

WASHINGTON NEWS

Senator La Follette called up his resolution for another investigation of Lorimer. He made a strong speech, saying that there was not another senator who, in the presence of such charges, would not have demanded an immediate and searching inquiry.

The Washington correspondent to the New York World prints the following interesting story: "The questions that are agitating official Washington (and, official Washington presumes, with the egotism of the capital, all the United States) is: 'Will President Taft be a candidate for renomination?'"

"If he is, on what will he base his claim to re-election?"

"Where does Roosevelt stand?"

"The World correspondent is in a position to answer these questions, on the highest authority. 'President Taft will be a candidate for renomination. He believes that if the prospects of the republican party are bright next year he will be entitled to the renomination because of his administration.'"

"If clouds obscure republican success the president believes that, having been honored by the party with one nomination, it is his duty to go to the front, even in the face of defeat, in defense of his administration."

"The grounds on which Mr. Taft as the candidate in 1912 will base his claims for re-election will appear later in this article."

"President Taft and former President Roosevelt are on the same terms of intimacy that characterized their relations when Mr. Taft was a member of President Roosevelt's cabinet. 'There have been disagreements over details and policies, but no difference has involved the regard of one man for the other personally, nor has it at any time degenerated into a question of politics.'"

The Washington correspondent to the Associated Press said: "Members of the house are loading the committee on foreign relations with resolutions providing for the neutrality and the ultimate independence of the Philippines. While no action by congress is expected at this session, a determined effort will be made in the regular session to sever the islands from the United States possessions. One of the several resolutions on the subject is by Representative McCall of Massachusetts, a republican, and another by Representative Martin of Colorado, a democrat."

They are trying, in devious ways, to defeat the election of senators by the people. An Associated Press dispatch from Washington says: "With a warning from Senator Root against experimenting with the constitution and a caution from Senator John Sharp Williams that the south could not support federal supervision of senatorial elections, though favorable to direct popular vote, the senate spent two hours without action discussing the house resolution for electing United States senators by direct popular vote. Mr. Root opposed the entire proposition to amend the constitution as to the senatorial elections, his special objection being to depriving congress of the supervision of senatorial elections. Mr. Williams said Mr. Root had not covered up the motives in retaining supervision of the senatorial elections. With the election transferred to the polls said Mr. Williams, and

federal supervision retained, there would be exercise of federal control when a senator is to be elected."

A joint resolution admitting Arizona and New Mexico to immediate statehood, but withholding approval of the constitutions of both until the people have voted on the proposed amendments, passed the house of representatives without a roll call. An Associated Press dispatch, referring to the house proceedings, says:

"The resolution requires Arizona to vote on an amendment removing the recall provision, as it applies to judges, and requires New Mexico to vote on an amendment making its constitution more easily amendable in the future. Neither state is required to adopt the amendments proposed by congress. Whether they are approved or rejected by the proposed referendums, the constitutions of the new states will stand finally approved when the respective votes have been taken."

"The resolution passed in the form proposed by the democratic majority of the committee on territories. Efforts were made by the republicans to force Arizona to vote out of its constitution the recall of judges and to give immediate and unqualified approval to the New Mexican constitution. Both provisions were rejected singly and later, when Mr. Mann embodied them in a motion to recommend the measure, they were voted down."

"The democrats said the proposal to force Arizona to reject the recall was an effort to keep that state out of the union. The democratic resolution, said Chairman Flood of the territories committee, presented the fairer method, namely to leave to the people the determination of the recall question."

"Notwithstanding this method, democratic orators bitterly denounced the recall of judges during the afternoon's debate, while republican insurgents refused to join Minority Leader Mann in the proposal to force Arizona to give it up."

Senator Martin, democratic leader, offered a resolution in the senate providing for an inquiry into the Lorimer case. It is intended as a substitute for the La Follette and Dillingham resolution.

President Taft has denied the applications for the pardon of Charles W. Morse of New York and John R. Walsh of Chicago. Walsh is eligible for parole next September.

Senator La Follette, in his speech in the senate, declared that considerably more than two hundred thousand dollars was spent to elect Lorimer to the senate.

The Washington correspondent for the Associated Press, says: "Dr. Jacob H. Holander of Baltimore, who negotiated the settlement of the debt of the Dominican republic, frankly admitted that he had received \$40,000 from the United States government and \$100,000 from San Domingo for his services. He appeared in his own behalf before the house committee on expenditures of the treasury department."

"Holander said he had never 'categorically' informed the Dominican republic that he had been in the service of the United States but he insisted that when he arranged with this government for compensation for his service it was agreed through Mr. Bacon, then assistant secretary

of state, that he might receive from San Domingo such compensation as that government desired to award him."

H. L. Stimson of New York is now talked of as president Taft's running mate in 1912.

The Washington correspondent for the United Press says: A bitter arraignment of the plan for the recall of judges as a blow which would "strike from the splendid structure of free government the arch upon which it has come to rest with unshaken confidence," was made in the house by Representative Martin W. Littleton (dem., N. Y.)

In part, Littleton said: "Under the recall, the misguided or malignant passions of an unimportant fragment of the community may recklessly accuse the most stainless judge and, by a groundless charge, put suspicion in the place of confidence and distrust in the place of faith."

"The corporate bandit, marauding through the legitimate fields of honest commerce and finally condemned by the firm hand of an incorruptible court, can turn its passage chagrin into active revenge and summon the suffering of its dependents to write a recall."

Representative Houston (dem., Tenn.) voiced his opposition to the recall of the judges as embodied in the Arizona constitution. Representative McGuire (rep., Okla.) declared that the state of Oklahoma had been "gerrymandered" to give the democrats greater representation in the "most infamous scheme ever planned."

Representative Ferris (dem., Okla.) denied the gerrymander.

Senator Nelson (rep., Minn.) in a speech in the senate attacked the president, saying: "President Taft is evading the constitution of the United States when he tries to force the senate to accept this agreement as it was presented. He is trifling with the senate of the United States."

An Associated Press dispatch from Washington says: "After a four-hour caucus, the democratic senators voted, 24 to 10, to support the resolution of Senator Martin of Virginia on behalf of the democratic steering committee, providing for a re-investigation of the bribery charges in connection with the election of Senator Lorimer of Illinois. A personal colloquy between Senators Bailey of Texas and Martine of New Jersey featured the caucus. The Martin resolution proposes an inquiry by the committee on privileges and elections."

"The verbal encounter between Mr. Bailey and Mr. Martine originated in Mr. Bailey's demand for general support of the Martin resolution. Mr. Bailey said that any senator who refused to be bound by the caucus had no rightful place in the party councils. This aroused the senators who favor the La Follette resolution providing for an inquiry by a special committee of new senators."

"Mr. Bailey contended that more than two-thirds of the caucus favored the Martin resolution, and it was thus the duty of all democratic senators to abide by that decision. Mr. Martine replied that, while willing to compare his party record with that of the Texas senator, he was unwilling to be bound by a party caucus on a moral question. He said he understood that the meeting was a conference and not a caucus, and he had no understanding that any binding action was to be taken. Saying he would not bandy words regarding the character of his own democracy as compared with that of

another senator, Mr. Bailey insisted that all senators were duty bound to abide by the two-thirds decision of the caucus.

"Mr. Martine replied as pointedly, and the colloquy continued until Mr. Martine withdrew from the caucus, reiterating that he would not be bound by it on any except a political question."

"Almost every other democratic senator present participated in the debate. It developed that the regular republicans had practically agreed to abandon the Dillingham resolution in favor of the Martine measure, and all democrats were urged to support the provision as a matter of party discipline. The caucus supported the Martine resolution with the understanding that any senator should be free to offer any amendments."

"Mr. Hitchcock suggested as a compromise that a subcommittee on privileges and elections, to be appointed by the senate, should be designated to conduct the inquiry. He said he might present such an

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