

LONG WRANGLE IN THE HOUSE

Exciting Debate Over Changes in Lumber and Hides Schedules Occupies Day. HIDE STAY ON LIST Large Majority Against Duty at Ten Per Cent. TAWNEY FOR FREE DUTY Duty is Left at \$1 a Thousand After Many Attempts to Change It. COUNTERVAILING DUTY OUT This Change of Lumber Schedule is Dropped—Harley Under Consideration When the House Adjourns.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Wrangling, confusion, capricious objections, personalities and language bordering on vituperation, marked the first day's discussion of the Payne tariff bill for amendment in the house of representatives today. With practically a full attendance the members were brought up to a high tension and were prepared to fight to the last ditch for those things which their constituencies were demanding.

The entire day practically was consumed in discussing the lumber and hides schedules. Led by Mr. Tawney (Minn.) the advocates of free lumber in the house went down to defeat by the narrow margin of six votes, following the striking out of the countervailing duty on lumber.

An overwhelming majority was mustered against an amendment by Mr. Scott (Kan.) taking hides from the free list and fixing a duty upon them of 10 per cent ad valorem.

The earlier schedule came in for a lively discussion and when the bill was laid aside for the day there were pending two amendments, one raising the rate in the Payne bill from 15 cents to 25 cents a bushel, and the other fixing the rate at 10 per cent ad valorem.

The sum total of the day's work, with the exception of the elimination of the countervailing duty on lumber, which was a committee amendment, was to leave the bill in exactly the condition in which the committee reported it. This grants free raw hides and a duty of \$1 per thousand on saved lumber.

Parliamentary Tangle at Opening. When the house opened today a parliamentary snarl was at once encountered as to whether or not amendments would be permitted under the rule adopted yesterday.

The point was raised by Mr. Clark of Missouri, the minority leader. A number of members were immediately on their feet endeavoring to put their construction upon the rule, and to allay the impending excitement.

The chair ruled that other amendments could be offered, but that the committee amendment offered by Mr. Fordney had precedence. The situation again became clouded by the offering of a substitute amendment by Mr. Clark, who desired to speak on it, but the chair ruled that Mr. Fordney was entitled to the floor.

Mr. Fordney said he introduced his amendment with great regret, as the provision it sought to strike out was a meritorious one.

Tornado Kills Two and Ruins Houses in Illinois Towns

Twister Tears Buildings to Pieces and Wrecks Store Fronts at Marion and Pittsburg. MARION, Ill., April 6.—Two persons were killed and many others hurt and considerable property was damaged by a tornado which struck this city and its vicinity early today. The deaths occurred in Pittsburg, a village six miles northeast of here, the victims being crushed in the collapse of their homes. So far as can be learned these were the only fatalities.

The storm came from the southwest and was preceded and followed by heavy rains. It was 5:30 o'clock when the "twister" struck here and few persons were on the streets. In the business section, several store buildings were partly demolished and in the residence section many of the small houses occupied by miners and their families were unroofed.

As the storm passed across the country it ripped open barns and other farm buildings and then apparently spent its force on Pittsburg. Flying debris wrecked store fronts there and uprooted trees, crashed upon dwellings, one of which collapsed and caused the two deaths.

The monetary loss occasioned by the storm is estimated at \$100,000. In Marion the Edwards mill was unroofed, the ice plant damaged and the A. F. White business college, Marion State and Trust bank, Holiday grocery building and a number of other buildings blown down.

The African Methodist church and hall were wrecked and the Methodist church, South, Copeland greenhouse, A. H. Joseph clothing company and W. H. Buny's drug store, were badly damaged.

At Pittsburg the Methodist church was blown down. Claiming that the new tariff increases the duty from 15 cents per pair to 25 cents per pair, Mr. Payne declared that there was no truth in the assertion that the price of hosiery to the consumer would be increased 5 cents per pair to the consumer.

He ridiculed the suggestion that the increased duties will result in the formation of a hosiery trust, which had been advanced by the importers. Methods of Big Firms. Mr. Payne quoted from a statement, the name of the author which he did not give, in which it was asserted that Marshall Field & Co., Chicago; Brown, Durnell & Co., Boston; Lord & Taylor, New York; Henry Schott & Co., New York; Wasson, Donck, Lorenz & Co., New York; Arnold, Constable & Co., New York; Rubens & Meyer, New York; Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago; F. Victor Aebels, New York, and other American concerns, maintain large establishments in Chemnitz, Germany, with a full force of help to buy and obtain foreign hosiery at the least possible cost.

"By the employment of a larger organization and maintaining much capital and credit in Germany they are thus able to obtain foreign hosiery at prices considerably lower than it is possible for a concern of less magnitude and capital to obtain them," continues the statement. The possibility of borrowing money more cheaply abroad and the encouragement given by the German government to exportation of merchandise are also cited as an advantage under which these concerns work.

Means Real Protection. Mr. Payne asserted that scores of petitions have been received by the committee asking that the increased duties might be retained in order that the working people of the country may make the stockings used in the United States. Mr. Payne argued that the increased duties on women's gloves were made justifiable for the purposes of protection and revenues. He cited the conditions resulting from the protection afforded the manufacturers of men's gloves by the Dingley bill.

"Prior to 1894 they were making 5 or 10 per cent of the men's gloves," he said, "but he said that the duty was so low that they were being driven out of business, and statistics seemed to back up their assertions. Today they demonstrate to us that they are making over 50 per cent of the men's gloves worn in this country, having amply redeemed their promise and that the cost to the consumer is much less than it was prior to 1897. They came before the committee early in the hearing and proved to us that it cost no more and required no more skill to make a woman's glove than a man's and claimed that if the same rate of duty was given them, in time they would make the same percentage of women's gloves and that this industry would employ at least 50,000 people."

PAYNE DEFENDS DUTY ON GLOVES

Large Department Stores Accused of Instituting Opposition to Proposed Tax. MANY ARE LARGE IMPORTERS Big Firms Are Interested in Stocking and Glove Factories Abroad. WORKING OF DINGLEY LAW Its Tax on Men's Gloves Increases Production at Home. NEARLY ALL NOW MADE HERE Before Its Passage Over Ninety Per Cent of Men's Gloves Were Imported, Against Ten Per Cent at Present.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Accusing the large department stores of having instituted the opposition of many women and "hysterical men" against the increased duties provided by the Payne tariff bill, Representative Henry Schott, chairman of the committee on house ways and means committee, today, in a statement which will be printed in the congressional record, asserted that the importers who oppose the duty were interested in firms abroad which make gloves and hosiery. He presented various figures in an effort to justify the increased rates from the republican standpoint of protection, contending that the difference in cost of labor in the United States and abroad was not covered by the duties levied by the Dingley law.

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STEAMER LEAVES PORT. Mr. Roosevelt boarded the Admiral at 10 o'clock last night. He spent some time in the smoking room conversing with his fellow passengers. The departure of the Admiral was delayed by the waiting for the arrival of the German mail for South Africa. The train arrived at midnight, the mails were hurried on board the Admiral and the steamer left port at once.

Mr. Roosevelt will leave the Admiral for a short visit to the ruins of Messina. He is accompanied by the former president of the American people for the successor of the United States to the earthquake sufferers. Mr. Roosevelt expressed his gratitude for this communication. He said there should be no question of gratitude. The earthquake gave the American people an opportunity to show their sympathy in this unparalleled disaster which had made Italy at once the creditor of the world.

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ROOSEVELT RESUMES TRIP

Steamer Admiral Leaves Naples for Messina. WILL VISIT EARTHQUAKE RUINS Ship is Due in Mombasa April 21—Ovation Tendered Ex-President by the Population of Naples. BULETIN. MESSINA, Italy, April 6.—King Emanuel and Theodore Roosevelt met this afternoon on board the Italian battleship Re Umberto in Messina harbor.

The Re Umberto came down to the strait of Messina with the king and the queen of Italy on board. It left Anzio yesterday and arrived here this morning. Mr. Roosevelt came from Naples on board the steamer Admiral. The Admiral arrived at Messina at 1:45.

NAPLES, April 6.—After spending yesterday afternoon and evening ashore in Naples, where he was given an enthusiastic welcome by the people of the city, Theodore Roosevelt began the second stage of his journey to the East African protectorate and Uganda shortly after midnight last night on board the steamer Admiral. He is due at Mombasa April 21.

Before going on board the Admiral last night, Mr. Roosevelt thanked the head of the Neapolitan police, Chevalier Calabrese, for the excellent protection afforded him during his stay on shore. Mr. Roosevelt was accompanied everywhere by the chief. During an audience yesterday with the mayor of Naples this official conveyed to Mr. Roosevelt a special vote of the municipal council thanking the former president and the American people for the aid sent from the United States to the earthquake sufferers.

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From the Washington Evening Star.

Sheep Herders Are Murdered Near Basin

Masked Raiders Attack Camp at Mouth of Spring Creek and Kill Three Men. BASIN, Wyo., April 6.—Three sheep herders, Joe Emge, Almond Emge and Joe Lazier, were murdered and the bodies of the two latter cremated by a band of fifteen masked raiders which attacked a camp at the mouth of Spring Creek in the Tenseep country on the night of April 2. After the murder the raiders cut the telegraph wires to prevent news of the crime from being spread. The news of the shooting was brought here by sheep herders who escaped. Deputy Sheriffs who have visited the scene of the crime confirm the report.

License Carries in Huron, S. D.

Over Two Hundred Majority for Proposition in City Election in that City. HURON, S. D., April 6.—(Special Telegram)—License carried by over 200 majority in today's city election. C. A. Kelley was elected mayor; Martin Schoenert, clerk; George L. Anderson, treasurer; J. T. Ohlweine, assessor; J. C. Hatfield, justice; aldermen, James Mcweeney, First ward; A. C. White, Second ward; R. D. Whorton, Third ward; John Madison and George W. Robinson, Fourth ward. Only an average vote was polled.

CRAP GAME COSTS PRINCIPALS OVER HUNDRED DOLLARS

Omaha Salesman Stuck for Twenty-Five Dollars on Complaint of Mayor of Alma. ALMA, Neb., April 6.—(Special)—Fines amounting to \$50 and costs in the neighborhood of \$10 were assessed here as the result of a crap game pulled off Sunday afternoon in the city park. The grandstand in which the game was played was crowded with men and boys when Mayor Harlin filed a complaint against the principals.

Harry Cheese, a salesman of the Marshall Paper company of Omaha was arrested, pleaded guilty and was fined \$25 and costs amounting to \$5.00. Later Lew Gaskill was fined \$20, but at his own option, Charles Artin, Jr., 17-years-old, was fined \$15 and Joe Rowle \$25.

WATERLOO, Neb., April 6.—(Special Telegram)—The question of saloon or no saloon in Waterloo is being argued in court. The case is being argued in court. The case is being argued in court.

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WETS AND DRIES WAGE WAR

License Issue Occupies Attention of Voters in Many Cities. GOVERNOR'S HOME GOES WET Hastings Probably Wet, but Pender is Dry—Blair Remains Dry—Albion Taken by the Wets. WET. Alma, Ashland, Beatrice, Bismarck, Broken Bow, Cambridge, Central City, Chadron, Colby, Council Bluffs, De Smet, Elmwood, Fremont, Geneva, Grand Island, Hastings, Healy, Holdrege, Kearney, Lincoln, Neligh, Norfolk, North Platte, Ogallala, Ord, Park, Plattsmouth, Rockwell, St. Paul, Seward, South Platte, Union, Waverly, Weir, York. DRY. Ashland, Beatrice, Bismarck, Broken Bow, Cambridge, Central City, Chadron, Colby, Council Bluffs, De Smet, Elmwood, Fremont, Geneva, Grand Island, Hastings, Healy, Holdrege, Kearney, Lincoln, Neligh, Norfolk, North Platte, Ogallala, Ord, Park, Plattsmouth, Rockwell, St. Paul, Seward, South Platte, Union, Waverly, Weir, York.

WAYNE, Neb., April 6.—(Special Telegram)—As there was but one ticket, namely, the citizens, placed on nomination for the city election, Henry Ley was re-elected mayor, Martin Ringer, city clerk; H. S. Ringland, treasurer; police judge, James Britton; councilmen, First ward, W. W. Kingsbury; Second ward, F. L. Neely; Third ward, A. M. Jacobs. Members of school board, D. C. Main and F. L. Neely. The question of license or no license was voted upon in the form of voting to or not to repeal the present license ordinance, the vote resulting in a majority of twenty-six for high license.

GIBBON, Neb., April 6.—(Special Telegram)—Not only the saloons, but by vote of the people the billiard, pool and card tables are banished from Gibbon by a vote of almost two to one. On the saloon question 103 voted dry and 51 wet, while on the question of pool, card and billiard tables 57 voted for the amendments and 45 against. D. A. Lynch and Charles L. Wallace are the members of the board elected.

BLAIR, Neb., April 6.—(Special Telegram)—This city remains dry, the experiment of running the town without saloons proving satisfactory. W. R. Williams, editor of the Tribune, was elected mayor over Dr. C. H. Mead by 72 votes. Just four years ago Williams' twin brother, J. A. Williams, was mayor of Blair, and the town was wet. The councilmen elected are: Dr. O. D. Wilson, First ward; S. H. Chambers, Second ward; George Von Lanekin, Third ward; and C. A. Hoff, Fourth ward. It is a dry council. Will K. Brown was re-elected city clerk and C. A. Schmidt, treasurer. Joseph S. Cook and F. W. Kenny were elected members of the Board of Education.

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GOVERNOR SIGNS DAYLIGHT BILL

Shallenberger Completes Law Closing All Saloons at Eight O'clock in Evening. GIVES HIS REASONS FOR DOING SO Satisfied it Will Not Injure Business in Any Town. SAYS IT WORKS WELL IN LINCOLN Dahlgren Asserts "He Has Killed the Democratic Party." GREAT INTEREST IN THIS CITY Much Disappointment at the Action, but Temperance People Will Celebrate at the Auditorium Soon as Possible.

(From a Staff Correspondent.) LINCOLN, April 6.—(Special)—Governor Shallenberger has signed the 8 o'clock closing bill and on after July 1 it will be unlawful for any person to keep a saloon open between the hours of 8 o'clock in the evening and 7 o'clock in the morning, or to sell liquor between these hours. Because the bill did not carry the emergency clause it did not become effective until three months after the adjournment of the legislature, which will be July 1.

The governor announced the decision on the bill at 1:45 o'clock, immediately after he signed it. With the exception of his office force and two newspaper reporters no one was at the office at the time, the general impression prevailing that he would do nothing until after the funeral of Governor Foyner. The news spread over town rapidly and numerous inquiries were telephoned to the office of the executive for a verification of the reports.

Immediately after signing the bill the governor dictated a statement to his stenographer and then when that had been written he wrote Private Secretary Furse, went back once to the Poyner funeral, Governor Shallenberger's statement was as follows: Cities History of Regulation. "Senate File No. 283 is a regulatory amendment to the present Stocumb law, which has stood for twenty-five years upon our statute books as an example of reasonable liquor legislation by the state. The Stocumb law was passed at a time when public opinion was excited upon the liquor question much as at present, and because of the fact that it was a decided step in advance of anything before enacted, it has remained intact through the years past as a model of regulatory legislation.

The law is further limited by the restriction of the liquor traffic has recently risen so high, that a great many states have lately taken action upon it, some enacting county and other state wide prohibition. Nebraska through this amendment has elected to apply further restriction to the liquor traffic by limiting the time that liquor may be sold to these hours universally admitted to me the least objectionable of the twenty-four.

The plan proposed in this amendment for the entire state has been tried in the capital city of Lincoln, and both "wets" and "drys" alike commend its effect. Business thrives in this city and the hotels and places of amusement claimed most to be effected are being continually improved and constantly crowded with patrons. It is admitted upon all sides that in this city it has had the effect of eliminating much of public rancor from the liquor question.

Big Cities Will Get Benefit. "This amendment has much opposition in the two Omahas, because business men are fearful that it will affect trade and commerce adversely, and for the further reason that it limits to a certain extent the policy of "home rule" upon this matter. I believe, however, that experience will justify the law, and that our large cities will find that their prosperity does not depend in any way upon two or three extra hours for the sale of liquor.

"If the law is as wholesome in its effect as I believe it will be, it will give solid standing ground for those who believe in strict regulation as the best way to handle this question."

On the morning several parties called upon the governor to discuss the merits of the bill. Mayor Brown spent some time with the governor and told him of the operation of the 7 o'clock closing law in Lincoln. Because the law was considered satisfactory here, though, he said, was no indication of how it would work in Omaha. The two cities are not in the same class, and the mayor refused to express an opinion of what effect the law would have in Omaha.

Omahas Do Not See Executive. W. J. Connel and Will Herdman were in the reception room of the governor's office, but neither got an word with the chief executive. Both denied that they had any intention of discussing any law, or talking about legislation, but had merely called to pay their respects while attending supreme court. Both left without seeing the executive.

At no time this morning was there a crowd in the state house and only a very limited number called about the bill. The action of the governor in approving the measure has sorely split the democratic party and several prominent democrats predict that the governor will be defeated for a renomination by Mayor Dahlgren of Omaha.

"Dahlgren said Shallenberger was a four-flusher," remarked a prominent democrat, "and Dahlgren is right. The governor should have gone up or down with his friends. He should have stayed with the people who elected him. No man can hold his strength who throws his friends."

HOTEL MEN CALMLY BOW TO IT Nothing for Us to Do but Obey the Law, They Say. Several of the prominent hotel men made brief statements on the governor's action. Here are some of them: House Miller of the Rome Hotel—We put up the best fight we could to induce the governor to veto the bill, but we have lost. As a good citizen of Omaha I propose to obey the law regardless of its effects on my business.

Ralph Kitchin of the Paxton—We have no other recourse than to obey the law, and shall do so. We had hoped that it would not be signed until Wednesday and believed that it would not be until we could be heard again. We held a brief

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