

LEGISLATURE MADE START ON 1913 SESSION

Thirty-fifth Gathering of Lawmakers Assumed An Air of Activity; Short Sessions in Both Houses.

CUNNINGHAM HAS GAVEL IN HOUSE

New Speaker Made a Short Address Following Election; Canvass to Bring a Contest in the Senate.

Des Moines, Jan. 13.—Iowa's thirty-fifth general assembly initiated its 1913 work here this morning with short sessions in the house and senate.

In the house, E. H. Cunningham was elected speaker and delivered a short address. The credentials committee was appointed and returned to canvass the certificates and commenced to canvass the certificates returned to them. No trouble is expected in the make-up of the house with the exception of where formal contests are instituted.

Fight in Pottawattamie.

In the senate, the appointment of the credentials committee was the signal for the beginning of a long fight between the representatives of Clement M. Kimball and M. C. Goodwin of Pottawattamie county. A certificate of election was not issued and each man is demanding that he be seated. The committee wrangled over the question until noon and then adjourned until late in the afternoon.

House democrats cast their vote for Charles W. Miller of Waverly for speaker, thus making him the party floor leader for the session.

Speaker in No Hurry.

Speaker E. H. Cunningham of the Iowa house of representatives will take his time in making up committees. The number of new members is so large that he expects to spend a week in finding as much as he can of the individual abilities of each before he assigns them to special positions.

Mr. Cunningham expects an adjournment following the inauguration of Geo. W. Clarke, Thursday, until the following Monday or Tuesday. He will have the committees ready for announcement when the house reconvenes after this short vacation.

Unless some of the veteran members of the house are overworked, it will be necessary to make up some committees almost entirely from the men taking part in their first session.

Started Businesslike.

Organization of the thirty-fifth general assembly was quickly accomplished. Every move made gave promise of a business session. Nothing was done merely for display; members went right straight at the serious business in hand, and this was true of both houses.

All was done the first day that could be done properly. Selection of the permanent officers, appointment of the preliminary committees, adoption of what rules are needed to get a start. Every legislative body is simply a collection of persons, until it gets started, and necessarily the process of organization is a delicate one.

The house installed as its presiding officer one who has made an admirable record and the disposition to be an always fair and fearless manager. Ed Cunningham is a royal good fellow. Those who know him well are his most ardent admirers. He is a plain man, plain spoken; not a college bred man, but a thoroughly educated man all the affairs of life. If he had a lawyer he would have made an admirable judge. He is filled with red blood and he loves a fast fight. He was made speaker because previous two terms he won the confidence and confidence of his associates. He is fair fighting for good things. His word always good, by his duty at all times.

George Wiebels Gavel.

George Wiebels will not take up his duties at the senate end for a few days. Officially it is not known whether he will be elected. But in the meantime the position of speaker of the house, from being of Cunningham, Savage secretary in high position showed shows that the former element is cast in the legislature for all at any time have been especially in Wilson in legislation affecting agriculture, the agricultural college, the Taft and short courses, live stock, lighter vote has been served that mat- Roosevelt in total vote.

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TODAY IN CONGRESS

SENATE—Met at noon. Passed bill to require all anti-trust suits to be heard in public. Campaign funds investigating committee heard testimony of Gilchrist Stewart on the Archbold letters. Court of impeachment voted on articles of impeachment against Judge Robert W. Archbold.

HOUSE—Met at 11 a. m. Resumed debate on postoffice appropriation bill. Ways and means committee continued its hearings on tariff revision, the lumber and silk schedules being taken up.

PASSENGERS TAKEN OFF BOAT

Steamer Uranium Hit the Rocks Near Halifax With 600 Besides Crew Aboard—Vessel Much Damaged.

Halifax, N. S., Jan. 13.—The steamer Uranium which terminated her voyage from Rotterdam by hitting upon a rocky reef ten miles below Halifax in a fog yesterday, today remains with Captain Eustis and crew aboard but with all the 600 passengers safe ashore at the immigration station here. Whether the vessel could be saved was problematical.

The steamer is stuck bow on, with seventeen fathoms of water under her stern. The bow plates are ripped open and number one hold is water filled. The vessel's position is only a few hundred yards from the lighthouse at Chebutch head where the keeper's clares he was blowing his fog horn when the vessel struck. It was on the same ledge and not far from this spot that the steamer Atlantic of the White Star line was lost in April, 1873, at the sacrifice of 600 lives.

Laurier Came to Rescue.

The rescue of the Uranium's passengers was accomplished by life boats from Chebutch and by transfer to the government steamer Lady Laurier which was prompt to reply to wireless signals. There was no panic. All of the passengers were landed here during the night, 600 of them, bound for New York, and probably will leave today by special train.

The Uranium is a 22-year-old boat, which has sailed about all of the seven seas under four different owners and under as many different names. She was christened the Avoca, later named the San Fernando, and then the Atlanta. The Uranium Steamship Co., her present owners, gave her the captain's name. Her only serious accident of record is collision with the steamship Nordentel off Rotterdam four years ago, when she was badly damaged and one of her crew was killed.

There is no explanation of the present stranding of the ship. She was considerably out of her course. Captain Eustis says he did not hear the fog alarm, although where he struck is not a quarter of a mile distant from it.

May Save the Ship.

New York, Jan. 13.—According to advices received at the Uranium Steamship Co.'s New York offices at 8 o'clock this morning all the holds of the stranded vessel are dry with the exception of number one, which has seven feet of water. It was added in the company's message that under fair weather conditions, the ship was not in a dangerous position and the night's wind has moderated to advantage. It was believed the steamer could be pulled free at the noon tide, unless the wind became unfavorable.

MEYER MAY ENTER THE SENATE RACE

Washington, D. C., Jan. 13.—Secretary of the Navy Meyer last night announced that he might be a candidate for the position of senator from Massachusetts if the republican caucus could not make a selection from the candidates before it at the present time. He expressed the wish, however, that the nomination be settled in caucus.

High Water Causes Many to Seek Place of Shelter in Ohio

Cincinnati, O., Jan. 13.—The Ohio river continued to rise steadily but more slowly today, the stage at 9 o'clock being 61.2 feet. The government forecaster predicted that the rise would continue today and tomorrow and that probably a maximum stage of 63 feet would be reached. It was estimated that 3,000 persons had been driven from their homes in Cincinnati and the cities of Covington, Newport and Dayton, across the river in Kentucky. Many factories have been flooded and hundreds of persons thrown out of work.

COMMITTEE IS HARD AT WORK ON SILK TODAY

House Ways and Means Body Discusses Schedules That Have No Democrat Bill to Afford Plan.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 13.—The lumber and silk schedules of the tariff were the issues in tests today before the house ways and means committee. There was no democratic bill for these schedules at the last session, as in the case of chemicals and iron and steel, to afford a tentative plan for the committee.

Schedule D of the present law covers timber, sawed boards, posts, clapboards, laths, pickets, casks, boxes, blinds, cabinet furniture, and so on, ad valorem duties ranging from 10 per cent on posts, 30 per cent on boxes, barrels, casks and hogheads, to 45 per cent on willow furniture, and a variety of rates on various classes of lumber.

Schedule L covers silk, velvets, chonilles, handkerchiefs, ribbons, laces, yarns and threads. Silk no further advanced than carded or combed, is assessed 35 cents a pound, spun silk or silk yarn at a sliding scale, with a minimum of 35 per cent ad valorem and all silk manufactures 50 per cent. The silk association of America was among the organizations represented today.

With the passing of these two schedules, the committee will have disposed of five of the fourteen schedules of the tariff law so far as the hearings are concerned. The program is to take up two left over witnesses on the metal schedule.

President Taft's veto included hewn and squared timbers, shingles, laths, fence posts and rough and dressed lumber.

William E. Uptegrove of Brooklyn, N. Y., today asked the committee to retain the present tariff of 15 per cent ad valorem on sawed boards, planks and cabinet woods not further manufactured than sawed and 20 per cent ad valorem on veneers.

Charles Menke of New York, asked a higher tariff than the present 45 per cent ad valorem on manufactured willow products.

Lumber May be Free.

"We have promised the people to put lumber on the free list," said Representative James of Kentucky during the test of Geo. W. Jones of Norfolk, Va., "and if we fail to put it on the free list it seems to me we will break that pledge."

Mr. Jones, representing the North Carolina Pine association, and speaking for saw mill producers in Virginia and the Carolinas, said that if it were necessary for the democratic party in carrying out its purpose of revision to make the lumber manufacturers the victims of "a vicarious sacrifice" he would acquiesce, but he believed that lumber was in a class by itself of the democratic side of protective basis. He said he would not oppose revising the duty on lumber if the duty were removed on articles lumbermen have to use.

Take the tariff off and we can still dispose of our lumber," he said.

"We are already selling some of our low grade lumber at less than cost."

DEMOCRATS WILL NOT GIVE UP HOPE

Republican Division in Massachusetts Senate Buys up the Democratic Party.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 13.—The U. S. senatorship was still the absorbing topic at the state house today, especially in the republican side of the legislature, where the members met for a fourth attempt to select a candidate. Although more than 40 voted in the minority on a joint ballot the democrats decided to hold a caucus in the afternoon in the hope of naming a candidate that might be acceptable in case of a continued split in the republican ranks.

The republican supporters of Congressman Samuel W. McCall and John W. Weeks, who were practically tied in the twenty-two ballots taken last week returned today after consulting with some of their constituents. Neither side showed any indications of yielding.

ED FRENCH INJURED WHEN HIT BY BOB

Ed French was painfully injured when he was hit by two colliding bob sleds at the corner of McLean and Fourth streets, at 12:30 today. Mr. French seeing that a collision was imminent tried to signal the boys of their danger. The onrushing sleds steered by Frank Harker and Eddie Areingdale with loads of human freight crashed into each other and the impact caused the smaller sled to swerve and strike Mr. French. He was thrown to the icy pavement and rendered unconscious. He was picked up by the boys and taken to his home, 505 Frank street, where upon examination it was found no bones were broken.

AMBASSADORS TO INFLUENCE THE OUTCOME

Result of Note From Different Powers is Expected to Have Much Bearing on Continuation of War.

London, Jan. 13.—The issue of peace or war will rest with Constantinople after the final drafting of the note to the Ottoman government which will be settled at today's meeting of the ambassadors at the British foreign office. The ambassadors will today decide also the mode and time of presentation of the document to the porte.

The Turkish newspaper Tasfir-i Efkar says that the Ottoman cabinet has decided to resign according to a dispatch from Constantinople today. This is believed to indicate the predominance of the influence of the war party.

The conversation of the Turkish grand council is considered a sign in favor of peace. If Turkey were ready for war, the calling together of the council would be unnecessary. Like that of 1878 at the time of the Russo-Turkish war, the present grand council appears destined to share with the Turkish cabinet the responsibility of making peace, on this occasion by yielding the fortress of Adrianople.

Ottoman For Saving City. This, however, is not the view held by the Ottoman peace delegates here who persist in the opinion that nothing can possibly induce the porte to renounce the historic Mohammedan capital.

The envoys of the Balkan allies express the opinion that the note drafted by the European powers will acquire greater weight if presented to the Ottoman government collectively by all the European ambassadors in Constantinople. They think that if it should be presented by the Austro-Hungarian ambassador, in his capacity as dean of the diplomatic corps it might lose importance owing to the Austrian embitterment against some of the Balkan states.

The negotiations continue between M. Jonecu, minister of the interior of Roumania, and Dr. S. Daneff, leader of the Bulgarian peace delegation. It seems that Bulgarian questions morning by Roumanian neutrality and it is declared she is able to prove that Bucharest allowed 800 trucks of war material from Germany to pass through Roumanian territory on the way to Turkey.

WILSON BACK FROM CHICAGO VISIT

Trenton, N. J., Jan. 13.—Gov. Wilson reached the state house from Chicago shortly after 9 o'clock this morning and devoted most of the day to state business. He accepted an invitation to a luncheon today given by the democratic state committee to the Jersey electors and promised to make an address.

NOTED HOTEL MAN DEAD IN CHICAGO

Chicago, Jan. 13.—Enoch A. Whipple, 61 years old, one of the best known hotel men in Chicago, is dead at his home here. His mother, Helen M. Whipple, is said to have been the first white child born in Chicago.

He had been connected with the leading Chicago hotels in various capacities for forty-five years.

DR. RICHARDSON WILL NOT PEACH

Washington, D. C., Jan. 13.—Dr. C. W. Richardson, who examined William Rockefeller, the oil magnate at Miami, Fla., for the house money trust investigating committee, to determine if the millionaire were physically able to give testimony, made his report. Chairman Pujo will not make it public until after it has been presented to the full membership of the house banking and currency committee. It is understood, however, that Dr. Richardson found Mr. Rockefeller suffering from the ailments described in affidavits filed with the committee by his physicians as "gouty inflammation of the larynx" which had necessitated six operations. Dr. Richardson will testify regarding his examination before the committee Wednesday so the session which had been set for tomorrow was delayed one day.

ARCHBALD FOUND GUILTY OF MISUSE OF HIS OFFICE AS A JUDGE OF THE COMMERCE COURT BY VOTE OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE

JURIST GUILTY IN IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

SUMMARY OF ARCHBALD CHARGES.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 13.—The impeachment proceedings against Judge Archbold were started early in 1912 when a complaint was made to the interstate commerce commission and later to Attorney General Wickersham and President Taft, that Judge Archbold had been concerned in influencing railroads to grant him certain favors in connection with coal land deals, and the settlement of cases involving coal properties.

House Condemned Him.

The house of representatives called upon President Taft for a copy of the charges against the commerce court judge and in May, 1912, it began an investigation through the judiciary committee which ended in the recommendation that Judge Archbold be impeached. Scores of witnesses testified to the house judiciary committee and it adopted the articles of impeachment, and the majority of them again gave their testimony before the senate during the trial that has just closed.

The house voted to impeach Judge Archbold July 7 and the impeachment was laid before the senate July 15. The trial did not begin, however until December 2. The charges accused him of having used his judicial influences to secure favors from railroads that were litigants or possible litigants before him, or having accepted favors from lawyers who practiced in his court, and of having been guilty of other misconduct as a judge. Judge Archbold admitted practically all of the facts as to his negotiations for coal properties, but in each case he maintained that the business negotiations were innocent in themselves and that he had not in any way misused his judicial power or rendered himself subject to impeachment or indictment under the law.

The Thirteen Charges.

Briefly stated, the thirteen charges brought against Judge Archbold were as follows: First—That he influenced officers of the Erie railroad, then a litigant in his court, to grant him a favorable option on his share of the Katydid culm dump near Scranton, Pa. Judge Archbold acknowledged his part in the negotiations but denied he "willfully or unlawfully or corruptly, or otherwise took any advantage of his official position" to influence the railroad officials.

Second—That he attempted to effect a settlement between the Marion Coal Co. of Scranton, and the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad, of a case then pending before the interstate commerce commission on a basis that would have given him a share of the fee earned by Geo. M. Watson, attorney for the Marion Coal Co. Judge Archbold declared he acted in the case only as a friend of the interested parties and did not expect any compensation for his work.

Third—That he attempted to influence the Lehigh Valley Railroad Co. to relinquish a lease on "Packer No. 3," near Shenandoah, Pa., so that he might lease it on favorable terms from the Girard estate of Philadelphia.

Fourth—That Judge Archbold se-

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VOTE TO CONVICT ON FIVE COUNTS

Vote of Guilty on the First Count Enough to Impeach Jurist; Thirteen Counts Were Voted On.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 13.—"Guilty" on five of the thirteen impeachment articles against him was the verdict of the senate today against Judge Robert W. Archbold of the commerce court charged with misuse of his power as a judge to his personal gain.

The judge was convicted on the first, third, fourth, fifth and thirteenth charges and acquitted on the second, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh and twelfth.

This removes him from office.

Archbold was convicted on the first count of thirteen which the house of representatives brought against him. It charged that he had used his position as a judge to persuade the Erie railroad to give him and E. J. Williams of Scranton an option on a local coal dump at a price probably \$30,000 less than its real value.

On this first charge, the senate voted 65 to 5 for conviction of "high crimes and misdemeanors." Although the verdict insured Judge Archbold's removal from the bench and the services of the United States courts, the senate then proceeded to vote on the other twelve counts of the articles of impeachment which charged various other acts where Archbold had improperly used his influence as a judge.

Judge Admitted Facts.

At his trial the accused judge admitted practically all of the facts of every accusation brought against him but protested in defense that none of them was wrongful nor corrupt nor could he have been convicted in any court of law for them.

The conviction on the first count came with an unexpected majority against Judge Archbold, but two-thirds being necessary for a conviction. As the roll called proceeded 68 senators rose slowly in their places and pronounced the word "guilty" in low tones.

As the vote on the first article was announced, Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia moved that the senate go into executive session. He said he believed a vote on the other counts might be dispensed with or abridged by secret deliberation.

Senator Culbertson and Senator Poindexter objected that the senate could not vote on the articles in executive session. After some discussion Senator Smith withdrew his motion and the clerk proceeded to read the second article.

Senator Bacon who had presided throughout the impeachment proceedings asked to be excused from all votes, unless his vote was necessary to a decision. On the second count, Senator Smith of Georgia, also asked to be excused from voting.

Judge and Family Hear Verdict. Judge Archbold waited in an anteroom to hear the verdict which removes him from public life. All eyes at the moment the verdict was announced riveted upon a woman in the senate gallery so closely resembling Mrs. Archbold that she was mistaken for the judge's wife. Mrs. Archbold was not present.

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