

Administration Forces Win Victory in Canal Tolls Fight

HOW THE HOUSE VOTED

Following are Associated Press dispatches, dated Washington, March 31:

The national house of representatives tonight after one of the most spectacular struggles in the history of the nation, voted to repeal the provision of the Panama canal act exempting American vessels from the payment of tolls. The vote on the repeal bill was 247 to 162, a majority of 85 votes in support of the personal plea of Woodrow Wilson, president of the United States.

This verdict on the issue which has absorbed congress for many weeks came at the close of a stirring day, made memorable in the annals of the house by a party division which found Speaker Clark, Majority Leader Underwood and other democratic chieftains lined up in open opposition to the president on an issue which the latter had declared vital to his conduct of the nation's foreign policy.

Today's result was the first struggle within the party since democracy took control of the government a year ago.

Tomorrow the bill goes to the senate, where the fight will be renewed with all the vigor and determination that attended it in the lower house.

220 DEMOCRATS WITH WILSON

On the final vote 220 democrats in the house stood by the president, giving him in "ungrudging measure" what he had asked "for the honor of the nation" in its foreign relations. Twenty-five republicans and two progressives also voted to sustain the president. Fifty-two democrats followed Speaker Clark and Leader Underwood to defeat.

Nothing, it seemed, could stem the tide of administration success. Speaker Clark, for nearly 22 years a member of the house, made the speech of his life to forestall what he termed "unquestionable degradation" of the nation. In this he failed, but he did smooth over the party breach with kindly words for his adversaries, praise for President Wilson and an unqualified denial of any vaulting ambition on his own behalf.

When he had closed the debate for the opposition to the repeal, the speaker was triumphant in defeat, for the entire legislative assemblage, in which were many senators, rose en masse to cheer him.

NO COMMENT FROM PRESIDENT

President Wilson was at dinner when the result of the vote was announced. He was gratified but made no comment.

The scene in the house chamber when Speaker Clark yielded the gavel to Representative Underwood, the majority leader, to defend his course, in the great controversy, probably was unrivalled in the history of American legislation.

Even those democrats who for the first time had turned their backs on their immediate leaders and stood resolutely with the president throughout the fight were impressed with the scene.

The interest was tense as Speaker Clark began to speak and his first utterance, breathing a spirit of harmony as against discord and assuring the country that the president and he personally were at peace, seemed to spread over the assemblage—particularly the democratic side of the house—a feeling of relief.

"There is no personal issue between the president and myself," said the speaker, and his voice was drowned in a chorus of democratic shouts, while republicans and progressives applauded.

At the outset the speaker read his address, but soon he got into his old-time oratorical swing and was

Democrats Who Voted For Repeal

Abercrombie, Adair, Adamson, Alexander, Allen, Ansberry, Ashbrook, Aswell, Bailey, Baker, Baltz, Barkley, Barnhart, Bartlett, Bathrick, Beakes, Bell, of Texas; Bell, of Georgia; Booher, Borchers, Bowdle, Brodbeck, Brown, of New York; Brumbaugh, Fachsen, of Illinois; Buchannan, of Texas; Bulkley, Burgess, Burke, Byrnes, of South Carolina; Byrns, of Tennessee; Callaway, Candler, Cantor, Cantrill, Caraway, Carlin, Carr, Carter, Church, Clancy, Claypool, Clayton, Cline, Coady, Collier, Connelly, of Kansas; Connolly, of Iowa; Covington, Cox, Crosser, Davenport, Decker, Dent, Dershem, Dickinson, Dies, Dixon, Donovan, Doolittle, Doughton, Eagan, Eagle, Edwards, Elder, Evans, Faison, Fergusson, Ferris, Fields, Fitz-Henry, Flood, of Virginia; Floyd, of Arkansas; Foster, Fowler, Francis, Gallagher, Gard, Garner, Garrett, of Tennessee; Garrett, of Texas; George, Gerry, Gilmore, Gittins, Glass, Godwin, Goeke, Gordon, Greeg, Gudger, Hamill, Hamlin, Hammond, Hardwick, Hardy, Hart, Hay, Heflin, Helvering, Henry, Hensley, Hill, Holland, Houston, Howard, Hughes, of Georgia; Hull, Humphreys, of Mississippi; Jacoway, Johnson, of Kentucky; Johnson, of South Carolina; Keating, Kennedy, of Connecticut; Key, Kindel, Kinkead, of New Jersey; Kirkpatrick, Konop, Lazaro, Lee, of Georgia; Leshner, Lever, Levy, Lewis, of Maryland; Lieb, Linthicum, Lloyd, Lobeck, Loft, Logue, McClellan, McCoy, McGillicuddy, McKellar, McGuire, of Nebraska; Montague, Morrison, Moss, of Indiana; Neeley, of Kansas; Neely, of West Virginia; O'Brien, Ogelsby, O'Hair, Oldfield, Padgett, Page, Palmer, Park, Peters, of Massachusetts; Peterson, Post, Pou, Quin, Rainey, Rauch, Reed, Rayburn, Reilly, of Wisconsin; Rothermel, Rouse, Rubey, Rucker, Russell, Sabath, Saunders, Scully, Seldomridge, Shackelford, Sharp, Sherley, Sherwood, Sims, Sisson, Slayden, Small, Smith, of Maryland; Smith, of New York; Smith, of Texas; Sparkman, Stanley, Stedman, Stephens, of Mississippi; Stephens, of Nebraska; Stephens, of Texas; Stevens, of New Hampshire; Stone, Stout, Stringer, Summers, Talbott, Talcott, Tavenner, Taylor, of Arkansas; Taylor, of Colorado; Taylor, of New York; Ten Eyck; Thatcher, Thomas, Thompson, of Oklahoma; Townsend, Tribble, Tuttle, Underhill, Vaughn, Vollmer, Walker, Walsh, Watkins, Watson, Weaver, Webb, Whaley, Whitacre, White, Williams, Wilson, of Florida; Witherspoon, Young, of Texas. Total, 220.

Republicans Who Voted For Repeal

Minnesota—Anderson, Davis, Miller, Steenerson, Volstead, Stevens. Missouri—Bartholdt. Illinois—Britten, McKenzie, Madden. Wisconsin—Browne, Esch, Lenroot, Stafford. New York—Danforth. Massachusetts—Gardner, Gillett. Iowa—Good, Green, Haugen, Prouty. North Dakota—Helgeson. Michigan—Hamilton. Total, 23.

Progressives Who Voted For Repeal

Illinois—Copley, Thomson. Minnesota—Lindbergh. Total, 3.

Independent Who Voted For Repeal

California—Kent. Total, 1.

hammering home with sweeping gestures his deliberately delivered words. When he praised the patriotic motives of President Wilson again was he interrupted by applause.

At the conclusion of Speaker

Republicans Who Voted Against Repeal

Ainey, Anthony, Austin, Ayis, Barchfeld, Barton, Browning, Burke, of Pennsylvania; Burke, of South Dakota; Butler, Calder, Campbell, Cary, Cooper, Cramton, Curry, Dillon, Dunn, Dyer, Edmonds, Fairchild, Farr, Frear, French, Graham, of Pennsylvania; Greene, of Massachusetts; Greene, of Vermont; Griest, Guernsey, Hamilton, of New York; Hawley, Hayes, Hinds, Howell, Humphrey, Johnson, of Utah; Johnson, of Washington; Kahn, Keister, Kelley, of Michigan; Kennedy, of Iowa; Kennedy, of Rhode Island; Keiss, Kinkaid, of Nebraska; Knowland, Kreider, LaFollette, Langham, Langley, Lindquist, McGuire, of Oklahoma; Manahan, Minn, Mapes, Mondell, Moore, Morgan, of Oklahoma; Morrin, Moss, of West Virginia; Mott, Nelson, Norton, Paige, of Massachusetts; Parker, Patton, of Pennsylvania; Payne, Peters, of Maine; Platt, Plumley, Powers, Roberts, of Massachusetts; Rogers, Scott, Sells, Shreve, Sinnott, Sloop, Sloan, Smith, of Idaho; John M. C. Smith, Samuel W. Smith, Smith of Minnesota; Southerland, Switzer, Treadway, Vare, Wallin, Willis, Winslow, Woods, Young, of North Dakota. Total, 93.

Democrats Who Voted Against Repeal

New York—Bruckner, Carew, Conry, Dale, Dooling, Driscoll, Fitzgerald, Goldfogle, Goulden, Griffin, Maher, Metz, O'Leary, Patten, Rordan. Illinois—Gorman, Graham, McAndrews, McDermott. Pennsylvania—Casey, Difenderfer, Donohue, Lee. South Carolina—Aiken, Finley, Ragsdale. Delaware—Brockson. Louisiana—Broussard, Dupre, Estopinal, Morgan. Massachusetts—Deitrick, Mitchell, Murray, Phelan. Michigan—Doremus. Mississippi—Harrison. Kentucky—Helm. Missouri—Igoe, Speaker Clark. Virginia—Jones. Connecticut—Lonergan, Mahan. Oklahoma—Murray. Rhode Island—O'Shaughnessy. California—Kettner, Raker. Alabama—Underwood. West Virginia—Brown. Arizona—Hayden. North Carolina—Kitchin. Kansas—Taggart. Total, 52.

Progressives Who Voted Against Repeal

California—Bell, Nolan, Stephens. Pennsylvania—Hulings, Kelly, Lewis, Rupley, Temple, Walters. Washington—Bryan, Falconer. New York—Chandler. Illinois—Hinebaugh. Oregon—Lafferty. Michigan—MacDonald, Woodruff. Kansas—Murdock. Total, 17.

Members Failing to Answer Roll Call

Democrats—Backson, Alabama; Borland, Missouri; Burnett, Alabama; Clark, Florida; Crisp, Georgia; Cullop, Indiana; Goodwin, Arkansas; Gray, Indiana; Hobson, Alabama; Hoxworth, Illinois; Korbly, Indiana; L'Engle, Florida; Moon, Tennessee; Reilly, Connecticut; Taylor, Alabama; Wilson, New York. Total, 16.

Republicans—Fordney, Michigan; McLaughlin, Michigan; Martin, South Dakota; Merritt, New York; Roberts, Nevada; Townner, Iowa. Total, 6.

Republicans Voting "Present"

Hughes, West Virginia. Total, 1.

Clark's speech, when order could be restored, Representative Adamson took the floor to close the long debate.

Representative Adamson devoted himself largely to a denunciation of toll exemption as an economic policy;

characterizing it as "mock subsidy to special interests which have lobbied steadily for seven years."

When he concluded, Representative Adamson immediately called for a vote. A hush swept the crowded floor and the packed galleries as Speaker Clark announced a vote on the "third reading and engrossment of the bill."

Republican Leader Mann demanded a roll call and the first record vote on the bill was forced on a preliminary legislative stage. The administration's strength made its appearance, however, and the bill was advanced through the third reading by a vote of 247 to 160.

RESULT OF BALLOT CHEERED

A round of cheers and applause greeted the announcement of this vote and scarcely had it subsided when Representative O'Shaughnessy, Rhode Island, secured recognition and presented the motion to recommit the bill, prepared by a conference of leaders opposed to the measure.

On this motion with its reservations of the right of the United States to control the Panama canal zone, the anti-repeal forces polled their largest vote. The motion was defeated, 232 to 176. The democratic leaders, Speaker Clark and Representative Underwood, carried 61 of their democratic colleagues with them on this vote.

All but 13 of the republicans voted for the motion and two progressives stood with the anti-repeal forces.

This defeat marked the last rally of the anti-repeal forces. The last roll call was on the final passage of the bill. It was taken with the house in disorder and general confusion prevalent. As announced by the speaker, the result was: Yeas 248, nays 162, but a recapitulation of the vote showed yeas 247, nays 162.

Of this vote 220 democrats deserted their chosen leaders to answer the personal plea of President Wilson. With them were 25 republicans and two progressives. With Speaker Clark and Leader Underwood 52 democrats voted against the bill, 93 republicans and 17 progressives making up the 162 negative votes.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE IN OHIO

By Governor James M. Cox

(Continued from page 4.)

a rebate is allowed for the excess amount paid. This manufacturer, if he desires, after giving a satisfactory guarantee of his financial condition, can carry the insurance himself, but the accidents must be reported promptly to the state industrial commission, and compensation must be paid to the injured workman, or to the dependents of those who lose their lives, on the scale fixed by the Ohio law. In 1912 the manufacturers paid to the liability insurance companies \$3,000,000 in premiums, and it develops that only one-eighth of that was in turn paid to injured workmen and their dependents. Under the new scheme labor and capital are out of the courts. Personal injury suits are rare indeed. The injured workman gets his compensation instead of a law suit; and the manufacturer is finding that the cost to him is less than what it was when he paid his premiums to the liability insurance companies.

Two weeks ago in New York, after three years of litigation begun by the families of twenty-three girls who lost their lives in the Triangular fire, so-called, these cases were compromised, and the liability insurance companies paid \$75.00 per life, or