

## SUBSIDY MEN WIN BY SKIN OF TEETH

### Defeated In First Vote on Final Passage.

### FILIBUSTER TO CATCH VOTES

### Greatest Battle of Years in Lower House.

### LEADERS FORCE CHANGES

### After Having Lost by Seven Majority, Subsidy Advocates Secure Reconsideration and Win by Extraordinary Tactics.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—It has been years since the House was the scene of so general a tussle between the two great parties as took place today over the ship subsidy bill. The bill was passed, but not until it had been defeated, and this fact in itself shows how close the alignment was. When the first vote disclosed a majority against the measure, the Democrats and their Republican allies made the House ring with their cheers. There were several roll calls before the final favorable result was secured. The Littaure substitute was defeated on the first vote, ayes 154, noes 151. The Democrats could not retain their lead, however, for on a vote to lay on the table a motion to reconsider the opponents of the bill were defeated, 156 to 155, and a vote to reconsider the first vote was adopted, 164 to 154.

Immediately after the first ballot discussions began and on the final vote to pass the bill as amended the work done by the Republicans leaders during the heat of the battle was made manifest. The bill was passed, 155 to 149.

### Republicans Who Oppose Bill.

The following Republicans voted with the Democrats in opposition:

Burrton Ohio, Campbell Kansas, Chapman Illinois, DeBevoise Michigan, Mich. Sen., Davidson Wisconsin, Deas, Minnesota, Fordney Michigan, Foster Vermont, Gahleitner Missouri, Gilchrist Indiana, Gray Illinois, Gronda Illinois, Hamilton Michigan, Hinshaw Nebraska, Holliday Indiana, Jenkins Wisconsin, Kincaid Nebraska, Kopf Illinois, Landon Iowa, Landon Indiana, Lawrence Massachusetts, Louden Illinois, McCarthy Nebraska, Melvin Illinois, McKinney Illinois, Mann Illinois, Marshall North Dakota, Miller Kansas, Moser Ohio, Murdock Kansas, Nelson Wisconsin, Perkins New York, Stafford Wisconsin, Steenerson Minnesota, Evans Minnesota, Volstead Minnesota, Walker Ohio, Worms Ohio, Wilson Illinois, Woodyard West Virginia.

Fifty-two Republicans voted with the Democrats on the first roll call. On the motion of Williams to lay the motion to reconsider on the table, 69 Republicans voted with the Democrats. On a vote to adopt the substitute there were 43 Republican "insurgents" and on its final passage there were 41.

### Only Lines to South America.

Only four steamship lines are to be subsidized under the measure in the form agreed upon, and all of these are to sail for South American ports. The lines will be: From the Atlantic Coast to Brazil; a second from the Atlantic Coast to Argentina; the third between the Gulf of Mexico and Brazil. The fourth line will be from the Pacific Coast to Panama, Peru and Chile. The annual subsidy for each of these lines to be \$200,000 for a monthly mail service or \$400,000 for a fortnightly service, except for the Argentine line, which is to have \$600,000 for a monthly service or \$800,000 for a fortnightly service. No American cities are named as ports from which any of the lines are to start, and the bill is so worded that the line on the Pacific to South America can touch at any number of ports in the United States. The same is true of the Atlantic lines. The bill provides that vessels plying the subsidy must have a speed of not less than 16 knots. It had repeatedly been stated on the floor of the House that no ships now engaged in the South American trade can make any such speed.

### Lines to Orient Cut Out.

When the bill was taken up, the amendment presented by Townsend of Michigan, striking out the steamship lines from Pacific Coast ports to Hawaii, Japan and the Philippines, was pending. McCall of Massachusetts opened the debate and favored the amendment, contending that the position of the United States in the Western Hemisphere entitles it to better mail service. He said that the visit of Secretary Root to South America had had an educational effect on the people of this country and that it had shown that we can cultivate the people of South America and make them our friends. Townsend spoke in support of his amendment, and it was adopted, 134 to 100.

Following up his advantage, Townsend moved to strike out the line from Puget Sound to the Orient and the motion also prevailed, 130 to 103. Then the line to Australia went out, 128 to 111. An amendment by Fordney of Michigan, reducing the subsidy for the line to Buenos Ayres from \$400,000 to \$250,000 was lost, 114 to 100.

Humphrey of Washington moved that the line from the Gulf of Mexico to the Isthmus of Panama be stricken out. He said he wanted to see if "it was a question of geography." An amendment by Sulzer requiring

ships to stop at Mexican Pacific ports, which developed the fact that several members of the House do not know the names of Mexican ports, was next offered.

By this time interest in the bill was intense. The galleries were crowded and the leaders on both sides of the chamber were rallying their forces for the final battle. It was near 3 o'clock and there was still pending Fordney's amendment substituting a tonnage tax. The advocates of the Littaure bill did not desire to vote on that proposition, and they began to filibuster by forcing a vote on the Sulzer amendment, which was overwhelmingly defeated.

Tellers were nominated by Littaure to bill time, notwithstanding the chorus of "noes" that went up from the Democrats. When the count was finally taken there was found to be only one vote for the provision.

The vote was slow in the extreme and the Democrats became highly impatient. Sulzer rose to have the vote by tellers abandoned, but Currier of New Hampshire, in the chair, held that the vote



Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy, for Whose Property Her Son Applies for a Receiver.

could not be completed and the farce was continued until 3 o'clock.

### First Vote Against Bill.

The bill was then reported from the committee of the whole to the House, and, much to the chagrin of the supporters of the Littaure bill, Speaker Cannon held that there must still be a vote on the Fordney substitute. The result was unfavorable to that measure, and a ballot on the Littaure bill was immediately announced. The ayes and noes were ordered and the vote as announced showed the bill defeated, ayes 154, noes 151.

Littaure moved to reconsider. Williams, the minority leader, moved to lay on the motion on the table. Then the Republican leaders determined to undo the action and pass the bill, if possible. The motion to lay on the table was defeated, 156 to 155. The Republicans had won a victory in the very jaws of defeat.

### Littaure Finally Wins.

Again the ayes and noes were called. This time on the motion of Littaure to reconsider the first vote, and the House decided to reconsider by a vote of 164 to 154.

Littaure then moved that the substitute for the Senate bill be agreed to, and the substitute was adopted, ayes 162, noes 156. The third reading of the bill was authorized, ayes 161, noes 151, and then on its final passage there were 155 ayes, 146 noes.

Williams realized it would be useless to continue the contest, and the motion to reconsider and the motion to lay on the table were perfunctorily agreed to.

## TWO SCORE ARE INJURED

### Mangled Bodies of Greek Laborers Are Taken to Los Angeles.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., March 1.—Forty-two Greek laborers, who were injured yesterday morning in a smashup of a construction train at Leith, Neb., on the Salt Lake road, were brought to Los Angeles on a special train this morning. The bodies of the men who were killed remained at the scene of the wreck. Twenty-seven of the injured, brought in on the train today, were terribly hurt, every one of them sustaining a fracture of an arm or leg, one is suffering from a fractured skull and two of them had their legs amputated this morning. Two of the injured probably will die.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., March 1.—A special to the Times from Las Vegas, Nev., says:

In the wreck of a construction train on the Salt Lake Railroad near Leith, Nev., this morning, one man was instantly killed, two were so severely injured that they died later, and about 40 were seriously injured. The dead are Greek laborers and their names could not be learned. The accident occurred near the big washout.

## CLARK WANTS CITY WATER

### Trinidad Apt to Have No Supply for Expensive Reservoir.

PUEBLO, Col., March 1.—A special to the Chron. from Trinidad says: This city is in danger of having no water in its new \$200,000 waterworks system. Representatives of United States Senator Clark of Montana, are about to ask for instructions to prevent the city diverting the waters of Animas River. Senator Clark recently purchased 12,000 acres of coal land in the western part of East Las Animas County, which he is now developing.

The city had, it is believed, previously acquired the water rights thereon for reservoir purposes, but it has developed that no record of the transaction of such rights appears. Senator Clark wanted to run a pipe to his coal mine from the river, but was refused permission by the city.

### Terrorists Will Murder Officers.

LONDON, March 1.—A special to the Times from St. Petersburg says the police have learned the Terrorists have planned a wholesale assassination of officers by means of disguises.

## ALL BUT ONE ARE SAVED FROM SHIP

### Gallant Rescue by Life-Saving Crews.

### CORONA A HOPELESS WRECK

### Passengers Landed Safely on Shore Before Nightfall.

### CAPTAIN LAST TO LEAVE

### H. Erickson, a Swede, Only One of the 100 on Board Who Met Death. Passengers All Being Well Cared for at Eureka.

EUREKA, Cal., March 1.—The steamer Corona, Captain Boyd, considered the best boat in the Pacific Coast Steamship Company's service between this city and San Francisco, lies straddling the north jetty on the Humboldt bar, a hopeless wreck. The Corona, with nearly 100 passengers aboard, struck at 10:10 o'clock this morning, as Captain Boyd was attempting, in the teeth of a stinging wind and a terrific bar flood, to drive her into port.

The usual scenes attendant upon a shipwreck followed. The passengers rushed into the social hall. Some of the women were hysterical and some of the men were palmed with fear, but reassuring words from the crew and some of the calmer passengers, brought calm. Thereafter the passengers assembled upon the hurricane deck, where they remained until the rescue work was undertaken this afternoon.

Soon after the ship struck, a boat, in charge of Quartermaster Gunn was lowered away. It contained three of the crew and three steerage passengers. This boat capsized at once in the boiling surf and H. Erickson, a Swede, was drowned.

Gunn and the others succeeded in reaching shore, the life-savers crew under Captain Hennig, having gone to their assistance. A second boat, in charge of Second Officer B. V. Joenn, was put off. Badly battered and leaking like a sieve, this boat reached the shore, meanwhile, T. F. Sothern, night saloon watchman, formerly a marine in the United States Navy, stripped to the waist and attempted to carry a line ashore. The small line he had tied about his waist parted, however, before he had gone far. Sothern was picked up by the life-savers. Several attempts were made to shoot a line aboard with the Lyle gun, but each time the line fell far short.

Finally it was decided by Captain Hennig and the life-savers to go out in the billows, and they made as gallant a voyage as ever men undertook, finally reaching the side of the Corona and picking up the line. Within a short time after the Corona struck, news of the accident was communicated to Eureka and several thousand people during the day went to the beach opposite the wreck to watch the work of rescue. Several unsuccessful attempts were made to work early in the day, but it was not until 4:50 o'clock in the afternoon that Captain Hennig and his men worked effectively. At that time the ship's boats also commenced working and at 5:30 Captain Boyd, the last to leave the ship, stepped on the shore.

The passengers were brought to this city. Nearly all had been drenched, and some were suffering greatly from the cold, exposure and nervous shock. All are being cared for tonight.

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### Domestic.

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### Sports.

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## ASKS RECEIVER FOR MOTHER EDDY

### Too Feeble for Business, Says Glover.

### GUARDED BY HER SATELLITES

### Difficult for Son to Get Interview With Her.

### HE CALLS FOR ACCOUNTING

### Says Her Secretary and Officials of Christian Science Church Have Got Possession and May Have Appropriated Property.

CONCORD, N. H., March 1.—(Special.)—Alleging that Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy has become too feeble in mind and body to attend to the affairs connected with the management of so vast a property as that now in her hands, her son, George W. Glover, of Deadwood, S. D., on behalf of himself, his daughter, Miss Mary Baker Glover, and George W. Baker, of Bangor, nephew and "near friend" of Mrs. Eddy, today filed a bill in equity in the Superior Court of Merrimack County, demanding a financial accounting of Mrs. Eddy's affairs and those of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, of Boston, "the mother church."

The bill is directed against the trustees of the Christian Science Church in Boston and Calvin A. Frye, Mrs. Eddy's secretary; Lewis C. Strang, her assistant secretary; and Herman S. Hering, first reader of the church in Concord. Besides demanding an accounting of all transactions in connection with Mrs. Eddy's affairs, the bill asks for restitution in case any wrongdoing appears, for an injunction against any interference with her person during the litigation against interference with her property and business, and for a receiver.

### Feeble Condition Concealed.

In a statement issued tonight by ex-United States Senator William E. Chandler, as special counsel for the plaintiffs, it is declared that Mr. Glover is actuated by no spirit of disrespect to his mother, but believes that the proceeding is in her real interest, and that neither is the action directed against the religion of the Christian Scientists.

The statement further declares that Mr. Glover has long thought that his mother was growing too feeble in body and mind to attend to the important business matters, but that he was unable to confirm this suspicion, because those immediately about her seemed unwilling to allow even her nearest relatives to have an interview long enough to reveal her actual condition. Early in January, however, it is stated, Mr. Glover, during a visit to

## AMERICA'S GREAT GAME OF POLITICS

### Few Examples of How It Is Played.

### MRS. BRYAN GETS COLD FEET

### Great Battle of Watermelons in Old Virginia.

### TRICK OF AN EX-POPULIST

### Palms Off Omaha Convention on Republicans and It Goes Down. Rival Candidates Discuss Politics of the Devil.

BY FREDERIC J. HASKIN. WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—(Special Correspondence.)—Politics is the great American game. It is played in every grade of life, and the stake may be the Presidency of the United States or the honor of being a delegate to a county convention. The game's the thing and, whether the stakes be high or low, your true American plays it to a finish. The results of the game are history and known to all men. The way the game is played makes footnotes to history.

Mrs. William Jennings Bryan, a politician of no small ability, was one of the two persons in the United States who went to the Democratic National Convention in Chicago in 1896 firm in the belief that her husband would be nominated for President. The other person was William Jennings Bryan himself. He never lost faith and was nominated. His wife wavered just once. After the great "crossed gold and crown of thorns" speech had made Mr. Bryan the hero of the convention there was the long day session devoted to nominating speeches. Then the convention adjourned until the next day without taking a ballot.

### Caught Galleries, Lost Delegates.

On the morning of July 7, when the nomination was made, Mrs. Bryan rode into the city with William M. Springer and Urey Woodson. The latter is now secretary of the National Democratic committee and he was the first man to take up the Bryan boom in the convention before the great speech. Mr. Woodson said: "We will nominate him today," Mrs. Bryan sadly replied: "No, I think not. It could have been done yesterday, but I fear it is too late. I have seen Mr. Bryan capture the galleries before and lose the delegates."

In Washington County, Va., there are too great parties—the Watermelons and the Anti-Watermelons. The race question has nothing to do with it, as might be supposed from the names of the factions, nor is there any great agricultural question involved. There was a county convention to nominate the county ticket. Nominations meant election. There were two cliques headed by rival bosses. One of them captured the uncertain delegates and organized the convention. The other turned from oratory and persuasion to strategy. He bought a wagonload of watermelons, backed it up to the Courthouse door and yelled, "Free watermelon for everybody."

### Says Will Regret Bringing Suit.

Frank S. Streeter, personal counsel for Mrs. Eddy, gave out the following statement tonight:

"My attention was first called to this pending suit today. I have not conferred with Mrs. Eddy. Within two weeks she has consulted me several times on business matters of importance. Her capacity to manage her business affairs in which she is interested cannot be questioned. When things she has done in behalf of her son and four grandchildren shall be known, they and their counsel cannot but regret taking this action and the publicity they have given it."

### GLOVER'S REASON FOR ACTION

Mother's Mind Too Impaired and Employees Not Responsible.

DEADWOOD, S. D., March 1.—When shown the dispatches regarding the suit filed in Concord, N. H., today, George C. Glover, son of Mrs. Eddy, said: This suit was brought in a spirit of the greatest kindness and respect to mother, and is not meant to reflect either upon her or the Christian Science religion. When I visited mother at Concord in January, I soon found that her mental condition was so far impaired that she could not attend to financial affairs or give an intelligent direction to any business enterprise which might be of importance. All her business is necessarily conducted by persons surrounding her at Concord and in charge of affairs at Boston. They are under no real responsibility to her for what they are doing. I felt it my duty as her son to take action for her protection and that of her property.

### HEAD OFFICIALS ASTOUNDED

### Christina Science Leaders Can't Say What Will Be Done.

BOSTON, March 1.—Every Christian Science official in this city, the home and place of residence of all except three of the defendants in the suit brought in Concord today, express astonishment at the action of Mrs. Eddy's relatives. Alfred Farlow, chairman of the committee on publication, said, after being informed of the nature of the suit, that he could not tell just what would be done.

"The assertion by those people bringing the suit, to the effect that Mrs. Eddy is infirm mentally, is absurd," he said.

### Just to Drag Mrs. Eddy Into Court.

BOSTON, March 1.—W. B. Johnson, clerk of the church corporation and also a defendant, was very emphatic in his statement that Mrs. Eddy was not mentally unbalanced and said that the suit was brought in order to get her into court for the purpose of dragging out facts that might give color to the contention of the plaintiff.

Concord, was enabled to talk with his mother for three-quarters of an hour and, as a result, after due consideration he decided upon his present action "as an imperative duty too long neglected."

### Church Officers Run Property.

The action is returnable at the April term of the Merrimack County Superior Court. It is directed against Calvin A. Frye, secretary, and Lewis C. Strang, assistant secretary, of Concord, and Alfred Farlow, Irving C. Tomlinson and Messrs. Knapp, Johnson, Chase and Armstrong, all of Boston, as trustees of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Herman S. Hering, first reader of the church in Concord.

Specifically, the bill alleges that Mrs. Eddy is, and for a long time has been, incompetent to do business or to understand transactions conducted in her name in connection with her property.

The next allegation is that the de-



H. M. Whitney, of Boston, Who Says Harriman and Hill Are Promoting Cause of Government Ownership of Railroads.

endants have possessed themselves of her personal property and have carried on her business.

Third, it is alleged that having done this, knowing of her infirmity, they have become trustees for her of all property which has come into her possession and are bound to give account thereof and of all her transactions in her name.

Fourth, it is alleged there is reason to fear that the defendants wrongfully converted some of her property to their own use.

John W. Kelly, of Portsmouth, and the firm of Marth & Howe, of Concord, will appear as counsel for the plaintiff, with ex-Senator Chandler as special counsel. Mr. Glover is the son of Mrs. Eddy by her first husband. He is not now in New Hampshire, and it is understood that he and his daughter have returned to their home in Deadwood. G. W. Baker is a son of Mrs. Eddy's brother, the late second son of William Baker, and is her only surviving nephew.

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### Candidate in Chop Suey.

Politicians have often found themselves in the soup, but it remained for an Ohio man, a late candidate, to get into the chop suey. In the campaign between Patton and Herrick for Governor this man was one of several candidates who delivered nonpartisan speeches at a breakfast table and farmers' gathering at Four Corners, Ohio. He was speaking to farmers, and the "plump pumpkin" and the "yaller-laided" chicken were his themes. He contrasted the beautiful, independent life of the farmer with that of the more unfortunate dweller in the great city. He told of his recent trip to New York and how he had embarked on a rubber-neck wagon to see the town.

"We went down, down into the heart of the horrible city. We went down, down into Chinatown, where the Orientals were living in their sin and squalor. We went down, down into the dives where the opium-smokers were reveling in their terrible debauches. My fellow citizens, we went down, down into the very chop suey itself."

The first ballot cast in the State of Illinois under the operation of the Australian ballot system was cast by a Democrat. A Virginian who had voted for Andrew Jackson for President and who was 93 years old when the new law went into effect. It was in July, 1891, at Old Berlin, in Sangamon County, that a special election was held and the new system of secret balloting put to a test. The polls opened at 6 o'clock in the morning, and, although a large crowd was waiting, no vote was cast until shortly after 11, when Colonel Speers, who was a late sleeper, walked in and cast the first secret ballot in Illinois. The whole town had waited to give precedence to its esteemed oldest inhabitant.

It was a South Dakota genius who

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