

# NEWS FROM MANY STATES, TOLD BY THE NIGHT TELEGRAPH

## BILL MAKES MURDER OF AFFLICTED LEGAL

### Measure in Iowa House Provides for Chloroform for Diseased Human Beings.

Special to The Journal.  
Des Moines, March 10.—If a bill introduced in the house this afternoon becomes a law, physicians will be required to kill diseased, deformed and defective human beings. Instead of disgracing their relatives by committing suicide when it is manifest life is no longer worth living, the afflicted will find an honorable death. This is the claim put forward by the author of the bill:

"You'll see the day when we have such a law in every state in the union," he explained. "It may be in advance of the times a bit, but we're coming to it. You'd do as much, even now, for dumb brutes. If a horse or a dog has lost his teeth or broken a leg, you end his misery humanely. It should be the practice to chloroform human beings when they have reached a condition where they, too, are a burden to themselves and those related to them. Doctors repeatedly take human life even now, out of a high sense of duty, but they dare not make the practice general, lest they be convicted of murder."

Paralysis, leprosy, cancer, imbecility, many hideous and repulsive incurable diseases and the worst kinds of deformity are included in the category of afflictions coming within the provisions of this bill.

The measure provides that at least three physicians and the county coroner must unanimously agree upon the necessity for the legalized murder therein proposed. The patient himself, if he be an adult of sound mind, must unite in the request, as must also his nearest of kin. In the case of children, the parent or guardian must consent to the process whereby it is proposed to dispose of them by administering an anesthetic and thereby depriving the hospitals for feeble-minded and insane of many of their inmates.

A full report, sworn to by the participants, must be made of each execution under this law, to the secretary of the state board of health. Any person abusing the privilege offered by this statute, or departing from the strict letter thereof, subjects himself to the penalties regularly prescribed for first-degree murder.

The bill proposes a revolutionary departure from tradition, it is favorably commented upon by those who have carefully read its provisions. They call attention to the fact that it is carefully safeguarded from abuse. Dr. R. H. Gregory, who represents Adams county in the house, is understood to strongly indorse the bill, and to have collaborated in its preparation. Dr. Gregory is a prominent surgeon and an influential member of the assembly.

## ASTOR'S BETROTHAL AROUSES CHURCHMEN

### Dignitaries in Church of England Score Engagement to Wed Divorcee.

Journal Special Service.  
London, March 10.—Such tremendous opposition has developed to the coming marriage of William Waldorf Astor, Jr., and Mrs. Nellie Langhorne Shaw, divorced wife of Robert Gould Shaw of Boston, among high churchmen of the church of England that the marriage may have to be celebrated in France if it is not broken off altogether. Threats to prevent the wedding have been made by eminent clergymen, if an effort is made to have it celebrated in the church of England in violation of canonical laws upon the question of remarriage of divorced persons.

Rev. William Black, who has been joined by the Duke of Newcastle, the archbishop of Canterbury, the bishop of London and other influential churchmen, has made a strong protest against the marriage. This is voiced this afternoon and he will go further and take public action to prevent what he deems would be scandalous to the church, if necessary. In his interview this afternoon Dr. Black said:

"The fact that the lady in this case, Mrs. Shaw, divorced her husband for cause, makes no difference to the church.

"The bishop of London has decreed publicly that to use the church services to celebrate such a marriage as that proposed between young Mr. Astor and Mrs. Shaw would be an outrage.

"On the other hand Dr. Tristram, chancellor of the diocese, says he is independent of all bishops and he continues selling licenses, simply as a matter of trade, pocketing the guineas.

"This will only end when Tristram departs this life. The bishop will not then appoint a man who will allow such things.

"Tristram keeps the registry books secret while the whole purpose of registration is that the announcement might be made public.

"If we were to know when the Astor wedding is to occur, I, with a number of other churchmen, would go and forbid it."

The betrothal of the future queen will be exposed to public view in Madrid, probably in the senate palace, and every one of the populace will have the right to gaze upon all the garments and jewels of the royal bride.

On the morning of the wedding the princess will go to the capital in a special train and on the wedding gown in the very place where it has been exhibited to the populace.

KAISER TO CRUISE IN APRIL.

Rome, March 10.—Kaiser Wilhelm has notified the Italian government that he intends to make a cruise in Sicilian waters about the first of April.

## ZION CITY ON BRINK OF FINANCIAL CRASH

### Dowie Himself "Broke," His Draft Dishonored, and Voliva Strives to Save Plants.

Special to The Journal.  
Chicago, March 10.—Zion City, home of 6,000 followers of John Alexander Dowie, is trembling on the brink of financial disaster. A single individual is steadily the swaying fabric and endeavoring to save it from the fall. He is a young man of dynamic force, a marvel of self-confidence.

Besieged by creditors, finding each day new obstacles which the reign of Dowieism created, the new leader is now wearing the mantle of his aged predecessor, making a valiant fight for the rehabilitation of Zion. His name is Wilbur Glenn Voliva, and despite his youth he is thoroughly versed in the wisdom which hard and rough contact with the world brings.

Voliva's regency over Zion is three weeks old, but in that time he has done up impartially critics, to start the industrial wheels of the community running smoothly and has effected a greater degree of administrative organization than Dr. Dowie did during his years of dictatorship.

### What He Has Done.

Voliva is trying to repair what Dowie shattered. The young man is patching up weak places and endeavoring to put the ship in form to ride the sea of debt. He has done a number of things which will interest the worshippers in Zion throughout the world, among them being the following:

Began a thorough reorganization of Zion's industries by separating each special managerial head and a separate set of books.

Made the manager of each industry responsible for its success. Abolished the general fund which existed under Dowie's reign, and into which the apostle's hand was frequently pushed.

Cut down the payrolls, notified the heads of institutions that results alone count with him, and set merit as the test of their value to Zion.

Admitted to creditors that they have not been treated with justice, and assured them that they will soon be paid.

Given explicit instructions that money contributed for ecclesiastical purposes must not be devoted to any other use—that it must be expended for religious and educational work in Zion. Awakened Zion City to the necessity of its people holding together and aiding its administration if ruin is to be avoided.

### Elijah Dowie "Broke."

If anything further was needed to indicate how completely the yoke of Dr. Dowie has been thrown off Zion City, it came today when the fact became known that a draft sent by the first apostle from Jamaica had been refused payment at the Zion bank. The draft was returned to Dr. Dowie by Deacon Alexander Granger, financial manager of Zion, with a polite note suggesting that he curtail his expenses as every one in Zion City was doing. This action was taken after a conference with acting General Overseer Voliva and others of the new financial cabinet. The amount of the draft was not stated, but Deacon Granger admitted that it had been refused, and explained by saying that Dr. Dowie's personal account with the bank was exhausted. This is an unheard of thing, however, to dishonor a draft from Dowie, and it is expected that a warm cablegram concerning it will be received from Jamaica as soon as the news is broken to the ecclesiastical head, who has been relieved from the financial management of Zion City.

## ALL SPAIN MAY SEE QUEEN'S TROUSSEAU

### Princess Ena's Garments and Jewels to Be on Exhibition Before Marriage.

Journal Special Service.  
Madrid, March 10.—Princess Ena, the future queen of Spain, on her entrance into this country, will cross the frontier at Irun. She will be accorded a royal salute by a special detachment and be received by a special delegation from King Alfonso with solemn ceremonial. At the station she will be met also by the general-in-chief of the Spanish army, by the governor of the province of Guipuzcoa, by the military commander of the Irun garrison and all the local authorities. The presentations will be made by the English ambassador to Spain, escorted by all the personnel of the embassy.

A royal train, composed exclusively of salon cars, will then take the princess to the palace of El Pardo, about ten miles from Madrid. A special pavilion will be erected in the park of the Casa de Campo, in which the future queen of Spain will be met by the king, the dowager queen and by all the members of the cabinet on her arrival. The princess and her mother will be escorted to the palace of El Pardo, where the princess will have to remain several days, receiving in the meantime the official visits of all the authorities.

The trousseau of the future queen will be exposed to public view in Madrid, probably in the senate palace, and every one of the populace will have the right to gaze upon all the garments and jewels of the royal bride.

On the morning of the wedding the princess will go to the capital in a special train and on the wedding gown in the very place where it has been exhibited to the populace.

KAISER TO CRUISE IN APRIL.

Rome, March 10.—Kaiser Wilhelm has notified the Italian government that he intends to make a cruise in Sicilian waters about the first of April.

KAISER TO CRUISE IN APRIL.

Rome, March 10.—Kaiser Wilhelm has notified the Italian government that he intends to make a cruise in Sicilian waters about the first of April.

KAISER TO CRUISE IN APRIL.

Rome, March 10.—Kaiser Wilhelm has notified the Italian government that he intends to make a cruise in Sicilian waters about the first of April.

KAISER TO CRUISE IN APRIL.

KAISER TO CRUISE IN APRIL.

Rome, March 10.—Kaiser Wilhelm has notified the Italian government that he intends to make a cruise in Sicilian waters about the first of April.

## CANADIAN RAILROADS TO EXPEND MILLIONS

### Great Extension Program for Years to Come Involves Huge Expenditures.

Special to The Journal.  
Ottawa, Ont., March 10.—Reckoning per capita of the population, Canada leads the world in mileage of steam railroads. The indications are that at the present and projected rate of construction in this country for years to come, the dominion will continue to hold that position.

Within three to five years 7,500 miles of new railway will be added to the mileage of Canadian railways at an estimated cost of \$182,000,000. According to the report of the department of railways just issued, the number of miles of completed railway in Canada last year was 20,001, an increase during the year of 990 miles of main line, besides 3,882 miles of sidings. During the year the paid-up capital of Canadian railroads increased by \$62,119,496, bringing it up to the big sum of \$1,248,666,414.

At least 2,000 miles of railway will be tracked or graded in Canada during the year 1906. This will be almost double the amount that has been laid in any previous year, and means that all the big railway companies, the Canadian Pacific, the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Canadian Northern, have most important plans.

## CRUSHING OF MOROS AS DUTY TO WORLD

### American Authority in Islands to Be Upheld Pending Final Disposition.

By W. W. Jermaine.  
Washington, March 10.—It is the deliberate opinion of the administration that American authority in the Philippines, established now for nearly eight years, should be maintained until this country decides to withdraw, either in favor of the natives, or of some other power, and hence it is that President Roosevelt today sent the cable of congratulation to General Wood and the men under him who won the fierce fight on Jolo island recently.

Whatever may be the chances for or against a severance of administration relations with the Philippines, the American government believes that the duty of the present moment is to maintain peace there and to promote prosperity. The former is a necessary precedent to the latter, and unfortunately, in certain portions of the archipelago, force is still a necessary precedent to the establishment of peace.

### Duty to the World.

Viewed in this light, Washington holds that the latest fight must be considered as the performance of a duty which the United States owes to the Filipinos and to the world.

The Moros have been the slowest of all the inhabitants of the islands to realize the requirement that under American rule they must live according to the doctrine of respect for established authority. For generations these people have been warring upon each other, subdividing into predatory bands. The Spaniards were willing that they continue their tribal warfare, and undertook merely the collection of taxes from the chiefs or sultans. It has been difficult and costly to establish in that region the new principle for which American sovereignty over the islands stands.

The necessity having arisen to fight to demonstrate that that sovereignty is no mere pretense or form, the administration is highly gratified to know that the fight has been to a finish. It is the testimony of Americans returned from the Philippines that half-way measures with the Moros are a failure, and that the least hesitation in advancing the lines of authority invites reprisals.

### Outcry Is Expected.

It is expected here that this latest battle will result in the familiar cry of "benevolent assimilation" and "extermination," coupled with a renewal of the demand that we evacuate the islands. But this cry will not check the work which the administration has under way. President Roosevelt believes that the United States is now doing in the Philippines a work which Spain should have done several generations ago, and that while the task is not an agreeable one, yet that its faithful performance is demanded by every consideration of ultimate justice and the welfare of the islanders, to say nothing of American responsibility to the world at large for the civilization of that part of the world.

## LONGWORTHS UNABLE TO VISIT MILL CITY

### Not Yet Invited, But Can't Come Anyway, Because of European Trip Planned for the Same Time.

By W. W. Jermaine.  
Washington, March 10.—Representative Nicholas Longworth of Cincinnati informed The Journal correspondent today that he had not received an invitation to attend the Grand Army encampment in Minneapolis in August. He said that if the invitation were to come to hand he should be compelled to decline it, as it is his intention to go to Europe early in June, with his wife, and remain until September or October. He expressed appreciation of the fact that the committee getting up the encampment in Minneapolis this year had thought of him and his wife in the connection mentioned, and regretted that the invitation, if extended, could not be accepted.

## PRESIDENT WANTS TO PUT TAFT ON BENCH

### Finding as Good a Man for Secretary of War, Is the Problem.

By W. W. Jermaine.  
Washington, March 10.—In connection with Secretary Taft's denial of the published story that he has been selected to succeed Justice Brown on the supreme bench comes the statement this evening, on good authority, that the president is anxious to give this place to Taft, and that Taft is equally anxious to accept it, provided some satisfactory man can be secured to succeed him as secretary of war.

The war portfolio at present is the most important in the cabinet, on account of the isthmian canal and the unsettled conditions in China, and it will not be an easy matter to fill satisfactorily the place of such a man as Taft, who is so thoroughly familiar with all the points related to these two subjects.

### Taft May Go on Bench.

The president will give the matter careful consideration, and if some man, who promises to be of sufficient weight can be discovered, Taft will go on the supreme bench in the fall as an associate justice, and thence to the post of chief justice, in the event of Chief Justice Fuller's retirement.

Both the president and Taft realize that it is much more important just at present to have a strong administration of the war than to place any particular individual in the place of any particular individual. The president is to take up the question of a new secretary of war at his leisure, and it is believed here that his search will be successful and according to Taft will go on the supreme bench in the fall.

This statement of the case in no wise conflicts with the official denial made today by Secretary Taft of the story that the president had offered him Justice Brown's place.

### Grave Issues in Balance.

The retirement of Justice Brown comes at a time when constitutional questions involved in the policy of regulating railway rates by a federal commission are uppermost. Upon the choice of his successor grave issues may depend if the administration rate bill is put thru the senate. Several of the most important decisions of recent years, like the one in the usual cases following the annexation of Porto Rico and the Philippines, were made by a five to four vote.

Both Chief Justice Fuller and Justice Harlan have reached the age of voluntary retirement, and may be reasonably expected to withdraw from active duty before President Roosevelt's term expires. Justice Brewer will be 70 on June 30, 1907, and Justice Peckham on Nov. 8, 1908. The prospect of five vacancies perhaps falling so close together means that before 1909 the power may be given to President Roosevelt to make over virtually the entire court. He appointed Justice Holmes in 1902, and Justice Day in 1903.

### Sanborn considered.

A number of names have been suggested in connection with the vacancies on the supreme bench. These are Judge Swayne of the supreme court of New Jersey, Judge Gray of Delaware, Representative Parker of New York, Sanborn of Minnesota, Solicitor General Hoyt, Lloyd Powers of Chicago, General Keith of the North-Western railway, Judge Vandewater of Wisconsin, and Justice Peckham of Wisconsin.

Sanborn considered.

## PRESIDENT WANTS TO PUT TAFT ON BENCH

### Finding as Good a Man for Secretary of War, Is the Problem.

By W. W. Jermaine.  
Washington, March 10.—In connection with Secretary Taft's denial of the published story that he has been selected to succeed Justice Brown on the supreme bench comes the statement this evening, on good authority, that the president is anxious to give this place to Taft, and that Taft is equally anxious to accept it, provided some satisfactory man can be secured to succeed him as secretary of war.

The war portfolio at present is the most important in the cabinet, on account of the isthmian canal and the unsettled conditions in China, and it will not be an easy matter to fill satisfactorily the place of such a man as Taft, who is so thoroughly familiar with all the points related to these two subjects.

## HEINZE BUYS HUGE COPPER ORE TRACT

### Montana Millionaire Gains Control of British Columbia Mine Property.

Special to The Journal.  
Ottawa, Ont., March 10.—It is stated that F. Augustus Heinze, the Montana millionaire mine owner, has acquired an enormous area of mineral lands in British Columbia, in the Terkwa river district, where he will undertake extensive mining operations. The authority for this statement is W. O. Watson, who is associated with electrical and mining undertakings on the Pacific coast.

Mr. Watson is on his way west from New York where he has been engaged in the promotion of an electric railway to run between Seattle and Vancouver. He states that while in New York he had seen Mr. Heinze and that the latter has sold out a number of his Montana properties and the capital which he has put into the British Columbia project at Bulkley is almost \$7,000,000. The Grand Trunk Pacific will traverse the Bulkley valley on its way from the Rockies to the Pacific coast. The valley lies farther north than any British Columbia field that is now being developed. It is extraordinarily rich in copper and compounds with which that mineral is mostly found is also associated, as well as rich in gold and silver deposits and is reported to contain enormous beds of coal.

Blows are aimed at stand-patters. Continued from first page.

## RECIPROCAL LEAGUE

### Another Threat of Fight on McCreary and Cannon.

Special to The Journal.  
Chicago, March 10.—Political oblivion, notwithstanding their tariff views is the threat held out to Speaker Joseph G. Cannon, John E. Lacey of Iowa, James T. McCreary of Minnesota, and other "standpatt" congressmen by the national committee of the American Reciprocal Tariff league, which meets Monday. The delegates will open their session at 9:30 o'clock in the national headquarters of the league here. Since its organization in Chicago last August their body claims to have gained the control of 200,000 voters in the agricultural and stock-raising districts.

"The committee will map out the lines on which its plan of education is to be continued," said Secretary W. E. Skinner, yesterday. "The 'standpatt' congressmen will be made to realize that they must represent their constituents. At our previous meeting we decided to carry the fight into their home districts, and we have done so."

### Millions Behind League.

It is claimed many millions are behind the league in this fight. Opposed to it are equally powerful forces, with their strength even better concentrated. The "infant industries" do not approve of the agitation for tariff revision. Under the present tariff Americans purchase steel rails in Europe, which are shipped there by the trusts and then shipped to the United States at a total expense less than the trust demands at its own mill.

The league advocates the restoration of the fourth section of the Dingley act, which permits them to make reciprocal arrangements with other countries, or to change the tariff in cases of emergency. The trust hitherto has prevented this section becoming effective.

### Claim by the League.

The league claims that thru its efforts Germany has suspended its retaliatory tariff measures against the United States under the "favored nation" clause until June 30, 1907.

Whenever a congressman makes a speech for "standpattism" the league organizes the waters of his district with circulars showing the alleged fallacies of his arguments. Congressmen Lacey and McCreary have felt the effects of the league's work. General literature arguing for tariff revision also is regularly sent out to rapidly increasing mailing lists.

### The League Leaders.

The twenty-seven members of the national committee are: E. N. Foss, Massachusetts; John Miller, Minnesota; W. A. Harris, Kansas; G. H. Schwab, New York; Conrad Kohr, Montana; J. J. Bryant, Illinois; W. C. Maybury, Michigan; Murdo McCarty, Colorado; H. C. Wallace, Iowa; H. A. Jastro, California; E. O. Stander, Missouri; W. E. Skinner, Illinois; Robert H. Ransome, Maryland; William Larrabee, Iowa (ex-officio); J. D. Oliver, Indiana; A. B. Farquhar, Pennsylvania; Alvin H. Sanders, Illinois; Thonon B. Egan, Ohio; F. J. Egan, North Dakota; H. M. Whitney, Massachusetts; E. T. George, Louisiana; Marion Sanson, Texas; John E. Wilder, Illinois; B. Richards, Nebraska; H. W. Scott, Oregon; R. C. Watkins, Kentucky; S. B. Packard, Iowa.

The officers are: Chairman, Alvin H. Sanders, Chicago; vice chairmen, E. N. Foss, W. A. Harris, John Miller, secretary, William E. Skinner, Chicago; treasurer, John E. Wilder, Chicago.

Gustave H. Schwab is chairman and William E. Corwin secretary of the office at No. 11 Broadway, New York. More than half the committee will be present.

## DEATH FOR TWO IN DUEL

### Scarborough, Ga., March 10.—John D. Burke and E. J. Aycock, two prominent farmers, became engaged this afternoon in a dispute over a mule and opened fire on each other with revolvers. Both were killed.

## HEINZE BUYS HUGE COPPER ORE TRACT

### Montana Millionaire Gains Control of British Columbia Mine Property.

Special to The Journal.  
Ottawa, Ont., March 10.—It is stated that F. Augustus Heinze, the Montana millionaire mine owner, has acquired an enormous area of mineral lands in British Columbia, in the Terkwa river district, where he will undertake extensive mining operations. The authority for this statement is W. O. Watson, who is associated with electrical and mining undertakings on the Pacific coast.

Mr. Watson is on his way west from New York where he has been engaged in the promotion of an electric railway to run between Seattle and Vancouver. He states that while in New York he had seen Mr. Heinze and that the latter has sold out a number of his Montana properties and the capital which he has put into the British Columbia project at Bulkley is almost \$7,000,000. The Grand Trunk Pacific will traverse the Bulkley valley on its way from the Rockies to the Pacific coast. The valley lies farther north than any British Columbia field that is now being developed. It is extraordinarily rich in copper and compounds with which that mineral is mostly found is also associated, as well as rich in gold and silver deposits and is reported to contain enormous beds of coal.

## WHY TAWNEY QUIT STATEHOOD FIGHT

### New Story of Agreement with Speaker, Coupled with Tangle of Amendments.

By W. W. Jermaine.  
Washington, March 10.—An interesting bit of the unwritten history on the statehood fight in the house of representatives early in the winter is just now being told. During the earlier stages of that fight it will be remembered that Representative Tawney of Minnesota, chairman of the committee on appropriations, was counted as one of the insurgents. Some time later an authoritative announcement was made to the effect that he was at heart opposed to the bill, but would support it because he felt that the insurgents in attacking it were attacking the house organization and, as he was a part of that organization, he felt he could not permit his personal inclinations to outweigh his larger duty in the other direction.

### Death Blow to Insurgents.

This announcement came as a death blow to the insurgent movement, for it was everywhere admitted that if Tawney could have been secured to lead that movement, the statehood bill could have been ingloriously defeated. It will be recalled that when the statehood bill came up for vote in the house, Mr. Tawney addressed himself to it for not to exceed a minute and a half. He said in brief that he opposed the bill, but would vote for it because it had been made a party measure. The commands of the party, he said, always overshadowed the likes or dislikes of an individual member of the party, and so he bowed in submission.

It is now said that before Mr. Tawney could be brought to this frame of mind he had several conferences, either with the speaker, or with some one representing him, and that at these conferences it was expressly arranged that if the senate should adopt the statehood bill, the house leadership would accept it.

### The Burrows Amendment.

The senate yesterday did adopt the Foraker amendment, and then it turned around and adopted the Burrows amendment, and this, from a parliamentary point of view, has resulted in something of a tangle. The effect of the Burrows amendment apparently has been to destroy the Foraker amendment, and so that amendment not being in the bill as the senate finally passed it, the house will not be able to consider it.

The house is therefore confronted with the question of whether it will accept the senate bill, providing solely for the admission of Oklahoma and Indian Territory, or permit statehood legislation to fail.

All day today the statehood situation has been one of great interest here. All of the house leaders have been to see the president, and there have been frequent other conferences. Just what the outcome will be nobody yet knows.

### The Tawney Agreement.

It is becoming clear that the alleged agreement between the speaker and Mr. Tawney did not contemplate such a situation as is presented by the senate's action. The most that it was believed the senate would do was to adopt the Foraker amendment.

Speaker Cannon was one of the callers at the White House today, and he discussed statehood with the president, but with what result has not been announced. It is probable that the senate bill, which will go to the speaker's desk, will be called up early next week.

There is a widespread feeling here that the senate's action is along the line of what is fair and right, and the tears that have been shed over the failure of this particular part of the administration program are few and far between. Even the close friends of the president express the hope that the house will concur in the senate's action, thus disposing of the question. The president himself is understood not to be much troubled over the outlook. He made statehood a part of his policy at the personal request of Senator Beveridge, and has not regarded it as of paramount interest or importance.

## \$10,000,000 WIDOW, AT 63, TO WED BRITON

### Mrs. Cox, Heiress of Millionaire Coal Operator, Announces Engagement to Dr. Hill of London.

Philadelphia, March 10.—Mrs. Isabel B. Cox, widow of the late Henry Briton Cox, the millionaire coal operator, has written to friends here announcing her engagement to Dr. Hill of London, England. The wedding will probably take place in London. The bride-elect is 63 years old, is worth \$10,000,000 and Dr. Hill is 50. She has known him thirty years and he has been her physician. Her sons, Henry B., Jr., and Alexander B. Cox, are both in the coal business. Mrs. Cox is now supposed to be in New York. Her husband died in Paris in 1891. They were married forty years ago in this city.

## VACANCIES AT NAVAL ACADEMY FOR GOPHERS

Washington, March 10.—Although a number of northwestern senators and representatives have been notified that they have vacancies at the naval academy at their disposal, few have made nominations. Representative Fletcher got in early and named Walden Lee Ainsworth of Minnesota. Representative Davis this week nominated Carl D. Hibbard of Northfield and Norman K. Leard of Le Sueur to fill places at his disposal. Stearnson recommended John S. Peoples of Detroit some time ago, and the young man is now at the Annapolis preparatory school. Volstead expects to name two boys next week.

Of the South Dakota delegation, Representative Martin has recommended Frederick C. Gattes.

## WHY TAWNEY QUIT STATEHOOD FIGHT

### New Story of Agreement with Speaker, Coupled with Tangle of Amendments.

By W. W. Jermaine.  
Washington, March 10.—An interesting bit of the unwritten history on the statehood fight in the house of representatives early in the winter is just now being told. During the earlier stages of that fight it will be remembered that Representative Tawney of Minnesota, chairman of the committee on appropriations, was counted as one of the insurgents. Some time later an authoritative announcement was made to the effect that he was at heart opposed to the bill, but would support it because he felt that the insurgents in attacking it were attacking the house organization and, as he was a part of that organization, he felt he could not permit his personal inclinations to outweigh his larger duty in the other direction.

This announcement came as a death blow to the insurgent movement, for it was everywhere admitted that if Tawney could have been secured to lead that movement, the statehood bill could have been ingloriously defeated. It will be recalled that when the statehood bill came up for vote in the house, Mr. Tawney addressed himself to it for not to exceed a minute and a half. He said in brief that he opposed the bill, but would vote for it because it had been made a party measure. The commands of the party, he said, always overshadowed the likes or dislikes of an individual member of the party, and so he bowed in submission.

### Death Blow to Insurgents.

This announcement came as a death blow to the insurgent movement, for it was everywhere admitted that if Tawney could have been secured to lead that movement, the statehood bill could have been ingloriously defeated. It will be recalled that when the statehood bill came up for vote in the house, Mr. Tawney addressed himself to it for not to exceed a minute and a half. He said in brief that he opposed the bill, but would vote for it because it had been made a party measure. The commands of the party, he said, always overshadowed the likes or dislikes of an individual member of the party, and so he bowed in submission.

### Blows are aimed at stand-patters.

Continued from first page.

## RECIPROCAL LEAGUE

### Another Threat of Fight on McCreary and Cannon.

Special to The Journal.  
Chicago, March 10.—Political oblivion, notwithstanding their tariff views is the threat held out to Speaker Joseph G. Cannon, John E. Lacey of Iowa, James T. McCreary of Minnesota, and other "standpatt" congressmen by the national committee of the American Reciprocal Tariff league, which meets Monday. The delegates will open their session at 9:30 o'clock in the national headquarters of the league here. Since its organization in Chicago