

ment said to have been made by the supporters of Thatcher that they would vote solidly for Thatcher until two-thirds of their number agreed otherwise. He had long supported Thatcher but considered himself at liberty to leave him at any time. He appealed to President Nebeker to verify his statement, and the latter stated that Mr. Cook had never been under the pledge made between the supporters of Thatcher.

When S. N. Cook's name was reached he arose and said that a statement had been made charging undue influence over members, which he could not let pass unnoticed. He was a member of the dominant Church and had all the time understood that prominent officers of that Church desired the election of H. P. Henderson, but acting on his own judgment and with absolute freedom, he had refused to support Henderson and had voted all the time for Rawlins. If the block of votes referred to had gone to Thatcher instead of Rawlins it would have been all right with the gentlemen who charged "Church influence."

When Dotson's name was reached he said that matters had been brought into the discussion which should not have been, but on principle which he held to be above party, he stood, and would vote for Moses Thatcher.

Duffin made a strong and eloquent address. He declared that he had voted fifty-two times for Henderson, and had done so as a free man from conviction that his candidate was the best man presented for the place. He continued: "That noble band which has stood by him so long through this severe contest are not slaves. In their bosoms beat the principles of freedom, combined with the firm purpose of carrying them out, and the gentlemen who have impugned their motives are not themselves above suspicion. It has been insinuated time and again in this joint assembly that there was a hand directing the voting. I deny this assertion. I permit no man to trespass on my liberty, no matter who he may be, and I appeal to the members of this assembly to say by their action here today that this talk must cease."

He continued at some length in an eloquent vein, denying the insinuations of the opposition to the effect that undue influence was controlling the votes of the members, and insisting that he was acting as an absolutely free and independent man. During his remarks he was interrupted several times by opposing members, who objected to so much being said upon the church issue. In reply to these objections Duffin insisted that he had the right to defend his vote; that he and the Church of which he was a member had been unjustly attacked, and he was entitled to the privilege of reply. He showed that about five sixths of the voters in his district were members of the Democratic party and also of the Church which was being assailed.

When Hardy's name was reached he declared that he had supported Henderson out of his admiration for the man and his confidence in his qualities for the position of United States senator, but that seeing no hopes of his election, as a man absolutely free and independent, he claimed the right to change his vote. He declared that he submitted to no

dictation in politics and utterly repudiated such a charge in behalf of himself and the other supporters of Henderson.

When Kenner's name was called he expressed a brief eulogy on Rawlins, citing the excellent qualities of the man as reasons for supporting him. He said: "So far as the Church influencing my conduct is concerned, I am willing that the matter should be referred to the Church, confident that it will utterly repudiate all responsibility for my actions." This remark created laughter.

Joseph Kimball spoke feelingly of his admiration and friendship for Henderson, and deplored the fact that his election was hopeless, giving it as his reason for changing his vote. He stated he would now vote for an old school mate, whose client he had been for years, and it was with both pleasure and regret that he now announced his vote for Joseph L. Rawlins.

Mrs. La Barthe said that she had voted first, last and all the time for Moses Thatcher, and it gave her pleasure to know that in so doing she was in harmony with the other lady members of the assembly.

O'Brien said that he had yet seen no reason for changing his vote, and would record it for H. P. Henderson.

Oveson said that fifty-one times he had voted for a noble and capable man who would have honored the position of United States Senator but seeing no hope of his election he would now vote for his second choice. He declared he did so as freely as he voted for his first choice.

Sloan said he had been asked to deliver what might be called the funeral oration of the cause dear to the hearts of himself and his friends; that whatever the result might be he would endeavor to harbor no feelings of bitterness. He said: "Men may think they are free when they are bondmen. I do know as I know I live that undue influence has been exerted over members of this assembly. I hold in my hand a fragment of a letter written by a member to which he says he holds a higher allegiance than to the State. If that man's vote helps to elect a United States senator he today, I will challenge his vote. The facts will come out at some time." He continued in this strain at considerable length, referring to the accounts published in the newspapers, of pulpit utterances adverse to his candidate, and said: "Need any man tell me that the consequences of what I have done in this Legislature will not follow me to my dying day? They certainly will, and I shall feel them as long as I live, but I am prepared to meet them."

Taylor made some pointed and eloquent remarks in refutation of the charge of Church dictation, stating that he acted with as great freedom as any man who lives, and that he would cast his vote for a statesman worthy of the confidence of the people, Joseph L. Rawlins.

Thoreson made a speech in which he lauded Moses Thatcher, denounced the opposition to him and claimed that seventy-five per cent of the people of the State desired his election. He closed by saying: "The Constitution of the United States and of this State forbid any religious test, but I say that

all may hear that Moses Thatcher is defeated by a religious test."

Mrs. Anderson, who had voted for Thatcher arose and changed her vote to Rawlins, when a storm of hisses burst forth from members on the floor and men in the lobby, and a few moments later she arose again and changed her vote back to Thatcher. Mangan, who had voted for Goodwin, arose and changed his vote to Thatcher. O'Brien, who had voted for Henderson, saying that he saw no reason to change, followed Mangan's example, as did Martin, who had voted for Harris.

Then Speaker Perkins, who had voted for Harris, arose and changed his vote to Thatcher. O. G. Kimball, a Republican who had voted for Goodwin, changed his vote to Thatcher. Hansen, another Republican who had voted for Goodwin, then arose and changed his vote to Rawlins. Robinson, the third Republican who had also voted for Goodwin, arose and said: "As I am the only Republican who was elected on a straight Republican platform, I change my vote to Arthur Brown."

Much of the time during the speeches and part of the time while the ballots were being changed by the members named, it seemed as if the lobby had been transformed into a bedlam. The shouting, screeching, hissing and applause produced an uproar absolutely deafening, and the scene defied all description. Dozens of voices in the lobby and on the floor shouted for Wilson and called on him to vote for Thatcher, but he firmly kept his seat, refusing to change his vote.

Whenever a vote was changed to Thatcher the uproar and applause were deafening, and the announcement of a change to Rawlins called forth cries of scorn and derision. The scene was disgraceful in the extreme, and not the slightest effort was made either by the President or any officer of the Legislature to check the tumult.

When the result had been announced by President Nebeker and he had declared that Joseph L. Rawlins had been elected United States Senator, Evans arose and made a few well-timed, calm and sensible remarks, looking to the healing of wounds and the repair of breaches. He moved that the president appoint a committee of three to escort Mr. Rawlins to the presence of the assembly at noon tomorrow, which time had previously been fixed for adjournment.

Evans' motion carried and the chair appointed Evans, O'Brien and Mrs. Cannon.

The joint assembly then adjourned.

### THE MOB CRITICISED.

Having read your comment upon the proceedings of the joint assembly that resulted in the election of the Hon. Joseph L. Rawlins to the United States Senate, and having been present upon the occasion, I wish to say that your strictures were none too severe, and your utterances only too true, notwithstanding the fact that the assembly has since, by a whitewashing process too common and altogether too popular in this century, sought to justify its presiding officer and his sympathetic rabble in the lobby and