

Texas, Carlin of Virginia, Flood of Virginia, Foss of Massachusetts, Garrett of Tennessee, Gill of Maryland, Gillespie of Texas, Hammond of Minnesota, Harrison of New York, Hay of Virginia, Jamieson of Iowa, Korbly of Indiana, Lamb of Virginia, Latta of Nebraska, McHenry of Pennsylvania, Moon of Tennessee, Slayden of Texas, Talbott of Maryland and Turnbull of Virginia. Norris of Nebraska was the only insurgent to vote for the democratic substitute. On the final vote of the bill twenty-six democrats voted for it. They were Alken of South Carolina, Ansberry of Ohio, Ashbrook of Ohio, Cox of Ohio, Foss of Massachusetts, Foster of Illinois, Hammond of Minnesota, Hanna of North Dakota, Havens of New York, Henry of Texas, Hitchcock of Nebraska, Hughes of New Jersey, Johnson of Kentucky, Kinkaid of New Jersey, Maguire of Nebraska, Moss of Indiana, Nicholl of Pennsylvania, O'Connell of Massachusetts, Pou of North Carolina, Ransdell of Louisiana, Rucker of Colorado, Sabath of Illinois, Sharp of Ohio, Sulzer of New York, Taylor of Colorado and Touville of Ohio. Six republicans joined the democrats in voting against the proposed bill of the majority as follows: Gronna of North Dakota, Hubbard of Iowa, Lenroot of Wisconsin, Nelson of Wisconsin, Norris of Nebraska and Wood of Iowa. After a motion of Mr. Moon of Tennessee to recommit the bill to the committee which reported it had been defeated the house voted upon final passage, the vote being 195 to 101, twenty-four democrats voting with the republicans as follows: Aiken of South Carolina, Ansberry of Ohio, Ashbrook of Ohio, Cox of Ohio, Foss of Massachusetts, Foster of Illinois, Hammond of Minnesota, Havens of New York, Henry of Texas, Hitchcock of Nebraska, Hughes of New Jersey, Kinkaid of New Jersey, Maguire of Nebraska, Martin of Colorado, Moss of Indiana, Nicholl of Pennsylvania, O'Connell of Massachusetts, Ransdell of Louisiana, Rucker of Colorado, Sabath of Illinois, Sharp of Ohio, Sulzer of New York, Taylor of Colorado and Touville of Ohio.

According to a decision of the treasury department pulp and printing paper manufactured from wood cut on crown lands in the province of Quebec prior to May last is subject to the countervailing duty of 25 cents per cord, or its equivalent of 35 cents a ton in the manufactured state as print paper, as provided by the new tariff law.

Representative Rainey of Illinois created something of a stir when he introduced in the house a resolution designed to ascertain whether or not Attorney General Wickersham prepared a speech printed in the Con-

gressional Record of June 3, as that of Representative McKinley of California. The speech referred to consisted of a series of replies to charges made by Rainey against Wickersham in relation to his alleged services as attorney for the so-called "sugar trust." Rainey's resolution would direct the attorney general to send the information to the house. Its introduction followed a spirited tilt between Rainey and McKinley last Saturday, during which the latter indignantly denied the former's charge that the attorney general had prepared the speech in question.

When the Taft railroad bill came up in the house democrats aided by some insurgents sought to pass the bill as it came from the senate, but the regular republicans aided by six democratic votes sent it to a conference committee. A Washington dispatch for the Chicago Record-Herald says: "The vote came on a motion by Representative Lenroot, an 'insurgent' republican of Wisconsin, who moved to concur in the senate amendments with an additional amendment that section 9 of the bill, requiring increases in railroad rates to be submitted to the interstate commerce commission in advance become immediately effective. The close vote was caused by a combination of democrats and 'insurgent' republicans and five 'regular' republicans. Had the democrats not lost six votes on their side of the house or the 'insurgents' been able to hold their full strength instead of losing eight, the bill would have been accepted and the session of congress probably shortened many days. The bill finally was ordered sent to conference and conferees on the part of the house were named. These were Representatives Mann of Illinois and Wanger of Pennsylvania (reps.), and Adamson of Georgia (dem.) The senate conferees, already named, are Senators Elkins of West Virginia, Aldrich of Rhode Island (reps.), and Foster of Louisiana (dem.) Not a little surprise was occasioned by the loss of six democratic votes, and much speculation as to the cause resulted. It was pointed out that four of the democrats were so-called 'Tammany representatives' from New York — Representatives Fitzgerald, Harrison, Goulden and Goldfogle. The other two were Representatives Underwood, one of the democratic leaders, and Craig of Alabama. The list of 'insurgents' who voted with the 'regulars' against the senate bill was also subject to much scrutiny and their attitude was the cause of wide speculation and comment. After two hours' debate on the proposal made in the form of a motion by Mr. Lenroot, the house declined to accept it by a vote of 156 to 162. A motion to non-concur in the senate amendments then was carried

and conferees were named. The house conferees are Mann, Wanger and Adamson. The senate has named Elkins, Aldrich and Foster. The 'insurgents' who opposed the Lenroot motion were Gardner and Ames of Massachusetts, Good and Pickett of Iowa, Hayes of California, Miller and Volstead of Minnesota, and Parsons of New York. The regular republicans voting with the democrats and 'insurgents' were Crow of Missouri, Foelker of New York, Kistermann of Wisconsin, Martin of South Dakota and Murphy of Missouri. In opposing the adoption of the senate amendments and favoring the sending of the railroad bill to conference, Mr. Mann of Illinois, who had charge of the measure in the house, declared that the senate bill was full of errors. He said there was strong objection to the amendment giving shippers the right to recover damages from railroads for misquoting of rates, asserting that it would permit the granting of rebates."

The new house rules committee made its first important report June 7. The proceedings as told by the Washington correspondent for the Chicago Record-Herald were as follows: "By a vote of 160 to 139, the house today adopted a rule for the consideration of the postal savings bank bill. The real fight came over ordering the previous question, when the vote was 169 yeas to 144 nays. Ten insurgent republicans voted with the solid democracy. They were: Gary of Wisconsin, Cooper of Wisconsin, Davis of Minnesota, Gronna of North Dakota, Hubbard of Iowa, Lenroot of Wisconsin, Lindbergh of Minnesota, Nelson of Wisconsin, Norris of Nebraska, Poindexter of Washington. It was a trying situation for the insurgents. Both parties in platform pledges being committed to the enactment of postal saving bank legislation and the republicans in caucus having adopted a bill, many of the insurgents could not bring themselves to the point of voting against a rule, obnoxious as such a proceeding was to them. They realized that in the closing days of the session success depended in a large measure upon prompt action, and that without a rule limiting debate a discussion might be precipitated which would wearily drag for days if not weeks before a final vote could be reached. Inasmuch as gag rules, as a part of the old practices, receive their condemnation and form a part of their fight against Cannonism, the ten insurgents recorded above, although friends of postal savings bank legislation, found themselves forced to record their votes in the negative. The bill indorsed by the republican caucus will be discussed for eight hours, the debate being resumed on Thursday and a final vote will be reached before adjournment that day. The opposition will be given an opportunity to vote for such a substitute as the democrats may offer and that motion failing it will be in order to move to recommit the caucus bill to the committee on post-offices. It is expected that the caucus bill will be passed. The democrats attacked the republicans, denounced the insurgents for their alleged insincerity and assailed the regulars for bringing a 'gag rule' to further a party measure, and the republican leaders retaliated by charging the democrats with similar performances when they were in power. The special rule was brought in by Representative Dalzell, chairman of the rules committee, immediately after the railroad bill had been sent to conference. The debate on the rule was limited to one hour, but both sides occupied their full share of it by heaving heavy verbal bricks at the other side. The denun-

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