

# REED VERSUS COCKRAN

## An Oratorical Tilt Between Two Great Party Leaders.

### BOTH FAVOR THE WORKINGMAN.

And Both Prove to the Satisfaction of Their Respective Partisans That Methods Entirely Opposite Will Bring Prosperity to the Land.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The consideration of the tariff debate under the five minute rule was begun yesterday. The day's debate concluded with a brilliant tilt between Mr. Cockran (N. Y.) and Mr. Reed (Me.).

Mr. Wilson had offered an amendment to add to the free list sweat leathers and other hat trimmings. Mr. De Forest (Conn.) supported the amendment, which he said affected the hat makers of Danbury.

At this point Mr. Payne (N. Y.) declared that protection enabled the manufacturer to pay high wages, and while it might be true that they would not pay high wages of their own volition, labor unions enabled labor to exact high wages.

"Didn't Andrew Carnegie have abundant ability to meet the demands of the trades unions when the Homestead riots occurred?" inquired Mr. Cockran.

"If he can make steel rails as cheaply as Mr. Johnson said he could the other day, I suppose he had," replied Payne.

"Oh," said Mr. Cockran, "but when the trades unions sought to maintain them they were met by bullets in the hands of hired assassins."

"I thought the Democratic governor of Pennsylvania sent troops to Homestead," interposed Mr. Bontelle.

"So he did. He sent the officers of the law to put down anarchy," continued Mr. Cockran, "believe in putting big profits in the hands of the manufacturers so that the trades unions can force them to divide those profits. We believe in giving them directly to labor."

"How?" "how?" cried a chorus of Republican voices.

"By increasing the demand for labor," retorted Mr. Cockran. "If the trades unions are the only method of distributing when you utterly break them down how are you to get that equitable distribution? Not a union man is now employed at Homestead."

"There is a limit to wages," replied Mr. Payne, "and it was more profitable to the employers at Homestead to pay hundreds of thousands of dollars to put down the strike than to yield to the demands of the strikers."

"Why would it not have been better to pay that money in wages?" inquired Mr. Cockran. "No, it was better to spend all that money to break down trades unions, which the gentleman says is the regulator of wages. The present conditions are the result of the present unjust methods of distribution. They have resulted in thousands being today homeless and helpless, while all around them, dwelling in luxury, are the favored objects of your legislation."

At this point Mr. Reed, the leader of the minority, took the floor.

"It is strange," said he, "that with all the eloquence possessed by the gentleman from New York he should resort to that which is merely physical. The gentleman wants to know why the unemployed are wandering about the streets when the McKinley law is in operation."

Mr. Cockran interrupted to say that he referred not to the McKinley law, but to the long years during which the protective system had been in operation. At the end of that time when the suspension did come he said it was extraordinary that employers should be walking the streets and labor should be walking the streets.

"That is precisely what I was calling attention to," continued Mr. Reed. "You give a reason and state a fact. By a similar process I might charge the present condition of affairs to the unfaithfulness of the Democratic party. Prosperity has been arrested by the threat of another system, not by the continuance of the present one."

"There is an immense amount of unconsumable wealth, but the amount of consumable wealth in any country at a given time is exceedingly limited. When the strike of the coal miners occurred in free trade England the laborers were immediately reduced to the condition in which ours are today. There was great distress and suffering. The gentleman says wages depend on the law of supply and demand. That theory is long since exploded. They depend on the condition of the market. We want to retain our own market and elevate the condition of our own labor."

"This is a selfish world. Labor is trying to get all it can and capital is trying to make all the profits it can, but in this great struggle we must not forget that at the base of it lies the fundamental principle that both are struggling to have their wants supplied. Wages are the growth of the desires and wants of the laboring man. By labor unions, by combining, by making the manufacturers understand that they must give good wages, they are procured. The success, good fortune and prosperity of American labor does not depend on those who read the heavens with the praises, but on God omnipotent."

"The conclusion of the gentleman's argument," replied Mr. Cockran when order was restored, "illustrates its beginning. The beginning of too much tariff reform is physical, the conclusion of the protective argument is purely spiritual. The gentleman entered the lists when his party was hard beset, and his final reliance was in the God of hosts. I would like to take up the Republican position as set forth by its giant, if, if I understand aright, that we should enrich the manufacturer by giving him protection against the lower civilization of the world, and then raise the condition of labor by organizing against him. Am I right?" he inquired.

Mr. Reed rose slowly and remarked ironically that what he said couldn't be tortured into any such statements.

Mr. Cockran asked Mr. Reed several times to restate his position, but the latter refused, and Mr. Cockran proceeded. He could not make the distinction, he said, between consumable and unconsumable wealth. All wealth, he thought, was consumable. The basis of wealth was to the capacity to produce. You cannot save unless you make, you cannot divide unless you create. When you make production expensive you limit its power.

He agreed with Mr. Reed that there was no such thing as charity in commerce. The survival of the fittest is the survival of the cheapest. As we are able to produce cheaper the providence of God declared that this country should complete the economic conquest of the world. There was no room for charity in commerce.

# HORNBLOWER REJECTED.

## He Cannot Serve on the United States Supreme Bench.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The senate last night, after a contest of more than six hours, rejected the nomination of W. R. Hornblower, of New York, as associate justice of the supreme court by a vote of 50 to 34. The principal speeches were made by Senator Hill, against, and by Senator Vilas, of Wisconsin, in favor of confirmation.

Mr. Hill dwelt at some length upon the importance of a position on the supreme bench and then turned to the legal qualifications which Mr. Hornblower possessed. He said that among the many



men who adorn the bar of New York state, and who were Democrats staunch and true, there were hundreds more capable of filling the position than Mr. Hornblower.

Mr. Hill did not attack the personal character of the nominee, but reviewed the history of his practice in New York and claimed that the record was enough to convince him and a majority of the senate judiciary committee of the unfitness of Mr. Hornblower for the place.

Senator Vilas, of Wisconsin, made the argument for the minority members of the judiciary committee. He said that the minority as well as the majority had weighed the evidence for and against the confirmation.

Senator Vilas then read many letters from prominent attorneys in New York city and other places throughout the country attesting the high personal character and the ability of Mr. Hornblower.

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# THE RIOTS IN ITALY.

## Marble Workers Endeavor to Invade the Town of Massa.

### REPUISED BY FIXED BAYONETS.

People of the Town Claim That Half a Hundred Rioters Were Killed, While Government Authorities Give the Number as Eight.

ROME, Jan. 17.—A thousand workmen employed in the marble quarries at Massa struck work and threatened to invade the town. As it was known that anarchist agitators had been at work for some time past among the quarries, which are a desperate class of men, thoroughly familiar with the use of explosives, the strike caused the greatest alarm at Massa, and there is no doubt serious disorder would have resulted had it not been for the presence of the troops, who with fixed bayonets and charged upon the disorderly portions of the mob, forcing them to retreat to the woods after a number had been killed. All the shops in Massa are closed, as further outbreaks are feared.

Several of these bands who were thus compelled to seek refuge outside of the city were thoroughly armed, and it was reported that they had made preparations to give the soldiers a warm reception should they be pursued to the hills. This display of force, however, did not prevent other mobs from stoning the barracks of the troops and of the gendarmes from hooting the soldiers and from hurling rotten eggs and fruit at them. Finally the soldiers became so enraged that their officers were compelled to calm them to the extent of giving orders that volleys should be fired in the air. This had the necessary effect, for at the first volley the riotous quarrymen and their friends vanished.

The official advices state that only eight of the anarchists were killed, and that only from forty to fifty were wounded. These figures, however, are the figures given out by the government authorities, and the people of Massa claim that at least fifty of the quarrymen were shot during the engagement. During the fighting the garrison barred the high ways in order to prevent the entry of the anarchists into the town.

It now transpires that an armed band of anarchists gathered early in the morning at Torana and awoke the inhabitants by sounding the tocsin. When the alarmed inhabitants rushed from their houses, fearing a terrible conflagration or something of that description, the anarchists overran the village mentioned and compelled the people to deliver up all the arms and ammunition which they had in their possession. The anarchists then secured all the wine and spirits procurable and prepared to march upon Carrara, but were intercepted by the troops, as stated above.

Dispatches from Carrara say that the marble men of the Carrara quarries marched to the Pinofron quarries last evening and compelled the men there to stop work, as well as inducing a number of them to join with them in riotous demonstrations. The result was considerable disorder in that district.

A telegram from Parma announces disorder at that city, with the result that the police dispersed the local branch of the Fasci del Lavoratore (secret society) and seized a number of important documents, which it is added, will lead to the arrest of a number of conspirators.

Advice from Palermo says that the police boarded the steamer Baglioni, which was just starting for Tunis, and arrested the president and prominent leaders of the Palermo branch of the Fasci del Lavoratore society.

A Minister's Confession of Murder. RICHMOND, Ind., Jan. 17.—Three years ago William Henshaw was murdered near the northern boundary of this county while returning home from calling on Miss Minnie Boyd, Rev. Benjamin Baldwin, a Methodist minister, has made a full confession of the murder. He is now at Roy, O. It is said that Baldwin was a suitor of Miss Boyd and that his jealousy of young Henshaw drove him to the deed. It is further asserted that the father of the girl helped the minister and that they together concocted the plan to murder the young man.

Fell with a Bridge. NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—At 6 o'clock last night the bridge which crosses Newtown creek at Meeker avenue, Williamsburg, while crowded with laborers from the different factories near by, gave way. The draw was open to allow a tug boat to pass and the crowd was waiting for it to close. They were on the Queens county side of the bridge. Suddenly the part of the bridge on which they were standing gave way and a hundred men and boys were thrown into the water. Nine men were drowned and several injured.

Eight Thousand Miners on Strike. PITTSBURGH, Jan. 17.—The joint convention of railroad and river miners of the Pittsburgh district adjourned late yesterday afternoon after determining to order a strike at all of the pits now working in both districts paying less than the eighty-five cent rate. The men went out this morning and will remain idle pending the outcome of another convention of both districts, which has been called for Monday next. Almost 8,000 men are out.

Mother and Daughters Cremated. BARBOURVILLE, Ky., Jan. 17.—At the village of Mills, Ky., fire destroyed the dwelling and store of Fred A. Housen and other buildings. The Housen family was asleep at the time Housen and his son escaped. Mrs. Housen could have saved herself, but she tried to awaken her two daughters, aged 17 and 19, and they all perished.

Foreigners' Rights in the Empire State. ALBANY, Jan. 17.—The decisions in the court of appeals yesterday were numerous and included many of interest. Probably the most important question decided was that a foreign corporation could buy and sell real estate in this state. The decision affects \$25,000,000 worth of property.

Another Big Storm on the Black Sea. ODESSA, Jan. 17.—There has been a storm on the Black sea which has proved disastrous to shipping. Ten sailing ships are known to have been wrecked, and the entire crews of two of them were lost. A Greek steamer is missing.

Louis Kosuth Stricken Blind. LONDON, Jan. 17.—The Daily News has a dispatch from Turin, saying that the attack of influenza from which Louis Kosuth, the Hungarian poet, has suffered has left him totally blind.

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For 6 or 7 years I have been suffering with a bad case of catarra, gradually becoming worse and worse. The last two years my eyes began to trouble me a good deal and became rather hard of hearing. They ached a good deal and began to discharge a lot of very offensive matter. Now after a course of treatment I must confess that I am highly pleased. I can hear as well as ever and have no more aches nor pains nor running of the ear.

L. A. REESE, Pindilton, Cambria co., Pa.

I have been totally blind, Dr. Salm cured me. I have been totally blind in my right eye for some years, no medicine did me any good so I consulted Dr. Salm, who visits Johnstown every 4 weeks. The Dr. made a fine and safe operation and I can see now as well as ever. I can do my work and enjoy it, do so, calling on me at my home in Wilmore, Pa. I was 47 years old last May. Dr. Salm, Nettle-Poole, Johnstown, Pa.

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WHEREAS the Hon. A. O. Furst, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the 1st Judicial District, consisting of the counties of Centre and Huntingdon, and the Hon. Thos. F. Rice, and the Hon. J. W. F. ... Judges in Centre, having issued their process bearing date the 22nd day of Dec., 1901, to my directed for holding a Court of Over and Tenner and general Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Bellefonte, for the county of Centre, and commencing on the 4th Monday of January, the 2nd day of January, 1902, and to continue two weeks, notice is hereby given to the County Justice of the Peace, Aldermen and Constables of said county of Centre, that they be then and there in the proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquiries, examinations, and their own reasons thereon, to do those things which to their office appertain to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just. Given under my hand and seal of office the 22nd day of Dec. in the year of our Lord, 1901 and the one hundred and seventh year of the Independence of the United States. WM. A. ISHLER, Sheriff.

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