

LORIMER IN DEFENSE

DECLARES HE IS NOT GUILTY, AS COLLEAGUES ATTACK HIS RIGHT TO SEAT.

BEVERIDGE IN OPPOSITION

Indiana Senator Hands Up a Minority Report--Election is Void, Says Owen of Oklahoma in Resolution Before United States Senate.

Washington--Senators Owen and Beveridge clashed when the Lorimer case was opened in the senate Monday although both were seeking to bring about the same result, but from a different method.

Senator Beveridge, by virtue of being a member of the committee on privileges and elections which investigated charges of bribery against Mr. Lorimer, gained a tactical victory by filing a minority report attacking the position of his colleagues on the committee who voted to exonerate the Illinois senator.

Senator Owen, however, introduced a resolution to declare the election of Senator Lorimer to have been illegal and void, but he was not permitted at that time to address the senate in its support.

Mr. Beveridge then submitted his report, the conclusion of which was: "That this election was invalid under any possible view of the law. If the senate so concludes it is our duty so to declare. Therefore I submit the following resolution:

"Resolved, That William Lorimer was not duly and legally elected to a seat in the senate of the United States by the legislature of the state of Illinois."

Before the report was filed Senator Lorimer made a brief speech, declaring his innocence of bribery and the innocence of his friends of any participation in corrupt practices in connection with his election. He announced his intention to be present during the discussion of his case.

The parliamentary tangle as to which of the two senators desiring to open the attack on Senator Lorimer should have precedence was not settled until after an appeal had been taken from a ruling by Vice-President Sherman and he had been reversed.

The Beveridge minority report reviews the testimony bearing on the alleged acceptance of bribes by four members of the legislature, and the testimony of those men that the bribes had been paid by three other members.

The report declares that it is an undisputed fact of conclusive force, although the majority ignores it, that the confessed bribe takers were shown to have had in their possession, in bills of large denominations, unusually large sums of money soon after the dates when they swore to having received the alleged bribes.

This statement is made in reply to the contention of the majority that the men who confessed to having received bribes were not to be believed.

The minority report argues that only a majority vote under the circumstances in the Lorimer case would be necessary to declare the seat vacant. At the same time it declares that the evidence in the case requires the senate to consider whether Mr. Lorimer was informed of what was going on in his behalf. If it were shown that Mr. Lorimer possessed such information, Mr. Beveridge argues that the senate should vote to expel, which would require a two-thirds vote.

Discussing Mr. Lorimer's connection with the election, Mr. Beveridge points out that Mr. Lorimer was "a seasoned politician," and that he was "on the ground during the session of the legislature. Mr. Lorimer is declared to have been the 'intimate' of Browne, charged with having been one of the principal bribe givers.

Chicago--The indicted beef packers lost their third fight in the federal courts to evade trial on the criminal charges against them when Judge George A. Carpenter, in the United States district court on Monday, held that they could not take advantage of contempt proceedings to have the criminal case dismissed.

The court denied a motion to dismiss the indictments against the packers and allowed counsel for the defendants ten days within which to take the next step in the matter. Unless something unforeseen occurs, the packers will file a demurrer or plead to the indictments.

Judge Carpenter said he was anxious to have the matter proceed without further delay, so that the trial might be concluded before the next summer adjournment of court.

Boy Bandit Confesses Crime. Kansas City, Mo.--Raymond Healey, seventeen years old, arrested here, confessed that he had helped rob more than thirty homes in the last month. He said he had confederates, but refused to betray them.

Young Elkins Takes Oath. Washington--Davis Elkins was sworn in as senator of the United States from West Virginia Monday. He is the third generation of the family to represent his state in the upper branch of congress.

UNCLE SAM PERPLEXED



BRAZIL REBELS DIE

GANGRENE, SUNSTROKE AND SUFFOCATION CARRY OFF 45 MUTINEERS.

Demise of All is Sudden. Riots Due to Political Dissatisfaction Reported in State of Para--Government Exercises Rigid Censorship Over All Dispatches.

Rio Janeiro--Forty-four members of the recent naval revolt, including Joseo Candido, their leader, have "died suddenly" in prison, according to the Jornal do Commercio in its issue Friday.

Candido succumbed to gangrene while a prisoner, twenty-six of his associates died from sunstroke while engaged in repairing the fortress on Cobras Island and eighteen others were suffocated in their cells in the prison on Villagalon Island.

When the latter of the two recent naval revolts in Brazil was put down, three weeks ago, it was announced that the mutinous sailors had been sent to states remote from Rio Janeiro, where they would be employed in the construction of highways and railroads. The mutineers had surrendered, and it was officially announced that the disorders were at an end.

There are persistent rumors of disturbances in the State of Para, on the north coast, due to political dissatisfaction. Rioting is said to have occurred at Para.

Netheroy, the capital of the State of Rio Janeiro, and situated across the harbor from the federal capital, is under martial law, and the troops occupy all the public buildings.

The rigid censorship maintained by the government since the revolt in the navy was put down makes it impossible to confirm officially these rumors of rioting at Para, elsewhere in the republic. The censorship includes the newspapers here.

MONACO WINS CONSTITUTION

Prince Albert Yields to Demand for Reform--Threats Made Against Famous Casino.

Monte Carlo. -- Monaco's 95 native citizens and 1,355 naturalized residents granted a constitutional government in a proclamation issued by Prince Albert.

The gift of constitutional monarchy to the world's smallest principality, which had been promised as a Christmas present, came only after the native Monacans had banded together with the 20 born Monacans inhabiting Paris and laid plans for a revolution in the eight square miles of territory comprising the nation.

It was the threat to wreck havoc with the casino, the world's greatest gambling establishment, in Monte Carlo, that brought Prince Albert to terms. This establishment divides its profits between the ruler and a French syndicate and is the principal source of revenue of the country. The closing of the place and a general uprising in the eight square miles of territory would have driven away the thousands of visitors who annually frequent the gaming tables and contribute to the purse of the prince.

Free Woman in Killing Case. Detroit, Mich.--Mrs. August Govare of Mount Clemens was Saturday acquitted of complicity in the killing of Sheriff Matthews of Macomb county at the Govare home December 1, when he called to serve a complaint on August Govare for a misdemeanor.

Original "Hello Bill" Dead. Philadelphia.--William G. Meyers, past grand exalted ruler of the Order of Elks, and said to be the original "Hello Bill" of that organization, died here Saturday.

7,996 Die as Trespassers. New York--Trespassing on Pennsylvania railroad property led to the death of 7,996 persons in the last seven years, according to the railroad's report. This is approximately two a day since January 1, 1900.

Governor Cruce Takes Office. Oklahoma City, Okla.--This city witnessed for the first time the installation within its borders of state officers when Lee Cruce as governor and the other Democratic state officers were inaugurated Monday.

TAFT TALKS ON PHILIPPINES

WILL BE LONG TIME BEFORE ISLANDS ARE FREE.

Tells Military Order of the Carabao That Natives Will Not Welcome Their Independence.

Washington. -- President Taft in addressing the members of the Order of the Carabao, in which he was installed as a member, defined his attitude in a general way toward the Philippine Islands.

The president expressed it as his opinion that most of the discussion of immediate independence for the Philippines had a political motive and was designed more to get votes than to achieve independence for the Philippines. He asserted that no dependence was better managed, that the free trade which the United States had accorded to the Philippines had doubled their trade, and that it would still further increase.

He went on to say in substance that his would be prepared to see the islands given when it was honorable to part with them, but that would only be when the people there were in a position to establish a government characterized by "due process of law" and entitled to the respect of all the nations of the world.

Furthermore, he declared it as his belief that even when the time came to give the islands a true autonomy, the people there would not wish to sever all bonds connecting them with this country; increasingly the people would appreciate what the United States had done and would yet do for them.

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CARBINEERS HOLD BACK MOB

Relatives of Camorrista Fail to Rescue Prisoners, Charged With Murder, From Italian Officers.

Viterbo, Italy.--Thirty-two members of the Camorra, who have been in close confinement for three years, were transferred from Naples to the prison here for trial, after a rioting mob of relatives and sympathizers failed to rescue them from the police.

Heavily armed detachments of police and carabinieri forced back the mob with their guns and succeeded in effecting the transfer from the prison.

The men were brought here to stand trial for the murder of James Cuocolo, a leading member of the band, who had incurred the vengeance of the Camorrista for alleged acts of treachery. Cuocolo's body was found on the seashore near Naples in June, 1906, and the mutilated body of his wife was discovered shortly afterward in a house near by.

The prisoners descended from the car in groups of five chained together. They comprised all varieties of the social scale from dandy to lazzarone.

Orchardist Declares Man Found Dead With Mary Elosser Purchased Deadly Drug from Him. Cumberland, Md.--The source from which the poison was obtained which ended the lives of Charles E. Twigg and Mary Grace Elosser on the eve of their wedding is believed to have been found.

J. C. McKown of Pawpaw, W. Va., 25 miles west of Cumberland, states that last summer he sold Twigg four pounds of cyanide of potassium, presumably for spraying his orchards. The poison was in a sales form much resembling grains of starch.

Railway Loses Big Suit. Cincinnati--The United States circuit court of appeals Monday decided against the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad company in a suit for \$3,000,000 damages brought by Mrs. Jean McKeel of Chillicothe, O., for alleged breach of contract.

Widow of G. A. R. Founder Dead. Bloomington, Ill.--Mrs. Benjamin F. Stephenson, eighty-two years old, widow of the founder of the Grand Army of the Republic, died Monday at Petersburg, Ill.

STRAUS RESIGNS HIS POST

AMBASSADOR AT CONSTANTINOPLE GIVES UP HIS MISSION.

Rumor Says That Rockhill, Minister to St. Petersburg, May Be Transferred to Turkey.

Washington. -- Oscar S. Straus of New York has resigned his post as ambassador to Constantinople.

It has been known for some time that Mr. Straus intended leaving the diplomatic service, but it did not develop until today that he had actually resigned.

Early in November he was granted leave of absence and during the last two months has been in New York. En route home he indicated his desire of retiring as ambassador to Turkey, but the matter was held in abeyance until a short time ago, when he informally



Ambassador Straus.

tendered his resignation to the president. He did not submit a formal letter of resignation, as such action was not necessary.

His leave of absence, which, according to law, was limited to 60 days, expired early in January. By reason of his informal resignation the post at Constantinople became vacant at that time.

William W. Rockhill, the present American ambassador to Russia, is likely to succeed him, although this is by no means certain, as several names are under consideration. The announcement of the appointment of a successor is expected shortly.

BILLS TO CURB RAILROADS

Member of the Missouri Commission Prepares Measure for the Legislature's Enactment.

Jefferson City, Mo.--H. R. Oglesby, a member of the board of railroad commissioners, has issued a statement in which he outlines bills the board will ask the legislature to pass at this session. These give the commissioners more power in regulation of the railroads. Among these bills are the following:

To give the commission more power over express companies to prevent charges in excess of printed tariffs and to give cities of certain class free delivery.

To prevent railroads and express companies from holding claims an unreasonable length of time.

To prevent railroad companies from delaying freight an unreasonable length of time in transit.

For the weighting of coal by the railroads at the destination to prevent the shortage on shipments of coal in open cars.

Mr. Oglesby believes the legislature will increase the powers of the commission.

WILLS BISHOP WHITE \$10,000

Michigan City, Ind., Prelate Gets Share in Estate of Mrs. Peabody of Boston.

Boston.--Bishop John Hazen White of Michigan City, Ind., is to receive \$10,000 from the estate of Mrs. Mary Lathrop Peabody of Boston. Bequests totaling about \$700,000 to churches and charities are contained in her will filed at Dedham.

The Episcopal church receives the largest amount. The children's hospital and its affiliates get \$50,000 each.

Bishop Weller of Fond du Lac, Wis., receives a bequest similar to that given Bishop White, and Nashotah college in Wisconsin gets \$25,000.

SAYS TWIGG BOUGHT POISON

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COMMITTEES LISTS

Names Prepared For Those in the Senate.

THEY ARE TO BE SUBMITTED

List for the House Not Yet Made Up--Matters Generally of a Legislative Character.

The senate committee on committees made public its slate which will be adopted Tuesday. Douglas county senators get three chairmanships; Reagan, miscellaneous subjects; Horton, municipal affairs, and Tanner, miscellaneous corporations.

Ollis heads the finance ways and means committee and Volpp has landed the railroad committee. Following are the committees:

Accounts and Expenditures--Skiles, Banning, Bodinson, Wilcox, Cox of Hamilton.

Agriculture--Wilcox, Pickens, Ollis, Jensen, Cordell.

Apportionment--Albert, Kuhl, Volpp, Bartos, Placek, Morehead, Reagan, Ollis, Bartling, Reynolds, Hoagland, Kemp, Cox of Kearney.

Banks and Currency--Morehead, Volpp, Placek, Buhman, Horton, Jensen, Smith of Boone.

Claims--Banning, Lee, Wilcox, Brown, Smith of Fillmore.

Constitutional Amendments and Federal Relations--Skiles, Volpp, Ollis, Albert, Reagan, Sellock, Kemp, Counties and County Boundaries--Smith of Fillmore, Albert, Wilcox, Lee, Varner.

Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institutions--Bartling, Horton, Morehead, Buhman, McGrew.

Drainage--Varner, Wilcox, Placek, Morehead, Cordell.

Enrolling and Engrossing--Talcott, Kuhl, Ollis, Pickens, Wilcox, Hoagland, Smith of Fillmore.

Education--Sellock, Tyner, Bartos, Bodinson, Cordell.

Finance, Ways and Means--Ollis, Volpp, Kuhl, Tibbets, Banning, Morehead, Bodinson, Brown, Smith of Boone, Reynolds, Jensen.

Fish and Game--Banning, Placek, Buhman, Cox of Kearney, Jensen.

Internal Improvements--Cox of Hamilton, Lee, Pickens, Wilcox, Hoagland.

Insane Hospitals--Kohl, Tibbets, Volpp, Cox of Kearney, Sellock.

Insurance--Volpp, Kohl, Morehead, Banning, Reagan, Jensen, Smith of Boone.

Highways, Bridges and Ferries--Placek, Skiles, Horton, Kohl, Volpp, Banning, Pickens, McGrew, Kemp, Trickett--Hoagland, Pickens, Tyler, Cordell.

Labor--Cox of Kearney, Pickens, Reagan, Talcott, Reynolds.

Live Stock and Grazing--Ollis, Tanner, Buhman, Cox of Hamilton, Cox of Kearney.

Manufactures and Commerce--Smith of Boone, Reagan, Pickens, Tibbets, Sellock, Smith of Fillmore.

Medical Subjects--Talcott, Bodinson, Kohl, Reynolds, Cox of Hamilton.

Military Affairs--McGrew, Bartos, Horton, Placek, Bartling.

Miscellaneous Subjects--Reagan, Talcott, Lee, Smith of Boone, Hoagland.

Municipal Affairs--Horton, Skiles, Tibbets, Tanner, Sellock.

Privileges and Elections--Lee, Talcott, Albert, Bodinson, Reagan, Brown, Cox of Hamilton.

Public Lands and Buildings--Bartos, Kohl, Volpp, Tibbets, Tanning, Wilcox, McGrew, Varner, Bartling.

Public Printing--Morehead, Tanner, Bartos, Smith of Fillmore, Varner.

GOVERNORS ARE CHANGED.

Inaugural Proceedings Take Place at the Capitol.

On Thursday inaugural services, including messages from the retiring and incoming governors, occupied the time of the legislature in joint convention, after which both houses adjourned until Tuesday, January 10. A large audience listened to the message of Governor Shallenberger, who retires after two years as executive of the state, and to the inaugural address of Governor Aldrich, who took the oath of office and who expressed his ideas on legislation and government of the state. House members occupied their seats during the proceedings, many of them with wives by their sides. In the foreground were the families of the two governors and their private secretaries. Chief Justice Reese, who delivered the oaths of office, sat on the left of Speaker Kuhl, who in turn was at the left of Lieutenant Governor Hopewell, presiding at the joint session. Interest in the remarks of the speakers was intense, although there was but little demonstration.

The usual formalities were carried out. The regular committees were appointed, one to notify the governors that the joint session was ready to receive them and to escort them to the hall; another to notify the chief justice of the same fact and to see that he entered according to plan, a third committee to notify the state officers that they were due to appear and take the oath of office. The governors appeared first, followed by the state officers, and lastly came the venerable chief justice.

It was 2:30 when President Hopewell introduced the retiring governor, who was vigorously received. He wasted no time, but entered upon the task of reading a message covering thirty-three typewritten pages. The interest attached to what he had to say was in the fact that his embodying his recommendations are likely to appear before the session has far advanced. Part of his recommendations brought forth modest show of dissent in some quarters.

The two governors agreed on the recommendation that the open primary become a closed one, but disagree upon the needed provisions of an initiative and referendum joint resolution.

Governor Shallenberger read his message rapidly, but it took more than an hour and a quarter for him to conclude his address. Governor Aldrich had less to say and concluded his inaugural address in about twenty minutes, although he warned the legislature that he was likely to send them frequent messages. The governor devoted much of his message to the initiative and referendum and to changes in the present open primary law. He urged on the legislators the necessity of passing the initiative and referendum especially.

He also emphasized the importance of providing for a non-partisan board of control for the state institutions and for a better system of road-making in the state.

The incoming governor devotes a good share of his message in urging the legislature to pass a county option law, advocate giving cities the right to adopt their own charters, and asks the law-making body to pass a few beneficial laws and then save the people's money by adjourning.

THE VOTE FOR SENATOR.

There will be no republican caucus candidate for United States senator Jan. 17, and the votes on that day will be divided between G. M. Hitchcock, Senator E. J. Burkett and whatever other persons members of the legislature wish to please with a complimentary vote or two.

The house will vote separately on United States senator Tuesday, Jan. 17, and will then meet in joint session for a canvass of their vote. This last act will be merely formal, as a majority is assured the democratic candidate.

REAPPORTIONMENT.

W. R. Mellor has prepared a reapportionment plan which is being supported by S. C. Bassett, of Gibbon. This is the first of the many bills for redistricting that will probably come up as soon as the time for introducing bills arrives.

ASKS APPROPRIATION.

The state normal board has asked for an appropriation of \$1,500 to fit up a room in the basement of the state house under the state treasurer's office. This amount will be sufficient to make the basement room habitable and place the stairway and corridor in the basement in good condition and buy office furniture.

HITS SENATE EMPLOYEES.

The state senate will not pay employees this year for days not actually served. On motion Ollis of Valley employees were instructed to report every morning for duty to the book-keeper of the senate. This is the first move in the plan to cut down expenses by paying for time actually served. If there is no work to be done and an employee reports for duty he will be paid for his time.

CANVASS OF STATE VOTE.

The work of canvassing the state vote consumed half a day and resulted in formal declaration by the speaker that all state officers who showed majorities on the official abstract of the secretary of state were duly elected, except Peter Mortensen for railway commissioner to fill an unexpired term. On his vote the speaker merely declared the vote which he received.

The returns from the 92 counties of the state were checked with the printed abstract on secretary of state and no errors were found.

HOME TOWN HELPS

VALUE OF CITY BEAUTIFUL

Aside From Aesthetic, Commercial Benefits Are of the Greatest Importance.

In the recent city planting congress in London reasons enough were given for the beautifying of towns. One, however, and an important one, was not, we believe, mentioned. This is the commercial benefit which accrues to a city which has become famous for the beauty of its buildings, the vistas unfolded by its streets, its public parks and gardens. For ages Paris has been known as the playground of the civilized world. Not only have countless thousands visited it for its ancient palaces, its storehouses of art treasures, and its historic associations, but because of the more modern beauties of its architecture, its boulevards and its parks and pleasure grounds. But many of the ancient buildings which delighted the eye of the artist have had to give way to the march of progress and the needs of today. So Paris is trying to beautify its modern features that some of its landmarks of the past will not be missed.

So strongly do the Parisians believe in city beautification as an investment that the municipality has been authorized to borrow \$15,000,000 for this purpose. A part of this, \$47,000,000, has just been raised by an issue of bonds, which, in spite of labor difficulties and other obstacles, was oversubscribed twenty times. At least two leading thoroughfares are to be greatly extended, new parks established and new government buildings erected.

In America the chief opposition to improvements of this sort are likely to come from the classes which would most be benefited by them. Chicago's chief claim on visitors is its system of parks and boulevards. There is no telling how many of our guests are attracted by these splendid driveways and pleasure grounds. The Chicago plan, which commercially may be looked upon as an expensive dream of visionaries, would, if carried out, be the city's chief asset. Not only would it conduce to immeasurable benefit and delight to those who live here, but it would attract millions of people from elsewhere, and these indirectly would help pay for its cost and maintenance.

Chicago Tribune.

TRUTH ABOUT THE SUBURB

In Theory They Should Be Well Governed, But Frequently They Have Their Troubles.

In theory, small cities and big villages which are composed largely of the residences of men who do business and earn their living in a great urban center which carries along and sustains these suburbs, ought to be models of good government. They should be very efficiently guarded, supplied with whatever necessities local officials are expected to provide, and kept clean, well paved, well regulated and contented.

Such communities are not too big for wide-awake citizens to watch their public business closely. They are free from many difficulties which great cities must face, in the nature of their industries and commercial interests and the mixed character of their population. In theory, the suburbs have all the better of such comparisons with their big neighbors.

The practical tests of experience do not work out that way. Suburbs are often full of troubles. They have more than their share of wrangling and bitterness and discontent, in politics and government. Often the local administration in such municipalities is costly, extravagant and inefficient.

Many great cities have seen their growth promoted and their legal limits enlarged, time and again, by the desire of suburbs to have better local government than they seem able to get for themselves. They join great cities to improve extremely unsatisfactory conditions.

Necessity for City Parks.

"It is a sin boarding on a crime," says a writer in Cassier's, "to continue to construct cities extending over miles of territory in dense formation, without incorporating effective means for cutting off the course of a conflagration after it has escaped ordinary bounds and restraint.

"Cities should be divided into sections not exceeding one mile square by parks and wide parkways. These will not only serve as fire barriers but will add greatly to the health, comfort and happiness of the people and the beauty of the city. The system provides a break in the continuity of the building mass, thus making it practically impossible for a conflagration to spread over miles of territory before checked.

"It would be much easier to stop a fire at the parks and parkways than in a solid mass of buildings. The cutting down of trees and shrubbery would be much easier, safer and more effective than the destroying a line of buildings, and the loss of a mile or two of the parkway's adornment would be a trifling matter in comparison with the loss which would be caused by the destruction of an equal area of buildings.