

# THE BARNWELL PEOPLE.

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NO 40

## FELDER ACCUSED

### New Dispensary Commission Swears Out Warrant For Him.

## CORRUPTION CHARGED

### Action Follows Resolution Passed in Session at Columbia—Requestion Papers Filed and Hearing Will be Held in June.

A warrant charging T. B. Felder of Atlanta with offering and attempting to bribe a State officer and with conspiracy to defraud the State of South Carolina was sworn out Wednesday at Newberry by H. E. Kelly, secretary of the new dispensary commission. The warrant is sworn out before J. C. Sample and was placed in the hands of Sheriff Buford of that county.

A dispatch from Atlanta says Sheriff Buford Thursday afternoon consulted Governor Brown and filed requisition for T. B. Felder. The hearing will take place before the governor on June 29. Col. Felder remains apparently indifferent to the entire proceedings and only reiterates that the governor of South Carolina is trying to cover up his own sins by directing a hunt on him.

The warrant against Mr. Felder was sworn out following the adoption of the new dispensary commission. "Whereas certain information having come into our possession, which we are advised is sufficient upon which to secure a conviction, and it is resolved that the commission of this commission is hereby authorized to immediately swear out a warrant for the arrest of one Thomas B. Felder for offering and attempting to bribe a State officer of the State of South Carolina and for conspiracy to defraud the said State."

The commission has given no official statement as to the grounds of Mr. Felder's charge with attempting to bribe. The swearing out of the warrant follows sensational counter charges on the part of Mr. Felder and the governor of South Carolina. The governor recently made public a letter purporting to have been written to H. H. Evans, former chairman of the State dispensary board of control, by T. B. Felder, offering to "finance" a deal for Evans. The letter in question was signed "T. B. Felder" and was signed from H. H. Evans to the governor. "But what kind of information the commission has against Mr. Felder is not known."

The commission also issued a subpoena Wednesday. Several weeks ago an order was issued requiring Mr. Felder, a member of the firm of Anderson, Felder, Wilson & Robinson of Atlanta, to come to Columbia on May 23 and 24, who he knew of the action of the governor as to the dispensary State officer and what was in connection with the dispensary situation. Mr. Felder did not come to Columbia Wednesday. The commission accordingly adopted the resolution directing that a warrant be sworn out against him. Mr. Felder sent a letter to the commission in which he explained his absence. The letter of Mr. Felder follows:

May 23, 1911.  
"Mr. James S. Rankins, Chairman and Mr. H. Frank Kelly, Secretary of the Dispensary Commission of South Carolina, Columbia, S. C. Gentlemen:

"I beg of your valued favor of the 19th instant is hereby acknowledged. I have been absent from the city for the past week or 10 days, conducting some investigations on my own account about the matter referred to in the second paragraph of the series of resolutions adopted by your commission at a meeting held in the city of Columbia on the 19th instant, a copy of which you caused to be transmitted to me here.

"After mature consideration, I have reached the deliberate conclusion that if your government could with propriety create a commission who are all friends of mine and personal supporters to investigate the members of the old commission, the attorney general of the State of South Carolina and the agents, attorneys and employees of the old commission, and to make a rigid investigation of all of my (Bleiss's) acts as State senator, private citizen and governor of the State, I could with equal propriety resolve myself into a committee of one to make investigations as to the said Bleiss, his allies and affiliates. I think it will be conceded that my jurisdiction is equally as broad as yours; that I have the same authority to subpoena witnesses, compel their attendance, and to give evidence touching the premises, as you possess, and I feel that I may say, without undue arrogance, that my findings of both law and fact will be just as binding and carry with them the same degree of weight and respectability as yours. That my investigations have been quite extensive, thorough, exhaustive and most satisfactory to me, and when made public will, in all human probability, disqualify for service some of those now seeking to pass official judgment upon the acts of my associates and myself. To some of you this statement may prove irrefragable, while to others it will be most clear.

"It does not suit the convenience

## FOR DUTY ON WOOL

### HOUSE DEMOCRATS AGAIN PULL TOGETHER IN CAUCUS.

### Party Declare for Duty of 20 Per Cent. for Revenue Purposes, Fifty Per Cent Reduction.

A Washington dispatch says the sum and substance of the action of the Democratic House caucus Thursday night is that the Democrats in that body are keeping up their record of achieving at the extra session the best politics the party has played for two decades.

Republican hopes of a serious Democratic split are again blasted by the magnificent Democratic leadership in the House, the proposed Democratic revision of the wool tariff and the Underwood bill, being unanimously approved by the Democratic caucus at midnight, twelve hours after it had been made public by the ways and means committee.

Through a resolution, which leaves the Democratic party open in the future to renew its advocacy of free trade in raw wool, but which commits all Democrats to the support of the present bill as a revenue measure, that measure was put through the caucus Thursday.

The final vote on the approval of the Underwood bill was made unanimous, but the following members were excused from a pledge to support the caucus action: Representatives Rucker, of Colorado; Ashbrooke and Francis, of Ohio; and Gray of Indiana.

The resolution agrees on a free raw wool tariff, but was finally voted down and the revenue deriving bill was adopted.

The need for a duty, the resolution stated, was due to Republican extravagance, which made necessary raw wool revenue. Speaker Clark took the floor and supported the resolution, which had been framed in the conference.

## TO PENITENTIARY TO-DAY.

### W. T. Jones to Begin Serving Life Sentence for Murder.

The Penitentiary authorities were informed that W. T. Jones, the Union County man given a life sentence for noxioide, would reach Columbia Friday from the Union County Jail. Jones has been in the jail since July, 1908, when he was arrested charged with the poisoning of his wife. He will be placed in the State Penitentiary immediately upon his arrival to commence the serving of his life term. Jones is not an old man, he is less than 45 years of age. He has therefore, barring future events, a lengthy period probably many years to serve in the State prison.

He was exactly two weeks since the Supreme Court decision was handed down. The convict was sent to Union Monday, seven days after the decision. Jones has lost an appeal to the Supreme Court and recently Governor Bleiss refuse to extend executive clemency.

of my commission to meet with yours at the time and place indicated, but I can mutually agree upon a different time and place, for an interchange of views, information and confidences, I feel quite safe in saying that the result will be most pleasing and profitable to the people of the State of South Carolina, if not to you and yours."

"While making no unconditional promise to do so (for I must in these matters consult and largely yield to the wishes of others more vitally interested in the outcome of this controversy than I can possibly be, and I may add, whose views have deterred me from doing so heretofore), still if unrestrained, it will be my pleasure to deliver in the not distant future a veritable broadside."

"With assurances of my most distinguished consideration, I have the honor to be  
Yours very truly,  
T. B. Felder.  
"Chairman of the Anti-Bleiss Investigating Committee."  
Several matters were discussed at the meeting of the dispensary commission. The secretary announced that it has been decided to employ Holman & Holman of Charleston as attorneys for the commission. The claim of S. W. Scruggs of Spartanburg for about \$4,000 will be considered. Mr. Scruggs claims the above amount for delivering a witness to the old commission and Attorney General Lyon in connection with the graft prosecutions. It is also probable that the Carolina Glass company case will come before the commission.

## Plunges Over Embankment.

Three Pullmans and an observation car of the "Southwestern Limited" that left Memphis for Kansas City Thursday night plunged over an embankment when the train was wrecked between Lacygne and Pleasanton, Kan., Friday. Reports declare no passengers were killed. A few of them sustained injuries, however.

## Never Missed a Day.

Lewis Ely, one of the graduates of the Franklin, Pa., High school, attended school for 13 years without missing even such as half a day. He was publicly commended by school officials.

## PROBE TRUST MAGNATE

### CRIMINAL ACTIONS PLANNED, SAYS WICKERSHAM.

### Attorney General Questioned by the House Committee on Expenditures. Says Juries Loath to Convict.

The recent decisions of the Supreme Court in the Standard Oil and American Tobacco Company cases will result in a sweeping attempt to secure criminal conviction of violators of the anti-trust law, according to Attorney General Wickersham, who appeared recently before the house committee on expenditures. Mr. Wickersham was asked why the government, thus far failed to lodge any "trust magnates" in prison?

"We have done the best we could," he said, "but there has been an unwillingness on the part of juries and courts to sentence men to prison under the anti-trust law. Until the Supreme Court laid down its explanation of the law, in the cases just decided, this reluctance was well understood, and the law has always been open to question."

"Juries are becoming more willing now, however, to convict and judges who have been reluctant to impose prison penalties now have these decisions to sustain them."

Criminal prosecution pending against the meat packers, he added, and the milk dealers, the naval stores and window glass combinations and other alleged violators of the anti-trust law, he said, would be followed by other prosecutions. He stated that the government had definite plans.

When asked why there had been no prosecutions against the heads of the Standard Oil and tobacco companies, he replied that "it has been practically impossible to convict them. Now, however, we have an interpretation of the Anti-Trust Act upon which we can proceed."

The attorney general was closely questioned by Mr. Hall as to the cotton cases in New York, but he refused to disclose the government's "brought against those seeking to elevate the price of raw cotton rather than against the spinners and the 'beards' who were trying to depress future sales. Asked why actions were not taken against the government to reach the seven men controlling the raw cotton pool, against whom it had information.

"The State's Limitations," he added, "if the government is sustained in this first cotton case, the other combinations will be attacked."

"Has there ever been an investigation of the attempt of bears to depress cotton prices in New York or New Orleans?" Chairman Ball asked.

"Not that I have heard of," he replied.

## NEW YORK MURDER MYSTERY.

### Woman's Body Found in Bath Tub. Husband Suspected.

Detectives delving into New York's latest sensational murder mystery, Thursday night succeeded in finding the remains of a woman in a bath tub. There were two sets of letters, one apparently from the father, and the other from the mother of the victim, each writer addressing the missive to a different person at different addresses.

The woman who signed herself "mother" dated her letter from Blue Island, Ill., and forwarded them to Mrs. Henry A. Schieb, or Mrs. Lillian Schieb, at 187 West 63rd street. Letters from "father" were dated 27 Thomas street, Springfield, Mass., and sent to Mrs. Hugh Saerman, at 267 West 78th street. The body has been identified as that of Mrs. Schieb, by the victim's husband, Henry A. Schieb, whom the police have looked up on a technical charge of driving his employer's automobile without a license.

Schieb was plied with questions for three hours. He is said to have admitted that he himself wrote a letter addressed to himself signed "Anna," which the police took from his pocket when he was arrested. "I was going to show that letter to my wife when she came back," he is quoted as having said, "to prove that other women liked me." His handwriting tallies closely with that of the person who signed the letter.

## Hanged for Usual Crime.

Pat Crump, a negro, who it is charged, attempted to assault the wife of a planter at White Haven, Tenn., Thursday, was hanged by a mob late that night. Crump was captured by a sheriff's posse and was being brought to the county prison at Memphis for safe keeping. Just outside the city limits the mob overtook the posse and securing the negro hanged him to a tree on the roadside.

## Jones Reaches Penitentiary.

W. T. Jones, the Union County farmer, convicted of wife murder, who is to serve the rest of his days in the State Penitentiary, was carried there Thursday to commence the sentence. He has regularly been imprisoned at the Penitentiary since he was given up by the courts, according to his own statement.

## SAYS GOOD-BYE

### Aged and Broken Ex-Ruler Diaz Embarks for Spain.

### PATHETIC SCENES

### Last Words Before Leaving Country He Riled so Long a Warning that His Methods Must Continue to Assure Peace in Republic.—Farewell to Officers and Soldiers.

General Diaz said his farewell to Mexico Wednesday at Vera Cruz. With his wife and other members of the Diaz family, he boarded the steamer Ypiranga, bound for Spain.

Gen. Diaz said from this port Wednesday on the steamer Ypiranga for Havana, France. The steamer goes by way of Havana and Gen. Diaz ultimately destination is Spain. His ship was only a little ways out when the searchlight of the fort, guarding the port was turned on a small party in the stern, Diaz was standing somewhat apart, close to the rail. He was visibly distressed.

The last words of the Ex-President spoken to those left on shore were, "I shall die in Mexico."

This was uttered in a tone of prophetic warning, and with a look of inspired conviction.

It was 5 o'clock when Gen. Diaz and his party went aboard. The journey from the house where he had been quartered was made in carriages. Crowds jammed the way. Gen. Diaz, accompanied by the military commander of the port, Gen. Joaquin Mass, and followed by Senora Diaz and the other members of the party, received an ovation on the walk to the ship rarely accorded to any one in Vera Cruz and never before to Gen. Diaz.

With his arms filled with flowers, and bowing right and left, the former president started up the companionway. On board, the ship's band began the Mexican national hymn. Every hat was off and Diaz saluted at the head of the company. The guns of Fort Santiago began firing for the last time to fire a presidential salute in honor of Diaz. The crowd cheered itself hoarse and the general lifted his hat.

"I will never forget this reception," he said. "It comes at a time when the country is against me. Not even a President can be the recipient of a greater ovation than this."

Once on board, Diaz and his party moved into the ship. On board the ship were scores of friends and visitors to the general. The ship captain took the old fighter to the bridge at the general's request and Diaz moved into the cabin.

Darkness came over the harbor lights and the people held their positions waiting for the ship to sail. Senora Diaz, as well as her husband, accompanied on the bridge. She bade farewell to the old family servants, who did not accompany the party, and was visibly affected by the parting.

Many telegrams and letters had been received by Gen. Diaz. To each an answer was sent.

To his country, Gen. Diaz delivered a warning. Speaking to the little group of soldiers who had served as a guard, the old man who governed Mexico for more than thirty years by military strength, declared that the present Government must resort to his methods if peace is to be restored.

The soldiers were the same men who had defended the life of the Ex-President and his family, when rebels attacked the special train coming to Vera Cruz. Four of the number were killed in the affair.

When Gen. Diaz stepped forward on the veranda of the house, there was a buzz of comment, but no applause. Diaz was brief. In the name of the army, Gen. Huerta addressed him, telling his old chief that he could always count on these men, "notwithstanding what every one said."

Gen. Huerta's voice broke as he added, with perhaps more frankness than fact:

"It is the only portion of the country that did not abandon you."

He declared that he and his men and the army in general were sorry to see Gen. Diaz leave Mexico, but that there was also reason for gratitude, inasmuch as the people would be given an opportunity to know what he has done for Mexico.

Bravely Gen. Diaz began his reply, but before many minutes he was having great difficulty in mastering his emotion.

"I am grateful to the army," said the Ex-President, "that I could count on it to the last moment of leaving Mexico. It is the only real defence the country has and to re-establish it will have to be used in this crisis."

Tears were rolling down the old man's face now, and his voice was broken. But he continued, assuring his hearers that should his country at any time become involved in trouble, he would be willing to return.

Pointing to the colors of Mexico, the general added:

"I would then place myself at the head of the country's loyal forces, and under the shadow of that flag, I would know how to conquer as in

## SPY REVEALS SECRET

### SAYS AN AMERICAN BLEW UP THE 'MAINE.'

### Plausible Story Attracts the Attention of Chief Wilkie But it is Denied by the Man's Biographer.

The United States government it became known, has investigated a report to the effect that the Maine was blown up in Havana harbor by an American who had been condemned to death by the Spanish, but won his freedom by destroying the American battleship. The spy who turned the story into the Secret Service bureau at Washington, D. C., asserted that George B. Boynton, a "soldier of fortune" who died recently was the man who actually blew up the Maine. Horace Smith, biographer of Boynton, declares the story is false and that he can prove Boynton was in Venezuela at the time of the explosion.

"The Spaniards," said the informant to Chief Wilkie of the Secret Service, "were entirely unprepared for the visit of the Maine, which was sent to Havana suddenly and without warning. Consequently there was no mine attached to the buoy at which she was moored."

"Capt. Gen. Blanco and his staff did not wish having a host's warship in such an advantageous position in the event of war with the United States, which they then regarded as at least a possibility, and it was decided to blow her up, under such conditions as might make it appear she had been destroyed by an accidental explosion of her own magazines. A large boiler from the navy yard was taken to the arsenal and filled with powder. It was provided with a mechanism by which it would be exploded by electricity and then hermetically sealed."

The boiler was lashed in a sling under a lighter, which was towed across the bow of the Maine at night. When the lighter was directed in front of the battleship the lines which held the boiler were cut and it dropped into the mud.

The Spaniards then fixed on Boynton as the person to set off the mine. He had been captured shortly before while conducting a filibustering expedition for the Cubans, whom he had aided during the ten years' war, and was then imprisoned in Cabañas Fortress. "According to the story, he was tried and sentenced to death, but was offered life and liberty if he would press the button that was to destroy the Maine, and swear never to reveal the secret. He accepted these terms and on the night of Feb. 15, 1898, when the Maine swung around until her bow was directly over the mine, with her keel only three or four feet above it, he was taken to the Machine wharf, where he threw the switch that caused the explosion. Then he was set free and left Cuba."

## REGRETS HE IS ALIVE

### Pennsylvania Druggist Hired a Man to Kill Him.

In a letter signed, "A Broken Hearted Husband," received in Hazleton, Pa., this week, Francis X. Eble, a druggist, who disappeared two months ago, sends his regrets that he is still living, despite the fact that he paid a man \$250 to murder him. Eble is now in New York city. He still desires death but will not commit suicide.

According to his letter Eble left Hazleton because of marital difficulties. All trace of him was lost until several days ago when he was traced to Buffalo, N. Y., by mailage he had used. From that city he went to New York where he obtained employment. In his letter he rails bitterly at the "crowd" who took his money and failed to keep his bargain by appearing at the appointed time and place to do the murder for which he had accepted pay.

The disappearance of Eble created a great deal of interest in Hazleton. Searching parties scoured the mountains for weeks after he left home. It is believed that he had killed himself until several days ago.

## Tired of Saving His Wife's Life.

Declaring that his wife attempts suicide habitually and that he is tired of saving her life, Charley Morrison, of Muncie, Ind., is seeking a divorce.

## Forest Fire Heroine a Bride.

Miss Bernice Tripp, of South Bend, Ind., heroine in a terrible forest fire at Spooner, Minn., a year ago, this week, became the bride of Fred Cheek, of Spooner, one of the hundreds she saved. Miss Tripp resided at Spooner, and at the time of the fire was on duty as operator in a telephone exchange. She remained at her post until the fire had burned over half of the town, when she finally fled for her life.

## Submarine to Make 15 Knots.

The Shipjack, the new United States naval submarine, was launched at Quincy, Mass., last week. It is expected she will make 15 knots an hour on the surface.

## Bank Divided.

The distribution of check disclosed an increase of the dividend of the bank of Toronto to 11 per cent. per annum.

## BETTER CROP REPORTED

### FOUR PER CENT MORE LAND WAS PLANTED.

### Condition of Growing Crop Was 87.8 Per Cent. of Normal Score.—Bearsish Report on Cotton Issued.

A Washington dispatch says the area planted to cotton this year in the United States is estimated by the crop reporting board of the department of agriculture, in the first crop report of the season, as about 194.7 per cent of the area planted last year, or 25,004,000 acres including that already planted and expected to be planted.

This is an increase of 4.7 per cent or 1,586,000 acres, as compared with 33,418,000 acres, the revised estimate of last year's planted area.

The condition of the growing crop on May 25 was 87.8 per cent of a normal condition as compared with 80.2 per cent, that day last year, and 80.9, the ten-year average on that date.

Details by the state of area planted in 1911, per cent of 1910, area and condition on May 25, follow:

State	Acres	Per cent	Condition
Virginia	37,000	109	93
N. C.	1,587,000	105	92
S. C.	2,705,000	103	80
Georgia	5,199,000	103	92
Florida	284,000	106	95
Alabama	3,815,000	105	91
Mississippi	3,454,000	101	86
Louisiana	1,118,000	104	91
Texas	10,868,000	105	88
Arkansas	2,446,000	103	87
Tennessee	882,000	105	83
Missouri	115,000	112	86
Oklahoma	2,622,000	116	87
California	12,000	123	95

## STUDENTS STOLE CORPSE.

### Discontent of Suspension of Baseball Team Causes Trouble.

Discontent college students tied a naked corpse to the piano stool in the chapel in Alfred, N. Y., this week. The affair so upset the faculty and student body that the program prepared for the last day of college year has been postponed.

For several days the students had been in a sullen mood over the suspension of the baseball team, which played a game recently at a Wells, Vt. without having obtained permission.

A raid was made on an undertaking room in the town and a body taken from one of the slabs. The town authorities have taken the matter up and will make arrests, and the undertaker acting for the relatives of the corpse, will demand punishment for the violators.

## BIG RAT ATTACKS WOMAN.

### She Mistook Rodent for a Kitten and Was Badly Bitten.

Mistaking a big sear rat for a kitten, Mrs. Joseph Shoalter, of Pittsburg, tried to pet the rodent and had a terrible battle to keep the animal from causing her death. As she touched the animal to stroke its fur it jumped at her throat, sinking its teeth into the flesh. She tried to knock the rodent from her, but it fought her. With a scream Mrs. Shoalter fell to the street in a faint.

Pedestrians rushed to her side. The rodent escaped into a nearby sear. Mrs. Shoalter as removed to a nearby drug store, here, after considerable difficulty, she was revived. After the bites were cauterized she went to her home.

## Cutthroats and Assassins.

A special from Atlanta to the Augusta Chronicle says T. B. Felder, when told tonight of the action taken in Newberry during the afternoon, when a warrant was sworn out for him, charging attempt to bribe H. H. Evans and conspiring to defraud the state of South Carolina, said: "Bleiss and his commission are a set of cutthroats and assassins." He says he has no intention of replying to "that commission."

Col. Felder's friends have advised him that it would be dangerous for him to go into the state.

In reference to the report that steps will be taken to secure requisition papers for him he says he "has no fear of their requisitions."

## Explosion Three Hours Man to Death.

Austin Miller, a mechanic, was killed while testing an automobile near Richmond, Va. A tire burst and Miller was hurled against a cedar tree with such force that his body was torn almost in twain at the waist.

## PROBE ORDERED

### Lorimer to Be Again Investigated by Senate Committee.

### AFTER LONG DEBATE

### Investigation to Be Conducted by Sub-Committee on Privileges and Elections, Four Democrats and Four Republicans, Equally Divided as to Sentiment in Matter.

A dispatch from Washington says Senator Lorimer, of Illinois, faces another investigation at the hands of his colleagues. The inquiry will be conducted by a sub-committee of the committee on privileges and elections, composed of four Republicans and four Democrats, four of whom voted for the conviction of the Senator last session. The method selected is regarded as the latest thing in jury trials.

It took seven hours' debate to agree upon the system and it was finally adopted Thursday evening by a vote of 48 to 20, being substituted for the plan urged by Senator La Follette, of turning the case over to five Senators who were not members when the case was voted upon before, and, therefore were supposed to be unbiased.

Before the vote was taken, Senator Bristow, who favored the La Follette plan, accused Mr. Dillingham, chairman of the elections committee, of having capitulated in the interest of a Democratic scheme of turning the investigation over to a sub-committee. This change was based upon the fact that the author of the resolution adopted was Senator Martin.

Mr. Bristow also claimed that the old guard Republicans had formed an alliance with the Democrats and that they had placed the mantle of leadership upon Mr. Martin.

Senator Lea, of Tennessee, said he would no more turn the case over to the elections committee for another trial than he would submit to a surgeon who had failed on the first operation to locate the appendix. Senator Kenyon, of Iowa, recently assistant to the Attorney General, intimated that the great trusts has bused themselves with the election of Senators so as to influence the selection of United States district attorneys, whose friendship might be useful in the case of prosecutions.

The defence of the Martin resolution was conducted by Messrs. Dillingham, Martin, Stone and others from both sides of the chamber. Most of the insurgent Republicans voted against substituting the Martin resolution. The resolution merely provides that the investigation shall be conducted by the elections committee and makes no mention of a sub-committee.

Mr. Bristow said that he had been advised that the investigation would not be made by the committee as a whole, but by a sub-committee. In discussing what he termed the "capitulation" of Senator Dillingham, he said he accepted this act as a temporary transference of leadership to the Democratic side. It was with a feeling of regret, he said, that he saw the mantle of Aidrich fall upon the shoulders of a Democrat.

"Mr. Gallinger had not been able to don the mantle," said Mr. Bristow, "and it had not been found to fit Mr. Penrose. But now that a condition has been formed, the man has been found and the Senate knows whence its signals are to come."

The real question at issue, according to Mr. La Follette, was whether the lumber and beef trusts could buy a seat in the Senate. "If the Senate does its duty," he said, "it would establish these facts, for the proof exists, and there should be a result known. Senate seats should not be on the bargain counter for the trusts to buy."

The accuracy of the statement that an agreement had been made between the insurgent Republicans and the Democrats regarding the selecting of the sub-committee was also spoken of by Mr. La Follette.

Denial that there was a formal agreement made by Mr. Dillingham, but Mr. Martin said there had been an understanding that the full committee would be too cumbersome so that the plan for the committee of eight had been approved in the caucus. He said that it would be necessary for the Senate to confirm the nominations of the members of the sub-committee.

"Then why not elect members at once, by adopting the La Follette resolution?" asked Mr. Cummins.

Mr. Martin replied that he thought it desirable to place the responsibility upon the standing committee on elections. The strictures which Senators had directed as the standing committee were declared by Mr. Stone, of Missouri, to be an undeserved reproach.