

OLLIE CROPSEY TELLS HER SORROWFUL STORY

Scenes Between Her Sister and Jim Wilcox Graphically Related. Other Witnesses Testify

Elizabeth City, N. C., March 17.—Special.—Miss Ollie Cropsey's story of her sister's going has been the feature of the Wilcox case. Graphically, dramatically, beautifully, picturesquely, she gave a sorrowful recital of the events leading up to the tragedy. Amid a vault-like silence the great crowd hung breathlessly on her words. Ollie is a tall and graceful girl, 21 years old, with soulful, sorrowful blue eyes, a mouth that expresses volumes of tenderness and sympathy, a face of classical contour, fair-haired and flushed. Her hair of black emphasized her beauty. When, during her story, she raised the veil and exposed her sweet features, the spectators leaned forward with an involuntary sigh of relief and remained wistfully spell-bound to the end. The jury itself was visibly impressed.

The climax of it all came when Ollie, after bravely bearing up for half an hour, broke down and sobbed like a child. The quitters, sad-faced and sympathetic, drank in the strong feeling which stirred this young woman's breast, and remained immovable but for heaving bosoms and dripping eyelids. Some of the counsel wept. One lawyer told me afterward that he could not help it. Judge Jones, tender and chivalrous, though stern, was visibly affected. He looked down at his desk and tears swelled into his eyes.

Without any order for cessation of proceedings everybody assumed almost the stillness of death through respect for the passion that swayed Ollie Cropsey's bosom. A commonplace remark would have seemed sacrilegious in the face of such a scene. It was a scene which comes only once in most people's lives. The eloquence of Clay, Webster, or Calhoun or the efforts of an emotional star at a stage climax, could not have produced the effect made by the words and demeanor of this beautiful girl, united to the air of court rooms, but more effective and more forceful because of her unsophistication.

Business was resumed after a while, and though time and again she was almost overcome, she bore up with fortitude and told her tale to its conclusion. It is possible the state may rest its case Tuesday. A conference of lawyers going on tonight will determine how many more of their witnesses will be needed. Some of those recalled will simply be corroborative.

Counsel for the defense, when asked tonight if Wilcox would go on the stand, said that would not be decided definitely until the state had closed. Up to now, he said, they have shown what was necessary by state's witnesses who have proven practically all that Wilcox could say.

There is perhaps as much interest in the case in Elizabeth City as at any time since Nell disappeared. As yet the crowd helped to defend Wilcox's uncle, James S. Wilcox, who was acquitted on the second trial for killing a man. It is said there is now one juror who sat on the same case. The business already gone through in the Wilcox trial would require more than twice the time in some states. Though there are frequent objections very little time is taken in the argument. Judge Jones is an excellent judge of law and is seemingly absolutely fair.

The court house was comfortably filled when court convened at 9:30 this morning. The jury had lived pleasantly since Saturday, but Officer Pritchard said some of the jurors were getting very tired.

Miss Carrie Cropsey of New York and three sisters of Miss Nellie Cropsey sat directly behind the lawyers for the prosecution. The sisters, all in the deepest mourning, are refined, pleasant looking girls, and their appearance, one of them looked very much like her dead sister. Lawyer A. G. Cropsey of New York sat by his daughter.

The prisoner was brought in early. He had been freshly shaved, and his hair, parted in the middle, was brushed down very sleek. Jim's sisters sat only a few feet away, and his father was by his side.

It was announced by Mr. Aydtett, that Scenographer Davis, the second to appear in the case, could not proceed further. Judge Jones had heard of a lady who might take the testimony, and she was sent for. She was sworn, but did not kiss the Bible, saying she was afraid of microbes.

C. A. Long, a fisherman, who with J. D. Stillman, found Nell Cropsey's body December 27th, about 10 o'clock, was sworn. He told of having tied the body down and notified Mr. Cropsey, and of the body being taken ashore by Dr. Haring.

Miss Ollie Cropsey was called. She is a tall, sweet-faced, fair-haired young woman. She talked in a low sad tone. She wore a dark coat with a high collar, the neatly made black suit. Miss Cropsey said in part:

"Nell was my sister. She was eighteen months younger than I. She was five feet two." Witness here stood up and showed that Nell's head would come to her nose.

lyn, N. Y. The girls in order of their ages were Louise, Let, Ollie, Nell and two smaller ones.

"We came to Elizabeth City April 4, 1898."

Witness then raised her veil. Her face was slightly flushed, but she went on with the story bravely, continuing in reply to questions from Solicitor Ward.

"We knew Jim Wilcox in June that year. He came to our home and met Nell. He seemed to show her attention from the first."

"Is that the man?" said Mr. Ward, pointing at the prisoner. Wilcox covered the witness with his eyes during her whole recital. There was a suspicion of a smile on his face, but it was not pronounced.

"Yes, that is he; he used to come to see her every Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday, and later he came almost every afternoon. He paid her much attention. They would walk and ride and sail together, and Jim took her to all the shows. Twice when they went sailing they got back late at night. He bought her flowers and presents—some very nice ones—a silver dish, a gold pin with a set in it and a gold ring July 17. That was her birthday. He gave her pictures of himself."

"Last fall they quarrelled. It was in September when I heard them having little spats. I heard Nell say to Jim, 'If you're going to act like this the rest of the season you can stay home.'"

"Nell went to religious meetings and joined the Methodist church in October. Jim would wait at the church door and go home with Nell."

"For a while they did not speak. Carrie came to visit us and they began speaking again."

"On November 7, Mr. Simpson of Canada was in our house and Jim came. Later Nell said to Jim 'Pill'. Jim got his hat and went out."

"After that time Jim used to come two or three times a week, but Nell would never go to the door with him. She often spoke of what fun she would have in New York. She meant to start Saturday."

"Tuesday Jim came. Nell and I sat on the lounge and Jim sat near by. Jim said to Nell: 'I suppose your corn is getting better?' She said 'A little.'"

"Wednesday afternoon Jim and Carrie went to the skating rink. When they returned Nell was writing. Jim and Nell never spoke during his half hour's stay. Jim bought fruit, but Nell would not take any of it."

"Jim tapped me on the shoulder and said 'You're a nice girl.' I said 'Yes I'm mamma's angel.' Nell and Carrie played together on the harmonica and piano."

"Later, uncle Hen came in and played. Jim left. Nell said 'Here I go to dance with my old lame foot.'"

"Carrie passed the fruit, but Nell wouldn't take any."

"That night Jim came again. We knew he was coming. Carrie answered the bell. Nell was fixing the lining of the coat she was going to wear to New York. Jim sat on the rocker. He was very still and continued to look at his watch and compare it with our clock. He and Nell did not speak. There was music. Nell said she could not get enough music. When water was mentioned Jim said he did not want any for he might poison the glass. Mamma, papa, Uncle Hen and Carrie went to bed. Roy Crawford was there. He said 'Nell, you're looking mighty sweet tonight.' Jim pulled out his watch again at 11 o'clock and said his mamma wanted him home then. I said 'Jim, you're getting good.'"

"Jim rolled a cigarette and asked Nell if he might see her outside a minute. Nell did not answer, but went. That was the first time she had been to the door with him in two or three weeks. I closed the door and could hear them walking. I never saw Nell alive after that."

"Roy and I stayed inside until 11:30, when I told him it was time to go. I let Roy out and went up stairs. Carrie was awake. She was in our room. Nell and I were sleeping in another."

"I had been in bed a few minutes when the clock struck 12. Nell was not there. I lay awake until the 12:50 whistle blew. I heard the dogs barking at the stables. Some one called papa and told him to get the gun for some one was after the pigs. I told papa not to shoot, for Jim and Nell were in the yard. Then Nell was missed and the search was begun. They looked all about for her. About 2 o'clock Mr. Dawson and another man brought Jim."

"Jim came in and held the lace curtain in one hand. Mamma grabbed him by the arm and said 'Jim, for my sake and your mother's sake tell me where Nell is.'"

"Here Ollie broke down with great sobs and business was suspended for some minutes. The great crowd was deathly still and there were many moist eyes. It was a dramatic scene. Finally the witness continued."

"Jim answered, 'I'll swear and kiss a bible I don't know. I left her on the piazza crying.'"

"Later some one said Nell had been found. Jim walked over to the window. I saw his hand shaking and mamma felt his arm tremble."

"Sunday morning when Jim was at home he said 'I gave her the picture in the hall. Nell said I know what this means and she cried. I gave her the picture. I told her to go into the house or she would catch cold. I could hear her crying when I had gone as far as the gate.'"

"On cross-examination lawyer Aydtett brought out from Miss Ollie that there had been a conversation about suicide that night at the Cropsey home. She said the subject had been suggested by either Jim or Carrie. Wilcox said he would prefer drowning. He had been nearly drowned once and it was a delightful sensation. Nell said she would rather freeze to death. It would make her hair come out so straight to be in the water dead."

Miss Carrie L. Cropsey, who said she lived at Nantux, N. Y., but who visited here last year and in 1900, was sworn.

(Continued on 2nd page.)

SERIOUS DIVISION

Republicans Disagree as to Tariff Concessions to Cuba

Washington, March 17.—A meeting of the best sugar representatives was held this afternoon for the purpose of again talking over the situation regarding Cuban tariff legislation in preparation for the contest that will take place at the general conference of the Republicans tomorrow night. All the old straw was threshed over for the thousandth time today and it was agreed that the members present would support no proposition involving any reduction of the Cuban tariff. Accordingly instructions in line with this agreement were given to Representatives Dick and Taylor of Ohio, Morris of Minnesota, Metcalf of California and Fenwick of Michigan, the best sugar members of the compromise committee of eight, who are attempting to effect a compromise of the conflicting views of their Republican colleagues.

Messrs. Payne, Dalzell and Cannon, the other three members of the committee representing the Ways and Means proposition, received the ultimatum of the best sugar men, and then the whole committee adjourned until tomorrow. They will meet again in the afternoon and make one more effort to reach an understanding, and if they fail they will report to the general conference at night.

BLIZZARD IN THE WEST

Much Suffering Reported from Chicago to the Dakotas

Chicago, March 17.—Midwinter weather prevailed in Chicago today. The high wind that swept the city brought in its wake the blizzard that is causing much suffering and loss in the Dakotas, Minnesota, Wisconsin and the entire northwest.

No trans-continental trains have arrived in St. Paul since Friday, and none are expected until the force of the storm has spent itself and snow plows can be sent out to clear the cuts and stretches of track that are blocked by solid drifts made by the wind.

NEW BANK BILLS

The Design Said to Be a Great Improvement

Washington, March 17.—The Comptroller of the Currency received from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and issued today the first delivery of the new national bank notes known as the series of 1902.

These notes will be issued only to new banks organized since January 1, 1902, and those extending or re-extending their charters.

Only the denominations of \$10 and \$20 are yet ready for issue. Later, five, fifty and one hundred will be issued. These notes are a radical departure in design from bank notes heretofore issued and are considered a great improvement.

Prince Henry Nearing the End of His Voyage

Emperor William Sails in a Battleship to Give Him Welcome When He Reaches Land

Plymouth, Eng., March 17.—The liner Deutschland arrived at this port at 12:30 o'clock this afternoon. The Deutschland remained in the harbor for an hour in these waters and then proceeded on her journey to Cherbourg and Hamburg.

Prince Henry who was browned, hardy looking and completely rested after his visit to the United States. He spent most of his time on the bridge with the captain or first officer of the steamer.

The liner passed the Scilly Islands at 8:30 o'clock this morning.

The prince was on the bridge when the Deutschland entered this harbor and he waved a cheerful greeting to the German naval attaché, Captain Koepfer, and other friends who went out on the steamer on the company's tender.

The Deutschland's voyage was pleasant and uneventful.

During the first few days the prince was tired out and mixed but little with the other passengers. He dined with his suite at a separate table in the general saloon, but otherwise he passed the time on the bridge or in his own rooms. During the latter part of the voyage, however, the prince appeared frequently on the promenade deck and talked freely and pleasantly with his fellow passengers as he did on the outward trip.

The passengers speak in the highest terms of Prince Henry's affability to all. The German Consul here, Herr Fox, delivered to the prince a number of telegrams and letters, including a message of welcome from Emperor William.

improvement. The backs have only one plate printed which is an artistic vignette, printed in green. The faces all bear portraits of prominent officials of the government, these being President Harrison for the five dollar note, President McKinley for the \$10; Secretary M. Culloch for the \$20; Secretary Sherman for the \$50 and Comptroller of the Currency John J. Knox for the \$100.

CAPTURED IN MEXICO

Prince Edwards a Negro Much Sought After

New Orleans, March 17.—Prince Edwards, the negro officer of the Church of God, who murdered John Gray Foster in Bossier Parish last June and who was the cause of much disturbance there, the lynching of several negroes and great unrest among the negroes of North Louisiana, has finally been captured and is now in jail in the City of Mexico. A reward of \$2,000 has been offered for his capture, but many times that amount has been expended by the Foster family and the authorities in trying to get Edwards. The information from Mexico of his arrest came through the State Department and Governor Heard, and there seems to be no question that the criminal captured is Edwards. Extradition papers have been applied for.

STRIKERS GET WORST OF IT

Six Hundred Men Are Now Out of Employment

Boston, March 17.—Such of the strikers of the freight handlers as could and a majority of the longshoremen returned to work this morning and the city's freight transportation business assumed something of its normal state, but the situation is still dark in some instances. The New Haven road's employees kept their agreement to report for work this morning and to abide by the selection of such men of their number as were needed to fill the vacancies, but there was a lot of grumbling among those who were not taken back.

According to the best estimates that can be made at the present time there are between 500 and 600 men still idle. About thirty or forty teamsters in the market district, seventy coal teamsters, twenty lumber teamsters and 250 expressmen are among the idle.

STORY CUT SHORT

General Otis Will Be Heard Another Day

Washington, March 17.—General Otis, commanding the Department of the Lakes at Chicago, was before the Philippines Committee of the Senate today, but gave no testimony further than the date of his arrival in and departure from the Philippines, owing the early convening of the Senate. The committee will meet again tomorrow.

It is stated that General Funston will be examined immediately after General Otis.

General Otis called at the War Department this afternoon and had a conference with Secretary Root in regard to his testimony before the Congressional committee investigating affairs in the Philippines.

The Emperor Waiting

Berlin, March 17.—Emperor William passed Sunday with his majesty at Kiel Schloss. This morning His Majesty boarded the battleship Kaiser Wilhelm II and will traverse the canal to Cuxhaven, where he will await the arrival of the Deutschland, having on board Prince Henry.

Admiral Von Thomsen and other high naval and military officers will participate in the reception of the prince. The fourth marine artillery and the marine band have been ordered to be present. The cruiser Hela will take Prince Henry ashore after the Deutschland anchors before Cuxhaven.

Then, Emperor William, Prince Henry and the latter's suite will board the Kaiser Wilhelm II, which will immediately sail for Kiel.

All the Honors for Henry

Berlin, March 17.—The Hamburg-American Liner Deutschland, with Prince Henry and his suite, is expected to arrive at Cuxhaven between four and five o'clock tomorrow afternoon. The Emperor will land from the Kaiser Wilhelm II to welcome Prince Henry at the Cuxhaven wharf. Prince Henry will accompany the Kaiser to Kiel aboard the Kaiser Wilhelm II.

It is said that Emperor William has ordered that the imperial standard shall not be saluted at Kiel on the ground that he wishes the honors of the day to be wholly his brother's.

Great preparations are being made at Kiel for the reception of Prince Henry. The new inspection rooms of the Hamburg-American Company at Cuxhaven, which it is expected Prince Henry will declare open, are covered with flowers and decorations. The war ships Wurttemberg and Baden are already at anchor at Cuxhaven. The Hanseatic officials, including the Senates of Hamburg and Bremen, will be present at the reception.

SENATE PASSES THE SHIP SUBSIDY BILL

One Democrat Votes for the Bill and Six Republicans Recorded in Opposition to It

Washington, March 17.—In the Senate this morning a large number of appropriation bills on the calendar were passed. When the end of the list had been reached Mr. Hale of Maine called the attention of the Senate to the fact that action had been taken on the last public bill on the calendar (except those bills which had been objected to) and said that he had never known an instance of the kind during his long service. It was an indication, he added, significantly, that the Senate was "doing business."

A resolution providing for the appointment of a board to investigate the project of constructing an interoceanic canal across the Isthmus of Darien was reported unfavorably by the Inter-oceanic Canals Committee, and was indefinitely postponed.

The ship subsidy bill was then taken up and Mr. Gallinger of New Hampshire spoke in favor of it. He said he was not troubled about the constitutionality of the proposed law or the charge that the subsidy is a gift to private interests. "If it shall prove to be a gift," said he, "it will be no worse than other legislation that has had the support of some Senators who seem to be greatly distressed over the pending measure."

He then referred to the large annual appropriations paid southern railroads for fast mail and the river and harbor appropriations. "The capacious and rapid movement of the Mississippi river will be opened," he said, "and will take in millions of public money."

Mr. Patterson of Colorado discussed briefly his proposed amendment to prevent the employment of Chinese seamen on subsidized vessels.

Mr. Money of Mississippi spoke briefly against the bill.

Mr. Vest spoke in favor of his free registry amendment and in support of the proposition to apply the anti-trust law to ship owners who enter into a conspiracy in restraint of trade. He said it was an evident fact that the United States navigation laws had "trampled the life out of the American merchant marine."

Mr. Frye declared that ten years ago England carried 63 per cent of the ocean trade of the world, while now England carried only 53 per cent of that trade. Great Britain, he said, was losing the world's carrying trade.

In response to some of the arguments advanced Mr. Hanna spoke briefly. He maintained that ocean carrying lines must be established where there was a fair prospect of adequate returns upon the investment.

In the course of a reply to statements made by Mr. Hanna, Mr. Clay of Georgia declared that one cent per gross ton was all that was necessary to equalize the difference between the cost of construction and operation of American ships and the construction and operation of foreign ships, yet the present bill provided for a subsidy of nearly three cents per gross ton.

Mr. Wellington of Maryland favored the pending measure.

In his closing speech on the ship subsidy bill Mr. Frye said he would accept the amendments offered by Mr. Allison limiting the time of the operation of the measure, because he believed they were in the interest of the bill.

Mr. Vest offered another amendment repealing all laws that prohibit or restrict American citizens from purchasing ships abroad and having them registered in the United States, and declaring such vessels entitled to all the privileges of American built ships.

The amendment was rejected—25 to 48. All the Democrats except Mr. McLaurin of South Carolina voted in the affirmative, and all the Republicans and Mr. Wellington of Maryland and Mr. McLaurin in the negative.

Mr. Tabor offered an amendment admitting to American registry foreign built vessels of not less than 7,000 tons and capable of a speed of 12 knots that now clear from American ports, and of which 90 per cent is owned by American citizens or corporations; such ships to receive no subsidy. Rejected—years 24, 25, 47.

Mr. Allison's amendments limiting the time to which any contract shall extend to July 1, 1920, were agreed to without division; also his amendment that the vessels to receive subsidy shall be of not less than \$5,000,000 shall be expended for mail subsidies in any one year till July 1, 1907, and not more than \$8,000,000 after that date.

Another of Mr. Allison's amendments requiring the vessel to carry a cargo of at least 50 per cent of her capacity in order to receive subsidy was defeated—years 33, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Mr. McLaurin of Mississippi offered an amendment requiring the names of all the members of the firms, and other stockholders of the corporations, with which contracts are made to be given. Rejected—years 25; 26; 27; 28; 29; 30; 31; 32; 33; 34; 35; 36; 37; 38; 39; 40; 41; 42; 43; 44; 45; 46; 47; 48; 49; 50; 51; 52; 53; 54; 55; 56; 57; 58; 59; 60; 61; 62; 63; 64; 65; 66; 67; 68; 69; 70; 71; 72; 73; 74; 75; 76; 77; 78; 79; 80; 81; 82; 83; 84; 85; 86; 87; 88; 89; 90; 91; 92; 93; 94; 95; 96; 97; 98; 99; 100.

Mr. Berry of Arkansas offered an amendment excluding from benefits under the bill oil tank steamers and vessels carrying oil in barrels or cases. Rejected—years 25; 26; 27; 28; 29; 30; 31; 32; 33; 34; 35; 36; 37; 38; 39; 40; 41; 42; 43; 44; 45; 46; 47; 48; 49; 50; 51; 52; 53; 54; 55; 56; 57; 58; 59; 60; 61; 62; 63; 64; 65; 66; 67; 68; 69; 70; 71; 72; 73; 74; 75; 76; 77; 78; 79; 80; 81; 82; 83; 84; 85; 86; 87; 88; 89; 90; 91; 92; 93; 94; 95; 96; 97; 98; 99; 100.

Mr. Berry also offered amendments, which were rejected without a division, requiring rates on subsidized vessels to be fixed and regulated by the interstate commerce commission, and prohibiting freight discriminations by way of rebates. He also offered an amendment striking out the general subsidy sections of the bill. Rejected—years 25; 26; 27; 28; 29; 30; 31; 32; 33; 34; 35; 36; 37; 38; 39; 40; 41; 42; 43; 44; 45; 46; 47; 48; 49; 50; 51; 52; 53; 54; 55; 56; 57; 58; 59; 60; 61; 62; 63; 64; 65; 66; 67; 68; 69; 70; 71; 72; 73; 74; 75; 76; 77; 78; 79; 80; 81; 82; 83; 84; 85; 86; 87; 88; 89; 90; 91; 92; 93; 94; 95; 96; 97; 98; 99; 100.

Mr. Pettus of Alabama offered an amendment providing that under the provisions of the bill not more than \$3,000,000 a year shall be expended. Agreed to—years 44; 45; 22.

Mr. Allison and some 20 Republican Senators voted yea with the Democrats. Mr. Frye voted no.

Mr. Bacon of Georgia offered an amendment requiring one-fourth of the amount of mail contracts to be reserved for mail lines to South America. Rejected—years 25; 26; 27; 28; 29; 30; 31; 32; 33; 34; 35; 36; 37; 38; 39; 40; 41; 42; 43; 44; 45; 46; 47; 48; 49; 50; 51; 52; 53; 54; 55; 56; 57; 58; 59; 60; 61; 62; 63; 64; 65; 66; 67; 68; 69; 70; 71; 72; 73; 74; 75; 76; 77; 78; 79; 80; 81; 82; 83; 84; 85; 86; 87; 88; 89; 90; 91; 92; 93; 94; 95; 96; 97; 98; 99; 100.

Mr. Patterson of Colorado offered amendments to prohibit the employment of Chinese on subsidized steamers. Rejected—years 29; 30; 31; 32; 33; 34; 35; 36; 37; 38; 39; 40; 41; 42; 43; 44; 45; 46; 47; 48; 49; 50; 51; 52; 53; 54; 55; 56; 57; 58; 59; 60; 61; 62; 63; 64; 65; 66; 67; 68; 69; 70; 71; 72; 73; 74; 75; 76; 77; 78; 79; 80; 81; 82; 83; 84; 85; 86; 87; 88; 89; 90; 91; 92; 93; 94; 95; 96; 97; 98; 99; 100.

Senators Jones of Nevada, Mitchell and Perkins voted yea.

Mr. Mallory offered an amendment to prohibit combinations to control ocean freight rates. Rejected—years 26; 27; 28; 29; 30; 31; 32; 33; 34; 35; 36; 37; 38; 39; 40; 41; 42; 43; 44; 45; 46; 47; 48; 49; 50; 51; 52; 53; 54; 55; 56; 57; 58; 59; 60; 61; 62; 63; 64; 65; 66; 67; 68; 69; 70; 71; 72; 73; 74; 75; 76; 77; 78; 79; 80; 81; 82; 83; 84; 85; 86; 87; 88; 89; 90; 91; 92; 93; 94; 95; 96; 97; 98; 99; 100.

Mr. Culberson of Texas offered an amendment providing for a remodeling of subsidized steamers with particular reference to their conversion into auxiliary naval cruisers. Rejected—years 25; 26; 27; 28; 29; 30; 31; 32; 33; 34; 35; 36; 37; 38; 39; 40; 41; 42; 43; 44; 45; 46; 47; 48; 49; 50; 51; 52; 53; 54; 55; 56; 57; 58; 59; 60; 61; 62; 63; 64; 65; 66; 67; 68; 69; 70; 71; 72; 73; 74; 75; 76; 77; 78; 79; 80; 81; 82; 83; 84; 85; 86; 87; 88; 89; 90; 91; 92; 93; 94; 95; 96; 97; 98; 99; 100.

Mr. Spooner offered an amendment which was agreed to as an additional section. It reserves the right of Congress to alter, amend or repeal the act; but without impairing the obligation of any specific contract in force under title 1.

Mr. McComas of Maryland offered an amendment to apply the anti-trust law specifically to subsidized vessels. Rejected—years 23; 24; 25; 26; 27; 28; 29; 30; 31; 32; 33; 34; 35; 36; 37; 38; 39; 40; 41; 42; 43; 44; 45; 46; 47; 48; 49; 50; 51; 52; 53; 54; 55; 56; 57; 58; 59; 60; 61; 62; 63; 64; 65; 66; 67; 68; 69; 70; 71; 72; 73; 74; 75; 76; 77; 78; 79; 80; 81; 82; 83; 84; 85; 86; 87; 88; 89; 90; 91; 92; 93; 94; 95; 96; 97; 98; 99; 100.

Mr. Hanna of Ohio offered an amendment providing that no foreign built ship in any such line shall hereafter be admitted to American registry. Agreed to.

Mr. Money of Mississippi moved to strike out all of the bill relating to the deep sea fisheries. Rejected—years 25; 26; 27; 28; 29; 30; 31; 32; 33; 34; 35; 36; 37; 38; 39; 40; 41; 42; 43; 44; 45; 46; 47; 48; 49; 50; 51; 52; 53; 54; 55; 56; 57; 58; 59; 60; 61; 62; 63; 64; 65; 66; 6