The News and Observer.

The Only Daily in North Carolina That Has Over 15,000 SUBSCRIBERS

Leads all North Carolina Dailies in News and Circulation

VOLUME XCI, NO. 82 — RALEIGH, N. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1911 — PRICE 5 CENTS

SENATOR LORIMER IN OWN DEFENSE

Claims Strength Came From Friendship

DENIES ANY BRIBERY

Most Dramatic Was the Senator's Recital of His First Acquaintance With "Hinky Dink" McKenna—Reiterates His Innocence and Claims That He Has Not Remotest Knowledge of Bribery Used in His Election.

(By the Associated Press.)

Washington, D. C., Feb. 22—William Lorimer, of Illinois, today in person made his defense against the charge that his election to the Senate of the United States was accomplished by the bribery and corruption of the Legislature of the State of Illinois. His defense was a general and emphatic denial, delivered with more than ordinary eloquence and fervor.

There was no vote today. Immediately upon the conclusion of Mr. Lorimer's speech the Senate went into executive session on the Japanese treaty, and the answer to the Lorimer speech, which Senator Beveridge was prepared to make, went over until tomorrow. Nobody knows when a vote will be reached.

With almost every Senator in his seat, and in the presence of a great crowd of members of the House of Representatives on the Senatorial floor and of spectators in the densely packed galleries, he made a speech of four hours' duration, and even his bitterest opponents admitted that it was a very able, well sustained and dramatic utterance.

Some of those who heard the speech and who have been in and about the Senate for many years, said that there never had been anything just like it.

Mr. Lorimer's speech was distinctly a "human interest story." More than once there were evidences that the speech was moving some of the hearers to tears.

What effect, if any, the speech will have upon the vote in the Senate, it is, of course, impossible to say. The general impression about the Capitol tonight is that Mr. Lorimer and his friends have, safely pledged, the votes with which to defeat the resolution which would declare his seat vacant, and that if the matter comes to a vote the result will be a Lorimer victory. It is not impossible that Lorimer's opponents may be able to prevent the matter coming to a vote at all before adjournment. It was said today that this was in fact the plan which the anti-Lorimer people would try to carry out.

During the more than four hours that Mr. Lorimer occupied the floor, he reviewed practically all the charges which have been made against himself.

He took up in turn the opprobrious inferences drawn from his intimacy with Speaker Shurtleff and Lee O'Neill Browne, his attendance upon the sessions of the Illinois legislature and his presence in Shurtleff's rooms, undertaking to show that in each instance his course had been natural, and in the line of the performances of other public men under like circumstances.

He explained his Democratic support on the grounds of long standing personal friendship for himself and of antipathy for Senator Hopkins, who was his principal antagonist in the senatorial contest.

In the former connection he related more than one story, going to show attachment running over many years. This portion of the address appealed strongly to the feelings of senators, but when Senator Crawford intimated that the Illinois senator was making a bid for sympathy, he resented the imputation and turned the question to his own advantage by declaring his only purpose was to set before the Senate the truth. It was not a matter of sympathy, he said, but of right and wrong.

Mr. Lorimer undertook also to show how his advocacy of the Lakes-to-the-Mississippi waterway had caused many members of the legislature to be partial to him. He said that he had made an effort to induce Governor Deneen to become a candidate to break the senatorial deadlock, and, in effect, he declared, that if Deneen had been so inclined he could have elected A. J. Hopkins by throwing his vote to him. One or two allusions were made to the prosecution of the case and his enemies were referred to as "assassins of character." Mr. Lorimer asserted emphatically that not only had he not used money to influence his election, but that on his honor he knew of none having been so employed.

The galleries would hold only a small proportion of those who sought admittance. Hundreds stood in line throughout the speech, devouring every word that filtered through the gallery doors, and waiting for the seats of those who might weary and leave.

The number of the spectators and would-be spectators was not their only unusual characteristic. "Society," as known in Washington, was out in force. Mrs. Taft, herself and a party occupied seats in the executive gallery. The diplomatic gallery was filled with representatives of various nations. The crowd on the floor of the Senate itself was almost as great as that which crowded the galleries. Members of the House were massed in the rear of the chamber and around the side walls. At one time eighty-seven members of the lower body were listening to the speech.

From the Cabinet there came Attorney General Wickersham.

On a few occasions laughter rang through the chamber. Quite a chuckle spread from the less dignified, when the speaker with a sweep of his arm, knocked his glass of water on the floor, freely bedewing Senators in the immediate neighborhood.

The names of many Democrats were mentioned as among those who had voted for him because of personal friendship, among those was Senator Broderick, who, Mr. Lorimer said, had been for many years, even when "newspaper assassins of character," were trying to destroy him. "I never got one vote under false pretenses. No Democrat was ever deceived into the belief that I would co-operate with the Democrats in Congress. So it was not through deception that any of them were led to vote for me," Mr. Lorimer declared.

Most dramatic was Senator Lorimer's recital of his first acquaintance with "Hinky Dink" McKenna, who when Lorimer was a boot-black and newsboy, compelled at the age of ten to earn his living on the streets, came to his rescue and saved him from the loss of a bundle of Chicago Tribunes. It meant a loss of $1.50 to him, the speaker said, and "that dollar and a half meant more to him, Senator Root, than a million dollars would mean to some men now. I don't know whether the Senator from New York (Mr. Root or the Senator from South Dakota, (Mr. Crawford) know what it means to come up through circumstances like that—"

Senator Crawford, rose to his feet. The interest was intense; every person in the galleries leaned forward; many rose.

"Mr. President, does the Senator imagine himself the only Senator who came up through hardship and poverty? Is he appealing for sympathy on that score?"

"I want no sympathy," shouted Senator Lorimer. A great sigh passed over the Senate chamber. "This is not a question of sympathy; it is a question of right and wrong. I am only wondering if some Senators understand how conditions like these can give rise to life-long friendships."

"Hinky Dink" McKenna, it appeared, was the Democratic leader in the district represented by State Senator John Griffin. Mr. Lorimer explained how this lifelong friendship had led McKenna to promise and deliver the vote of Griffin for Lorimer.

"If this Senate," continued Mr. Lorimer, with a sweep of his arm, "can believe me to be the low, vile creature that the Senator from New York and the Senator from South Dakota and other Senators who have attacked me represent me to be—" (he looked straight into the eyes of Senator Beveridge, just across the aisle), "there is a plain duty staring you in the face, regardless of the testimony, regardless of this record. If I could be the foul wretch that these Senators have sought to paint me, I should be driven from yonder door, branded with the stamp of infamy. Oh, no! I am not pleading for sympathy. I am trying to relate the truth of my election as it was, and not as the Senators from New York and South Dakota would have this Senate believe."

Thirty-four Democrats, Mr. Lorimer said, voted for him, because they were his personal friends and not because they were "delivered" by Lee O'Neil Browne.

The Senator took up the remarks based upon his having been in the Speaker's room at Springfield when the Legislature was electing a Senator. He expressed the belief that nobody would give any weight to his mere presence in such a room as evidence of bribery or corruption. It was brought into the case to "unsaddle the minds of Senators, to lead them to believe something was wrong."

After stating that his first vote had been cast for James G. Blaine for President, Mr. Lorimer said he had been getting Democratic votes ever since.

Mr. Lorimer declared that no Democrat had ever voted for him except from "pure and unadulterated friendship." He asserted that he had received in his district 2,500 more votes than President Taft.

"Is that an evidence of corruption?" demanded the Senator. "If so, I have a trail of Democratic votes following me for the past quarter of a century. If I had bought them, it would have cost me millions of dollars. It is an easy matter to charge wrong-doing, and I regret to say that it is an easy matter for many to believe. In my opinion, the charge as against a Senator or member is more serious than that of depriving a man of life or liberty. Not even the Chicago Tribune has charged me with bribery or corruption. Never have I used one dollar nor had the remotest knowledge of the use of one dollar to promote an election of mine, either to the lower house or to this. If Senators even suspect that I did have knowledge of corruption in any degree, I am very sorry, because, on my word as a man, there never has been a time that I have been guilty of that act; and I never did give or know of any person giving for me any promise or any money, or anything else for any one to vote for me; and my regret is that anybody should think so. I claim for myself no virtues more than those of other men. I have always tried to live so as to retain the confidence of the decent citizens of my community and my State.

"I say I may not have succeeded, but I have tried. If I have succeeded, no man will come to my door and lay the charge of bribery or corrupt practice in my election, be it for myself or anybody else. I regret, therefore, that there are Senators who feel that they have been able to find anything at all in my business life, in my political, social or family life that will justify him in having even a suspicion that I have been guilty of the charges they would lay at my door.

"I say again, on my word as a man and as a Senator, that I am not guilty and that I have no knowledge in the remotest degree that bribery and corruption were practiced to gain a seat in this body, and I do not believe, whatever the Chicago Tribune may say, or may have been able to do by coercion, that votes were bought to send me to this Senate."

With this peroration, Mr. Lorimer closed his speech, which evidently had made a deep impression upon the crowds of spectators, whether or not upon the Senators who will have to vote upon his case. Applause broke forth in the galleries when he declared. It met with the inevitable rebuke of Vice-President Sherman in the chair.

THE HOUSE RAPIDLY CLEARING ITS DECK

Three Big Appropriation Bills Go Through

THESE CARRY $135,000,000

The House Has Only Three More Supply Bills to Pass—The Sundry Civil Bill, the General Deficiency and the Military Academy—The Naval Bill Was Quickly Disposed of With the Program as Agreed on.

(By the Associated Press.)

Washington, D. C., Feb. 22.—The House of Representatives is rapidly clearing its calendar so that no responsibility for what now appears to be an inevitable extra session can be charged to the lower branch of Congress. Today three big appropriation bills, carrying in the aggregate $135,000,000, were passed. Of these the Naval Act carried $125,400,000, the fortifications bill $5,300,000, and the diplomatic and consular bill about $4,100,000.

The House now has only three more supply bills to pass—the sundry civil, the general deficiency and the military academy. The latter probably will not occupy more than a few hours. So the chances are that the House will be marking time when March 4th arrives.

The naval bill, having been approved in committee of the whole last night, was quickly disposed of today. A motion to recommit and cut down the building program from two battleships to one was lost.

The fortifications bill provides for the coast defenses of the United States and the insular possessions, but does not include the item for the fortification of the Panama canal, which will be reported with the other canal appropriations in the sundry civil bill.

The diplomatic and consular bill occasioned some discussion and Representative Harrison, of New York, succeeded in striking out a number of its provisions on point of order. These had to do with participation in various international conferences.

Among the provisions dropped from the bill, but which may be reinstated by the Senate, were the following:

Subscription of $2,000 to the international prison commission; participation in the international railway congress; participation in the international Seismographic Association; contribution of $2,500 to the Bureau of the Interparliamentary Union for the promotion of international arbitration and participation in the adjourned meeting at The Hague of the International Conference to promote uniform legislation concerning letters of exchange.

CHARGED WITH BURGLARY.

Negro Who Gives Name as Charlie Strickland Creates Excitement at Nashville.

(Special to News and Observer.)

Nashville, Feb. 22—Considerable excitement was aroused in Nashville Monday night when a negro man was seen to enter the home of Mrs. R. A. Smith, where she was alone with her two daughters. The Smith home is close down town, and the rear porch can be seen from the rear doors of several stores. The negro's actions last night seemed strange, and at about 7 o'clock he was seen to enter the home by the rear door. Several men rushed to the home and caught the negro. He afterwards broke loose from them and ran toward the depot, where he was caught. He gave his name as Charlie Strickland, of Louisburg, and a phone message from that town stated that a negro by the name of Charles Strickland answering the description of the negro here, lived in Louisburg.

The negro was given a hearing and committed to jail on the charge of burglary. It is thought the negro must be crazy, as he ran down the street when he broke from his captors, when he might have taken to the woods and made good his escape for the time being at any rate.

Then he talks this morning as though he were in Louisburg. He will be held pending an investigation, and will, perhaps, have to face the charge of burglary, which is a capital offense. It is safe to say the negro does not realize the seriousness of the crime he has committed.

CANADIAN SENTIMENT.

Not Believed That Treaty Will Lead to Annexation.

(By the Associated Press.)

Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 22.—The Canadian Parliament today unanimously declared its sentiment to be that the proposed reciprocity agreement with the United States shall not lead to annexation.

The declaration was made through the adoption of a resolution offered by F. D. Monk, the conservative French leader from Quebec. Mr. Monk said that because of many assertions in the United States and Great Britain that reciprocity eventually meant annexation, an authoritative denial should be given to such a report and he offered a motion to that effect.

Sir Wilfred Laurier, the government leader, said that Canada was not to be driven from a good bargain by a false scare about annexation and that the proposed agreement would never result in Canada's swinging connection with Great Britain. On behalf of the government and its supporters he accepted Mr. Monk's motion.

CALIFORNIA IN A STRONG PROTEST

Opposes Proposed New Treaty With Japan

CONSIDERS IT A MENACE

The State Senate of California Passes Resolution Calling on President Taft to Withdraw the New Japanese Treaty and Appealing to U. S. Senate to Refuse Assent and Instructs California Delegation to Oppose Ratification.

(By Associated Press.)

Sacramento, Cal., Feb. 22.—A resolution was introduced in the State senate today calling upon President Taft to withdraw the new Japanese treaty, appealing to the United States Senate to refuse its assent and instructing the California delegation to oppose ratification.

The resolution which was presented by Senator Caminetti, says that "the Senate of the State of California, relying on the good faith upon assurance from official sources given to the people of the State during the last four years that the immigration to the United States of such laborers was precluded by a 'mutual agreement' between our government and that of Japan, and that the latter nation was as anxious to retain as we were to exclude them, patriotically and patiently observed calmness pending negotiations for a new treaty that;

The Resolution.

"Whereas, our people have been led to believe and hope that there would be no surrender of our rights in the premises; and,

"Whereas, it further appears that even the protective features relating to immigration matters of the present treaty with Japan are omitted in the new draft;

"Therefore, be it resolved, That the Senate of the State of California earnestly urges the President of the United States to withdraw said treaty from further consideration by the Senate of the United States, and,

"Be it further resolved, That we appeal to the Senate of the United States to withhold and refuse its assent to a compact fraught with so much danger to our citizens, to our industrial development and to our civilization."

Telegram to Taft.

Chairman Wright, of the Federal Relations Committee of the Senate sent the following telegram to President Taft:

"Mr. President: California is much alarmed over the newspaper report of the proposed new Japanese treaty. The Federal government, unless positively assured that Japan will enforce regulations restricting emigration to the United States of such subjects as are inimical to our western civilization, should insist upon a restriction clause in the new treaty. Less than this will inflame the public mind all along the Pacific coast and may lead to a condition that will be deplored by those desirous of preserving amity and good will between the United States and Japan. This, in the opinion of the Senate committee on Federal Relations is the sentiment of the California Legislature.

("Signed) Federal Relations Com.,
"LEROY WRIGHT,
"Chairman."

PRESSLEY IS ACQUITTED.

Agreement Reached Between County Commissioners and Good Roads Association.

Asheville, Feb. 22.—Walter Pressley, the Black Mountain man, charged with killing Dr. Wayne Kelley, near Montreat about ten days ago, was cleared by a jury today after a two days' trial.

The defendant introduced no evidence. The State was able only to show that Pressley had shoved Kelley and that both men were drunk and fell to the ground. The defense argued that Kelley did not die of being shoved, but by congestion of the brain.

Agreement has been reached between members of the Board of County Commissioners and the Good Roads Association, whereby they are to ask the Legislature to pass an act authorizing the issuance of $100,000 in bonds for improvement of certain roads, also to levy a special township tax for the maintenance of roads; provided, however, neither tax nor bonds issued become effective until approved by a mass meeting of the people. This is regarded as a satisfactory adjustment of the case.

GOLDSBORO VS. KINSTON

SERIES OF CONTESTS BETWEEN HIGH SCHOOLS TOOK PLACE YESTERDAY AT GOLDSBORO, HONORS BEING DIVIDED.

(Special to News and Observer.)

Goldsboro, Feb. 22.—The high school basket ball team of this city went down in defeat today at noon to a game against Kinston High School.

In a spelling bee after the basket ball game Goldsboro was the winner.

Tonight the above schools debated on the following query: "Resolved, That the United States policy of tariff for protection should be immediately abandoned." Goldsboro selected the negative and the judges decided them the winners.

QUESTION IS LEFT TO COMMITTEE

Caucus Does Not Act On Redistricting the State

WILL AWAIT A REPORT

Democrats of Two Houses Discuss the Propriety of Making Congressional Reapportionment—Committee Appointed to Consider an Arrangement—A Harmonious Meeting, and Willingness Expressed by All to Submit to Any Plan.

The Democrats of the two houses, in joint caucus last night, adopted a resolution to place the matter of redistricting the State, congressionally, within the hands of the Democratic members of the two committees on congressional apportionment, with instructions that they report a plan at a date as early as practicable, probably by Monday. The resolution was offered by Representative Sikes, of Union, and amended by Mr. Ross, of Harnett.

The result came after a full and free discussion of the propriety of making a reapportionment. Representatives of most districts said they were satisfied with the present arrangement, but all said they would be glad to submit to any rearrangement which would make the ten districts safely Democratic.

Mr. Turlington contended that the only question before the caucus—the only point at issue—was the transfer of Union county to the Eighth district and Alexander county from the Eighth district to the Ninth. He urged that immediate action be taken on the proposition, since it was so late in the session that members of the proposed sub-committee could not attend to the matter and their legislative duties at the same time.

Senators Lemmond and Representative Sikes said that they would gladly submit to any transfer, if made in a general plan of redistricting the State, but that the proposal to transfer their county arbitrarily as the only change necessary would not be pleasing to their people.

Senators Rascoe, Greene, Barnes and Representatives Koonce, Mitchell, of Onslow, and other gentlemen from eastern counties asserted that, while their districts neither needed nor wanted changes made, yet they would be pleased to take any course suggested by those in the west for the relief of that section. They had not forgotten, they said, the loyal manner in which the westerners have stood by the party in times past nor would they lose any opportunity to repay in part the political debt.

Senator Fisher and others in the tenth assured the caucus that their district does not ask and help. They have a Democratic district under normal conditions, and are willing to take chances. This they said was the view of Congressman-elect Gudger.

Senator Julius C. Martin, of Asheville, favored the appointment of a sub-committee as suggested by Mr. Sikes. He reminded the caucus that there are differences in the population of the various districts. These should be so arranged as in a measure to equalize the population, and he thought that the investigation should be made by a committee and in a painstaking manner. He cited the fact that the third district has only 178,000 people, while the fifth has 220,000, whereas the law requires 220,000 people to a district as near as may be.

Discussing the question as to the eighth, Representative R. A. Doughton told of the hard fight undergone there in every campaign. The Republicans there are so well organized and aggressive that only in off years have the Democrats been able to carry it.

Representative Spainhour, of Burke, corroborated the statement of Mr. Doughton as to the advisability of extending help, and he suggested that the tenth needs help likewise, their own statements to the contrary notwithstanding. His own district, the ninth, is safe beyond question. The Democrats thereof feel that all others are their brothers, and they are, therefore, willing to make any changes deemed necessary.

Speaker W. C. Dowd said that while the Ninth is out sled, it realizes that both the Tenth and the Eighth should be kept a helping hand. Mecklenburg, his county, and the banner Democratic county in the State, is willing to sacrifice and be sacrificed in the interests of the party. Drawing a pencil line across the map, he said that the section west was that which must be considered, but that changes in contiguous eastern districts may be necessary. The Eighth district, though the Democrats there are as good as any in the world, have so hard a fight that the remainder of the State feels that it is time to go to the rescue.

Early in the discussion, several resolutions were offered to provide that no changes shall be made in certain districts, but later these were all withdrawn. The Turlington resolution that Union be taken out of the Seventh and given the Eighth and the latter divorced from the Alexander was amended by one offered by Representative Sikes to appoint a committee to consider the question of redistricting the State, and report on Monday night. This was then amended by one offered by Representative Ross, stipulating that the committee shall consist of the Democratic members of the two committees on Congressional Apportionment, and that a report shall be made as early

(Continued on Page Two.)

DURHAM CELEBRATES.

Appropriate Exercises in Honor of Washington and Bill Nye.

(Special to News and Observer.)

Durham, Feb. 22.—Washington and Bill Nye days were appropriately celebrated here today in all of the schools, and though there was nothing of an exceptional nature in the memorial, all of the schools observed the day. There was no let-up in the school exercises, and all did work, while business in some quarters was suspended. The most notable celebration was that at Trinity College tonight, when Judge Pritchard spoke to the people on "Citizenship," under the auspices of the Civic Association.

Durham men have been written to by Harvard men, indicating that there is now possible to young men of the South a chance for some of the James A. Rummill scholarships left through his widow. These scholarships amount to $225 each, and there are two in the undergraduate departments and one in the professional or graduate department. These are open to Virginia, North and South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Tennessee and Kentucky. The income from this amount of money will easily support three students, and stress is laid upon the South. Mr. Rummill was in the class of 1859. The scholarships are held this year by Georgians and Tennesseans. The examination for them will be held about the first of April, and something will be done to see if Durham cannot procure a man for the place.

ANNUAL INSPECTION.

Wilson Light Infantry Make Good Showing.

(Special to News and Observer.)

Wilson, Feb. 22—Saturday night last the annual inspection of Co. K, 2d Regiment, N. C. N. G. (the Wilson Light Infantry), was held in the Farmers' Warehouse. Lieutenant M. A. Wells, Seventh Infantry, U. S. A., and Col. Thomas Stringfield, Inspector-General, of Waynesville, inspected the armory in the afternoon and reviewed the company at night.

There were thirty-eight privates in line, and Capt. C. F. Batts, First Lieutenant W. H. Sugg and Second Lieutenant W. G. Barnes are well pleased with the showing presented by the young defenders. There were seven absentees, one of whom was out of town and the other six were excused on account of business.

In addition to the officers of the company Major Tyler S. Pace, Capt. H. H. Murray, Regimental Adjutant and Lieutenant Douneil Murray, Battalion Adjutant, were out for the inspection in their capacity, and Capt. Lewis, of the Rocky Mount militia, was here, he being an interested spectator.

UNDER A CLOUD.

Charges Against Baltimore Police Commissioners.

(By the Associated Press.)

Baltimore, Md., Feb. 22.—Redrawn and amended charges of incompetency and official misconduct were preferred today by Governor Austin L. Crothers against the Baltimore board of police commissioners. The members are Col. C. Baker Cotworthy, John B. A. Whelile and Peter E. Toms. The board is alleged to have protected rank incompetency and inefficiency and in some instances actual dishonesty in the police department from the marshal down.

The commissioners and police marshal, Thomas Farnan, among other things are charged with failing to detect or prevent violations of the laws relating to gambling, liquor selling, disorderly houses and bookmaking. Deputy Marshal James Manning is accused of "tipping off" lawbreakers about to be raided. The hearing of the charges is fixed for March 6th, before the governor at Annapolis.

AMERICAN INSURGENT SHOT.

Indian Charged With Shooting Held by Rebels—General Berthold Denounces Red Cross.

(By the Associated Press.)

Mexicali, Mexico, Feb. 22.—An American member of the insurgent band, said to be W. E. Clark, of 1935 Eastern Avenue, Cincinnati, was seriously wounded last night in a mysterious manner while inspecting an outpost of the rebel camp. According to one version of the incident, Clark was shot by a Yaqui Indian, a scout.

The Indian is now under arrest and may be sentenced to be shot by the rebels.

General Berthold alleged that the wounded man accidentally shot himself while climbing over a wire fence.

General Berthold bitterly denounced the American Red Cross today, saying it had refused to send a surgeon to attend Clark.

LUCAMA SENDS A "FLOATER" TO THE COUNTY ROADS.

All Idle, Thriftless Negroes Roaming Around That Town Will be Dealt With in the Same Manner.

Wilson, Feb. 22—A negro giving John Jones as his name was up before Squire Zach Davis in Lucama on the charge of vagrancy. As he told all manner of stories as to where he came from, the squire very properly ordered him to the county roads for thirty days. This fellow said his home was two miles from Boykin, Va.; that he had been working in Weldon, also in Rocky Mount for a contractor named McLean. He is a vicious looking fellow, weighs about 150 pounds, dark ginger-cake color and is badly scalded on his left hand.

It's dollars to doughnuts that The News and Observer will be the means of locating the proper place for this "floater" and that he is wanted for some offense.

Squire Davis has done just what every magistrate should do when tramp negroes are brought before them, give the limit—thirty days on the county roads, and then there will be less robberies and other crimes committed throughout the country.

About to Evacuate Mexicali.

Mexicali, Mex., Feb. 22.—Indications are that the Mexican rebels are about to evacuate Mexicali. Three detachments, a total of sixty men, left late today, marching southeastward in the direction of the Colorado, whither Mexican Federal troops are expected to be sent to guard the American hydraulic works. The destination of the rebels is secret.

COMMONS HOUSE PASSES VETO BILL

Tremendous Ovation to Premier Asquith

NATIONALISTS START BALL

The Liberal Members Quickly Followed—This Exhibition of Enthusiasm Was Repeated a Few Minutes Later as the Prime Minister Quietly Left the Scene of His Initial Victory Against the Lords.

(By the Associated Press.)

London, Feb. 22.—Premier Asquith was the recipient of a tremendous ovation from his supporters in the House of Commons tonight, when the Parliament bill, otherwise known as the "veto" bill, a measure designed to curtail the power of the lords, was passed on its first reading by the government's full majority of 124, the vote being 351 to 227.

The Nationalists first rose in their places, cheering wildly and waving their hats. The Liberal members quickly emulated their example. This exhibition of enthusiasm was repeated a few minutes later, as the prime minister quietly left the scene of his victory in his initial action against the lords.

The debate today maintained a good oratorical level but presented few new points. The dominant note of the Unionist speeches was an invitation to the government to settle the matter by agreement. Frederick E. Smith, in a slashing attack, accused the government of outraging the convictions of half their fellow countrymen on a matter that could never be settled except by consent. The British people, he said, would support the opposition in any resistance, however desperate, they might offer to the bill.

The Rt. Hon. George Wyndham also urged the government to accept the invitation to settle the question by agreement. Otherwise, he declared, the opposition would repeal the bill.

To these persuasions Winston Spencer Churchill, the Home Secretary, concluding the debate for the government replied that the ministers would not have fifty supporters left if they agreed to enter such a conference now. He contended as compared with the referendum the government's moderate proposals were the veriest taryism and no step would be neglected to carry the bill swiftly into law.

RIVERS AND HARBORS BILL.

The Conferees Reach an Agreement, Practically All of Senate Amendments Being Accepted.

(By the Associated Press.)

Washington, D. C., Feb. 22.—Conferees on the rivers and harbors bill reached an agreement today, practically all of the Senate amendments providing for new projects being accepted by the House members of the conference committee. They also accepted the rider put on in the Senate providing for a material increase in the engineer corps of the army, which increase was made necessary by the almost complete surrender of the direction of river and harbor work and irrigation projects to the army engineers.

The proposed extension of two years in the life of the National Waterways Commission was modified, so that it will expire Noverber 4, 1911, by which time the final report of the commission is to be filed. The conferees retained the provision authorizing the commission to investigate and report upon plans for impounding flood waters and for proposed artificial waterways. These include a canal from Anacostia river to Chesapeake bay. Contract authorizations were unchanged by the conferees, being for a total of $13,101,645, making a grand total for the bill of $26,956,947.

NEW YORK NATIONALS.

Last Squad of the Giants Leave for Texas.

(By the Associated Press.)

New York, Feb. 22.—The last squad of the New York Nationals left for the Giants' training camp at Marlin Springs, Texas, today by boat to New Orleans. The party consisted of five regulars headed by Captain Larry Doyle, who will join the newer players already at the camp. It is expected that the entire team will start practice by March 1. It is reported here that Manager John McGraw has decided to try Louis Gaudy, the husky young first baseman from Dallas, behind the bat for a while. McGraw is quoted as saying he sees a possible second Bresnahan in the youngster.

THE DELAWARE'S RECORD.

Travels From Hampton Roads to Rio Janeiro, Without Stop, at Average Speed of 13½ Knots an Hour.

(By the Associated Press.)

Rio Janeiro, Feb. 22.—The trip of the American battleship Delaware from Hampton Roads to Rio Janeiro, without a stop, at an average speed of 13½ knots an hour, is hailed by Brazilians as a world's record. The papers quote officers of the Brazilian navy as enthusiastic over the superior design of the war ship.

The Delaware, which is carrying the body of Anibal Cruz, the late Chilian minister at Washington, to Valparaiso, sailed for that port today.

Reply is Satisfied.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 22.—The foreign office announces that China's answer to four out of the six points in the Russian note relative to the treaty of 1881 is wholly satisfactory and that the remaining two can be easily adjusted. Further armaments in China, it is stated, is not contemplated and the idea of military demonstration has been abandoned.