



## OLD TIME CONGRESSES

### How They Fought Reporter and Publicity.

## OLD POLITICAL TRICKS

### Partisan Problems and Their Crude Solutions in the Good Old Days.

## JEFFERSON AND ADAMS ET AL.

### How the Electoral Vote of Georgia Was Counted by the Vice President—Smith, the Ubiquitous Reporter, on Hand and Busy.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 1, 1907.—When Congress is in session a small army of men are engaged in reporting the proceedings for the press of the country. Every great paper has some of them keep a corps of able and experienced journalists to record for their readers all that takes place in the national legislative hive of the country.

It was not always thus. There was a time when the House of Representatives tried to exclude reporters, on the ground that to report the daily proceedings was not in good public policy. In this it was following the then policy of the British Parliament.

When the offices of the government were removed from Philadelphia to Washington, Mr. Samuel Smith came here, bringing with him an outfit for a newspaper establishment. He had for several years been engaged in printing a paper in Philadelphia, but concluded to follow his fortunes of the government, so he removed to the new city in the wilderness on the banks of the Potomac. He gave to his new paper a high-sounding name, "The National Intelligencer and Washington Advertiser." Mr. Smith was the forerunner of the modern daily papers, and being a stenographer determined to give his readers a daily report of the doing of Congress.

When the session was about to open Mr. Smith waited on the Speaker, told him what he had in mind, and asked the privilege of placing a desk on the floor of the House, where he could see and hear to good advantage. The Speaker gave his consent, and the next morning Mr. Smith made his appearance, followed by a colored man carrying a small writing table. He was stopped at the door by the Sergeant-at-Arms, and after much wrangling the whole matter was referred to the Speaker. The Speaker decided that there was no room for the reporter inside the bar, but graciously gave him the privilege of taking his notes as best he could on the outside. Mr. Smith was an enterprising journalist, and did not propose to have his readers cut out from knowing what was going on, so, for some time, he took his notes "as best he could," sometimes standing up, sometimes using his knee for a table, and at other times making his hat serve that purpose.

The session was about half over a man in the gallery offended the Speaker by persisting in applauding some of the speakers and deriding others, and the Speaker ordered his arrest. Mr. Smith proceeded to get even with the Speaker for excluding him from the bar of the House, and animadverted in severe terms on this action of the Speaker. Evidently the Speaker was a reader of the "National Intelligencer," for when Mr. Smith made his

appearance the next morning, he was notified by the Sergeant-at-Arms that the Speaker had given orders to have him excluded from the lobby. In submitting to the order Mr. Smith asked if it extended to the gallery, and on being assured that it did not, took his place in the gallery, and continued his taking of notes. The Speaker was a stubborn man, however, and was determined that no more notes for publication should be taken, so he extended his order of exclusion so as to include the gallery.

Mr. Smith appealed to the House, presenting a memorial requesting permission to have a seat within the bar, and to be permitted to take notes of the proceedings and debates. The memorial was referred to a committee appointed by the Speaker, who saw to it that the committee was composed of his friends. After a long delay the committee reported that it was not expedient to take any action on the memorial. This report provoked an exciting debate which lasted for several days, the Speaker taking a prominent part, claiming that the reports hitherto published had done him and his party injustice. The vote on the memorial was a tie, and the Speaker gave his casting vote in favor of the report, and thus the House was made to put itself on record as opposed to having the proceedings published.

By some means Mr. Smith continued to get quite accurate reports in the face of the opposition of the Speaker, and what was more to the credit of his journalistic enterprise, he succeeded in getting daily reports of the secret sessions of the House in February 1801, held to take action on the election contest between Jefferson and Burr. He not only got a report of the debates, but of the vote as cast each

(Continued on Page 8.)

## MUST NOT MISLABEL

### Impure Food Manufacturers Will Be Liable to Penalties.

## LAW TAKES EFFECT TODAY

### Names of Ingredients in Foods, Drugs, Confectionery and Liquors Must Be Plainly Labeled on the Article.

NEW YORK, Jan. 1.—The pure food legislation enacted at the last session of Congress becomes operative today. The authors of the bill believe it will put a stop to the sale of adulterated and impure foods, drugs, confectionery and liquors. The abuses sought to be corrected, it is asserted, are numberless, after this it will be possible for consumers to know what they are receiving for their money. Articles under the heads already enumerated will have to be what they purport to be, if the law is complied with. A large number of inspectors are working under the supervision of the department of agriculture and will watch dealers of all sorts to see that they do not violate the law. Offenses against the law will be punished by fine or imprisonment or both. It will be illegal to manufacture any article of food or drug which is misbranded or adulterated. Conviction for an offense against this provision may be followed by a fine not exceeding \$500 and subsequent convictions by a fine of \$1,000 or a year's imprisonment or both. It is considered a certainty that as a result of the law certain brands of jams, preserves and canned goods will be all but driven out of the market, because the law stipulates all goods must be properly labeled. As all the liquors in bottles offered for sale at bars must be labeled what is known to drinkers as "straight rye," whiskey must be designated "pure." Bottles containing so-called blended whiskey must be marked in such a way as truthfully to describe the contents, but exactly the form of such labels should be fixed by the department of agriculture experts.

## GANS STILL CHAMPION

### Lays Out Herman in Eight Round Easily.

## WAS ONE-SIDED AFFAIR

### Evident From Start Herman Had no Chance for the Victory.

## GRIT WON CROWD'S SYMPATHY

### Applause was Frequent for the Losing Man, While Gans' Most Brilliant Work Was Coldly Received by the Spectators.

TONOPAH, Jan. 1.—Joe Gans fought true to the "dope" today. After playing with Herman for eight rounds, the champion landed a full right swing on the point of Herman's jaw, and Chicago's favorite fighter went to the mat a beaten man. It was apparent from the start that Herman had no chance. Gans blocked his blows with the greatest ease and at no time was Gans worried in the least. In the first round Joe started to feel things out. Herman was willing to fight, but the champion stalled him off. In the second round Gans started to open up. The Kid's attempts to land all ended in failure. Gans blocked Herman's leads with glove and elbow, and when opportunity presented itself, shot right and left jolts to his opponent's face. The third and fourth rounds were repetitions of the second. It was plain to be seen that Herman, the short ender, and "under dog," was the favorite with the crowd. When the Kid landed a blow the crowd cheered wildly. Gans drew only moderate applause when he fought his cleverest.

In the fifth round Gans, having measured his man, slowed down. This was the only round when Herman made any showing. The "Kid" waded in and swung hard rights and lefts at the champion. Gans appeared careless and a number of blows landed. The crowd cheered madly for the Chicagoan at the end of the round. The sixth and seventh rounds were all Gans'. In the eighth Gans started out by feinting and drawing Herman's fire. They fiddled around the ring until Gans worked his opponent into a corner. Joe feinted with his left, the Kid swung wildly with right and left. He left an opening. Like a flash Gans whipped left and then swung right for the point of the jaw. Herman dropped like a log with his face buried in his hands. He lay motionless at the edge of the ring. Gans walked away; it was all over.

Nate Lewis ran around the ring to where the Kid lay and begged him to rise. Herman heeded not the words, he was senseless. At the count of 10 Lewis and Ryan carried their protégé to his corner, where three minutes elapsed before he came to. Herman was outclassed from the start to finish. He never had a chance and he will never have a chance when he meets a man of Gans' calibre.

The fight was not without incidents. The heaviest betting developed at the ring side. In the second round the men were milling it fast in the center of the ring when the gong sounded. Herman heeded the bell and stepped back from a clinch and Gans, not hearing the bell, landed a hard right on the Kid's neck. The crowd rose to its feet and hissed and hooted. It was then that Gans realized what he had

done. Like the gentleman he is, Gans faced the crowd and made a public apology. Not content with it, he crossed to Herman's corner and grasping the Kid's hand, explained that he had not heard the gong. The hisses changed to cheers as Gans returned to his seat.

After the fight, when he came to, Herman said: "There is no getting away from it, the best man won. I made the best fight in me against a superior man. I cannot deny he is the better man and I do not begrudge him his victory."

Gans bore his easily won honors with the best of grace. "It was just as I expected," said the champion. "I had Herman outclassed. He was game, but he never had a chance to win."

## WINS WESTERN CHAMPIONSHIP.

### Seattle High School Defeats Chicago High at Football.

SEATTLE, Jan. 1.—Playing fast football on a wet field, the Seattle High school team at Madison park this afternoon defeated the Chicago North Division High School by a score of 11 to 5. The teams were well matched, there being little to choose between them. Chicago demonstrated its speed and on a dry field would have outshone Seattle. The game, which carries the championship of Western America, was witnessed by about 6,000 people.

## SAME OLD STORY.

MADRID, Jan. 1.—A huge embezzlement has been discovered at the military club, funds aggregating \$56,000 being missing. The treasurer of the club disappeared nearly a month ago.

## HEAR HOLY HOWLERS

### Raise Disturbance In Portland by Shouting and Yelling.

## rites MENACE TO MORALITY

### Revival of Holy Rollerism Feared by Those Who Have Witnessed the Meetings of New Sect of Religious Fanatics.

PORTLAND, Jan. 1.—The padded-cell evangelists at the St. John Gospel Mission had an awful time with the devil last night.

Just exactly who got the best of the rough-house is hard to say, for the overloads of frenzied fanaticism drove out the public, locked the doors and placed two burly negroes on guard in front, while the members of the "Inner Circle" indulged in "prayer service."

Just why the police on the beat who had been notified to keep watch of the place did not break in and find out why little girls were groaning and screaming downstairs in the chapel and upstairs in the living-room and bedroom of the "Holy Howlers" to the accompaniment of coarse, rough shouting of men, is not clear. At least one patrolman was informed of the situation, but he did nothing.

It is apparent to any one who has watched the operations of the Pentecostal cult for a few days that they are just experimenting with the authorities. They want to see just how far they can trespass against the laws and against public decency without police interference before going to the limit. It is only too evident that their meetings are rapidly degenerating into spasms of animal frenzy, in which all approach to religious rites is dissipated and the whole performance descends into wild and dissolute revelry. The elect became a passionate, drunken mob, uncontrolled, unled, and unrestrained. The revival of Holy Rollerism does not seem far distant.

## LEGISLATION DEFECTIVE

### Governor Hughes Critical on Present Laws.

## ARE SLOWLY IMPROVING

### People Understand Better the True Principles of the Government.

## RESENT ANY PUBLIC WRONG

### Newly Elected Governor of New York in Inaugural Speech Sums up the Present Social Movements of America.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 1.—Charles E. Hughes was today inaugurated as governor of New York in the presence of a large number of men and women representing the various cities of the state.

Governor Hughes, after a few words of compliment to the administration of Governor Higgins, addressed himself to his "fellow citizens" saying in part:

"We have reason to congratulate ourselves that coincident with our prosperity there is emphatic assertion of popular rights and a keen resentment of popular wrongs. There is no panacea in legislation or legislative action for all the ills of society which spring from the frailties and defects of the human nature of its members. But this furnishes no excuse for toleration of wrongs made possible by the defective or inadequate legislation or by administrative partiality or inefficiency.

"Whether or not we have laws enough, we certainly have enough of ill-considered legislation and the question is not as to the quantity but as to the quality of our present and our proposed enactments.

"Slowly but surely the people have narrowed the opportunities for selfish aggression, and the demand of this hour and of all hours is not allegiance to phrases, but sympathy with every aspiration for the betterment of conditions and a sincere and patient effort to understand every need and to ascertain in the light of experience the means best adapted to meet it. It is the capacity for such close examination without heat or disqualifying prejudice which distinguishes the constructive effort from vain endeavors to change human nature by changing the forms of government.

"It must freely be recognized that many of the evils of which we complain have their source in the law itself, in privileges carelessly granted; in opportunities for private aggrandizement at the expense of the people, recklessly created; in failure to safeguard our public interests by providing means for the just regulation of those enterprises which depend on the use of public franchises. Wherever the law gives unjust advantage, wherever it falls by suitable prohibition or regulation to protect the interests of the people, wherever the power derived from the state is turned against the state, there is not only room, but urgent necessity for the assertion of the authority of the state to enforce the common right.

"If in administering we make the standard efficiency and not partisan advantage, if in executing the laws there is fair and intelligent action with force to each exigency, we shall disarm reckless and selfish agitators and take from the enemies of our peace their vantage ground of attack."

"It is my intention to employ my constitutional powers to this end. I believe in the sincerity and good sense of the people. I believe that they are intent on having government which recognizes no favored interests and which is not conducted in any part for selfish ends. They will not be and should not be content with less."

## RUSHING A RAILWAY.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 1.—Work was begun yesterday on the construction of the Kansas City, Excelsior Springs & St. Joseph Electric Railway Company's bridge across the Missouri River. The bridge will cost nearly \$2,000,000 and the remainder of the line to St. Joseph, Mo., will require an expense of \$4,000,000. By employing 1500 men working at a dozen places simultaneously, the line will be completed in 18 months.

## NEW YORK'S GREATEST.

CHICAGO, Jan. 1.—The annual Charity Ball, held last night at the First Regiment Armory, netted the sum of \$22,000 to be divided among the fourteen charities which are to benefit. Two thousand persons were present and the dancers numbered 500. The grand march was led by General A. W. Greeley and the Princess Cantacuzene, grand daughter of General U. S. Grant.

## REMEMBERED HIS MOTHER.

NEW YORK, Jan. 1.—A special to the Times from Baltimore says that the mother of Joe Gans, the pugilist, received a Christmas present in the shape of a check for \$5,000 from her son. Last night Mrs. Gans sent her son this telegram to Tonopah: "Thanks" keep stepping, Joe."

## IRELAND FOR RED HAT

### American Arch-Bishop May Soon Be Appointed Cardinal.

## WOULD BE CHOSEN FOR MERIT

### President Roosevelt is Said to Have Tried to Influence the Pope in His Favor, with the Opposite Effect.

ROME, Jan. 1.—The Giornale D'Italia publishes an interview with a prominent English prelate concerning the appointment of an American cardinal. The prelate in question reviews recent events, particularly the encyclical of Pope Leo against Americanism, which he declares was written by Cardinal Mastall. This encyclical displeased Cardinal Gibbons, who, thinking it was inspired by Cardinal Rampolla, joined the Austrian and German cardinals in defeating Rampolla at the last conclave.

Continuing, the prelate said it was thought that Archbishop Ireland would be made cardinal when the Pope called him from Paris where he was representing the United States at the unveiling of the Lafayette statue. This is now unlikely in spite of the fact that President Roosevelt has urged another American prelate to approach the Vatican privately to this end. The situation has been aggravated by the Storer incident, and if Ireland should be given the red hat, the appointment must be ascribed to his personal merit.

## POPE IN SORROW.

VIENNA, Jan. 1.—The pope in replying to the New Year congratulations of Archbishop of Vienna, telegraphed:

"Considering the fatal tempest in human society which has placed Catholics in their present lamentable position, thy wishes that the Sun of Justice shall rise, have touched us, holding the place of Peter. May the infant Jesus render thy wishes successful."