SWAN SONG OF SENATOR BAILEY

Texan's Valedictory a Plea for Representative Government.

A GOOD WORD FOR WILSON

URGES HIM NOT TO OUT-ROOSEVELT ROOSEVELT.

A Critical Analysis of the Initiative and Referendum Idea to Show That It Would Expose the Government to Many Dangers — He Attacks Hearst and Refuses to Allow an Interruption—He Also Declares Vigorously Against Woman Suffrage.

Bureau of The Baltimore American,
1410 Pennsylvania Avenue,
Washington, January 2.

Senator Joseph W. Bailey, in a four-hour speech today delivered what has been widely advertised as his valedictory to the Senate. His topic was the isms of modern day politics.

Within a day or two his resignation will be laid before the Senate and communicated to Governor Colquitt, of Texas, his expectation being that R. M. Johnston, of Houston, will be named to fill out his term, which would end March 4.

The Texas senator had staged his spectacular finale adroitly by previous announcement that the speech would be a masterpiece. Accordingly the galleries were thronged to their capacity and almost every member of the Senate was in his seat.

Bailey's speech was a plea for the maintenance of a representative democracy as against a pure democracy embracing the initiative, referendum and recall. In support of his position he called to his defense the writings of the framers of the Constitution and its defenders from the days of James Madison, the father of the Constitution, and Thomas Jefferson to Woodrow Wilson, the President-elect.

Incidentally Bailey took a fling at woman suffrage, and his remarks were received with mingled applause and hisses from the fair occupants of the galleries. Senator Gallinger, president pro tem., rebuked the galleries for the outburst.

Senator Bailey said that the cry today was that the new movement was, "Let the people rule." He denounced that as false.

"There are the Southern States," he said. "There is not a Southern State that has adopted woman suffrage, and I hope they will not.

"I cannot understand how any woman wants to step down from the high pedestal upon which man has placed her to mingle in the broils and debaucheries of politics. No, the Southern States believe in the rule of the men people. And not only in that, but in the white men people, and I agree with them."

ATTACK ON HEARST.

Senator Bailey's speech was an attack upon the principles of the initiative and referendum as institutions that would, if adopted, bring about the overthrow of the present system of American government. He declared they originated in the desire of politicians to escape the responsibility for action on such petty questions as the location of state capitals and the settlement of prohibition fights. As institutions of government, he declared that the schemes for direct legislation by the people would convert the United States from a republic into a democracy, and would give its control into "the hands of the unskilled, the idle and the vicious."

An attack upon William R. Hearst in the course of his speech, in which he characterized Mr. Hearst as a "miserable dog" who had "hounded him," brought Senator Ashurst, of Arizona, to his feet. He attempted to answer this phase of Mr. Bailey's attack upon radical newspapers and magazines, but was stopped by the Texas senator with the remark that he "could make that reply outside." Later Mr. Ashurst took the floor in his own right, and in the course of his defense of the system of direct government, paid a tribute to Mr. Hearst as a loyal American citizen.

QUOTES FROM WILSON.

President-elect Wilson, although quoted liberally by Senator Bailey in defense of his declaration that direct legislation is not in accord with the principles of American government, received only commendation from the Texas senator.

"I am a Democrat," said Senator Bailey, "and though I did not favor his election, no man living hopes more for the success of his administration than I do."

He quoted from Governor Wilson's works to the effect that the views men express on the stump were often tempered by the "common counsel" they enjoy when they finally come into control of the government.

"How often have we seen men roar mightily when they are seeking election, to coo gently when they have attained it," added Senator Bailey.

Senator Bailey declared that no more thorough presentation of the character of representative government had ever been made than in Professor Wilson's books.

"The wonder to me," he said, "is how any man could have understood the necessity and the controlling force of council and discussion without having actually been a part of a great deliberative assembly."

AFRAID OF ROOSEVELT.

"If the man we have elected President of the United States gives the country a sane and satisfactory administration," he declared, "the Republican party will never nominate another candidate for the presidency.

"Why should you?" he continued, advancing toward the Republican side of the chamber. "You didn't carry but two states this year, and those two of the smallest. The contest four years from now will be between us and the Rooseveltians. He (Roosevelt) will take some more, but thank God they will be the kind we can afford to lose.

"Our conflict is with Roosevelt. If our President believes he can take the radical vote away from Roosevelt he is mistaken. The only man who can do that, and he has not succeeded well, is Eugene V. Debs. He is the only man who can out-Roosevelt Roosevelt in attracting the radical vote. What the Democratic party needs is not the radical, but the democratic."

WILL LEAVE IT TO WILSON

President Taft Decides Not to Name Goethals Governor.

Washington, January 2.—Opposition of Democratic senators to President Taft's plan of putting Col. George W. Goethals, builder of the Panama Canal, at the head of the civil government of the zone took such proportions today that some of Mr. Taft's advisers urged him to forego the plan and leave the creation of the new zone government to his successor, President-elect Wilson.

Some who talked with the President early in the day were convinced that he would canvass the situation further before abandoning his plan. Others in close touch with the President were positive that out of consideration for Colonel Goethals, whom he does not wish to involve in a political dispute, he would give up the idea, and that Colonel Goethals immediately after appearing before the congressional committee formulating appropriations for fortifications of the canal, would return to his work.

One feature of the plan, however, if Colonel Goethals is not put at the head of the zone government, is to place all employes on the canal work under civil service by the President's executive order. A few employes on the isthmus already are in civil service, but the great number of canal workers have been appointed by the Isthmian Canal Commission.

The attitude of the Democartic senators is that the present canal commisison should not be displaced and disorganized until the canal is completed.

"The bill authorizing the President to organize a civil government for the canal zone never could have become a law but for the assurance that there would be no premature action," said Senator Hoke Smith, of Georgia. "We accepted this assurance as meaning that the commission would be allowed to continue its labors until construction should be finished and the water running."

The Democrats further take the position that the services of all the members of the commission are needed still, and they contend that to provide for Colonel Goethals and summarily dismiss all other commissioners would be an unfair discrimination. Generally they express admiration for Colonel Goethals, and Senator Smith went so far as to say that he would favor conferring all possible military honors upon him.

"But to lift him alone out of the commission for any purpose and leave the other commissioners out of consideration, and especially to deprive the country of the services of the commission at what may still be a critical time, we believe to be neither wise nor fair," Mr. Smith continued. He further said that many of the Republican senators express this view, and he added his conviction that if Colonel Goethals' nomination should be sent in it could not be confirmed at this time.

CAN SLEEP DESPITE NOISE

Governor Wilson Takes Nap in a Depot Waiting-room.

Princeton, N. J., January 2.—President-elect Wilson demonstrated tonight that when he is sleepy he can take a nap despite noise or turmoil. He rode home from Trenton tired and sleepy and kept his eyes closed on the train all the way from Trenton to Princeton Junction.

Here there was a 20-minute wait for the connecting train to Princeton. The waiting-room was empty and the Governor settled himself down on a bench in the corner, where an old-fashioned oil lamp threw a dim shadow. Many a train thundered by, but the Governor remained undisturbed. The Secret Service men had to wake him when the train arrived, and the Governor got aboard and resumed his nap. He had had a hard day's work on his correspondence, he said, and felt somewhat fatigued.

WOMEN IN THE CABINET

Two Have Been Proposed to Governor Wilson.

Princeton, N. J., January 2.—Two women have been proposed for places in the cabinet of President-elect Wilson, one of them for the portfolio of secretary of war. This disclosure was made today when Mr. Wilson was asked if the suffragettes had suggested any names of women for cabinet positions.

"I think I have received only two such requests," he replied. "The recommendations were made in a general way, but one did urge a particular lady for secretary of war, if I'm not mistaken, but I ought to add that it was in the interests of peace."

CASTRO RESISTS SEARCH

It Is Feared That Former Dictator May Try Suicide.

Special Dispatch to The American.

New York, January 2.—Through fear that Cipriano Castro, ex-president of Venezuela, might commit suicide, Immigration Commissioner Williams ordered that a thorough search be made of the general's baggage and person. Castro, who cannot be classed as a deported alien, as he voluntarily announced his willingness to return to Europe and elected at Commissioner Williams' suggestion to remain at Ellis Island until going aboard the steamship America, which sails Saturday, objected to being searched. An inspector was assigned today to ask Castro for the keys of his trunks, hatbox and suitcases. A woman interpreter accompanied the inspector.

"You have not permitted my valet to remain with me, and therefore I do not know where the keys to my baggage are," General Castro declared.

"What I have in my trunks does not concern you, as I am going back to Europe of my own volition, and must, therefore, be treated as a guest of the United States government while I remain at Ellis Island. I defy you to force the locks of my trunks or to search me."

The ex-president's statement nonplussed the inspector, and he consulted Commissioner Williams, who told him to ask Castro again for the keys and to search the ex-president's clothes.

When Castro saw the inspector and the woman interpreter appear at his door a second time he commenced to undress and yelled that he would not be searched by anyone, even if the President of the United States ordered it. He continued undressing until he was ready for bed and slipped between the covers, taking his clothes with him.

Commissioner Williams was again communicated with and told that Castro refused to allow anyone to go through his baggage and denied that there were any concealed weapons belonging to him in his clothes. The commissioner then ordered that special watchmen be assigned to guard his door until tomorrow morning, when different methods will be adopted.

STATE BONDS SOLD

Board of Public Works Disposes of $1,500,000 Worth.

Annapolis, Md., January 2.—The Board of Public Works today sold $1,500,000 worth of bonds, covering four state loans. Considering the money market, the bonds brought an exceptionally good price. It was the opinion of Treasurer Vandiver that they would sell for 98 or more, but there were only two bids, covering $13,000, at this amount.

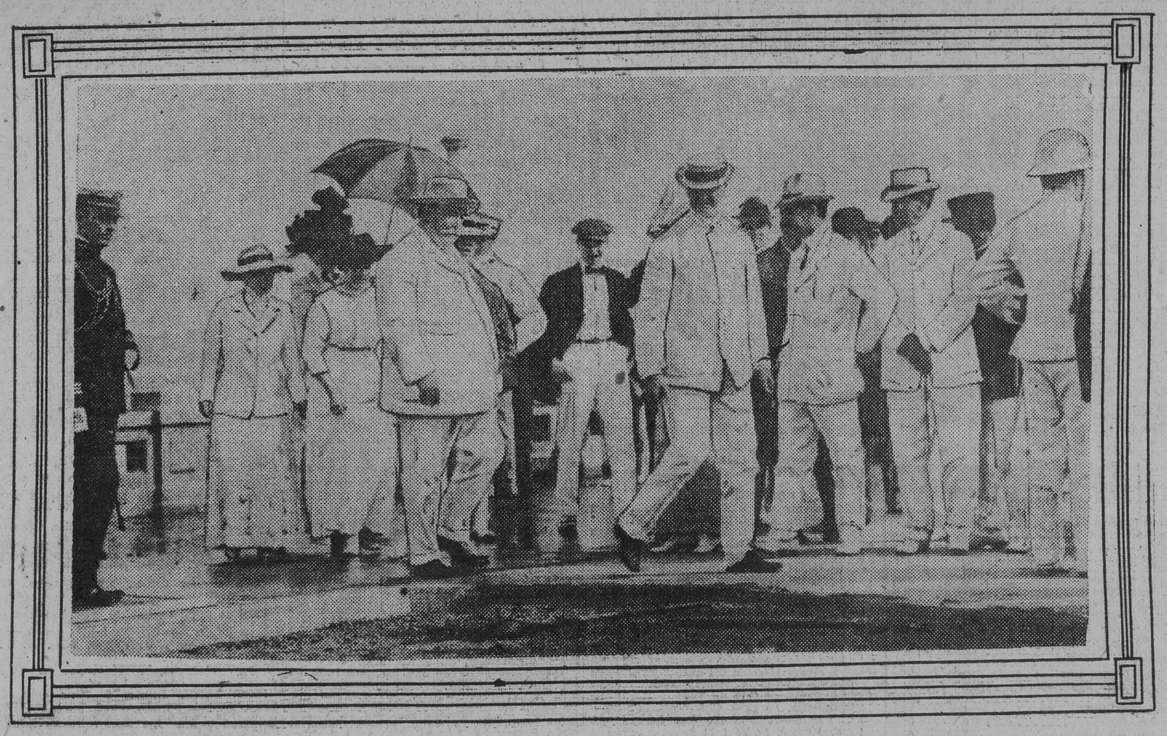
The total sale amounted to $1,117,283, or $32,717 below par. The bonds covered the following loans: Consolidated loan of 1913, second insane hospital loan, the Maryland State Normal School loan and the public highways loan of 1910.

The entire issue was awarded as follows: Poe & Davies, 5,000 at 98.25, $4,912.50; William N. Stromenger, 8,000 at 98, $7,840; Townsend Scott & Son, 10,000 at 97.75, $9,775; Townsend Scott & Son, 10,000 at 97.50, $9,750; Estabrook & Co., 25,000 at 97.50, $24,375; Poe & Davies, 5,000 at 97.52, $4,876; Poe & Davies, 5,000 at 97.41, $4,870; Poe & Davies, 5,000 at 97.30, $4,865; Townsend Scott & Son, 10,000 at 97.25, $9,725.; R. L. Day & Co. and Hambleton & Co., 250,000 at 97.193, $242,982.50; Poe & Davies, 5,000 at 97.19, $4,859.50; Estabrook & Co., $12,000 at 97.10, $788,452.

Each of the above loans will be dated January 1, 1913, and bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, payable semimonthly. The principal will be redeemable at the pleasure of the state after January 1, 1923, and the whole debt will be payable January 1, 1928. All of the loans are exempt from state, county or municipal taxation. The bonds were issued in denominations of $1,000. They will be delivered on January 13 or 14 by State Treasurer Vandiver.

There were three other bids, all under 97. On January 13 the Board of Public Works will also sell $1,000,000 worth of bonds covering other loans provided by the legislature.

PRESIDENT TAFT'S VISIT TO PANAMA CANAL



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Start of Presidential party on tour of inspection. This photograph was taken at Colon prior to the start of the tour of inspection over the canal route. President Taft may be seen at the left, and Colonel Goethals, general supervisor of the great engineering feat, is shown in the left center with straw hat.

President Taft and his party arriving at Colon.

The party in old Panama and among the ruins of the city.

SULZER SAYS HE IS THE LEADER

PEOPLE DECREED IT AT THE POLLS, HE DECLARES.

The New Governor of the Empire State Said That If Any Democrat in the State Challenged His Leadership "Let Him Come Out in the Open"—How He Regards Murphy's Position.

Albany, N. Y., January 2.—Governor William Sulzer declared tonight that his election as chief executive made him the Democratic leader of New York state. "If any Democrat in the state challenges that leadership," he said, "let him come out in the open and the people will decide."

The Governor's statement was made in response to inquiries as to whether Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, had indorsed John N. Carlisle, of Watertown, and John H. Delaney, of Brooklyn, two of three members of a commission selected by Governor Sulzer to investigate state departments and bureaus.

"I am the Democratic leader of the state; the people decreed it at the polls and I stand on their verdict," said the Governor emphatically. "I can't succeed in doing what I want to do as governor unless I am the Democratic leader. If any Democrat in the state challenges that leadership let him come out in the open and the people will decide."

The Governor made it clear that he would receive anyone who desired to see him at any time, including Colonel Roosevelt, as head of the Progressive movement; William Barnes, Jr., as chairman of the Republican State Committee; Charles F. Murphy, as leader of the New York county Democratic organization; J. Pierpont Morgan or Thomas F. Ryan. "But," he added, "they must see me in the open, the same as any other person."

The Governor said he realized that Mr. Murphy, as the leader of an independent political organization in New York, deserved recognition as such, and that he would receive requests from him, reserving the right, however, to deny them if they were not proper.

ON ECONOMY BENT

Governor Sulzer Expects to Accomplish Saving of $6,000,000.

Albany, N. Y., January 2.—Governor Sulzer expects to announce in a few days the membership of a committee which will examine every state department and bureau with a view to reducing the cost of running the state government. He is particularly anxious to get an early report regarding the work of the two public service commissions and the state highway department.

The Governor said today that he is not entirely satisfied with the manner in which these departments have been conducted, and that he has consulted with Justice Charles E. Hughes (former governor and a Republican) in regard to the commissions and their workings. "Many of the things I am doing," he added, "are at his suggestion."

TISZA IN DUEL WITH SABERS

WOUNDS COUNT KAROLYI, ANOTHER HUNGARIAN LEADER

After 32 Bouts They Give Up Through Sheer Exhaustion and Separate Without Being Reconciled—Count Tisza the Speaker of Lower House of the Hungarian Parliament.

Budapest, Hungary, January 2.—Count Michael Karolyi, a prominent member of the opposition in the Hungarian lower house, was severely wounded by Count Stephan Tisza, the speaker of the lower house, in a duel with sabers, which took place here today. Count Tisza also was cut in the hand.

The duel lasted an hour during which 32 bouts were fought. It was brought to a conclusion only by the exhaustion of the combatants, who separated without being reconciled.

On June 7 last Count Tisza, while presiding over the lower house, narrowly escaped assassination by Deputy Julius Kovacs, who fired at him three times and then shot himself. The attack upon Count Tisza was the outcome of the universal suffrage agitation, to which he is strongly opposed.

A large number of opposition deputies had previously been excluded from the chamber. Their ejection give rise to many riotous scenes, and on October 30 the excluded deputies, led by Count Michael Karolyi, Count Albert Apponyi and Francis Kossuth, tried to force their way into the chamber again, but were once more forced to retire. They have not since been admitted to the house.

The immediate cause of the duel was an incident at the National Club on Wednesday, when Tisza offered his hand to the Count, who deliberately thrust his hands in his pockets, declaring it was useless after what had occurred for the two to pretend to be friends. Tisza thereupon issued the challenge, and it was accepted by Karolyi.

The men fought in a thicket on the outskirts of Budapest. Heavy swords were used, with the understanding that the duel was to continue until one combatant was disabled. Tisza, being very agile, had the better of his opponent, and in the thirty-second round felled him with a deep cut in the right arm. The Count previous to this round had suffered several ugly cuts about the body.

RAILROAD WRECKS

Mr. Linthicum Introduces Resolution to Investigate Causes.

Bureau of The Baltimore American,
1410 Pennsylvania Avenue,
Washington, January 2.

Representative Linthicum introduced a resolution in the House of Representatives today providing for a special committee of nine members of the House, whose duty it shall be to fully investigate the increasing number of railroad wrecks and to gather information to aid in determining the chief causes of these disasters and in devising preventive measures. The resolution maps out a very exhaustive study of the question of railroad wrecks.

URGE MONTANA MAN FOR CABINET

SENATOR MYERS CONFERS WITH GOVERNOR WILSON.

Governor Edwin L. Norris Is Brought Forward as the Probable Secretary of the Interior in the Next Cabinet—The President-elect Is Noncommittal on the Subject.

Trenton, N. J., January 2.—Senator Henry L. Myers, of Montana, today urged President-elect Wilson to appoint Gov. Edwin L. Norris, of Montana, to the cabinet portfolio of Secretary of the Interior. The term of Governor Norris will expire January 14. Senator Myers told the President-elect that Governor Norris had made a particular study in all the western and northwestern states of questions affecting their development and resources.

"I esteem him very much," said Mr. Wilson later in referring to Governor Norris. "I have seen him at the conferences of the house of governors. He made an admirable impression and is very aggressive."

The President-elect, however, held to his previous policy of not committing himself in respect to intended appointments.

Senator Myers brought petitions from chambers of commerce and recommendations from many other organizations urging the selection of Governor Norris. He also announced that T. J. Walsh, soon to be elected junior senator from Montana, would come in a few days also to speak in behalf of Governor Norris. With respect to the discussion concerning the seniority rule in committee appointments in the United States Senate, Mr. Myers said:

"We stand for a liberalization of the rules of procedure, but we don't anticipate any serious fight. Those who may be opposed to our plan will meet us half way, I'm sure, and there will be a conciliatory compromise."

Senator Robert L. Owen, of Oklahoma, has an appointment with Governor Wilson tomorrow.

Governor Wilson was asked concerning the truth of the report that March 15 was to be the date on which the extraordinary session of congress would be called.

"I have settled on no date yet," he replied. "As to March 15, I think you'll find it falls on Saturday or Sunday anyway."

One of the correspondents suggested that it might be Thursday, March 13, in view of the Governor's foudness for the number 13. Mr. Wilson only smiled.

It is probable that the exact date will depend on the status of the various House hearings when the present session of Congress expired. The next session, according to previous announcement, however, will convene before April 15, at the latest.

Russian Crown Prince Recovers.

Geneva, Switzerland, January 2.—The Russian Imperial Crown Prince is said to have completely recovered his health. He is about to begin his French studies, and a Swiss professor, Pierre Gillard, has been appointed his tutor by the Emperor of Russia.

TRAGIC END OF MARITAL TANGLE

Continued from First Page.

said that he is now conducting a hotel on Staten Island. His wife, who is the daughter of Henry C. Corwin, the postmaster here, and who disappeared about the same time that Mrs. Edey and Mr. Murdock were discovered to be missing from Bellport, has been spending the Christmas holidays with her parents.

Mr. Edey, who was about 50 years old, retired several years ago, and since then has been living quietly at Bellport.

When Mrs. Edey disappeared from her home last summer, Mr. Edey told friends that his wife had gone to New York city on a visit. A short time afterward he went to New York, and for the subsequent five weeks lived with a married sister in Harlem. Later it was reported that the Edeys had become reconciled and gone on a trip to Panama. Local friends heard nothing more of the pair until they returned home about five weeks ago.

Mrs. Edey was about 32 years old.

The shooting was done with a big army pistol.

Mary Edey, the 12-year-old daughter of the pair, who had come home from Garden City, where she has been attending school, for the holidays, was sleeping in an adjoining room. She was one of the first in the bedroom after the shooting.

THE ELOPEMENT STORY.

When Edey and his wife returned to Bellport last November the gossips reconsidered their stories of Mrs. Edey's elopement with Gardner Murdock, the village liveryman. Mrs. Edey and Murdock took the same train for New York on the afternoon of August 1, 1912. Edey explained that he and his wife had been down to Panama to see the canal and had come to the Pacific Coast to San Francisco, where they took a train for the East. The husband said further that there was nothing to the elopement rumor, but that his wife had come here to New York to do some shopping preparatory to making the trip to Panama, and while in this city had stayed with her sister in Harlem.

The fact that the liveryman had sold out his stable business for $5,000 and had motored to Patchogue on August 1, where he took his train for New York, did not cause the gossips any unrest until it was found that Mrs. Edey, wife of the broker, had also boarded the same train and had left behind her young daughter and husband.

Mrs. Edey stayed with her sister in Harlem while in the city. Murdock made himself conspicuous in West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, where he flashed large sums of money and appeared to be willing to buy drinks along Harlem's Broadway.

Murdock apparently deserted a wife. She is the daughter of the postmaster of the village, H. C. Corwin. She was attractive and had many friends in the community. It was rumored at the time that Murdock had received $50,000 to elope with Mrs. Edey. The gossips even went so far as to say that there had been a mutual arrangement between the banker and the livery stable keeper to exchange wives. There seemed to be no end to the stories that spread from Bellport.

DENIED ELOPING.

It was understood that Murdock was going down to El Paso, Tex. Statements were published to the effect that Mrs. Edey had refused to accompany the liveryman to the Lone Star State.

The following statement is said to have been given out by Mrs. Edey as she was taking a train for the mountains last August after she had left her husband's home:

"In justice to Mr. Edey and with the hope that a statement on my part will cause a discontinuance of all gossip and unpleasant notoriety, caused by persons who have very little respect for the veracity of their assertions, I wish to say that there is absolutely no truth in the statement that I have eloped, and to mention that divorce proceedings are being contemplated is positively absurd.

"Mr. Murdock and myself have simply been good friends for some years, and his friendship has been shared by my husband. I have not the slightest intimation as to Mr. Murdock's present whereabouts. Should I leave town, it will simply be on a trip for my health. This statement is made with a view of expressing my true feelings in the matter, and I hope it will serve to reassure any of my friends who may have been misled by untruthful tales and the gossip of a small town."

Murdock is 35 years old. Edey was 55. Murdock was married 15 years ago. The Murdocks have a boy named Milton, who is 14 years old. Mrs. Edey was the daughter of a fisherman in Amityville. She was about 32 years old. Her maiden name was Katherine Libenow and she had striking beauty as a girl and woman. She married Edey in 1897, several months after he had obtained a divorce from his first wife, who was Miss Lottie Carlton, of Boston.

Murdock and his wife often went horseback riding together, and the banker saw the pair and engaged the livery stable keeper to instruct Mrs. Edey in riding. As a result the Murdocks and the Edeys often were seen on the highways cantering together. Then Murdock and the dashing Mrs. Edey were seen on the roads together. The little town was interested in the companionship of the livery stable keeper and the banker's wife.

FOUND DEAD IN ROOM

Alexander Mercer Pell, Member of Old New York Family.

Bureau of The Baltimore American,
Room 1005 World Building,
New York, January 2.

Dead on his knees beside a bed in his bachelor apartment, at 3132 Broadway, the body of Alexander Mercer Pell, a member of one of New York's families that traces its ancestry back to Knickerbocker days, was found today by Mrs. Weinberg, his housekeeper, a woman who is said to have been in the employ of the dead man's mother since she broke up her home and went to live in Paris.

Alexander Mercer Pell was about 45 years old and was one of three sons of the late Col. D. Archie Pell.

His brothers are H. Archie Pell and Duncan Pell, who is an official in the Cadillac Automobile Company. Mr. Pell, although not taking a very active part in business affairs of late, still retained desk room in an office at 35 Nassau street, where he was known as an insurance broker.

In his young days Pell was well known in New York society. In June, 1897, he was married at the home of her parents to Miss Mary Ecclesine, the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph B. Ecclesine, Jr. A year later a son was born, Leslie Hyde, who is now in London with his mother, who obtained a divorce from her husband from Justice Guy, in the Supreme Court here, in September, 1907.

The mother was given the custody of the child. She went to London and, to the surprise of her former society friends in this city, become manager of the Hotel Dysart, which was built by Mrs. Frederick Clare, of Grand Rapids, Mich. Mrs. Pell was very successful in this work, in which she is still engaged. She was in London, living apart from her husband, before she brought the action for divorce, coming here only long enough to institute the legal proceedings.

REID'S BODY DUE TODAY

Taft Will Leave Washington Tonight to Attend Funeral.

Special Dispatch to The American.

Washington, January 2.—President Taft will leave here at midnight tomorrow for New York to attend the funeral of Ambassador Whitelaw Reid at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine on Saturday morning.

The Navy Department received word today that the British cruiser Natal will enter New York harbor early tomorrow and will anchor off Ninety-fifth street. The flags on every government-owned vessel in the harbor will be half-masted until after the hour of the funeral—10 o'clock Saturday—and the first division of the Atlantic fleet will fire an ambassadorial salute of 19 guns during the funeral services.

Secretary of the Navy Meyer today tendered an invitation to Captain Greaforix and the officers of the Natal to visit Washington as the guests of the nation, on Sunday. No reply has as yet been received. If the invitation be accepted Admiral Fiske, commanding the first division of the Atlantic fleet, has instructions to designate a naval escort for the visitors.

O'GORMAN IN RAYNER'S PLACE

Democratic Assignments to Committee Vacancies.

Washington, January 2.—Republican senators have decided not to fill the vacancy on the Finance Committee caused by the death of Senator Heyburn, of Idaho, because of the prospect of a complete reorganization of the Senate committees after March 4, which will result in a general reduction of Republican representation, and thus give but scant service to any new member appointed at this time.

The Democratic Steering Committee has determined upon the selection of Senator O'Gorman, of New York, as the successor of the late Senator Rayner, of Maryland, as a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and Senator Fletcher, of Florida, as his successor on the Committee on the Judiciary.

The appointments to this and other vacancies caused by Mr. Rayner's death probably will be made tomorrow. Senator Jackson, the new Maryland senator, and Senator Perky, who succeeds Mr. Heyburn, will be given their committee assignments at the same time.

The selection of Mr. O'Gorman for a place on the Foreign Committee will have the effect of giving New York two members of that committee, as Senator Root also is a member of that committee. Both the New York senators are members also of the Committee on the Judiciary.

Drugs for Besieged Garrison.

Sofia, Bulgaria, January 2.—A wagon load of drugs sent by the Turkish medical authorities was delivered to the garrison of Adrianople yesterday under the surveillance of the Bulgarians, at the special request of Nazim Pasha, commander-in-chief of the Ottoman army. No food or other supplies were passed into the besieged fortress.

Relative of General Lee Dies.

New York, January 2.—Gen. Edward Merwin Lee, once acting governor of Wyoming, and a relative of Robert E. Lee, died last night at his home here. In Wyoming he signed the first bill giving women the right to vote.

IDAHO EDITOR SENT TO JAIL

Held in Contempt for Publishing Roosevelt Message.

TWO OTHERS ARE CONVICTED

ALL THREE MUST ALSO PAY $500 FINE.

The Three Newspapermen Were Placed in Same Cells Occupied by Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone During Their Trials for Alleged Conspiracy in the Assassination of Former Governor Steunenberg — Will Serve Ten Days in Addition to Fines.

Boise, Idaho, January 2.—R. S. Sheridan, publisher of the Boise Capital News; C. O. Broxson, managing editor, and A. R. Cruzen, a local capitalist, convicted for contempt of the Idaho Supreme Court, for criticising the court's decision barring the Progressive candidates for presidential electors from the Idaho ballot, occupy a cell in the county jail, where they will serve out a 10-day sentence. In addition to the jail sentence imposed on the three men they also were sentenced to pay fines of $500 each.

The supreme court room was crowded today when the court announced its decision. The opinion, written by Justice Sullivan, was concurred in by Chief Justice Stewart. It upheld the inherent right of courts to punish for contempt. Justice Ailshie dissented from the opinion on the ground that the case was not pending at the time of the publication of the article in question.

Although A. R. Cruzen, in his answer to the court's charges made affidavit that he was in no way connected with the paper, the sworn statement of the publisher made in compliance with the federal law was introduced showing the ownership of stock and bonds of the company and the court held Cruzen equally guilty with the publisher and editor. When the court asked Broxson if he knew of any reason why sentence should not be pronounced he replied:

"None that this court will consider."

The three newspaper men were then sentenced and taken to the county jail, where they were placed in the same cells occupied by Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone during their trials for alleged complicity in the assassination of former Governor Steunenberg.

The action against Sheridan, Broxson and Cruzen was brought December 2 by Attorney General McDougal. The publication of the message from Colonel Roosevelt criticising the court's decision was admitted by the publishers, but they denied that this was contempt, claiming a right under the Constitution, to criticise the court.

LAND FOR AVIATION FIELD

Representative Parran Prepares to Purchase at College Park.

Bureau of The Baltimore American,
1410 Pennsylvania Avenue,
Washington, January 2.

Representative Parran will introduce a bill to purchase additional land for the Army aviation field at College Park, as well as the present field, which is now under lease. The present field covers over 200 acres, being nearly all the property of the Aquarium Fisheries Company, and is improved by hangars and other government buildings. The additional property which Mr. Parran's bill also proposes to purchase includes 142 acres, property of the Calvert estate; 136 acres, property of the Ramona Land Company; 75 acres, known as the Paul tracts; 48 acres, property of the Riverdale Park Company; 24 acres, property of the Stephens estate; 17 acres, known as the Jones tract; 11 acres, property of the Baltimore Trust Company; 10 acres, property of the Bladensburg Development Company, and a number of other small tracts, aggregating in all over 1,000 acres. It is stated that the price for the land ranges from $150 per acre to $700 per acre, according to location, the average price being in the neighborhood of $300 per acre.

Edwin A. Newman, for many years the Democratic national committeeman for the District of Columbia, represents the majority of the property holders who desire to sell their property to the government. An earnest effort will be made to secure necessary appropriations for the purchase of the land during the present session of Congress.

YORK SPIT CHANNEL

Congress Asked to Appropriate the Cost of Its Widening.

Bureau of The Baltimore American,
1410 Pennsylvania avenue,
Washington, January 2.

Secretary of War Stimson today transmitted to Congress the report from chief of engineers on the examination and survey of the York Spit approach to Baltimore harbor as authorized by the river and harbor act of July 25, 1912. General Bixby recommends as a result of this survey that York Spit channel be widened to 1,000 feet at a cost of $250, and in all probability this appropriation will be made during the present short session in this year's river and harbor appropriation bill.

Lieut. Col. Lansing H. Beach, the district officer at Baltimore, submitted three different estimates of cost of widening the spit to 1,000 feet. The first was for 1,000 feet, allowing no overdepth, involving the excavation of 750,000 cubic yards of compact sand, at a cost of $206,250. The second estimate is for a width of 1,000 feet, allowing for one foot overdepth, involving the excavation of 1,110,000 cubic yards of sand, at a cost of $305,250. The third estimate was for 1,000 feet width, allowing two feet overdepth, involving the excavation of 1,500,000 cubic yards at a cost of $412,500.

The plan adopted is to widen the present channel 400 feet on its westerly side and providing for a channel that will have a minimum width of 1,000 feet and a minimum depth of 35 feet, with an allowance for one foot of overdepth, such width and depth being considered suitable for vessels of a maximum draft of 32 feet, for which the channel is designed.

ELECT DEMOCRAT GOVERNOR

Chosen by New Hampshire Legislature Last Night.

Concord, N. H., January 2.—The New Hampshire legislature, in joint session tonight, elected as governor Samuel D. Felker, the Democratic candidate at the last election. He received 222 votes to 191 for Franklin Worcester, 26 Progressives voting with the Democrats.

Fifteen Republicans abstained from from voting on the ballot for governor. The joint legislative convention tonight also filled four vacancies in the senate, electing four Democrats and giving that party a majority in the upper house.

The election for governor was thrown into the legislature by the failue of Mr. Felker, the leading candidate, to secure the necessary majority at the polls in November.

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