LORIMER ELECTION OPENLY ATTACKED

Beveridge and Owen Both Say It Is Invalid Because Votes Were Bought.

INNOCENT, SAYS ACCUSED

Committee Report, Exonerating Illinois Senator, Denounced as Absurd--Owen Makes Argument for Direct Election.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Charges of bribery against Senator Lorimer, of Illinois, were brought formally before the Senate today, when Beveridge, of Indiana, presented a minority report from the committee on privileges and elections, concluding as follows:

"That this election was invalid under any possible view of the law. If the Senate so concludes, it is our duty to so declare. Therefore, I submit the following resolution:

"'Resolved, That William Lorimer was not duly and legally elected to a seat in the Senate of the United States by the Legislature of the State of Illinois.'"

Owen, of Oklahoma, offered a resolution declaring Lorimer's election illegal and void and seized the opportunity to make an argument in favor of direct election of Senators. He and Beveridge contended for precedence in addressing the Senate, but the Indiana man won, but not until he had secured the reversal of a ruling of Vice-President Sherman in favor of Owen.

Before the report was filed, Lorimer made a brief speech, declaring his innocence of bribery and the innocence of his friends of any participation in corrupt practices in connection with his election. He announced his intention to be present during the presentation of the case.

Beveridge Finds 7 Corrupt Votes.

The Beveridge report reviews the testimony bearing on the alleged acceptance of bribes by four members of the Illinois Legislature and the testimony of these men that the bribes had been paid by three other members.

The report declares it is an undisputed fact of conclusive force, although the majority ignores it, that the confessed bribe-takers were shown to have had in their possession, in bills of large denominations, unusually large sums of money soon after the dates when they swore to having received the alleged bribes.

This statement is made in reply to the contention of the majority that the men who confessed to having received the bribes were not to be believed. Beveridge devoted considerable attention to the statement of the majority that at least three of those who confessed having received bribes had been "compelled" or driven to make these confessions, because of the treatment they received from officers of Cook and Sangamon Counties, Ill. In this connection the report says:

"What the Senate must determine is whether it believes as a matter of fact that these men actually did receive the money which they testified to having received and large amounts of which were found in their possession in bills of large denominations."

Browne's Explanation Absurd.

Beveridge said the conduct of officers of justice had nothing to do with the case, the dismissal by the majority report of charges that three members had paid bribes to four other members of the Illinois Legislature because the three had denied the charges and because confessed bribe-takers were not to be believed, is then referred to by Beveridge, who asks:

"What else did the majority expect these accused bribe-givers to do except to deny that they gave the bribes? What else could they have done unless they, too, confessed. Did the majority expect everybody connected with these corrupt proceedings to confess?"

The explanations of the alleged bribe-givers—Browne, Broderick and Wilson—of their transactions with other members of the Legislature and of their presence in St. Louis at the time the so-called "jackpot" fund is said to have been distributed, are declared by Senator Beveridge to be "absurd and grotesque."

Beveridge goes further than Frazier, who held in his minority report that there were seven tainted votes, for he says:

"But these seven votes, which under the statute and the precedents are enough to invalidate this election, were not all of the tainted votes cast in this putrid transaction. The testimony shows that at least three additional votes were cast—those of Clark, Shepherd and Luke."

The report says Shepherd and Clark did not confess, and Luke could not, because he died before the investigation; but that the evidence "convicts them of having shared the plunder at the same time and place, from the same hands and for the same consideration as their fellow-members who repeatedly testified to having received it, and who were afterward shown to be in possession of it."

Beveridge holds that if only one case of bribery be clearly established, it "makes the whole election foul."

"We cannot consider the person, the fortunes or even the feelings of a candidate. The candidate is not on trial; the election is on trial. The candidate is nothing except as the representative of the people."

Lorimer Must Have Known.

Beveridge urged the overthrow of unsound precedents and the establishment of the standard "that one act of bribery makes an election foul."

Discussing Lorimer's connection with the election, Beveridge pointed out that he was "a seasoned politician and that he was on the ground during the session of the Legislature." Lorimer is declared to have been the "intimate" of Lee O'Neil Browne, the minority leader, who was charged with having been one of the principal bribe-givers. It is stated that Browne and Lorimer worked together for at least ten days or two weeks corralling votes.

Beveridge says that, "if we believe anybody was bribed, the testimony showed that it was during these fateful ten days or two weeks that the bribery was arranged."

Even if the corruption fund came from sources "higher up," Lorimer, in law, must be held, Beveridge holds, to have knowledge of the transactions in his behalf.

Owen Finds 10 Corrupt Votes.

Owen, who finally secured an opportunity to make his speech, asserted that the testimony taken by the subcommittee that investigated the case showed that at least 10 votes of the 108 received by Lorimer should not have been counted. The 10 members whose votes he thus condemned are Senators Holtshaw and Broderick, Representatives Beckemeyer, Link, White, Browne, Wilson, Luke, Clark, Shepherd.

The testimony of these men or of others in relation to their conduct, was analyzed by Owen and he said that in his opinion the record of bribery and corruptness set forth could not be broken down "on the theory that the men who received the bribes were unworthy of belief on their confessions and their testimony against the bribe-givers was unworthy of credit."

He contended that the issue of substantial and circumstantial evidence surrounding the case made it impossible to resist the belief that the confessions were true.

In conclusion, Owen said:

"I believe that should Mr. Lorimer retain his seat under these circumstances, it would lower the United State Senate in the esteem of the American people.

"I believe that the time has come when the American people will approve stern measures in dealing with bribery and with corrupt conduct in public affairs, and I think it better for all the people that an end be made to the election of Senators by the sinister commercial forces of the Republic."

Relief Asked for Fire-Fighters.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Senator Heyburn has requested the Secretary of Agriculture to recommend an appropriation providing funds to reimburse temporary employes in the forest service injured last year in fighting forest fires, and also to reimburse owners by forest officers, and to provide a fund for the proper burial of the men killed who were buried in the wilderness where they lost their lives, and a fund for the relief of their dependent relatives. Secretary Wilson will request an appropriation of $23,000 for these purposes, which cover the cases in Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Montana.

TWO UNITED STATES SENATORS WHO TOOK LEADING PART IN OPENING DEBATE ON LORIMER SCANDAL

A. J. Beveridge.

Robert L. Owen.

CANNON ENJOYS HOUR OF TRIUMPH

House Reverses Action Overruling Him, Democrats Voting for Him.

REPUBLICANS CHEER CLARK

When Future Speaker Leads Party in Support of Cannon, Reversing Revolution of Last March Exultation Finds Voice.

(Continued from First Page.)

put down the gavel and speak almost in a whisper. The attention was such, however, that he could be heard in the far corners of the gallery.

To point the similarity of the question raised today to the one raised last March, the Speaker had the Norris resolution read in full, together with an extract from the journal of the House, giving the details of the fight that followed and that overthrew the Speaker. He also had read extracts from remarks then made by Champ Clark and Underwood.

"The chair," he said, "would have no difficulty in promptly ruling in harmony with all the precedents, so far as the chair is able to ascertain, from the beginning of this House in its sittings under the Constitution save one. That precedent was made in the last session of the present Congress, upon a resolution precisely similar in principle to this."

Chair Will Obey Majority.

The Speaker said that under the "great parliamentary reform of last March, there is still no way under the rules to amend the rules except by revolution—if we are to take the word this connection," he continued, "that it is within the power of the House, acting by a majority, to do anything that a majority votes for, having complete control in the premises, whether justified by the fixed law of the land, the constitution or otherwise. There was a way, however, without violating either the letter or the spirit of the Consitution, without violating any rule of the House, by which a majority of this House, when this precedent, as made, might have worked its will.

"But the minority of the House, substantially acting together and reinforced by a minority of the majority, made a new majority, and that new maand vote of the gentlemen in the House last session constituting for the time being a majority of the House."

"Now, the chair desires to say in jority, under the leadership of the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. Clark), worked a revolution. Now, that could have been accomplished by a majority removing the Speaker from the committee on rules, declaring the place vacant and electing some member who would work the will of the majority, but that course was not pursued.

"However, the House is now in good temper. There is no election pending in the near future; the great press of the country and the great leaders of the respective parties are quiet. We are not excited.

Insurgent Victory Ignored.

"The chair declines to follow the judgment of the House at this last session of this Congress under which it made the precedent, and in making this decision the chair makes it with the highest respect for the House, because the present occupant of the chair, after nearly 40 years of service, has the highest respect for the House and has no desire now or in the future, by voice, vote or ruling, to favor any rules of procedure which will thwart or unduly embarrass the House in working its will.

"The chair, therefore, in effect, appeals to the House from a decision of the same House made in great excitement when the waves of partisanship were high, doing so after the wind has ceased and the billows have passed away and the sea is serenely blue.

"The chair, therefore, sustains the point of order."

In the course of the debate that preceded the vote the Republican members taunted the Democrats unceasingly for their change of front. The House was in its gayest mood, and in the three hours that the fight lasted there was an almost continuous gale of laughter.

Charged with inconsistency, Fitzgerald, of New York, one of the Democratic leaders in the rules fight, retorted that for the sake of consistency he did not propose to be foolish.

When Champ Clark, of Missouri, slated to succeed Cannon as Speaker, voted to sustain the chair on the same point of order which furnished the basis of the successful insurgent campaign last March, the Republicans broke into storms of applause.

Underwood Explains Vote.

Underwood, of Alabama, joined Fitzgerald in frankly admitting that he thought the Speaker was right in his ruling last March and that he ruled in line with the precedents of the House.

"But," said Underwood, "we voted to overrule the Speaker because we thought the time had come for the revolution and for the majority of the House to express its will. At that time there was reason to believe the rules committee was attempting to obstruct legislation. No such condition exists today and consequently there will be no revolution."

"Then when you voted to overrule the Speaker, you admit you engaged in an unlawful enterprise," said Mann, of Illinois.

"It was not unlawful; it was necessary," replied Fitzgerald.

Twenty Democrats Insurge.

Twenty Democrats voted with the insurgents, who say the insurgent Democrats will be their allies in all future fights.

"Poppycock," said Champ Clark, when told of this. "Every man voted as he pleased. That was my advice to them. The vote had no significance whatever as a party proposal."

Those voting against the Speaker were:

Republicans (27)—Carey of Wisconsin, Cassiday of Ohio, Cooper of Wisconsin, Davis of Minnesota, Fish of New York, Haugen of Iowa, Goode of Iowa, Hayes of California, Hinshaw of Nebraska, Hollingsworth of Ohio, Howland of Ohio, Kendall of Iowa, Kinkaid of Nebraska, Kipp of Wisconsin, Kustermann of Wisconsin, Lenroot of Wisconsin, Lindbergh of Minnesota, Madison of Kansas, Miller of Minnesota, Poindexter of Washington, Steenerson of Minnesota, Volstad of Minnesota, Woods of Iowa.

Democrats (26)—Boehr of Missouri, Glass of Virginia, Gallop of Indiana, Flood of Virginia, Floyd of Arkansas, Hamil of Missouri, Hay of Virginia, Helm of Kentucky, Jamieson of Iowa, Johnson of South Carolina, Lively of Texas, Maguire of Nebraska, Moss of Indiana, A. M. Palmer of Pennsylvania, Rauch of Indiana, Rothemel of Pennsylvania, Sabath of Illinois, Saunders of Virginia, Sims of Tennessee, Small of North Carolina, Sulzer of New York, Thomas of Kentucky, Louvelle of Ohio, Turnbull of Virginia, Wallace of Arkansas, Watkins of Louisiana.

CHINESE CADETS' WAY BARRED

Heyburn Objects to Admission of Students to West Point.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—An effort to obtain Congressional permission for the admission of two Chinese students to West Point was checked in the Senate today. The resolution was reported by Warren from the Committee on military affairs.

"Does China permit the admission of American students to her war college?" asked Heyburn, and Hale arose to declare he believed the United States was going farther in this matter than the circumstances justify.

Warren said that, inasmuch as China had no war college, that country could not reciprocate the favor requested.

Mr. Heyburn objected to immediate consideration and the resolution went over.

Pleas Made for Mare Island.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Secretary Meyer, of the Navy Department and Secretary Dickinson, of the War Department, made arguments to the Senate committee on commerce today in favor of depening to 30 feet the channels to Mare Island Navy-yard. Senators Flint and Perkins have urged an appropriation of $750,000. A joint Army and Navy board has reported upon the necessity for deepening the channels, but it is admitted that constant dredging would be required to keep the channels in condition. Nevertheless, the military officers believe the improvements necessary if battleship are to be accommodated at the San Francisco yard.

Young Elkins Now Senator.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Davis Elkins was sworn in today as Senator from West Virginia. The oldest son of the late Senator Stephen B. Elkins and grandson of ex-Senator H. G. Davis is the third generation of his family to represent his state in the upper branch of Congress.

W. W. SPARKS APPOINTED

Vancouver Lawyer Will Be Receiver of Land Office There.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Jan. 9.—The President today nominated Walter W. Sparks for receiver of the Vancouver Land Office and Henry W. Kiefer for Register of the Blackfoot, Idaho, Land Office.

VANCOUVER, Wash., Jan. 9.—(Special.)—W. W. Sparks is one of the pioneers of Clark County, having come here from the East in 1874. He was a school teacher, but he took up the study of law, and a few years later was admitted to the bar. He practiced successfully for many years and in 1908 he was elected to the State Legislature on the Republican ticket. At the State Capitol, he took a prominent part, serving on important committees, the most prominent of which was the one appointed to investigate and prefer charges against J. H. Shiveley, State Insurance Commissioner.

Since returning from the Legislature, Mr. Sparks has resumed his law practice. He has recently returned from a trip to California.

GIRL IS ALLEGED SLAYER

Daughter Accused by Dead Mother Is Investigated.

DANVILLE, Ky., Jan. 9.—A special dispatch from Ellisburg, Ky., today states that the death of Mrs. Allen, who made a death-bed statement that she was choked by her daughter, Miss Lulu A. Allen, has caused a sensation. The family is wealthy and prominent.

Miss Allen told the authorities that her mother threw a stove lid at her and that she pushed the woman back to protect herself. She says her mother fell and broke her hip and died soon afterward.

No arrest has been made pending the investigation of Miss Allen's mental condition.

Edlefsen's coal satisfies. C 2303, E. 303.

SHIP FIGHTS BREAKERS

FOUR STEAM LAUNCHES PULL FOX TO SAFETY.

Torpedoboat Driven Within Twenty-Five Feet of Shore by Heavy Gale.

SANTA BARBARA, Cal., Jan. 9.—The torpedoboat Fox, Lieutenant Earl P. Shipp commanding, narrowly escaped running ashore today in a southeast gale. The ship was anchored well inshore. Heavy seas caused her to drag anchors and the ship was carried into the breakers and swept steadily toward the beach.

Hundreds of people, including some of the families of the ship's officers, gathered on shore in the heavy rain, watching four steam launches drive through the breakers at great risk and pass lines to the warship.

Then followed a desperate battle with the waves, in an effort to drag the ship to safety. The Fox's fires had been banked, but steam was raised as quickly as possible. Finally, after a half hour's pull, the ship was hauled out of danger and to safe anchorage.

At one time the Fox was within 25 feet of the beach.

WANDERING BOY IS FOUND

He Is Weary of Sailor Life and Yields to Gaynor's Suasion.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—The appeal of Mrs. Mary M. Goodpasture, of Los Angeles, to Mayor Gaynor resulted today in the detention of her son, John Goodpasture, who set out from San Francisco last August to learn the ways of the sea aboard the ship Dirige.

On learning the destination of the vessel, the mother wrote the Mayor, asking that the lad be dissuaded from further voyaging. Detectives took charge of the 15-year-old boy today to await instructions from California.

John said he would be glad to go home if the price of a ticket could be obtained.

WOMAN ADMITS SLAYING

Mrs. Martin in Snead Case Pleads Non Vult.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 9.—Mrs. Caroline B. Martin, one of the two surviving Wardlaw sisters, held under an indictment charging the murder of Ocey W. M. Snead, whose body was found in a partly furnished house in East Orange November 29, 1909, pleaded non vult to manslaughter before Judge Ten Eyck in the Court of Oyer and Terminer today.

The plea was accepted and Mrs. Martin was remanded for sentence Saturday.

The case of Mrs. Mary W. Snead, the other defendant, was not taken up.

The plea of non vult is an admission of the act without intent of crime.

FRAUD ATTEMPT CHARGED

Government Indicts Forage Master at Vancouver Barracks.

SEATTLE, Jan. 9.—John J. Sexton, forage master in the quartermaster's department of the United States Army at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., was indicted by the Federal grand jury today on a charge of attempting conspiracy to defraud the Government. The indictment charges that Sexton offered to certify that he had received 27,620 pounds of oats providing he was paid $276.20.

An indictment was also returned against Harry Weiss on a charge of importing an immoral woman into this state from Portland, Or.

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Great Clearance Sale of Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

$20.00 Suit or Overcoat, now $15.00
$25.00 Suit or Overcoat, now $18.75
$30.00 Suit or Overcoat, now $22.50
$35.00 Suit or Overcoat, now $26.25
$40.00 Suit or Overcoat, now $30.00

Hart Schaffner & Marx Trousers ¼ Off Regular Price

Manhattan and Cluett Shirts
Regular $1.50 values, now $1.15

Men's All-Wool Sweater Coats
Regular $2.50 values, now $1.65

Young Men's College Suits and Overcoats
$12.50 reduced to $ 9.40
$15.00 reduced to $11.25
$18.00 reduced to $13.50
$20.00 reduced to $15.00

Boys' Knickerbockers, Suits and Overcoats
$ 5.00 reduced to . $3.75
$ 6.00 reduced to . $4.50
$ 7.50 reduced to . $5.70
$10.00 reduced to . $7.50
$12.00 reduced to . $9.00

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