the Marine Hospital Service for use as a floating hospital.

The old sailing vessel Independence, now at the Mare Island Navy Yard, will also be disposed of soon. A board of survey has been ordered to investigate her condition and recommend a disposition should be made of her. The Independence sailed in 1815 for the Barbary Coast under Commodore William B. Ewing. She was the only vessel between the United States and the Barbary Powers. She has been used as a receiving ship at the Mare Island Navy Yard since 1858.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The gunboat Paducah has arrived at Cape Gracias-a-Dios, the torpedo boat Terry at Southern drill grounds, the torpedo boat Paulding at New York, the tug Rocket and torpedo boat Sigsbee at Norfolk and the torpedo boat Worcester, Foote, Barney and Biddle at Newport, N. C.

The torpedo boat Drayton has sailed from Norfolk for Annapolis and the submarine Nautilus from Norfolk for Annapolis.

MANN PLAYS NO FAVORITES

REGULARS AND INSURGENTS LOOK ALIKE TO HIM.

Minority Leader of the House Proposes to Treat All Alike in Making Committee Assignments—Indignant Over the "Hoggishness" of the Democrats.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The "regular" cotillions of Uncle Joe Cannon of Illinois disappeared into one door of Minority Leader Mann's headquarters to-day just as the insurgent whippers of Representative Cooper of Wisconsin emerged at the other. This at a glance indicates the policy that the new head and front of the House Republicans intends to pursue. He will play no favorites and will inflict no punishments for past offenses. He does not consider that in the present House minority there are any regulars or any insurgents. With a clean slate and a fresh start all will be treated alike.

This is the policy announced by Mr. Mann this evening after a series of conferences with House members that lasted throughout the day. He pleased Mr. Cooper and other radicals, like Lenroot and Nelson, by calling them to his office and asking their advice on many subjects. He put it up to them as to whether on account of the "hoggishness" of the Democrats in increasing the number and percentage of their representation on important committees he should refuse to assign members of the minority to the vacancies which must be filled by Republicans and thus put the burden of doing this on the Democrats.

It was finally decided as a result of the advice received by Mr. Mann from all sources that he should make the committee assignments and not give the majority a chance to assert that the Republicans are trying to play the "baby act."

When the erstwhile insurgents left Mr. Mann's headquarters to-day they looked very much set up and spoke in the gentlest and kindest way of the new minority leader.

Uncle Joe, who made a late call on Mr. Mann to find out what was indicated by the stream of his ancient enemies flowing into the minority leader's presence, came out again not so happy. Mr. Cannon does not believe in turning the other cheek. He has hated insurgent Cooper for many years and expects to continue indefinitely in the same way, but Mr. Mann intends to restore harmony among the Republicans if the thing is possible.

He made the flat declaration this afternoon that the insurgents would receive committee places regardless of their previous hostilities to Cannon and his organization and also regardless of the fact that sixteen of them voted against the present minority leader for Speaker.

Mr. Mann is still "steaming" with indignation over the "hogging" with committee places by the Democrats.

"The Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee," he said, "have turned down my request to add one additional minority member to the fifteen leading committees where they propose to take two or three additional majority members. Their action in putting fourteen majority and only seven minority members on fifteen of the leading committees is unprecedented, is unfair, is arbitrary and brutal."

No speaker appointing committees has ever so absolutely disregarded the rights of the minority. The present unfair apportionment of representation seems to be the first result of the hue and cry raised by the Democrats in favor of fair dealing under the rules."

Mr. Mann went on to say that he would be perfectly willing to accept Speaker Clark or Cleveland, but that it was his duty to represent about \$2,700 a year. It now develops that the new scheme will be put into effect as a policy of retrenchment but that it will likewise work to the advantage of the men at the top.

The men at the top are leaders, those around whom the new organization has been organized. It is the duty of the leaders to be responsible to the will of the leaders. Everybody apparently has been ready to make the new scheme a benefit of the party, but there may be a flareup in the caucus next week. There was talk to-day that a resolution would be introduced to dissolve the new committee on patronage, which Representative Lloyd of Missouri is chairman. This committee was nominated last week and charged with the duty of allotting jobs.

Those who are criticizing the new system want to restore the old plan under which appointments were made by the Speaker. Mr. Mann is not in favor of the direction of a "hog combine." The "average member" believes that the old plan would work better than the new one. After the new plan is put into effect there are a good many of the faithful waiting at the pie counter, but most of them as things now stand will be unable to remove anything from it but their elbows.

LA FOLLETTE TO THE RESCUE.

Opposes Order Forbidding Railway Mail Clerks From Forming Labor Unions.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Senator La Follette has taken steps to counteract the order recently made by Postmaster-General Hitchcock forbidding postal employees, particularly railway mail clerks, from organizing into local labor unions and affiliating with the American Federation of Labor.

In a circular letter addressed to this class of postal employees the Senator propounds a number of questions intended to elicit the information which a railway mail clerks have been "intimidated" in their plans for forming unions. Other questions relating to Department orders issued from Washington are propounded. In all nine questions are submitted to Wisconsin Senator. In his letter Senator La Follette says:

"The railway mail clerks have the right to organize. If the officers of the Department are endeavoring to prevent them from so doing by threats of discharge such action is without legal authority or moral right. I find conditions in the railway postal service to be generally such as has been represented I shall introduce and do everything in my power to pass a bill to prevent the continuation of such un-American practices and to preserve to all Government employees the right of petition which belongs to every citizen, and the right to join organizations for the improvement of their labor conditions."

CALEB POWERS OSTRACIZED.

Kentucky Democrats Will Not Serve With Him on Any House Committee.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Caleb Powers, the Kentucky Republican who was convicted of the murder of Gov. Goebel and who was elected to Congress by a big majority after he had been pardoned, will not have an easy time in the House. He is practically certain that Representative Mann of Illinois, the minority leader, will not assign Powers to any committee on which there is a Kentucky Democrat.

The Democrats from that State refused to stand before the bar of the House to be sworn in with Powers on the opening day of the session and have since declared that they will not serve with him on any committee.

Mr. Powers left for his home in Kentucky to-day. He appears to be somewhat concerned over the report that the proposed tests are now being worked out by the Navy Department.

The Old Battleship Texas to Be Used Again as a Target.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The old battleship San Marcos, formerly the Texas, which was used as a target in ordnance tests held in Tangier Sound in the lower part of Chesapeake Bay last month, will again be used in the latter part of April as a target for additional ordnance experiments. The second series of experiments will consist of firing torpedoes against the hull of the vessel. The details of the proposed tests are now being worked out by the Navy Department.

PRESIDENT TO COLLEGE MEN.

Address to a Delegation of the Intercollegiate Civic League.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—President Taft received a delegation of the Intercollegiate Civic League at the White House to-day. Elinhu Root, Jr., of New York introduced them. In welcoming them to Washington President Taft said:

The great increase in the number of college graduates will be useful in this country directly in so far as the graduates feel a sense of responsibility growing out of the education and benefit which college association and which college ideals have given them. Plato says that it is the fate of those who refuse to take part in government to live under the government of the worst men. Now, I would not like to stir up invidious feelings by saying that college graduates are necessarily the best men in the country, but certainly they have the opportunity to be among the most useful, and the way to be useful is not only to be good members of the community in business and in professions but also to feel that just as you pay your taxes—and I hope you all will have something on which to pay taxes—just as you have your duty, you owe the duty of contributing a part of your time, wherever you happen to be, to helping along the government.

Some are better adapted to politics than others and some of you could not keep out of politics if you would. I am not always sure that the best men in the country take the most interest in politics, but certain it is that if you all go in with the idea that you have a duty to the public to make your town government and your county government and your State government and ultimately the national government better by your participating in politics it will be better for the country at large. It seems to me that I can see in all parts of the country a disposition on the part of college graduates to assume more responsibility in that regard. It is possible that such organizations as yours, certainly, your organization could not be devoted to a better purpose.

It is very interesting to me to watch the development of college men who come down here and accept positions and see them develop into the most useful and skillful Government officials, although in the beginning they may have everything to learn. In connection with the discharge of the duties of the office, the enthusiasm they bring, the trained minds they bring, the common sense and the logical faculty that they command in possessing themselves of the duties and understanding them, all tend to make them marked men.

There is nothing I like so much as to go over the list and find that among the successful officials of the Administration who are helping it along are the men who enjoyed four years at a collegiate institution, who have the ideals that college life imparts and the sense of obligation, not only to the country and themselves, but a certain sort of responsibility to the men with whom they passed four years, and among whom there is a spirit of friendly emulation that makes them desire to bring back their laurels as in college days and put them on the altar of alma mater every time there happens to be a commencement or an annual celebration of the meeting of their classes.

TROUBLE FOR THE DEMOCRATS.

Signs of Discord Over the Distribution of the House Patronage.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—There are signs of trouble among the Democrats of the House of Representatives. Until a day or so ago everything was harmonious in the ranks of the followers of Speaker Clark. To-day the leaders hear rumors that indicate a storm in the party caucus to be held early next week. It's all over the question of patronage. There has been a rude awakening since the adoption of the resolution in last Saturday's caucus reducing the number of House employees by one-third and lopping off about \$90,000 from the payroll.

Mr. Keefe recently returned from a trip of inspection to the islands and he has filed with Secretary Nagel a report that strongly criticizes the sugar planters. Among other things Commissioner-General Keefe says that 65 per cent of the employees of the sugar plantations are Japanese and he scolds the statements of the planters that it is their desire to Americanize the islands.

The report says that the standard established by the planters and other employers of labor in the Hawaiian islands is so low and the wages paid are so small as to discourage the Americanization of the islands. It says that the Hawaiian Government for more than twenty years has assisted immigrants to come to the islands, but that fully 60 per cent of all the white aliens brought there have departed for the Pacific coast.

The report says that the chief complaint of the laborers who have been attracted to Hawaii is that the wages paid are insufficient to supply their daily wants.

In conclusion the Commissioner says: "I do not see how it will be possible to Americanize Hawaii unless some substantial encouragement is offered Americans and desirable Europeans. It does seem to me that if the planters would give their earnest cooperation to the territorial immigration board in the efforts it is putting forth to stimulate European immigration it would no doubt go a long way toward solving the labor problem in the islands and at the same time would gradually bring the standard of wages and living more nearly into equality with that existing on the mainland."

Those who are criticizing the new system want to restore the old plan under which appointments were made by the Speaker. Mr. Mann is not in favor of the direction of a "hog combine." The "average member" believes that the old plan would work better than the new one. After the new plan is put into effect there are a good many of the faithful waiting at the pie counter, but most of them as things now stand will be unable to remove anything from it but their elbows.

LABOR CONDITIONS IN HAWAII.

Commissioner-General Keefe Says They Are Akin to Peasants.

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Here's tobacco that sure strikes 13

Yes sir, Prince Albert bangs the big joy gong every time you fire-up. Smoke it in a jimmy pipe or roll up a cigarette. Always ready. You don't have to muss P. A. around in your hands to get it fine enough to smoke. No sirree! Prince Albert is all ready for the go-off. You go right to it—why, as the little ducks beat it to water—natural like.

PRINCE ALBERT



can't bite your tongue. Sure thing bet. Never did have teeth. Long-burning, too. And holds its fire close for a cool, even smoke. Listen: Find out. Beat it while your shoes are good to the nearest tobacco store. Swap 10c for a tin of Prince Albert—the joy smoke. Also in half-pound tin humidors and pound glass humidors.

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Gail Borden EAGLE BRAND CONDENSED MILK

Makes Your Tea, Coffee and Cocoa Really Delicious

Referee in Gates Diverge Case. Ex-Supreme Court Justice Leventritt was appointed referee yesterday by Supreme Court Justice Greenbaum to hear a suit for divorce brought by Mary W. Gates against Charles G. Gates, son of John W. Gates. Mrs. Gates was Betty Martin of St. Louis and was the adopted daughter of a St. Louis manufacturer. They were married thirteen years ago.

Are You Going to Buffalo or The West?