

ENDS CAREER OF CHAMP CLARK

Leader in Politics 25 Years Dies in Capitol's Shadow.

CONGRESS BARELY HALTS

Former Speaker Asks Colleagues Not to Pause in Work; End Casts Shadow in Both Chambers.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Death closed today the career of Champ Clark of Missouri, for more than a quarter century a towering figure in national politics, a stalwart of stalwarts in the democratic party.

He died in the shadow of the capitol, just over the way from the hotel where he has lived many years, house and senate session in the closing hours of the congress of which he was an honored member and leader. The air of legislative activity was with him to the end. He lived again in memory, as his pulses flagged, days of the eight years he wielded the speaker's gavel in the house. Those sorrowing at his bedside heard the old chieflain mutter in his last delirium:

"The question is on adoption of the conference report."

Congress Pauses Half Hour.

By mandate more binding than any written law, congress barely halted in reverence to mark his passing. Knowing as the years had taught him the vital urgency of time in a closing congress the speaker's wish that no halt in public business should be made at his death was carried to both houses.

In obedience the house, peopled with his personal friends, halted a half hour in adjournment, then marched on with business. In that pressing work Mr. Clark took an active share up to little more than ten days ago, as democratic leader, until a cold struck him down to become a victim to the infirmities of his 70 years of driving life. His death threw a shadow over every face in the chamber when Representative Rucker of Missouri arose to announce it, voice choked with emotion. It was a halting, brief eulogy he pronounced, but he drew from members a glow of sorrow more eloquent that words to tell of the place the dead leader held in their affection and respect.

Twenty-six Years in House.

The formal motion for a half-hour adjournment was made by Representative Mondell, republican leader.

Mr. Clark would have been 71 years old had he lived until Monday, but his 25 years in the house would have ended Friday, for he was defeated for re-election.

In the subdued talk while the house paused, friends scorned the suggestion that the stout heart of the Missourian had been shaken by political defeat. That he had foreseen, they said, it was a more personal matter that had broken his spirit, they insisted, the death of a year ago of his idolized 3-year-old grandson and namesake, Champ Clark Thomson.

That, that blow, it was said, Mr. Clark's colleagues had noted a widening of his keen interest in the public affairs and a little droop to the massive shoulders.

Leader Dies as He Wished.

There was one thing upon which all were agreed—that Mr. Clark had died as he wished, in the harness. He had planned retirement to Bowling Green, Mo., after March 3, but the end found him still serving his country. That made it possible for the house to vote his widow a year of her husband's salary as his first business when the adjournment ended.

Dr. Jesse Shoup, Mr. Clark's physician, had little hope for a recovery. Patient was taken down with a cold, pleurisy developed, but behind that there was an accumulation of ailments due largely to overwork. It was only a question of a little time, Dr. Shoup knew, despite the courageous fight his patient was making, and besides Mrs. Clark, the former speaker's son Bennett and his daughter and her husband, Mr. and Mrs. James M. Thompson of New Orleans, were at his bedside.

In the senate word of Mr. Clark's death was given by Senator Harrison of Mississippi. He spoke warmly of the services the veteran democratic leader had rendered his party and the nation.

House to Hold Services.

Congress on Saturday, however, will pay respect to the dead leader in a manner which has been duplicated only a few times in its history. Tentative arrangements provide for funeral services at 10:30 A. M. Saturday in the house. Before the services the body will lie in state there. Not since 1914, when services were held for S. E. Payne, for more than 25 years a representative from New York, has the house chamber been used for such a purpose.

Then a special funeral train bearing the body, members of the Clark family, the sergeant-at-arms of the senate and house and the special house and senate committees named to attend the final services will leave for Missouri. Arriving in St. Louis about 4 P. M. Sunday, the body will lie in state there. The next morning the body will be taken to Bowling Green and in the midst of home scenes Champ Clark will be laid to rest.

Both Parties Pay Respects.

Individual tributes to the memory of Champ Clark quickly followed an announcement of his death. Republicans, as well as his own party members, joined in paying respect to him and tonight a table at the hotel where he lived was covered with telegrams of sympathy.

Among individual tributes was a statement from "Uncle Joe" Cannon, who preceded Mr. Clark as speaker and who, on completing a record for service in the house was the subject of one of the last addresses Mr. Clark made in the house.

"Champ Clark died in the harness, as I believed he preferred to die," said Uncle Joe. "Champ was my friend and colleague for more than a quarter of a century and we engaged in many contests on the floor without alienating our friendship or respect for each other. We did not strike below the belt."

Rule Prevents Choice.

In the democratic national convention at Baltimore in 1912, Champ Clark led on 27 ballots for the nomination as candidate for president and had a clear majority on nine ballots, prior to the final naming of Woodrow Wilson. The two-thirds rule of the convention alone prevented Mr. Clark's nomination. The honor which his party thus paid him was the most notable of his public life. In American political history Martin Van Buren was the only other man who failed of the democratic nomination for the presidency after having received a majority of the votes in the national convention, but he enjoyed the unique

distinction of being elected subsequently.

William J. Bryan's sensational attack on Mr. Clark at Baltimore, charging him with being affiliated with leaders representing "the interests," held the convention in deadlock for more than a week when it ended in the nomination of Wilson. Bryan's speech, declaring that Thomas F. Ryan, August Belmont and Charles F. Murphy were supporting Clark, was a bolt from the blue which made the Clark ranks waver. Clark supporters declared afterward that none of the three leaders mentioned were for Clark as first choice, but that the unit rule carried the New York delegation to the Clark forces.

Breach Never Heals.

The breach between Bryan and Clark never healed, although they met at a luncheon arranged by mutual friends a few months later and exchanged banalities. Coolness between Clark and Wilson never after the president entered the White House and on legislative policies they worked in harmony except in one notable instance, the repeal of the Panama tolls exemption, which



Representative Champ Clark of Missouri, who died yesterday.

Speaker Clark opposed unsuccessfully the failure of his candidacy at Baltimore never ceased to be the disappointment of Mr. Clark's life. He refused nomination as vice-president and told the house on the eve of his defeat that he preferred to remain a speaker.

His election to the speakership of the house came in the 53d congress, prior to the Baltimore convention and it was by a united vote of the recognition of the contest Mr. Clark had made against the rule of Speaker Cannon. Mr. Clark had served in every congress since 1883, except the 53d in 1893, except the 53d when he was beaten.

Although Champ Clark was known as a Missourian he was born in Anderson, Ky., on March 7, 1850. He was christened James Beauchamp Clark, but early in life he changed this to Champ Clark. His first work was as a farm hand, clerk in a general store and on a country newspaper.

College Presidency Held.

He was educated at Kentucky university and Bethany college and the Cincinnati law school. For a short time he was president of Miami college and, at 22, held the record of being the youngest college president in the United States. In 1876 he moved to Missouri where he took up the study and practice of law and became prosecuting attorney in Pike county.

His next step was to enter the legislature, where he framed the Missouri primary law, an anti-trust statute and an Australian ballot law. He was permanent chairman of the democratic national convention at St. Louis in 1894 and headed the committee that notified Alton B. Parker of his presidential nomination.

He was first sent to the national forum in 1894. Although then regarded as "green" in his political life, in the house developed rapidly. When John Sharp Williams left the house for the senate Representative Clark made minority leader by virtue of his seniority on the ways and means committee which drafted the Payne-Aldrich tariff act. His service on that committee in trying to keep the tariff down was one of the notable addresses of that congress.

Fairness Wins Admiration.

Mr. Clark's sincerity, friendship for opponents and adherents alike, his fairness as a presiding officer and clean anecdotal history, his love of his marvelous retentive memory ranked with his attributes of leadership. He wielded the speaker's gavel in a virtual democratic unit when he was minority leader, and after the ousting of Cannon, which robbed the speaker'ship many of its powers, he divided with Majority Leader Underwood the control of the democrats in the house and they formed a great working team.

Physically he was a giant of a man, standing over six feet two inches in height and weighing a trifle more than 300 pounds.

Speaker Clark and Mrs. Champ Clark, a familiar figure in the speaker's bench in the gallery, entertained not only at an annual New Year's house and at other functions but gave informal weekly luncheons at their capital to which members and others were invited. Genevieve Clark, whose engagement to James M. Thompson, a New Orleans newspaper editor, was announced in the waning days of the 53d congress, and Bennett Clark, parliamentarian of the house at the speaker's appointment, whom the speaker hoped to have succeed to his seat in congress, comprised the rest of the immediate family.

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CONFERENCE PUTS ARMY AT 156,000

House Turns Down Senate's Bill for Bigger Force.

COMPROMISE IS REACHED

Ten Supply Measures Are Passed and Leaders Hope to Get Two More Off Calendar.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2.—Senate and house conferees on the army appropriation bill reached an agreement tonight to make provision for an army of 156,000 enlisted men. The agreement was a compromise between the senate figure of 155,000 and the house maximum of 150,000, and apparently insures passage of the \$385,000,000 army budget at this session.

The senate conferees immediately submitted the bill to the senate and it was approved, leaving only action by the house on the report. Inasmuch as the size of the army was the chief stumbling-block, and as the agreement reached is near the house figure, approval of the house is expected promptly tomorrow.

Both the senate and house today agreed to postpone the consideration of their respective army strength figures. As compromised, the bill will appropriate \$77,833,000 for subsistence and pay of the enlisted personnel. This will mean an army for the year beginning July 1 averaging 156,666 men.

The senate also received from amendments which would have given Major-Generals Liggett and Bullard permanent rank as lieutenant-generals.

Congress had cleared its calendar tonight of ten of the thirteen supply measures and leaders still were hopeful of getting through two others—the army and sundry civil.

Among measures for which hope has been abandoned were those proposing a soldiers' bonus, regulation of cold storage and the meat and coal industries, \$100,000,000 for state road aid, a federal budget system, reapportionment in the house and reorganization of the patent office.

President Wilson has signed the postoffice, diplomatic, District of Columbia, rivers and harbors, pension and deficiency bills.

The legislative, Indian, agriculture and tariff bills were sent to him today.

General legislation awaiting the president's signature includes the emergency tariff bill, referred for report to the treasury department; the immigration restriction bill, now before the labor department for a report, and the resolution repealing most of the war time laws.

The house agreed to the conferees' compromise of \$21,100,000 for the army air service.

The fate of the soldier bonus bill apparently was decided today in the senate. Senator McCumber, republican, North Dakota, for the finance committee, made formal request for unanimous consent to bring up the measure, but Senator Thomas, democrat, Colorado, objected.

Senator McCumber asked if the senator would carry his opposition far enough to tie up the measure with parliamentary obstruction and it was by a united vote that he would do the best he could, Senator McCumber, thereupon, announced he would not press the measure further.

The deadlock between the house and the senate over the senate amendment to the sundry civil bill appropriation, \$10,000,000 for the Wilson dam at Muscle Shoals, Ala., still is unbroken.

WAR DEPARTMENT CENSURED

Report of House Committee Says Resources Were Wasted.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2.—In a 50,000-word report submitted today to the house, Chairman Graham of the sub-committee on war investigation, reviewed testimony relating to war department expenditures for ordnance and supplies.

Democratic members filed a minority report, dissenting from the republican view. Most of the findings have previously been published or discussed in house debate.

"Facts reported and recorded in the evidence speak for themselves," said the Graham report, "and in the main have not been denied or disputed except by the gloss of rhetoric and the profusion of words intended to keep up the administration of the business affairs of the war department. The record of this administration will be most enduring, for a half century at least, during which time the people will be compelled to work and save and pay the debts of the government, much of which was incurred through colossal waste and inefficiency."

"The American soldier," fought nobly and well, and while they fought ignorance and inefficiency at home wasted their national resources and fattened the profits."

Representative Garrett, Tennessee, in a minority report, declared the majority report was predicated entirely upon "determination to criticize and find fault with practically all accomplished by the war department." Declaring individuals had been attacked without warrant, he added:

"All testimony given in disproof of the evidence that the majority have chosen to use, has been not only disregarded, but deliberately thrown aside, and throughout the whole of the report there runs the same thread of sinister suggestion which has marked both formal reports of the committee and speeches of members on the floor."

HARVEY FEAT UNMATCHED

(Continued From First Page.)

ship and banished him from what had been close intimacy to complete exile from his person and his administration. Thereupon Colonel Harvey took the cards that fate had handed him, made himself the most able and potent critic the administration had, and in the end, almost wholly formulated the issue upon which Mr. Wilson fell into disfavor, made himself a dominating figure in the opposing party, had a directing hand in

naming the republican candidate who was to defeat Mr. Wilson's party and humiliate Mr. Wilson himself, and now ends with what can be described without exaggeration as the most desired post within the gift of a new president.

Feat Without Parallel.

Not only is it among the posts most desired on general grounds, but it is the post in which Colonel Harvey now takes up personal relations with European statesmen, in formulating a new world order which Mr. Wilson was compelled to drop in failure. As a feat of sheer brains, as a personal accomplishment contrived through what is no less than the highest conceivable political genius, the achievement is almost beyond imagination and is without parallel in either American or English history.

Naturally, the thing could not be done without exciting intense animosities and even causing among not a few unbiased persons judgments which on a human basis will be viewed as impudent. In the judgment of the present writer, Colonel Harvey's part in American politics during the last four years, his native understanding of politics as a science and the penetration with which he saw the issue upon which Mr. Wilson could be attacked, the

WHAT CONGRESS DID AS ITS DAY'S WORK.

Senate.

The senate discussed the free distribution of seeds to farmers and completed the agricultural appropriation bill.

Consideration of the navy supply bill was resumed, with chances about even of passage at this session.

A report was received from the shipping board showing that American commerce is moving backward.

Announcement was made by McCumber that the soldiers' bonus bill will not be pressed for passage at this session.

House.

The house stood in recess at 2:25 for 35 minutes out of respect to Champ Clark following announcement of his death by Representative Rucker, democrat, Missouri.

It was voted unanimously to pay Mr. Clark \$7500, a year's salary of a member of congress, the customary resolution upon a member's death.

By vote of 240 to 81, the house refused to accept senate amendment to army appropriation bill providing for army of 175,000 men, the house thus expressing its favor of an army of 150,000.

The house refused to concur in the senate amendment concerning the rank of lieutenant-general upon Generals Bullard and Liggett.

Wide Walsh shipping board committee, in a report on its investigation, recommended the transfer of the shipping board duties to some executive department, and exonerated Charles M. Schwab of Labadie charges.

The senate war investigation committee made a report criticizing war department activities during the war.

skill and force in controversial literature with which this issue was formulated, the initiative and boldness which persuaded the republican senate to see the possibilities of the issue and adopt it at a time when the senate itself was intimidated by awe of Mr. Wilson's place in the world, and nearly all politicians thought the American public was overwhelmingly favorable to the league of nations, the integrity which founded a personal organ for the purpose of leading the attack, the skill in political manipulation by which Colonel Harvey secured the republican platform of a league of nations and a very considerable hand in choosing Mr. Harding as the candidate—all that is decidedly the most picturesque thing in recent American politics. To describe it in dramatic details would take a volume, and the volume, if adequately done, would have as gripping an interest as any novel.

Selection Held Justified.

Quite apart from his political service, and quite apart also from the distaste with which friends of the league of nations will receive the appointment, Colonel Harvey's career amply justifies the selection and has aspects that particularly commend it. As editor of the oldest American magazine of high literary level, Colonel Harvey belongs in the same class with such literary predecessors as Walter Page, who was editor of the *World's Work*, John Hay, whose vocation was literature, and James Russell Lowell. Lowell, in fact, was a predecessor of Colonel Harvey as editor of the *North American Review*, and it is an interesting fact that Henry Cabot Lodge, now chairman of senate foreign affairs committee, was once editor of the same periodical.

Another factor that has had weight with Mr. Harding is the fact that throughout Colonel Harvey's presidency of the publishing firm of Harper & Bros. and otherwise for a period of 27 years, he has made annual

visits to London and has an unsurpassed acquaintance with British men of letters and statesmen. The important hand that Colonel Harvey will have in formulating whatever is to be the substitute for the league of nations will not be agreeable to those who were the friends of that issue in the recent campaign. Colonel Harvey, however, is well known to be close to Senator Root, and it can be taken for granted that Senator Root's thought, which is universally admitted to be the best that America has on foreign affairs, will be most potent in all that Colonel Harvey does.

Curioso Is Improving.

NEW YORK, March 2.—A general feeling of improvement in the condition of Enrico Caruso, tenor, following the operation yesterday to remove pus from the pleural cavity was reported tonight by his secretary, Bruno Zilato.

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