

GOTHAM GAMBLER SHOT TO DEATH

Herman Rosenthal Called from His Place of Business and Mur- dered on Sidewalk.

ONE SUSPECT IS ARRESTED

Men Guilty of Crime Jump Into Taxi and Are Driven Away.

FIVE TAKE PART IN CRIME

Dead Man Was to Have Been Wit- ness in Court Against Grifters.

POLICE UNDER SUSPICION

Deceased Active in Starting Investi- gation Looking to Clearing Up of the Civic Atmosphere of New York City.

NEW YORK, July 15.—Herman Rosenthal, proprietor of a gambling house here, whose sensational charges that the police were guilty of grafting and oppression, were to be investigated today by the grand jury, was shot and killed in front of the Hotel Metropole early this morning by five men, who escaped in a large gray touring car.

Rosenthal was murdered only a few hours before he was to appear in the home of District Attorney Whitman and give further statements in an effort to substantiate the police grafting charges. Within three hours after the murder, detectives visited a garage on Washington square, known to the police as the headquarters of the taxicab robbers, who recently robbed bank messengers of \$25,000 and captured a man describing himself as Louis Libby, whom they made a prisoner on the charge of homicide. The police also recovered an automobile that they say was the one that figured in the murder.

Libby is identified. Deputy Commissioner Dougherty asserted that eye-witnesses to the murder of Rosenthal identified Libby as one of the quintette who drove up in front of the hotel and calling the gambler from the dining room to the sidewalk shot him down with a fusillade of bullets, and then fled to the motor car. Rosenthal was shot five times in the head.

Mrs. Sadie Rosenthal, widow of the gambler, in a statement to District Attorney Whitman, put the assassination of her husband squarely up to the police. She warned her husband that if he kept an appointment he would come to a violent end. She said she had a premonition a tragedy would follow such a conference and she named a police official as one of the men who was to be present.

Deputy Police Commissioner Dougherty said today:

"The car used was No. 4133 New York. It was bought by Louis Libby last October. He promised to pay \$300 for it, had paid \$200 and was still paying on it."

It has been positively identified as the car used by the assassins and Libby has been positively identified as the chauffeur and as one of the men who fired at Rosenthal. The car was found in the garage on South Washington square.

The charge against the prisoner is homicide. The garage is the same in which was found in the taxi used by Montani in the \$5,000 taxi robbery. At this time this is all I can say."

Police Lieutenant Becker joined District Attorney Whitman when he heard of the murder. He said:

"It is very regrettable. I know of no motive. I haven't seen Rosenthal for a week, and then I met him casually."

The police learned that Rosenthal talked with friends about the degree of safety in which he moved about since he brought charges against the police.

"I've been threatened," Rosenthal was quoted as saying, "but I don't care a hang for anybody. I'm going to stay right here and face this thing. They didn't play this game on the level and I'm going to stick and meet justice."

Rosenthal sprang suddenly into public notice only last Friday, when he filed affidavits charging that the police were in league with gamblers. He has been proprietor of a gambling house, closed on April 15 after a raid by Police Lieutenant Becker, head of the so-called strong-arm squad.

This raid, Rosenthal declared, followed a misunderstanding between himself and Becker. The latter, Rosenthal alleged, was his partner, having lent him \$1,000 on a chattel mortgage as a share in the gambling business. Becker's share amounted to 25 per cent of the profits.

Statement by Becker.

"It ought to be needless for me to say—I think I ought not to be asked to say—I know absolutely nothing about the crime, who perpetrated it, what the motive, or what end it is to be gained by it. I want to say, now that I have said this much, that it was to my best and only advantage that Rosenthal should have been permitted to live for many years, if

(Continued on Second Page.)

Belmont Contributed Quarter Million to Parker Campaign

WASHINGTON, July 16.—A quarter of a million dollars was the estimate which August Belmont, testifying today before the senate committee investigating campaign contributions, placed upon his contribution to the democratic national campaign in 1904. He was not sure that was the sum, but was "satisfied to let it go at that."

"My habit has been that if I feel responsible for anything, my obligation is not measured by dollars and cents," said Mr. Belmont when Senator Paynter asked if his large contribution embarrassed him. Mr. Belmont was a member of the campaign executive committee that year. Mr. Belmont told first of advancing \$50,000 to the democratic national committee. He said he had been reimbursed some \$2,000.

"Those committees always start out that way," he explained. "They ask for advances and then begin to raise funds. Later they reimburse me so that the balance of \$5,000 only was a contribution."

The capitalist remembered he had paid "two small items" of \$1,000 each to Maurice Cucor, a Hungarian leader in New York.

Senator Jones asked Mr. Belmont for the total of his contribution. He did not remember.

"Was it more than \$50,000?"
"Oh, yes."
"\$100,000?"
"It must have been more than that."
"Was it \$250,000?" pursued Senator Jones.

"I doubt it. I tried to remember but I find I cannot," said Mr. Belmont. Senator Jones tried a new track.

"Did you contribute by cash or check?"
"Very often by cash."
"And check?" queried Senator Paynter.
"Seldom by check. I cannot remember the exact amount, but I am satisfied with an estimate of \$250,000."

Mr. Belmont was unable to give an accurate estimate of the total of the funds at the disposal of the democratic national committee in 1904. When Senator Clapp asked if it were \$1,000,000 he "guessed" it was not more than \$600,000 or \$700,000.

Rights of Middle Man to Be Fought Out in the Courts

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The rights and the necessity of the much talked of "middle man" in business will be fought out and determined by the courts, it is expected, in the government's pending suits against the so-called "timber trust."

Testimony now being taken against the Eastern States Retail Lumber Dealers association forecasts, according to Department of Justice officials, that the issue will go to the courts largely on undisputed facts revolving about the legal scope of the operations of the middle man. It will be principally an economic question and the first time the middleman's problem has been presented to a court of justice.

All testimony in the eastern case being taken by an examiner will be completed August 1. It will be ready for presentation at the fall term of the United States court for the southern district of New York.

Four civil suits and one criminal prosecution against lumber associations in various parts of the country are all in charge of Clark McKercher, special assistant to the attorney general. The taking of testimony in the suit filed at St. Paul will begin on the Pacific coast about August 15.

Great Heaps of Debris Are Left by Denver Flood

DENVER, Colo., July 15.—The cloud-burst and flood in Cherry creek Sunday night has passed into history, leaving a great heap of debris, deposits of sand and mud in buildings and along the boulevards and the ruins of wrecked homes and with the still hardly credited small fatalities of two dead. The list of injured has swelled to eight.

The mayor's relief committee organized thoroughly for continued work, began this morning the final combing out of the wreckage for the score or so of reported missing.

The 500 refugees from the flood district are destitute of everything but the clothing they wore when driven out of the district. They will be cared for by the city until the last are rehabilitated. Rooms at hotels have been hired for some not accommodated at the Auditorium.

Of the \$1,000,000 flood loss placed upon personal property by Mayor Arnold in his revised estimate, more than half falls upon the stock in the wholesale and warehouse district.

Quantities of stored food stuff is being disposed of at less than half price, because of water damage.

Bride Drowns in Mississippi River

DAVENPORT, Ia., July 15.—Mrs. John Ruseman, aged 21 years, a bride of two months, was drowned in the Mississippi river last night while bathing with her husband. Neither could swim. The woman went out beyond her depth and went down, her husband vainly trying to reach her. The body was recovered today.

BUTTER SHIPPERS ARGUE AGAINST PROPOSED CHANGE

CHICAGO, July 15.—The official classification committee today listened to the views of shippers of butter on the change in the classification of butter from the second to the first class, in eastern shipments. The change would materially increase the freight rates on the commodity. Among those who protested against the change was President Charles H. Potter of the Elgin Butter Trade. The committee will take the arguments under consideration and its ruling will be made from the New York headquarters on July 22.

UNDERWOOD AND WILSON CONFER

Alabama Congressman Meets Demo- cratic Candidate for President at Capital of New Jersey.

OTHER LEADERS ARE THERE

Thomas J. Ryan, Perry Belmont Also Call on Governor.

DEMOCRATS VISIT MARSHALL

Twenty Members of Committee Call at Indianapolis.

TOM TAGGART IS SPOKESMAN

He Addresses the Governor as Next Vice President of the United States—Candidate Also Makes Address.

TRENTON, N. J., July 16.—Oscar W. Underwood of the house of representatives met Governor Wilson for the first time shortly after noon today at the state house and went immediately into a conference with the nominee, with whom he lunched later in the afternoon. Mr. Underwood met also at the governor's office Perry Belmont, Thomas J. Ryan and Charles P. Donnelly, the latter two democratic leaders of Philadelphia.

Committeemen call on Marshall. INDIANAPOLIS, July 16.—Governor Thomas R. Marshall, democratic candidate for vice president, today received at the state capitol twenty members of the democratic national committee who stopped here on their way home from the reorganization meeting at Chicago.

"We are here representing the national committee to pay its respects to you, governor, as the next vice president of the United States," said Thomas Taggart, Indiana committeeman.

Speeches pledging enthusiastic co-operation during the campaign were made by Martin J. Wade of Iowa and others.

In responding, Governor Marshall said he "did not know whether he was 'progressive' or not," and continued: "There are many kinds of 'progressives' nowadays. One believes in taking the tariff off Iowa products and putting it on Indiana products, and another supports the opposite policy. I am not that kind of a progressive. But if the term means to believe that the democratic party should meet changing conditions in protecting the people against special interests, I am progressive."

Thanking the committee for their visit the governor said:

"I do not know what I can do for the success of the ticket, though I know it will be successful. My petty hopes and ambitions are not worth considering. If by his sacrifice could elevate Woodrow Wilson to the presidency I would make it now. I am his to command to the uttermost of my power."

The committeemen departed this afternoon and several accompanied Mr. Taggart to French Lick Springs as his guests.

Roosevelt Convention in Illinois. CHICAGO, July 15.—All plans for avoiding the use of a third presidential ticket in Illinois by placing the names of both President Taft and Colonel Roosevelt at the head of the republican ticket were declared by Medill McCormick, head of the Roosevelt forces, today to have been abandoned.

William M. White, former mayor of Peoria, and George Fitch of Peoria said emphatically they were opposed to any Roosevelt-Taft combination.

"What we want," said Mr. Allen, "is a specific statement from Governor Deneen as to his position regarding Taft and Roosevelt. Until then we will be in considerable doubt on the advisability of putting up a complete state ticket. The progressives throughout the state want to keep the ticket entirely independent, but many of the state progressive officers were nominated on the republican ticket and to get on a third ticket they would have to withdraw from the regular republican ranks."

The announcement came just before a meeting of Roosevelt men called to consider plans for the Roosevelt organization by arranging for a state convention. Roosevelt leaders came from all parts of the state.

The down-state men came to Chicago in response to a call sent out some days ago by Mr. McCormick for a conference to make plans for a state convention to select delegates to the national progressive convention, set for August 5.

A committee composed of one member from each congressional district in the state was appointed to draft a call for a state convention and to report to the meeting later in the day.

The convention will be held either at Springfield or Chicago. It is believed that Chicago would be selected and the time set for a few days before the national convention, August 5. The call for the state convention is to be similar to that for the national convention.

Fifteen Illinois republican editors conferred here today and later telegraphed to Medill McCormick at Chicago a protest against the proposed launching of a third party state ticket in Illinois. After their meeting the editors called on Governor Deneen. The advisability of calling a conference of all republican editors of the state was discussed.

SPEED MILLIONS GO TO RELATIVES AND FRIENDS

LOUISVILLE, July 15.—Disposing of an estate estimated to be worth \$5,000,000 or \$6,000,000, the will of James B. Speed of Louisville was filed for probate here today. The widow and children of Austin P. Speed of Kansas City are left \$100,000. Mr. Speed leaves \$20,000 to local charities. The balance of the estate goes to the family and friends. Mr. Speed died ten days ago at his summer home on the Maine coast.

HOUSE PASSES BEALL COTTON FUTURES BILL

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The house today passed the Beall bill, 95 to 25, prohibiting dealing in cotton futures, after a bitter fight, led by Representative Fitzgerald of New York, who declared the bill not only was unconstitutional, but would work severe hardship on producers and consumers of cotton.

Allen to Succeed Andrew

Former Newspaper Man to Be Assistant to MacVeagh.

CHANGES IN WHITE HOUSE STAFF

Carmel Thompson, Assistant Sec- retary of the Interior, Will Be- come Secretary to the President.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—President Taft

will appoint Sherman P. Allen, an assistant secretary at the White House offices, to be assistant secretary of the treasury, succeeding A. Platt Andrew, who recently resigned after a row with Secretary MacVeagh. Mr. Allen was formerly a newspaper man here.

It was said unofficially at the White House that Carmel Thompson of Ohio, assistant secretary of the interior, will become secretary to the president, succeeding Charles D. Hilles, chairman of the republican national committee.

L. C. Layton of Ohio is to succeed Mr. Thompson in the interior department and Granville W. Mooney, former speaker of the Ohio assembly, is slated to succeed Mr. Allen as assistant secretary. Former Representative Ralph Cole of Ohio is slated for legal adviser to the comptroller of the currency.

Charles D. Hilles, chairman of the republican national committee, left Washington early today for New York to organize the campaign for the re-election of President Taft. Mr. Hilles has not settled many of the problems incidental to his new position. He left Washington with no distinct idea as to the personnel of the office force he will employ. His first selection probably will be the director of his literary bureau. R. O. Oulahan, former Washington correspondent of the New York Sun, has been considered for this post.

President Taft sent to the senate today the nomination of Secundino Romero to be United States marshal for New Mexico to succeed Creighton Forkner, a brother of former Senator Joseph B. Forkner of Ohio. Published reports have declared Forkner resigned for political reasons. The White House today made no explanation.

ROBBERS OF POSTOFFICE WILL PLEAD GUILTY

SIoux FALLS, S. D., July 15.—(Special.)—C. Anderson, alias "Watertown Gunny," and Frank Williams, the two men who recently were arrested by the police of Huron for the robbery of the postoffice at Yale, near Huron, have been brought to Sioux Falls and turned over to the United States authorities. Both men wish to enter pleas of guilty, as they were "caught with the goods on them," but as they are charged with a felony they cannot formally enter such pleas until a federal grand jury convenes and returns indictments against them. Not until September will a federal grand jury convene, and pending the disposal of their case they have been placed in the Minnehaha county jail.

BAY CITY MAN CHARGED WITH MURDER KILLS SELF

BAY CITY, Mich., July 15.—Norman Stanley today shot and killed himself after seriously wounding Police Sergeant Harry Anderson, who attempted to arrest him in connection with the murder of Stanley's 17-year-old wife. The girl's body with the throat cut was discovered today.

The National Capital

Tuesday, July 16, 1912.

The Senate.
Convened at 11 a. m.
Passed Senator Tillman's resolution for the terror warship.

Senator Ashurst spoke on his bill to strengthen rights of desert land settlers. August Belmont testified before companion fund-raising committee he contributed \$250,000 to the 1904 democratic campaign.

Attempt to pass resolution for purchase of Monticello was blocked to Senator Heyburn.
Agricultural committee authorized favorable report on bill to create a horticultural commission.

The House.

Convened at noon.
Resumed consideration of Beal cotton anti-option bill.

Military affairs committee favorably reported bill to transfer Fort Thomas, Ky., to navy for marine garrison.
Judiciary committee considered program to determine when investigation of beef trust shall begin.

Taking Them All In



Schwartz Admits to Father He Murdered Little Julia Connors

NEW YORK, July 15.—Samuel Schwartz, father of Nathan Schwartz, the young man wanted by the police in connection with the murder of the child, Julia Connors, in the Bronx last week, acknowledged today in a statement to Assistant District Attorney Nest that his son had confessed to him that he had killed the child. He said he had told his son to go out and commit suicide. The father, in his statement, said he believed the boy had done as he was told.

Schwartz and four members of his family were summoned as witnesses before the grand jury, which today took up the investigation of the murder. The latest information of the police was that the younger Schwartz was out of the state. He had been missing since the day after that of the crime.

The Connors child's body was found July 7 in a vacant lot and bore thirty-three wounds, evidently made by a stiletto.

In investigating the case the police, on discovering that Schwartz was missing, looked up his record and found that he was on parole after serving part of an indeterminate sentence imposed in 1910 for a crime against a 15-year-old girl.

Elgin Butter Market Operated at Times On Margin Basis

CHICAGO, July 15.—In his testimony in the federal investigation of alleged violation of the butter and egg market today, O. E. Williams, member of the Chicago butter and egg board, denied the existence of an agreement among directors of the board whereby market values are created.

"There is no agreement among us," Williams declared, "to buy generally at a certain price from the creamery and to sell at another certain price."

"How do you buy your product?" asked Attorney A. G. Welch.

"We buy it on the basis of the quotations of the Chicago butter and egg board."

"Who fixes this price?"
"The directors of the board."

Mr. Williams said that at times the market is operated on margins as in the wheat and other markets.

Judge Archbald is Summoned to Bar of Senate July 19

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The official opening of the trial of Judge Robert W. Archbald of the commerce court, on charges of "high crimes and misdemeanors" took place before the senate this afternoon. The rules for the impeachment cases prescribe that each senator shall take a new oath as a judge of an impeachment court.

After all the oaths had been administered the court of impeachment took a recess and the judges resumed their places as senators and took up the business of the upper house of congress.

When the court of impeachment resumed a summons for Judge Archbald returnable on July 19, was issued. Whether the trial will immediately go on or be postponed until fall or winter probably will be decided then.

The court then adjourned until Friday.

MANY AMERICANS IN DANGER

Mexican Rebels Will Destroy Rail- road Into Sonora.

AFFECTS HUNDREDS OF FAMILIES

Railroad Owned by British Corpora- tion, but All Its Employees Are from United States—Reb- els Are Looting Stores.

JUAREZ, July 15.—More than 500 American citizens together with their wives and families in towns along the Mexican Northwestern railroad are threatened with isolation far from the American border with scant means of escaping depredations of Mexican rebels.

Sufficient facts became known today of the real situation along the Mexican Northwestern to warrant the statement that it would cause no surprise if the Americans in all the towns along the line were warned to leave Mexico at once.

General Pascual Orozco, Jr., within the last twenty-four hours has operated the Mexican Northwestern railroad, destroyed between Peorana and Madera, 250 miles southwest of here, but the order had been mysteriously rescinded.

Though the destruction of the Northwestern for 100 miles in the mountainous region where it cannot be rebuilt for months has been delayed, officials of the road are in constant fear that it may be done at any moment.

The railroad is owned by the Pearson interests, a British corporation which likewise owns the Madera Lumber company. Nearly all of the employees, however, numbering more than 500, are Americans.

It was said officials did not wish to ask the British government to make representations for protection, for while the property is British, the employees are American. For the Pearson officials, on the other hand to order an exodus of their employees would mean to leave the property and supplies at the mercy of the rebels, who already have looted the Madera company's store house of several thousand dollars worth of goods.

That the Mexican Northwestern railroad, along which most of the rebel army now is stretched is doomed to destruction is generally admitted, for the rebels intend to harraas the government forces moving northward from Chihuahua City. It is feared that after the destruction of the railroad and the telegraph that Americans marooned in the interior would have no redress if attacked by rebels. It is desired, however, to take no chances and the women and children in the American colonies in Madera and Pearson probably will be moved at once to the United States.

Though the hungry army, it is considered, may cause trouble in taking supplies and possibly in looting the many handsome residences erected by the Americans, more apprehension is really felt that the rebels will demand the arms and ammunition which the Americans have for self-protection.

Seattle, Wash., July 15.—After John T. Whitlock, an aged lawyer, had testified before the house judiciary subcommittee this morning that he had seen Judge Hanford drunk on a crowded street of Seattle one afternoon Whitlock was followed into the hall by Ned Hanford, son of the judge, who called Whitlock an offensive name. Whitlock struck the young man in the face, returned to the court room, went on the stand and told his experience.

The alleged appointment of professional receivers and granting of exorbitant allowances to them was further inquired into by the house judiciary subcommittee. Suttcliffe Baxter, who has been receiver of seven bankrupt firms, has been ordered to appear for examination. It is said he will be on the stand nearly the whole day.

Last night an attorney who has a large bankruptcy practice in Judge Hanford's court testified that an apparent disregard of the law shown by the court in 1911 was due to the fact that the court and attorneys did not know of an amendment to the bankruptcy law passed in 1910, six months before.

Judge Hanford of the United States district court has allowed entry of the appeal of the case of Leonard Olsen, the socialist whose naturalization he recently revoked on the ground that he had deceived the court as to his attachment to the constitution.

Judge Hanford's Son Insults a Witness

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SENATE IN HUFF AT TAFT'S WORDS

President's Public Expression in Lorimer Case Calls Forth Reso- lution from Chamber.

PASSES BY VOTE OF 35 TO 23

Engineered by Senator Bailey of Lone Star State.

EFFORT TO CONTROL VOTE

Declared to Be Violation of Spirit of Constitution.

DEMOCRATS ALL LINE UP FOR IT

Resolution Originally Contained Direct Reference to Taft, but as Passed Is Much Milder and Less Personal.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The senate today indirectly rebuked President Taft for his course in connection with the Lorimer case. Once blocked from a vote by the Archbald impeachment proceedings, a resolution, battle-scarred in a protracted, bitter debate, finally was adopted, 35 to 23, denouncing "any attempt on the part of a president to exercise his office to influence a vote on questions within the senate's exclusive jurisdiction."

The resolution was originally framed by Senator Bailey, who had arraigned President Taft, asserting that he had been "effortful and meddlesome" in endeavoring to line up regular republican senators in the Lorimer case.

The resolution as adopted, read: "RESOLVED, That any attempt on the part of a President of the United States to exercise the powers and influence of his great office for the purpose of controlling the vote of any senator upon a question involving a right to a seat in the senate, or upon any other matter within the exclusive jurisdiction of the senate would violate the spirit if not the letter of the constitution and invade the rights of the senate."

Not a democrat voted against the resolution, but six republicans voted for it. Republicans who voted for it were Senators Bourne, Clapp, Fall, Gallinger, McCumber and Weeks. Democrats who voted for the resolution were Ashurst, Bacon, Bailey, Bryan, Chamberlain, Culberson, Fletcher, Gardner, Hitchcock, Johnson, Johnston Martin, Martins, Newlands, O'Gorman, Overman, Percy, Pennington, Reed, Shively, Simmons, Smith of Arizona, Smith of Georgia, Smith of Maryland, Smith of South Carolina, Stone, Swanson, Thornton and Tillman.

Lineup of Republicans.
Those republicans who voted against the resolution were: Borah, Brandegee, Brewster, Burnham, Burton, Cañon, Crawford, Cummins, Dupont, Griggs, Jones, Kenyon, Massey, McLean, Nelson, Oliver, Page, Perkins, Root, Smith of Michigan, Smart, Sutherland and Townsend.

Senator Bailey, who introduced the resolution, denounced the course of President Taft as described in a letter the President wrote to Colonel Roosevelt on January 6, 1910, which the president made public in a recent speech during the Massachusetts primary. The original resolution was directed at presidential influence or votes upon the right of senators to retain their seats.

When Senator Bailey concluded he accepted an amendment offered by Senator McCumber striking out words of condemnation from the resolution and extending it to other matters within the exclusive jurisdiction of the senate. He also accepted an amendment by Senator Heyburn to insert the word "would" so as to make the resolution more impersonal.

G. I. B. Sutherland grat kwakwd kwakwd

Smith Defends President.
The vote was demanded and for an instant it appeared that the resolution as amended would pass unanimously. At this moment Senator William Alden Smith took the floor to declare the president had done nothing improper, and that it was impossible to disconnect Senator Bailey's argument from the resolution.

"Strike out the argument," then suggested Senator Bailey. "Some of it ought, and some of it may be after consideration," shouted the Michigan senator. Senator Cummins wanted the resolution amended so as to apply to the use of the office to influence votes for or against a bill. He said people would imply by this omission that such a practice was approved by the senate. He spoke of reports that the presidents had warned senators if they did not vote in a certain way they would be considered out of the party.