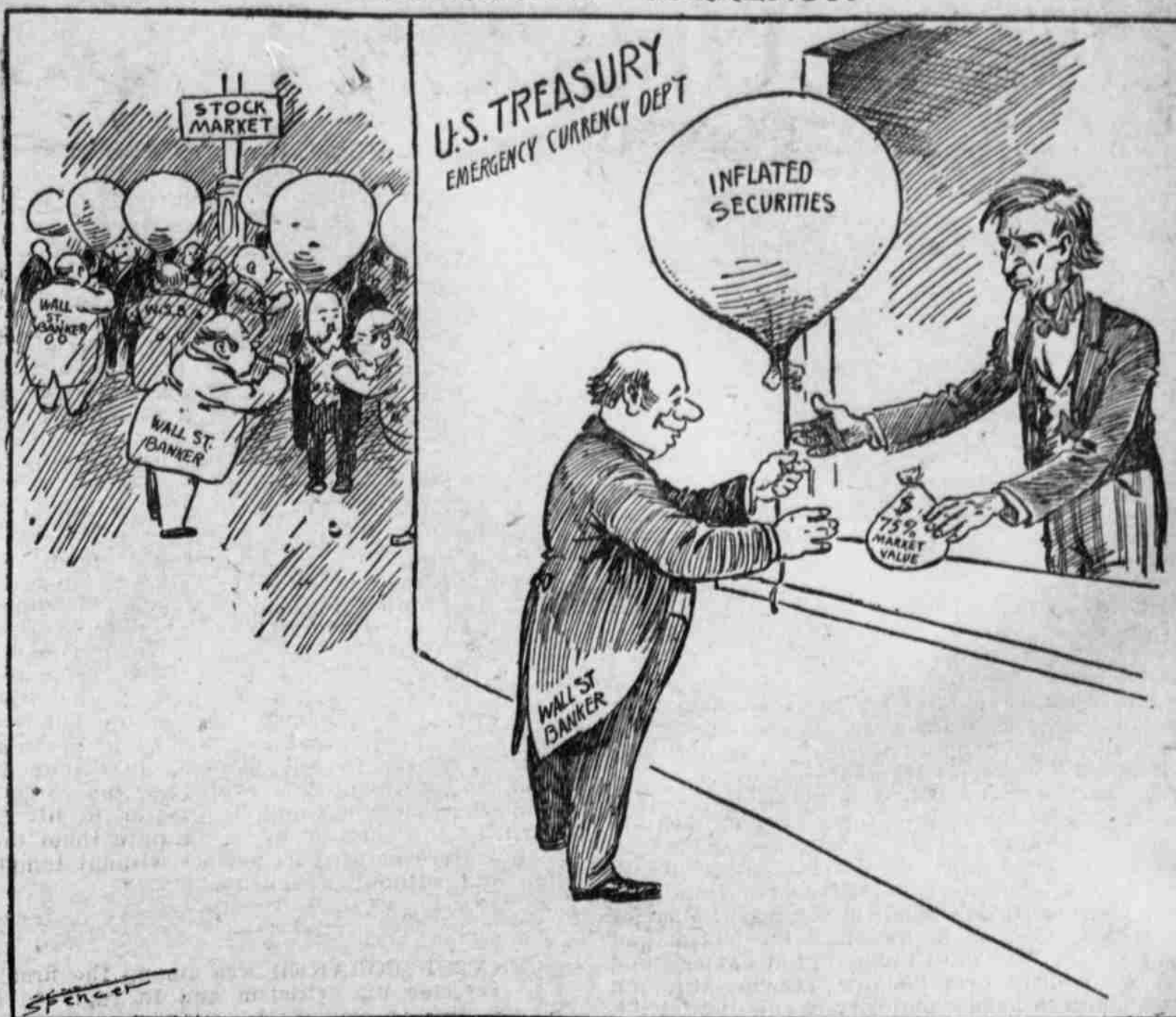


proceedings Senator LaFollette voted for the bill, the defeat of which he has so vigorously insisted upon. This would give him the right, as one of the voters in the majority to move for reconsideration. LaFollette made his motion amid deafening applause from the galleries and it was lost. The galleries again gave the Wisconsin senator a great send-off. He was surrounded by democratic house members showering congratulations upon him for the fight he had put up against the measure. Aldrich and the other republican senators were jubilant over the outcome. They had already prepared to resist the efforts of LaFollette and Stone to again resume the floor. This they realized would likely result in opposition from the democratic senators and perhaps drag them into an indirect filibuster, which might extend the session indefinitely. The senate democrats were already in an ugly frame of mind. Their leaders declined to enter into a filibuster against the currency bill on the ground that it was not a sectional matter and if the east or west could stand it, so could the north and south. They declared the bill was not one which would demand a filibuster. But the action last night of the republicans in sustaining the chair in his ruling against LaFollette's right to insist upon the attendance of a quorum created a feeling on the democratic side which could have easily resulted in lining up the entire minority in opposition. Luck, however, was with Aldrich. His arrangement with the presiding officer and the senate clerk proved his well earned reputation of being the peer of the most accomplished of parliamentary strategists, otherwise there might be a different story to tell."

**TREASURY OFFICIALS** are making preparations to carry into effect the new currency law. An Associated Press dispatch from Washington says: "Assistant Secretary Coolidge conferred with Director Dalph of the bureau of engraving and printing and W. W. Eldridge of the office of comptroller of the currency and the statement was authorized that the actual work of printing the new notes would be begun within the next ten days. The new notes will be identical with the national bank notes now in use, except that the legend at the top of the face of the note, 'Secured by bonds of the United States,' will be changed to 'Secured by bonds of the United States or other securities.' The comptroller of the currency now has in the vaults about \$203,000,000 in old notes belonging to various national banks and these will be used as required until new notes are printed and seasoned ready for use. It is probable that it will require six months to change all of the plates used by the 6,810 national banks, but it is expected that some of the new issue will be ready for delivery by July 1 next. Several matters connected with the new issue are still under discussion, one of the most important being the denominations of the notes, but it is thought that the smaller denominations will be issued first, as each autumn there is a heavy demand for small notes, especially from the west and south. As soon as the department is ready to supply the new notes in any quantity required, no further issue of the present notes will be made, the present notes being destroyed as fast as they reach the treasury for redemption and new notes issued in their place."

**JAMES K. JONES**, who was chairman of the democratic national committee in 1896 and in 1900, died June 1 at his residence in Washington, D. C. Mr. Jones was sixty-nine years of age and was ill only a few hours. The Washington correspondent for the Chicago Record-Herald says: "He was one of the leading democrats in the senate from 1885 to 1903, and was one of the strongest supporters of William Jennings Bryan, having, as chairman of the democratic national committee, conducted the campaigns of 1896 and 1900. Since leaving the senate in 1903 he has conducted a law practice in this city and has not actively engaged in politics. On Friday Senator Jones returned from a visit to his daughter, Mrs. Leonora Carrigan, in Arkansas, and last night was apparently enjoying good health. Complaining slightly this morning, he remained in bed, and at 5:30 this afternoon died, the immediate cause of death being heart failure. A native of Mississippi, where he was born in 1839, James Kimbrough Jones received a classical education and fought as a private soldier in the confederate ranks throughout the civil war. After becoming a resident of Dallas county, Arkansas, he lived on his plantation there until 1873, when he took up the practice of law. He was elected

"EMERGENCY" CURRENCY!



The Aldrich-Vreeland law in a nut shell

to the state senate the same year and became president of that body in 1877. Afterward he was elected to the forty-seventh and the two succeeding congresses, and in 1883 succeeded to the seat of James S. Walker in the United States senate, where he served three terms, retiring in 1903. Senator Jones was a delegate to the national democratic convention in 1896 which gave Mr. Bryan his first nomination, and as chairman of the committee on resolutions he reported the 16 to 1 platform. He was made chairman of the national democratic committee after the convention and as such conducted both of the Bryan campaigns for the presidency. In the senate Mr. Jones came forward rapidly as one of the leaders of his party and was for several years chairman of the democratic caucus. Although not an orator, Senator Jones was a forceful and logical speaker and was often heard in debate. Senator Jones is survived by his widow and three children, Mrs. Carrigan of Arkansas, Miss Sue Jones and James K. Jones, Jr., of this city. Senator Jones will be buried in this city and many of his former colleagues in congress who have not yet left the city will remain to attend the funeral."

**THE WASHINGTON (D. C.) Herald** prints this editorial: "Outsiders appear to be greatly impressed with a secondary fact in the situation, which is that many southern newspapers are lukewarm or openly hostile toward Bryan. But Mr. Bryan has thriven on newspaper criticism, and entirely too much importance has been attached to it, particularly as an indication of public sentiment over wide areas. The anti-Bryan press in New York is a conspicuous offender in this regard, its readers being frequently regaled with anti-Bryan quotations from inconsequential southern prints; while the weightier opinions of such widely circulated and influential newspapers as the Louisville Courier-Journal, the Atlanta Constitution, the Houston Post, the Birmingham Ledger, the Nashville Tennessean, the New Orleans States, the Raleigh News and Observer, the Columbia State, the Charleston Post and Richmond Journal are wholly ignored. Colonel Watterson has recently taken the metropolitan press to task for its obvious inability to fathom political sentiment west of Hoboken, and he has been trying to impress incredulous Gothamite editors with the fact that has just been freshly emphasized in the Alabama primary. It is to be hoped that they will see a new light in the returns from that state. We do not ignore, of course, the

opinion antagonistic to Bryan which finds expression in such able journals as the Charleston News and Courier, the Richmond Times-Dispatch, the Montgomery Advertiser, or the Nashville American; but we doubt whether any one of these newspapers is representative of the democratic majority of its own state. We are inclined to believe that a large proportion of those southerners who have been hitherto hostile to Bryan will be eventually found occupying substantially the position of Mr. Watterson, himself the original Johnson man, but who now accepts Mr. Bryan as the logical candidate of the democratic party and the man best fitted to present the issues by which alone the party can win."

**THE NEW YORK Herald** after what it calls "unbiased investigation" admits that Mr. Bryan's nomination at Denver is now assured. The Herald says: "The Herald in its table of probabilities continues to place New York where it was scheduled last week, as not instructed or classified. The Herald believes that the delegation from New York will vote for Mr. Bryan. But the strength of the Nebraskan is growing so rapidly from week to week that it now must be evident to the veriest tyro in politics that Mr. Bryan can be nominated without the support of either New York or New Jersey. The anti-Bryan managers have had an unexpected setback. It is hard enough to elect delegates opposed to Bryan, but to have them apparently elected and then discover that they were not elected at all is maddening. This is what has happened in Florida. Florida is entitled to ten delegates. An open primary was held, and although no question of presidential preferences was raised, it was announced that eight of the delegates were opposed to Bryan and were classed for Judge Gray, while two were for Bryan. The vote at the primary was canvassed last week, when it was discovered that only four delegates had been elected, and that these were for Bryan. Six delegates will have to be chosen at a second primary. The Bryan men will be on the alert this time and will fight for every delegate. The loss of these eight delegates reduces the number of votes instructed or classed for Gray from thirty-one to twenty-three. The action of the West Virginia and New Hampshire state conventions were serious blows to the candidacy of Governor Johnson. The Johnson managers expected that both these states would refuse to instruct and that anti-Bryan delegates would be elected."