

sults accomplished were definite and decisive. The democrats found themselves in a position where, for the sake of party consistency, they had to disregard their previous arrangement with the insurgents. This arrangement was based on the belief that the democratic house bill first would be defeated and that the democrats and insurgents would combine to pass a La Follette compromise measure just as was done with the wool schedule. When the voting began, however, there came a sudden realization that the democratic bill would pass without the aid of the insurgents, enough regular republicans having walked out of the chamber to give the democrats a clear majority.

The break in the senate coalition, which has made tariff legislation possible, was taken to mean the early approach of adjournment. The democrats, it was said, already had set about to placate the insurgents, but this was regarded as impossible after the events of the day. Without an effective working arrangement between these two elements of the senate all further attempts at legislation would be useless. Senator Penrose predicted tonight that the session would terminate with the week end. None of the insurgent leaders would discuss the situation. They felt that they had achieved a material advantage in the adoption of the iron and steel amendment. This amendment originally drawn by Senator Cummins, was withdrawn by the Iowa senator today. It was taken up in its entirety by Senator Bacon, a democrat and rushed into the cotton bill.

The regular republicans made no attempt to conceal their delight at having the insurgents in a position where they were compelled to vote against cotton revision at this time.

Senator Cummins rallied his insurgent colleagues to vote against his own amendment for an iron and steel tariff revision when that amendment was offered by Senator Bacon. Senator Bristow helped defeat his own amendment for a revision on the sugar schedule, when it was offered in his absence by Senator Jones of Washington.

Progressive Republican Leader La Follette declared it was impossible for the insurgents to vote for the democratic bill, while the democrats had agreed that if their bill was defeated they would be willing to support the La Follette measure. As the progress of votes showed that the democrats had a clear majority owing to the absence of the regular republicans, the insurgents set out in an effort to get a vote on the La Follette compromise bill, which, it had been expected would be adopted in place of the house bill. Senator La Follette finally offered his bill as a substitute for the house bill and the amendments that had been added to it. He appealed to the democrats to vote for his substitute, declaring that the insurgents were yielding a great deal, but could not support the original house bill.

The La Follette substitute received no votes, however but those of the insurgents. The democrats voted against it, as did a handful of regular republicans, all other republicans either absenting themselves or refusing to vote.

Then came the final vote on the house cotton bill. Instead of the strong republican vote which had defeated the house wool bill and the house free list bill and had formed the adoption of the compromise legislation in both cases, the vote showed that a strong majority was in favor of the measure. Only the democrats voted for it. Republicans were sitting in the chamber, and not voting, or stepping back into the cloakroom.

The democratic cotton bill re-

ceived a favorable vote of 29 to 19. Senator Cummins was on his feet at once but the announcement could not be made. He said the rule of the senate compelling members to vote, or to give their reasons for not voting should be enforced. Several senators protested that this rule had never been invoked within their knowledge.

"The rule is plain," said Vice President Sherman. "If it is invoked, it is the duty of the chair to enforce it. The clerk will call the names of those who did not answer."

There was a sudden exit of republicans from the chamber.

The chair knew of no rule to compel them to return, Vice President Sherman said.

Senator Curtis of Kansas, who announced that he was paired with an absent senator and could not vote, was forced to submit his case to the senate on a roll call before he was permitted to observe the pair. When on one roll call the clerk reached the name of Senator Guggenheim there was no response, Senator Bristow declared the senator from Colorado had left the chamber. The vice president held that the senator was "not visible to the chair."

It was not until the name of Senator Oliver of Pennsylvania was reached that an explanation of the attitude of a regular republican was given.

"I refrained from voting," said Senator Oliver, "because I was led to believe that if this bill was defeated the same course would be pursued as was followed by another important measure. I understood the plan was for a movement to reconsider the vote and I don't propose to be a party to any further proceedings of that character in the senate."

Senator Oliver was excused from voting by a vote of 36 to 15.

Senator Penrose followed: "I withheld my vote," said Mr. Penrose, "because I have no interest in the pending legislation, except to hasten action on it so congress may adjourn at an early moment and relieve the country from the condition of unrest and uncertainty. I thought it was logical and consistent to leave the perfection of the details of this bill to those who had been in control of the legislation here. As I have had no opportunity to cast an intelligent vote on these measures, I thought it right for me to refrain from voting at all."

Senator La Follette, who had brought about the vote on the motion to excuse Mr. Oliver, demanded a yea and nay vote on a similar motion to excuse Senator Penrose. In making the demand, Senator La Fol-

lette neglected to rise. Senator Oliver quickly invoked the rule which requires members to rise when addressing the presiding officer. Senator La Follette, for failing to observe this formality, was declared out of order.

Following the various fights there came a second roll call on the passage of the bill as amended. This time there was a straight democratic majority of 29 to 24.

HOW THE VOTES WERE CAST

The progressive republicans who voted against the measure on its final passage were:

Insurgents—Senators Borah, Idaho; Bourne, Oregon; Bristow, Kansas; Brown, Nebraska; Clapp, Minnesota; Crawford, South Dakota; Cummins, Iowa; Dixon, Montana; La Follette, Wisconsin.

Regulars—Burnham, New Hampshire; Burton, Ohio; Cullom, Illinois; Dillingham, Vermont; Gamble, South Dakota; Heyburn, Idaho; Jones, Washington; Lippitt, Rhode Island; Nelson, Minnesota; Page, Vermont; Perkins, California; Root, New York; Townsend, Michigan; Warren, Wyoming; Wetmore, Rhode Island.

The republicans excused from voting were Senators Curtis, Kansas; Nixon, Nevada, and McLean, Connecticut, who announced they were paired with absent senators and Senators Oliver and Penrose of Pennsylvania.

Republicans recorded as absent included Senators Gronna, North Dakota; Guggenheim, Colorado; Kenyon, Iowa; Lorimer, Illinois; McCumber, North Dakota; Poindexter, Washington; Smoot and Sutherland, Utah; Stephenson, Wisconsin; Works, California.

Many of these were out of the city, having been excused by the senate for illness or for business reasons.

The amendments as adopted were: By Mr. Bacon, to revise the iron and steel schedule, adopted 28 to 25; Clapp, Minnesota, and Works, California, republican insurgents, and Jones of Washington, who has at no time voted with the insurgents, all voting with the democrats.

By Mr. Simmons, North Carolina, reducing the tariff on cotton machinery to 38 per cent, adopted 34 to 22, progressive republicans voting solid with the democrats.

Mr. Overton, North Carolina, revising chemical schedule, adopted 27 to 22, progressive republicans all voting against it.

By Mr. Watson, West Virginia, for reciprocal admission of bituminous coal, across the Canadian line, adopted without division.

Statehood Bill Vetoed by the President

Following is an Associated Press dispatch:

Washington, D. C., Aug. 15.—President Taft in a special message to the house of representatives today vetoed the joint resolution providing for admission of New Mexico and Arizona to statehood. His reason for exercising the executive power of veto was based on his thorough disapproval of the recall of judges clause in the Arizona constitution.

The message was read to the house amid absolute silence. Then a storm of applause broke from the republican side. The democrats remained quiet. The message was referred to the territories committee.

A resolution providing for admission of New Mexico and Arizona, in accordance with the wishes of President Taft, as to the recall of judges, was introduced today by Senator

Smith of Michigan, chairman of the committee on territories. The resolution makes obligatory the elimination of the recall feature of the Arizona constitution.

Mr. Smith has called a special meeting of the senate territories committee for tomorrow morning to consider his bill, which was introduced following a conference he had with President Taft. Mr. Smith said that even though an attempt to pass the statehood bill over his president's veto should fail there still was a good chance of statehood legislation at this session.

The fact that New Mexico's statehood was bound up with that of Arizona meted out to her the same fate and neither territory can come into the union at this time unless friends of the joint constitution in congress can muster the two-thirds vote necessary to pass the resolution over the president's veto. This may be attempted.

Much of the message was devoted

to a discussion of the functions of the courts under the constitution. The president dwelt at considerable length on the necessity for freeing the judiciary as much as possible from politics or popular influence.

The message was received with great interest by the house, largely because of the president's long association with the judiciary. The document in part is as follows:

"If I sign this joint resolution, I do not see how I can escape responsibility for the judicial recall of the Arizona constitution. The joint resolution admits Arizona with the judicial recall, but requires the submission of the question of its wisdom to the voters. In other words,

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