

# The Lower Coast Gazette.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE LOWER COAST: AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, FISHERIES AND COMMERCE.

VOLUME I.

POINTE-A-LA-HACHE, I.A., SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1909.

NUMBER 19.

## ENEMIES OF WAR HOLD A CONGRESS

SECOND NATIONAL PEACE CONFERENCE IN CHICAGO.

### EMINENT MEN ARE PRESENT

Statesmen, Diplomats and Political Economists Assemble and Discuss the Final Elimination of Armed Conflicts.

Chicago.—The sessions of the second National Peace Congress, which opened in Orchestra hall Monday afternoon, attracted to Chicago many thousand earnest enemies of war, among them being many distinguished statesmen, diplomats and political economists. President Taft is the honorary president of the congress, and Secretary of War Jacob M. Dickinson is its active president, but neither of these gentlemen was able to be present, owing to their official duties. However, there was no lack of eminent men to preside over the sessions.

As a preliminary to the congress, special peace services were held in many Chicago churches Sunday morning, peace meetings arranged by labor and socialist organizations were held in the afternoon, and in the evening there was a big mass meeting, at which addresses were delivered by Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones and Rev. Emil G. Hirsch, both of Chicago, and President Jacob Gould Schurman of Cornell university.

### Welcome to the Congress.

Orchestra hall was filled to the limit Monday when the first session was called to order by Robert Treat Paine of Boston, the presiding officer, for governors, mayors and hundreds of clubs had been asked to appoint delegates, and most of them had responded. President Dickinson's address, the same he delivered several weeks ago before the Hamilton club, was read, and the congress was then formally welcomed by Gov. Charles S. Deneen for the state, Mayor Fred A. Busse for the city and Rev. A. Eugene Bartlett, chairman of the reception committee. The secretary then read a brief letter from President Taft, in which the chief executive heartily commended the aims of the congress.

Miss Anna B. Eckstein of Boston next was introduced to the meeting and read a "World Petition to the Third Hague Conference." This was followed by an address by Dr. Benjamin F. Trueblood, secretary of the American Peace society, on "The Present Position of the Peace Movement."

### What Has Been Accomplished.

Dr. Trueblood said in part: "Let me sketch in the barest outline what has already been accomplished. The interpretation will take care of itself.

"I. The men and women, now a great host, who believe that the day is past when blind brute force should direct the policies of nations and preside at the settlement of their differences, are now thoroughly organized. A hundred years ago there was not a society in existence organized to promote appeal to the forum of reason and right in the adjustment of international controversies. To-day there are more than 500, nearly every important nation having its group of peace organizations. Their constituents are numbered by tens of thousands, from every rank and class in society—philanthropists, men of trade and commerce, educators and jurists, workmen, statesmen, rulers even.

### Triumph of Arbitration.

"II. The position which the peace movement has reached is no less distinctly determined by the practical attainments of arbitration. We are this year celebrating what is really the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of our movement, for it was in 1809 that David L. Dodge, a Christian merchant of New York city, wrote the pamphlet which brought the movement into being, and led six years later to the organization in his parlor in New York of the first Peace society in the world. There had then been no arbitrations between nations in our modern sense of the word 'nations.' In the 100 years since 1809 more than 250 important controversies have been settled by this means, not to mention an even greater number of less important cases, the settlement of which involved the principle of arbitration. Within the past 20 years so rapid has been the triumph of arbitration that more than 100 international differences have been disposed of by this means, or between five and six a year for the whole 20 years. Arbitration is no longer an experiment. It is the settled practice of the nations. A score of disputes to-day go naturally to arbitration where one gives rise even to talk of war.

### The Hague Conferences.

"III. In order to determine further the advanced position which the peace movement has attained on its practical side, the two Hague conferences and what they have accomplished must be taken into account. It is still the habit of some persons to speak disparagingly of these great gatherings and their results. Some do it because they are satisfied with nothing short of immediate perfection; others because they wish the whole movement for the abolition of war to fail. Others do it purely from ignorance.

"What have the two Hague conferences really done toward bringing

about that state of world organization and co-operation, the result of which will, as is universally conceded, bring the general peace of the world and final relief from the ruinous burdens of 'bloated armaments,' because it will establish the reign of law among the nations as it now prevails among individuals throughout the civilized world?

**What They Have Done.**  
"The first Hague conference gave us the permanent international court of arbitration, to which 24 powers finally became parties by ratification of the convention. This court has now for eight years been in successful operation, and not less than four controversies have been referred to it during the past year. The second Hague conference enlarged and strengthened the convention under which this court was set up, and made the court the tribunal, not of 25 powers, but of all the nations of the world.

"Another step of still greater moment was taken by the second Hague conference in the direction of providing a perfect substitute for force in the settlement of international differences. It voted without a dissenting vote the principle of an international court of arbitration in service and international court of justice, to be holding regular sessions.

"The high water mark of the work of the second Hague conference was reached in its action in regard to future meetings of the conference. The principle of periodic meetings of the conference hereafter was approved without a dissenting voice. The date even of the third conference was fixed and the governments urged to appoint at least two years in advance an international commission to prepare the program of the meeting."

"Dean W. P. Rogers of the Cincinnati Law school brought this session to a close with an eloquent talk on "The Dawn of Universal Peace."

### Addresses Monday Evening.

Monday evening's meeting was devoted to "The drawing together of the Nations," and was presided over by Dr. Hirsch. The addresses were on "Independence Versus Interdependence of Nations," by Prof. Paul S. Reinsch of the University of Wisconsin; "Racial Progress Towards Universal Peace," by Rev. H. T. Kealing of Nashville, Tenn.; and "The Biology of War," by President David Starr Jordan of Leland Stanford, Jr., university. At the same time another meeting was in session in Music hall, with Miss Jane Addams in the chair. The speakers there were Joseph B. Burtt of Chicago, on "Fraternal Orders and Peace;" Prof. Graham Taylor of Chicago Commons, on "Victims of War and Industry;" Samuel Compers, president of the American Federation of Labor, on "Organized Labor and Peace;" and John Spargo of Yonkers, N. Y., on "International Socialism as a Peace Factor."

### Commercial and Legal Views.

Two big meetings were held Tuesday morning, one on commerce and industry, presided over by George E. Roberts, president of the Commercial National bank of Chicago, and the other on "Women and Peace," with Mrs. Ellen M. Heron of Chicago as chairman. The former session was addressed by Belton Gilreath of Birmingham, Ala., W. A. Mahoney of Columbus, O., James Arbutck, consul of Spain and Colombia, St. Louis, and Marcus M. Marks, president of the National Association of Clothiers, New York city. The women heard interesting speeches by Mrs. Phillip N. Moore, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs; Miss Jane Addams and Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead of Boston.

"Some Legal Aspects of the Peace Movement," was the general topic of the Orchestra hall meeting Tuesday afternoon, and the chairman was William J. Calhoun of Chicago. Prof. William J. Hull of Swarthmore college, discussed the advances registered by the two Hague conferences, and James Brown Scott, solicitor of the state department, talked about some questions which the third Hague conference probably will consider. "Legal Problems Capable of Settlement by Arbitration," was the subject of a learned paper by Prof. Charles Cheney Hyde of Chicago.

### Special Collegiate Session.

In Mandel hall, at the University of Chicago, a special session was held for universities and colleges, a feature of which was an oratorical contest participated in by students. Louis P. Lochner of Madison, Wis., spoke on "The Cosmopolitan Clubs."

The general session of Tuesday evening was perhaps the most interesting of the congress. "Next Steps in Peacemaking" was the topic. The audience was aroused to great enthusiasm by an eloquent and spirited address by Congressman Richard Barthold of Missouri, president of the American Group, Interparliamentary union. Another paper that met with deserved applause was that of Edwin D. Mead of Boston on "The Arrest in Competitive Arming in Fidelity to the Hague Movement."

The special collegiate session was continued Tuesday evening in Music hall, with President Nollen of Lake Forest university in the chair. President S. P. Brooks of Baylor university, Texas, spoke, and a stereopticon lecture on the "Federation of the World" was given by Hamilton Holt of the Independent.

Among the diplomats who came to Chicago to attend the Peace congress were: Ambassador Count Johann Heinrich von Bernstorff of Germany; Herman de Lagercrantz, envoy from Sweden; Wu Ting Fang, envoy from China; Alfred Mitchell Innes, counselor of the British embassy, and Dr. Halvdan Koht, of the University of Norway. The Japanese, Turkish and French embassies also were represented.

## LOUISIANA EVENTS

Items of Interest Throughout Our State, Especially Notes of Educational and Industrial Features.

### One Thousand Teachers Needed.

Baton Rouge.—The state school officials have issued the State Summer Normal School manual for the State Normals that are to be held at Natchitoches, Ruston and Lafayette May 31 to July 31. In this manual the institute board says: "The demand for teachers has never been greater and never before has the state offered better recognition to teachers of training and merit. A good teacher is certain to obtain a position at a good salary; a better teacher at a better salary. There will be one thousand vacancies to fill the fall of 1909; several principalships in high, grammar and rural consolidated schools, and many positions as teachers of music, drawing, etc. "The best way to prepare for these positions is to attend one of the summer schools, which are separately designed for the teachers of Louisiana." The summer schools of 1909 to be conducted at Lafayette, Ruston and Natchitoches, have in common the aim to better prepare teachers to do effective work by increasing their scholarship and their professional equipment.

### Running Races May Be Adopted.

Crowley.—At a meeting of the board of directors of the Acadia Parish Association members were appointed on a committee for the catalogue. The board is considering a plan to replace the large purses offered in previous years for harness races by purses for running races. Heretofore the harness races for high class horses have been a practical walkover for one horse, and they have been uninteresting. It is now proposed to hold races on the first three days of the fair, open to running horses or ponies of the respective wards, the winners from each ward to contest on the last day for a large purse. This plan has met with favor and may be adopted by the directors of the fair.

### Sugar Planters Enter Protest.

Napoleonville.—A telegram was received here by Senator John Marks from United States Senators McEnery and Foster, asking what, in the opinion of the sugar planters of Louisiana, would be the effect if the differential on refined sugar were removed. Senator Marks immediately called a meeting of prominent sugar planters of Assumption, and, at the conference held, an earnest protest against the removal of the differential was embodied in a telegram and sent to the Louisiana senators. The planters are of the opinion that the removal of the differential would result in great harm to the sugar industry of Louisiana.

### High School Plans Are Accepted.

Breaux Bridge.—The architectural plans for the new school have been accepted and the superintendent of education has advised that bids will be advertised for as soon as enough blue prints showing specifications are secured for prospective bidders, on a contract for a high school building to cost about \$15,000. The city council at a special meeting set aside ground for the erection of the high school. The selection was a beautifully located half square of ground in the heart of town. The parish fair buildings and a residence will be removed to accommodate the new high school building.

### Drainage Plan is Successful.

Baton Rouge.—This week will see the completion of the Whites and Cypress drainage, which is being built in the northern part of the parish. The drainage canal runs a distance of about two miles and a quarter, is 20 feet wide at the bottom and 40 feet wide at the top. The canal will drain all of the low country in the northern portion of the parish near Zachary, in the Whites and Cypress bayou. It will render productive several thousand acres of land which, at the present time, cannot be cultivated for the want of drainage to carry off the water when it rains.

### Report on Present Crop Condition.

Baton Rouge.—The State Board of Agriculture and Immigration is now receiving the reports from the assessors of the state on the 1909 crop conditions. This report, when it is published, will deal largely with the acreage under cultivation and comparisons with the acreage of last year, and as it will be the first report on the 1909 crop, its issuance will be awaited with much interest. The state board of agriculture is having its usual trouble in getting the assessors to respond promptly and with accurate data regarding the crop conditions.

### To Entertain Uncle Sam's Sailors.

Baton Rouge.—An executive committee from the Board of Trade has been named to begin making arrangements for the entertainment of the officers and crew of the battleship Mississippi, which will be here for three days during the middle of May.

### Sentenced to Twelve Years.

Napoleonville.—Joseph Simoneaux, who pleaded guilty to arson, last week, was sentenced by Judge Paul Leche to twelve years in the state penitentiary.

### Boll Weevil in the Race.

Baton Rouge.—That the boll weevil in this section of the state will not do serious damage to the early cotton is the opinion of William Newell secretary of the State Crop Pest Commission. After the first of August the weevils are expected to appear in large numbers, and will do unquestioned damage to the crops. "The past season was favorable in East Baton Rouge for the hibernation of the pest," says the secretary, "but the general rule has been that where the weevil has appeared the summer previous in a parish that little damage is done until late the following summer. Those farmers who have followed the cultural methods should be able to get 95 per cent of their crop, so far as the damage from the boll weevil will affect the yield. But where from late planting, poor seed and failure to cultivate properly the crop is slow in maturing, the weevil will do considerable damage. According to entomologists the pest is expected to increase in sufficient numbers after August 1 to practically prevent the making of a crop after that year. The experiments that are being conducted at Manchura show that a great proportion of the weevil is surviving the season.

### Will Secure Voters' Signatures.

Baton Rouge.—A petition is being circulated at every school house in every ward in East Baton Rouge parish, asking that the police jury call a special election to vote a tax of 3 mills to be devoted exclusively to the public schools of the parish. So far the petitions are meeting with general support. The parish superintendent sent them out several days ago to the members of the parish school boards, and also to the teachers in the different schools to circulate them among their patrons. These petitions asking for the special elections will not be finally disposed of until the meeting of the school board in July. The board will take action on them, and if a sufficient number of signatures have been secured and the expressions from the voters indicate a strong sentiment in favor of the special tax then the matter will be referred to the police jury with the request that the election be called.

### Sidewalk Building Plan Adopted.

Crowley.—The city council met recently for the purpose of discussing the Marks plan of laying concrete sidewalks in certain residence sections of Crowley by the city, the expense to be charged against the property owners affected. The plan was unanimously approved and a resolution adopted urging the city council to adopt it. The Marks ordinance will be introduced at the next meeting of the city council. It will provide for the construction under direction of the city, of concrete sidewalks on the streets running east and west between the Southern Pacific depot and the courthouse, and from Avenue F, east of Parkerson, to the eastern limits of the town. Cement walks may be built on the streets running north and south in this district, but this point has not yet been settled.

### Potato Shipment an Object Lesson.

Baton Rouge.—An object lesson in truck gardening was given when a car load of Irish potatoes, the first of the season, was shipped from Baton Rouge by a local broker to Chicago a few days ago. The car load contained four hundred bushels of potatoes. These potatoes will bring \$1.20 a bushel, or a total of \$480. The potatoes were raised on six acres of ground by Ben Jones, near the city limits. The shipment of this car load is the beginning of the shipment of truck from Baton Rouge to the Northern markets. The change in the agricultural conditions, made necessary by the advent of the boll weevil, and the partial destruction of cotton as a money crop, has forced the planting of a great acreage in truck and a great amount will be shipped from Baton Rouge this season.

### Deporting a Lone Chinaman.

New Orleans.—Capt. William L. Morsey, United States marshal at St. Louis, has arrived at New Orleans, having in charge a Chinaman whom the United States courts have ordered to be sent back to China for being in this country without a certificate, in violation of the exclusion act. The marshal will go to San Francisco with his prisoner.

### BRIEF MENTION.

New Orleans license collections exceeded budget by \$165,099.

Two wells will be drilled near Campit by the Louisiana-Arkansas Oil and Pipe Line Company.

Attorneys for James Labry, convicted of manslaughter at New Roads, filed a motion for a new trial.

The State Dental Society held the annual meeting at New Orleans last week.

Ex-Governor Lowry, ill in New Orleans, rallied sufficiently to address an official communication to General Webb in Jackson regarding Confederate reunion matters.

The faculty of the New Iberia high school demanded the resignation of Parish Superintendent Waller.

Governor Sanders and three other members of the State Board of Equalization conferred with assessors of the Seventh District at Lake Charles.

The Bayou St. John Improvement Association has been formed.

## With The Legislators

On or before May 12, the Senate will elect a president pro tempore. The office is simply honorary, except that in case of the death, resignation or disability of the governor the president pro tempore of the Senate would become the acting governor. There have been no open announcements for the position as yet, but it is understood that Senators Fletcher, Rasco and Henderson will be in the race. The names of James Robertson and John H. Holland have also been mentioned in connection with the race. The president pro tempore must be chosen from a holdover member of the Senate.

The Leigh bill, providing for the removal of the University of Arkansas from Fayetteville to Little Rock and the creation of the University of Arkansas Improvement District in Little Rock, was defeated in the House by a vote of 40 to 32. A motion by Mr. Hurst of Washington to indefinitely postpone further consideration of the measure was under discussion one entire day and finally carried. The motion means the defeat of the bill. The removal bill passed by the Senate is yet to come up in the House.

The bill introduced in the House by Mr. Gann of Benton, providing that all localities may have the power to organize special school districts the same as incorporated towns and cities of the first and second class, if passed will result in the abolishment of much local legislation each session of the legislature. A large portion of the time at each session is consumed in considering local measures and of these measures bills creating special school districts form no small percent.

The bill introduced in the House by Mr. Hoyt of Hempstead, which provides for the creation of the Arkansas Vicksburg Military Park Commission, provides further that the commission shall be composed of three ex-Confederate veterans, who shall be appointed by the governor. An appropriation of \$1,000 is also provided for in the bill for the erection of markers where the Arkansas troops stood on the Vicksburg battlefield.

During the discussion of the university removal bill in the House Mr. Williams of Washington quoted the low prices of board at Fayetteville and argued that the prices in Little Rock would be much higher. "Would you mind going with me to a wagon yard where I get mine for \$5?" asked Mr. Ard amid the roars of the House. "I thought that was where the gentleman from Jackson stayed," replied Mr. Williams.

The Witt text book bill has been passed by the House. The bill, however, will be inoperative unless the Senate amends it, as it now provides that the State Text Book Commission shall be appointed in April, 1909. If the Senate amends the bill so as to make it operative, the measure will scarcely have time to get back to the House in time for that body to concur in the amendment, is the belief expressed by several members.

At the instigation of the author, the Winn bill, levying a tax of one per cent on the gross receipts of transportation companies, will be amended so as to provide for a tax of only one-half per cent. It was the original intention of Mr. Winn to have the bill provide for a one-half per cent tax, but through an inadvertence it provides for one per cent.

A bill introduced in the House by Mr. Thompson of Independence relating to the regulation of disorderly resorts in cities of the first and second class, provides that such houses must be moved out of any block upon petition of three property owners of that block. It is the purpose of the bill to make it easier to direct the location of such places.

The pages of both branches of the General Assembly will be sorry when the session ends, if no others should feel the same. While it has not been altogether a picnic for the boys who have jumped to the beck and call of the legislators, they have enjoyed it. Some of the boys have saved the per diem allowed them and have put snug sums in the bank.

A marked antipathy to long discussions or debates has been displayed in the House, as debate cuts off action on other measures and the previous question will probably be moved in a hurry on all discussions in the future.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was defeated providing for the relief of the Brinkley school district failed to prevail in the Senate. It is estimated that the House costs the state \$3 a minute while in session.

The Oldham state capitol bill has passed the Senate. This appropriates \$735,000 for the completion of the building. Argument over the bill was warm and the measure consumed the greater portion of three days in the Senate.

## DEATH LIST GROWS WITH EACH REPORT

NUMBER KILLED MAY GO BEYOND 250.

### Most Destructive Storm Ever Known in This Section—Cyclone Took Wide Extent—Hundreds of People Homeless.

Memphis, Tenn.—Incomplete reports from the storm-swept sections of Tennessee, Alabama, Arkansas and Mississippi give a death list of 130 and more than 500 more or less seriously injured. It is thought that fully one hundred will die, running the loss up to the neighborhood of 250.

In casualties, in property loss, in extent of territory covered, and in freakish things done, Thursday night's storm is the most remarkable and the most destructive ever known in this section. It is not possible to estimate the property loss, for there is no way of computing it. Many noble forests that have stood for generations are laid in waste; numerous fine old country homes have been blown away; churches, school houses, stores and innumerable barns and out-houses are in kindling.

Late reports show that the worst damage was in Eastern Arkansas, South eastern Missouri, West Tennessee and along Duck and Elk rivers in Middle Tennessee and North Alabama. Shelby county, Tipton county and the counties to the east of these, notably Crockett, Gibson, Madison and Chester, were the scenes of the storm's fury, and whole settlements were laid in ruins. Two or three small towns on the Arkansas-Missouri line, an equal number on the Tennessee-Alabama line and several in Middle Tennessee were wholly destroyed. It is remarkable that the loss of life in them was so small.

The cyclone seems to have originated in Southwestern Arkansas, jumped over the intervening space to Van Buren and Cleburne counties, and split, one fork going north into Missouri and the other coming due west to Izard and Crittenden counties, then crossing the Mississippi into Shelby and Tipton counties; thence northeast into Middle Tennessee; thence southwest into Northern Alabama, where it disappeared in the mountains of Lawrence county.

At each place the cyclone lasted only about ten minutes, and was followed by heavy rain and hail storms and an electric display that was said to be unusually terrifying.

Hundreds of people, mostly negro tenants on devastated farms, are homeless, but the white people in each of these communities are taking care of the destitute.

### THOUGHT IT WAS DOOMSDAY.

Wonderful Phenomenon Occurs at Amory, Miss.

Amory, Miss.—The most wonderful phenomenon ever witnessed by any of the oldest citizens occurred here Friday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock, when an electrical storm passed over the city, followed by a hailstorm which lasted only about one minute, covering the ground with hail stones as large as a man's fist. The stones fell so fast that you could not see a person across the street. A great many people thought the world was at an end. The roofs of six or eight store houses, covered with rubberoid roofing, were completely ruined, and the rain poured in on the stocks of goods, doing a great deal of damage.

### THREE NEGROES LYNCHED.

Assailants of Marshall (Texas) Officers Strung Up.

Marshall, Tex.—A mob entered the county jail here at 2 o'clock Friday morning, dragged out Creole Mose, Pie Hill and Mat Chase, negroes, and lynched all three. The militia which has been guarding the jail for the last three days was dismissed at midnight and the citizens formed a mob immediately, taking the authorities by surprise. Mose, Hill and Chase were charged with firing upon and killing Deputy Sheriff Mark Huffman and wounding Constable Alex Cargill a few days ago while the officers were raiding a craps game.

The mob numbered forty men, and they battered in the north wall of the jail, grabbed the keys from the jailer and rushed the trembling blacks to the street.

### COLLIER'S STRANGE BEQUEST.

Gives \$20,000 to an Unknown Catholic School.

Cincinnati.—In the will of Peter F. Collier, the publisher, one bequest provides that \$20,000 a year for ten years be paid to St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Seminary of Cincinnati. There is no such institution in Cincinnati. Collier attended school at Mount St. Mary's Seminary, Price Hill, 30 years ago, and it is thought that that may be the school he intended to remember. The entire estate is worth \$5,000,000.

### Dressing for Grape Fruit Salad.

If the grape fruit is used with white grapes, use a cream mayonnaise instead of a French dressing. A very nice sauce is made by taking the same quantities of white wine and sugar, mix well together and pour over fruit. Grape fruit on lettuce is very good served with the following boiled dressing. Beat up two eggs, add one cup vinegar, seasoning of salt, pepper and sugar and quarter cup butter. Cook in double boiler. Stir constantly till dressing has thickened. Cool and serve.

## SENATOR FROM UTAH

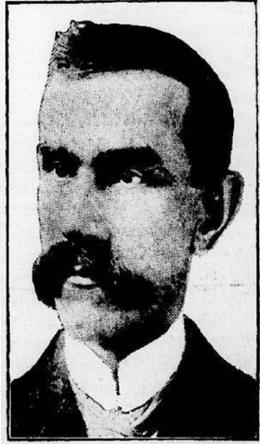
Reed Smoot One of the Hustlers of Congress.

### How He Fought to Retain Seat in Upper House—Has Won Honors in That Body by Hard, Consistent and Careful Work.

Washington.—It is a long stride from fighting against big odds to retain a seat in the United States senate, but it is one which has been taken by Senator Reed Smoot of Utah in one term. Even before Senator Smoot had taken his seat, the storm of protest against his retaining it had begun to swell in eastern states, and when he took the oath of office its clouds hung so threateningly that they would have frightened a less daring fighter. Because Senator Smoot belonged to the hierarchy of the Mormon church thousands petitioned against his retaining the honor to which he had been without question legally elected by the Utah legislature. This is history. What Senator Smoot has done since his right to sit in the senate was confirmed is another matter.

It was three sessions before the storm of criticism of the new Utah senator had subsided and the senate committee on privileges and elections reported in favor of permitting him to retain his seat. Then, as if he had been storing up energy during the two previous years, Mr. Smoot launched into his work as a senator like a dynamo.

Those who worked with him and tried to maintain his pace soon dropped by the wayside, and left this



Senator Reed Smoot.

tal, quiet man of few words and much energy plodding steadily onward. During all the time that his right to sit in the senate had been questioned Senator Smoot had not lifted his voice except to vote. Now the senate found that it had a good debater. Mr. Smoot profited by his silence, and the opening of his fourth session found him well located on the Republican side and active.

On March 4, 1909, Senator Smoot began his second term. Opposition to him because of his close connection with the Mormon church had disappeared. Those who had taken a careful look into his life found that his beliefs did not intrude themselves upon the daily lives of others, and come to know him as an ordinary American citizen, with plenty of western snap and energy. Those who had come into contact with him in debate knew that it was not wise to precipitate unnecessarily an encounter with him on the senate floor.

Many of those who signed petitions to congress asking that Reed Smoot be ousted from the senate took it for granted that he had more than one wife. No one understands this prejudice better than Senator Smoot himself. A party of newspaper men were making a trip through the west. They stopped at Salt Lake City and ran down to the great Salt lake. On their return they were invited to visit Senator Smoot's home, at Provost City.

"Gentlemen," said Senator Smoot, standing upon the broad veranda of his home, "this is my wife," and in an undertone, but so plainly that all could hear, "and the only one I ever expect to have or want."

To-day Senator Smoot is bearing, as a member of the committee on finance, a heavy burden, being one of the nine Republican senators who framed the tariff bill just reported to the senate. Membership in this committee is the most sought appointment in the United States senate. It is important from a financial standpoint and gives a senator power which is not refused. The honor went to Senator Smoot unsought, but was earned by hard, persistent, careful work upon less important committees.

This work was watched and marked by senate leaders. When the new committees were chosen at the beginning of the extraordinary session, Mr. Smoot rose to the top of the heap. On this committee he is associated with Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island, its chairman, and Senator Hale of Maine. In addition to a place on the committee on finance, Senator Smoot was made chairman of the committee on printing.

"Just as soon as I am through with the tariff bill I am going to cut down the expenditures of congress for printing," he said. "We are spending too much money. Much of it is wasted."