Barrington Review

M. T. LAMEY, Ed. and Pub.

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SUMMARY OF A WEEK'S EVENTS

Latest News of Interest Boiled Down for the Busy Man.

Washington

Overturning the majority of its own committee and reversing its vote of March 1, 1911, the U. S. senate ousted William Lorimer from his seat as junior senator from Illinois by a vote of 55 to 28. Mr. Lorimer was declared to have been the recipient of votes secured by "corrupt methods and practices," and his election was held to have been invalid.

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A resolution directing the president to cause a thorough investigation of the pension bureau, its methods and personnel, was introduced in the house at Washington by Representative Bulkley, Democrat, of Ohio. The resolution asks a report to congress by December 10, 1912.

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President Taft will be officially notified of his nomination at the White House on August 1. This was decided by Chairman Hilles of the Republican committee and Senator Root, chairman of the committee on notification appointed at Chicago.

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Senator Burton of Ohio addressed the senate in Washington urging the observance of the terms of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty when the Panama canal tolls bill comes up for discussion. Senator Lodge supported his view and declared no action should be taken which would tend to destroy the work already accomplished in connection with the canal and particularly the foreign policy as to its operation.

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Sweeping reductions in express rates averaging, in general, approximately 15 per cent; drastic reforms in regulations and practices and comprehensive changes in the methods of operation, are prescribed in a report made public by the interstate commerce commission of its investigation into the business of the 43 big express companies of the United States.

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The appointment of William Marshall Bullitt of Louisville as solicitor general of the United States to succeed Frederick W. Lehmann, was confirmed by the senate in Washington.

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Naturalization of an alien confers citizenship not only upon himself and his wife, but also upon all his minor children, even though none of them has ever been in this country, Secretary Nagel so held, in a decision and completely reversed the previous policy of the government.

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The importation of absinthe into the United States and its sale in interstate commerce was prohibited after October 1 next by a pure food decision signed by Secretary Wilson. "It is generally recognized," says the decision, "that this beverage is dangerous to health."

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Robert O. Bailey, who has been assistant secretary of the treasury at Washington, with the supervision of the miscellaneous bureaus, has succeeded A. Piatt Andrew, resigned, as assistant secretary with supervision of currency subjects.

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The house of representatives adopted by a vote of 222 to 1 articles of impeachment against Judge Robert W. Archbald of the United States commerce court.

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Secretary of State Knox informed Great Britain, through Alfred Mitchell Innes, counsellor of the British embassy, that the United States must decline to defer action on the Panama canal bill, now pending in the senate, until the receipt of the formal British protest against the passage of the bill.

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Domestic

George Ernos, twenty, a Greek bootblack of Canton, O., caught two burglars in the jewelry store of Ludwig Weiss, gave chase and recovered two grips dropped by the thieves containing $2,500 in gems.

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Senator Isaac Hoffman of Butler county, Ohio, was sentenced to serve three years in the penitentiary for accepting a bribe in the legislature by Judge Rathmell of Columbus. The motion filed by Hoffman for a new trial was overruled.

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When a fuse exploded on a crowded street car in Memphis, Tenn., the frightened passengers made a rush for the gates and in the resulting panic a number were injured and five cases of shock were reported. One woman died from heart failure.

Alex Tauer of Pittsburg, depressed by the torrid heat, made his way to the fourteenth story of the Machesney office building in the heart of the financial district and jumped from a window 200 feet to the roof of a neighboring building. He was dead when picked up.

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John Mitchell, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, found guilty a second time in the district supreme court, with President Gompers and Secretary Morrison, of contempt of court, waived his right to be present when sentence was passed in the case in Washington.

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Two dead, two missing, five injured and 1,000 homeless, with property losses estimated at more than $2,000,000, are the known results of a cloudburst that swept down the shallow bed of Cherry creek, through Denver, Colo., and into the South Platte river.

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Thirteen persons are dead and more than twenty-five injured as the result of mistakes of railroad employes, partially due to a heavy fog, which sent the Omaha fast mail crashing at the rate of 70 miles an hour into the rear sleeper of the Denver Overland limited standing still at Western Springs on the Burlington road, 18 miles west of Chicago.

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Four persons were drowned and great property damage was wrought in St. Louis and neighboring cities and towns by a cloudburst. The greatest amount of damage was done at Alton, Ill., where the loss of life occurred.

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Gen. Henry M. Duffield, adjutant general of the Twenty-third brigade, Army of the Cumberland, in the Civil war and in command of the Second army corps in Cuba during the Spanish-American war, died at his home in Detroit of illness incident to age.

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Politics

Woodrow Wilson as Democratic national standardbearer ruled in spirit the reorganization of the Democratic national committee at a session held in Chicago. W. F. McCombs of New York, choice of Governor Wilson, was elected chairman to succeed Norman E. Mack, who retires. Joseph E. Davies, national committeeman from Wisconsin, was elected secretary and John I. Martin sergeant-at-arms.

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After a three day session at Atlantic City, N. J., marked by tumultuous scenes and factional strife that threatened to split the party in twain, the delegates to the national Prohibition convention nominated Eugene W. Chafin of Illinois and Arizona for president and Aaron S. Watkins of Ohio or vice-president. Chafin and Watkins headed the party in the 1908 campaign.

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Judge John J. Karel of Milwaukee won the convention fight for the nomination for governor of Wisconsin by a vote of 393 to 375, over A. J. Schmitz, but the Democratic state committee is instructed to prepare the nomination papers for both candidates between whom final decision will be rendered at the September primary.

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After an extended battle on the income tax law plank, the Wisconsin Democratic state convention adopted a platform for the coming campaign and finished naming candidates for the five highest elective state officers, subject to the primaries.

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Foreign

With the closing events on the Olympic program the fifth renewal of the international Olympiad at Stockholm, Sweden, practically ended with a glorious victory for American athletes, who won the track and field championship with points to spare. The program, however, will continue three weeks. The military riding competitions are not yet finished, and the Olympic regatta is about to begin. Then comes the Olympic yachting.

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The Turkish grand vizier in a statement in the chamber announced that the Turkish government refused all the proposed conditions of peace as unacceptable. Turkey, he said, intended to maintain her sovereignty in Tripoli and the war would continue until conditions of peace agreeable to Turkish dignity had been submitted.

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Italy recently informed the powers that in order to end the Turco-Italian war it was willing to pay a heavy cash indemnity to Turkey for the transfer to Italy of sovereign rights in Tripoli and in the islands of the Aegean sea, already occupied by Italy.

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Adolfo Vivas, consul general of Nicaragua, replying to the charge of Manuel Ugarte that the Nicaragua loan is "the most monstrous negotiation ever tempted in the world," said: "The action of the United States not only helped the country out of its financial struggle, but has opened the way for the restoration of its credit abroad."

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The Marathon, the classic of the Olympic games, at Stockholm, Sweden, was won by K. E. McArthur of South Africa, with C. W. Gitsham also representing South Africa, second. The winner's time was 2 hours and 36 minutes for the course of about 26 miles.

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General Mercado reports to the Spanish Government that the province of Oriente has been for three months quiet and that he considers the danger of a renewal of the Negro uprising of last year practically nil.

SENATOR OUSTED BY U. S. SENATE

William E. Lorimer.

LORIMER OUSTED FROM THE SENATE

Vote of 55 to 28 Declares Bribery Was Used.

CULLOM IS WITH MAJORITY

Joins Those Against His Colleague and May Be Chosen to Fill Vacancy When Own Term Ends.

RESOLUTION THAT OUSTED LORIMER FROM SENATE.

The Lea resolution, adopted by a vote of 55 to 28, was as follows:

"Resolved, That corrupt methods and practices were employed in the election of William Lorimer to the senate of the United States from the state of Illinois, and that his election therefore was invalid."

Washington, July 15.—The senate of the United States struck William Lorimer of Illinois from its membership Saturday. After two years and almost three months of the bitterest ods and practices were employed" in fighting, by a vote of 55 to 28, it recorded a finding that "corrupt methods election and "that his election was therefore invalid."

Cullom Against Colleague.

Senator Cullom, who was defeated for renomination in the April primaries in Illinois because of his vote for Lorimer a year ago, voted against him in the final test. He gave out a statement explaining he had become convinced that the election was attended by corruption.

Other senators who voted for him last year, but changed to the other side, were Briggs of New Jersey, Curtis of Kansas, Simmons of North Carolina and Watson of West Virginia.

Briggs and Curtis are Republicans, while Simmons and Watson are Democrats.

Jones Votes for Lorimer.

The only senator who voted against Lorimer last year and voted for him this time was Senator Jones of Washington, one of the five majority members of the investigating committee who reported in favor of the Illinois senator.

Eighteen of twenty-five senators who have taken their seats since the Lorimer vote was taken a year ago voted against Lorimer. Most of the new senators are progressives, who took the places of reactionary Republicans and Democrats.

Solemn Scene at Voting.

The voting of Senator Lorimer's right to retain his seat was a solemn proceeding.

There was a deadly silence in the senate chamber while the roll was being called. When the announcement of the vote was made there was no sound of approval or disapproval.

While the vote was being taken Mr. Lorimer sat in his seat in the back row on the Republican side of the chamber. His face was flushed and for the first time since he began the long fight he seemed to grow nervous. He appeared dejected and depressed. No one spoke to him while the roll call was in progress.

Lorimer Leaves Chamber.

When the announcement of the vote was made Mr. Lorimer, no longer a senator, arose slowly. He braced his shoulders, threw his head in the air, allowed a strange smile to come over his face and walked heavily toward the door. As he reached the door Senators Smoot, Crane and Bailey and Representative Rodenburg of Illinois shook him by the hand.

When Mr. Lorimer reached the outer floor of the chamber he found a crowd waiting to express sympathy.

During his final speech Mr. Lorimer reiterated his intention to keep up the fight. Just how he will do this was not made clear, but it is inferred that he will continue to organize his friends throughout Illinois and endeavor to regain his political power. He has declared repeatedly during his speech that as long as his strength holds out he will devote himself to spreading what he terms the truth regarding his case throughout the nation.

Dixon Makes Denial.

After Mr. Lorimer sat down Senator Dixon of Montana, Roosevelt's campaign manager, arose to deny the charges contained in affidavits presented by Mr. Lorimer relative to alleged promises of money to Taft delegates if they would swing to Roosevelt.

Before the roll call was started Senator Tillman of South Carolina asked permission to explain his vote. He sent a statement to the reading clerk which was read. Senator Tillman voted for Lorimer last year and did so again in the final ballot. He is running for re-election in his state and has serious opposition, but declared he would vote against Lorimer. Senator Tillman wept while portions of his statement were read.

Cullom May Get Vacancy.

Governor Deneen has the power to appoint Lorimer's successor, but in view of the fact that he is in the middle of a campaign it is possible he may allow the place to remain vacant until January, when the legislature convenes.

Discussion of the possibility of Senator Cullom's election to serve out Senator Lorimer's unexpired term has been revived as a result of the senior senator's vote against Lorimer. Senator Cullom's term will expire on March 4 next year. Lawrence Y. Sherman is slated to succeed him. If at that time Senator Cullom should be named for the Lorimer vacancy, he would serve until March 4, 1915.

First Ousted for Bribery.

Mr. Lorimer is the first senator ever ousted because of corruption in a senatorial election. W. A. Clark of Montana resigned from the senate to escape expulsion and afterward was re-elected. The elections of other senators have been investigated, but charges against them have not been sustained.

STRIKERS SET SHIP AFIRE

Managers of Seamen's Syndicate at Brussels Charged With Being Responsible for Outrage.

Brussels, July 15.—A crisis in the seamen's strike was reached at Antwerp when seamen set fire to the steamer Zealand as she lay in her dock. Managers of the Seamen's syndicate who, it is believed, are in a measure responsible, were placed under arrest.

SHOOTS TWO STRIKERS DEAD

Strikebreaker Arrested, Admits Killing Two He Says Assaulted Him With Sandejack.

Cincinnati, O., July 15.—Elmer Fabnoide and Joseph Wenzel, two strikers, were shot and killed by Walter Flowers, said to be a strikebreaker, during a quarrel over the sun in this city. Flowers was no long surrounded by a mob of men who wanted to shake his hand.

SENATE HITS TAFT

PRESIDENT REBUKED WHEN BAILEY RESOLUTION IS ADOPTED BY 35 TO 23.

TEXAN CLASHES WITH BORAH

Southern Senator Bitterly Assails Chief Executive—Attacks Colonel Roosevelt in His Extended Speech—Says Latter Slandered Him.

Washington, July 18.—The senate by a vote of 35 to 23 adopted a modification of Senator Bailey's resolution declaring any attempt on the part of a president to influence the vote of any senator upon any question a violation of the spirit of the Constitution, after a discussion which lasted nearly the entire day Tuesday.

The resolution was prompted by President Taft's interference in the Lorimer case as shown by his letter to Theodore Roosevelt last January and revealed in a speech he made in Boston last April.

Senator Bailey made this letter the basis of a scathing denunciation of the president for interfering with the constitutional rights of the senate and characterized the president's reference to him as a "false and infamous slander."

Senator Borah defended the president as did Senator Smith of Michigan and several others.

When Senator Bailey arose to speak to his resolution instantly the senate seats began to fill. He was fairly started when Senator William E. Borah of Idaho challenged his allegations that President Taft had not been able to read the evidence before he wrote the famous letter of January 6, 1911, to Roosevelt. Senator Borah was mentioned in the letter as the president's advisor.

Bailey insisted and sustained his point that the president had not read all the evidence. Lorimer in his speech made the same charge based on the fact that the report did not reach the document rooms until the day after the letter was written.

"I want to show just how officious and meddlesome the president was in this matter," Bailey declared, as he had the clerk read the letter.

"He hardly uses that term now, I guess," commented Bailey, evoking a titter as the salutation, "My Dear Theodore," was read.

He took up the letter and analyzed it.

"In God's name, has the senate of the United States reached such unspeakable degradation," he cried, "that the president must summon senators to the White House to urge them to discharge their duty under their oath of office?" at the part where President Taft said he had "summoned senators to the White House to urge them to be honest." "He sowed the seeds here which culminated in Chicago in splitting a great party," he said. "The president may find it necessary to give out the other letters to which he refers as the campaign progresses and the former president asks them.

"He has just as much right to summon a member of the Supreme court and tell him how to decide a lawsuit as he has to summon a senator and tell him how to decide the future of another senator. He has more right, for the judges are creatures of his hand.

"When the president of the United States declared I intended to keep the senator from Illinois in his seat regardless of the law and the evidence, he penned a false and malicious slander against me," said Bailey.

Even if the president had a right to use his power to influence the vote, Senator Bailey charged he acted erroneously because in the letter of January 6, 1911, Mr. Taft wrote he had only read "such of the evidence as he could get at."

"Is it fair to try a man on his good name—of what is dearer than his name 'on such evidence as I could get at?'" demanded Senator Bailey.

The Texas senator suggested that he had been singled out because Colonel Roosevelt entertained an "ancient prejudice" against him.

"I once proved that he slandered me," added Senator Bailey, "and when I denounced him, as I now intend to denounce the present president, the country held up its hands in horror. None held them higher than the present president, but I have lived long enough to see him ransack the records of the war department to convict Colonel Roosevelt of a falsehood and he seems to have succeeded. When the president penned that infamous slander of me in this letter no one knew it better than the president of the United States himself."

Toadstools Fatal to Women.

Chicago, July 18.—One woman dead, ten other persons, all of them Chicagoans, are ill at the summer home of Paul Rodieske, at Essington, ten miles north of Joliet, as a result of eating toadstools Tuesday.

Aviator Hubert Latham Killed.

Paris, July 18.—Hubert Latham, the famous Anglo-French airman and one of the pioneers of heavier than air aviation, was killed by a wild buffalo in the Chari river, practically in the center of the French Sudan.

"Terror" Ship Is Authorized.

Washington, July 18.—The senate passed the "terror" battleship resolution by Senator Tillman Tuesday, proposing that the United States build the greatest warship possible under modern naval conditions.

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