

DOLLIVER ENDS HIS SPEECH

Iowa Senator Draws Fire from Aldrich, Lodge, Tillman and Carter.

DISCUSSES WOLLE SCHEDULE

Also Says Senate Bill on Cotton Rates on Cotton

BILL READ FOR COMMENT

First Test Comes on Orange Miner.

SENATE COMMITTEE IS SUSTAINED

It Had Increased Duty of 27-8 Provided in House Bill to 33-8 Cents Charged by the Dingley Bill.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—The tariff bill was again taken up in the senate today for the consideration of committee amendments that were passed over upon the first reading of the bill after it had been practically laid aside for ten days while senators have been making speeches on the measure as a whole. Small progress was made in the consideration of the measure as a whole, but eight pages being considered before adjournment. There was much debate on the various amendments that were acted upon.

Senator Dolliver concluded his speech began yesterday. When Senator Dolliver arose to resume his speech on the wool and cotton schedules of the tariff bill shortly after the senate assembled today, but few senators were in their places. Mr. Nelson suggested "no quorum." Senators came in rapidly in response to the call and fifty-six answered to their names. Mr. Dolliver immediately proceeded with his discourse. Senator Aldrich was not in his seat at the beginning of the session.

Replying to a suggestion Mr. Aldrich made yesterday, Mr. Dolliver declared that it made no difference to him if a man of the acute mind of Senator Vest had found in the Dingley bill some of the things he himself had discovered in the pending measure.

"My friends, the senator from Rhode Island," he continued, "seemed to get a good deal of comfort yesterday by sneezing at me because I had sought the advice of persons qualified to speak on these questions. Such a thing was not only uncalled for, but it is little short of ridiculous when the senator sits here and in answer to questions reads from pamphlets prepared by experts. In view of that course, I submit he is in no position to complain if I talked with wise and good men to prepare myself to address this body and the people of the United States."

"The bill pending before the senate," he said, "was largely a matter of mathematics and it could be understood by careful study."

Recalling that Mr. Aldrich had said yesterday that it would be shown to the senate that no changes increasing the cotton rates had been made by the senate committee on finance, Mr. Dolliver said that if that was a correct statement he would expect all the items carrying senate amendments to be stricken from the measure. The fact was, he said, that the cotton rates were increased. He then read from a New York newspaper, which, he added, had for twenty years been watchful of the spiritual side of the senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Lodge), a statement to the effect that Mr. Lodge had said that as reported from the committee on finance on the cotton schedule as amended by the senate committee was "of great value to Massachusetts."

"The same article," he said, also appeared in a Boston paper. Mr. Lodge appearing in the chamber at this moment, recognized the reading of the statement and made inquiry concerning it. To which Mr. Dolliver replied that he (Mr. Lodge) was quoted as saying that "the ad valorem rate on cotton had been increased." Mr. Lodge said that must be a "misquotation."

"I stated," he said, "the ad valorem rates had not been increased."

"Then, responded Mr. Dolliver, promptly, "you were mistaken in stating that, as I have demonstrated to the senate, and if you did not state that to the Boston newspaper, you omitted a very important part of your duty."

"I have mathematically demonstrated that these rates have been increased," said Mr. Dolliver. "I have great doubt about your mathematical demonstration," responded Mr. Lodge. "I also," said the Iowa, bowing to the Massachusetts senator, "have great doubt about some of the infirmities of yourself."

Referring to the board of appraisers at New York as "older statesmen who failed to be re-elected," Mr. Dolliver explained the interrelation of cotton, declaring that if he cent a yard for that or similar processes provided in the bill was in excess of the cost of mercantile.

Mr. Tillman quickly disavowed any desire to have a duty on sea island cotton. He added he was enjoying seeing the senator from Iowa "throwing bricks at his colleagues on the republican side," but that he did not want him to throw them at him. "I thought I was throwing him a bouquet," responded Mr. Dolliver.

Mr. Smoot declared cotton lost something in mercantile.

"Yes," replied Mr. Dolliver, "the process of mercantile like washing your hands—of course you lose a little in the waste." After the laughter on the floor and in the galleries had died out Mr. Dolliver resumed. He said he did not hold the members of the finance committee responsible for the bill, as they had been forced to hire merchants to explain the measure to them.

Mr. Dolliver said the time was coming when the controversy over the tariff would be transferred by law to a tribunal, where it could be passed upon "with more wisdom than a person was able to meet about the corridors of the capitol."

Wright Brothers on Way Home

Aeroplane Will Do Some Secret Work and Then Return to England.

LONDON, May 5.—Wright and Orville Wright embarked today for New York. A large gathering of members of the Aero club bade the American aviators farewell from London. The presence of the Wright brothers in London has been the sensation of the capital and was overshadowed only by the budget.

Orville Wright said he and his brother were going home to conduct further experiments of a secret nature. On their return to England in the autumn they will carry out some important trials for the British government, the character of which he was not permitted to divulge.

The public meetings exciting widespread protests in the field of the government's spathy in the field of aeroplanes have had their effect, and Premier Asquith today announced that the authorities were providing adequate means to employ the highest scientific talent with the object of devising and constructing dirigible balloons and aeroplanes and to carry on a continuous series of experiments and investigations.

Prison Terms for Pittsburg Bribers

Councilman Klein Gets Three and a Half Years on Two Charges.

PITTSBURG, May 5.—Sentences were imposed today on seven persons convicted in the municipal graft cases as follows: W. W. Ramsey, former national bank cashier, one year and six months imprisonment, and a fine of \$1,000; Captain John F. Klein, councilman, two years and a fine of \$1,000 on the bribery conviction; Joseph Wasson and William Brand, former councilmen, each one year and six months imprisonment, and a fine of \$500; H. M. Bolger, hotel keeper, two years and a fine of \$500 for bribery; Charles Colbert and John Colbert, convicted of attempting to bribe a jury in the Ramsey bribery case, two years and a fine of \$500 each.

Former Bank Cashier A. A. Vilsack was not sentenced today.

Deal Involves Boone Companies

President of Gas Company Buys Electric Light Plant and Street Railway Lines.

ROONE, Ia., May 5.—(Special Telegram.)—Colonel E. G. Prout of Chicago, capitalist and president of the Boone Gas company, has secured an option on the Reynolds Electric Light and Street Railway company and the Boone suburban road and the Central heating plant and will ask the council for a suitable franchise to combine the systems.

The plans involve an outlay of about \$300,000 on the original plants and nearly as much in improvements to the electric light plant and street car system. The plant also includes the extension of the Boone suburban to Ogalda, eight miles away.

Trial of Sugar Trust Employee

Criminal Proceedings Against Man Charged with Manipulating Scales.

NEW YORK, May 5.—Criminal proceedings as an outgrowth of the government's suit against the American Sugar Refining company, which resulted in disclosures of wholesale underweighing of sugar imports, were begun by the federal authorities here today. This is the case of Thomas Kehoe, a checker on the docks of the company in Brooklyn, who is charged with being one of the men who took part in fraudulent manipulation of the scales.

SESSION ON COUNTRY LIFE

Delegation from Southwest Attends Meeting of Commission at Guthrie.

GUTHRIE, Okl., May 5.—With delegations from Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Arizona, Kansas and Texas in attendance, the southwest interstate commission on country life convened in this city today for a three days session.

The convention, which is the first of its nature ever held in Oklahoma, is called for the purpose of considering ways and means for the betterment of country schools, country roads and country life in general. Prominent speakers from all parts of the southwest will deliver addresses. Governor Charles N. Haskell delivered the address of welcome on behalf of the state of Oklahoma at this morning's session. He was followed by Governor T. M. Campbell of Texas, who responded on behalf of the visiting states.

The interest of the people of Oklahoma in the meeting is intense. Delegations of from one to four persons from every county in the state are present.

Today's addresses include, "The Future of the South," by Lee Cruise of Ardmore, Okl.; "Dry Farming," by State Superintendent R. L. Long of Phoenix, Ariz. At tonight's session Edward Hyatt of Sacramento, Cal., will speak on "Country Life Conventions." J. A. McLaughlin, president of the Central Normal school at Edmond, Okl., will talk on "Some Leaks on a Farm and Their Remedy."

HEIRESS IS GIVEN ALIMONY American Wife of Prince Secures Divorce from Husband in Paris. PARIS, May 5.—Princess Robert De Broglie, who was a Miss Estelle Alexander of San Francisco, was today granted a divorce from her husband on the ground of desertion. She was given also the custody of her child and alimony of \$80 a month.

MISSOURI WILL TAKE AN APPEAL

Injunction in Railroad Rate Cases to Be Taken to Supreme Court of United States.

ARGUMENTS IN KANSAS CITY

State Attorney General Makes Statement on Witness Stand.

M'PHERSON HEARS ARGUMENT

Railroads Want the Temporary Order Made Permanent.

STATEMENT BY JUDGE PHILLIPS

He Presides at Opening of Court and After Explaining His Connection with Case Retires.

KANSAS CITY, May 5.—"There has been so much talk about the decree of this court in the Missouri railroad rate cases that it seems strange to me that an appeal has not been taken from that decree. Do you intend to appeal?" "Yes, sir; a transcript is now being prepared for an appeal to the supreme court of the United States."

Judge Smith McPherson presiding asked the foregoing question and Attorney General Major testifying gave the answer this afternoon at the hearing in the federal court to decide whether or not the temporary restraining order of the federal court enjoining the state from interfering in the rate cases was to be made permanent. Judge McPherson had recalled Attorney General Major to the stand to ask the question.

"Well, why have you waited so long to file your appeal?" continued the judge. "Because the record of the case is quite voluminous and it will require some time to complete the transcript. Besides the law allows two years in which to file an appeal," responded the attorney general.

The attorney general was subjected to a cross-fire examination from the railroad attorneys, with an occasional question from the court because of his action at Jefferson City yesterday in filing quo warranto proceedings against the railroad. Siskret Jones, circuit attorney of St. Louis, testified that the injunction suit which he filed against the railroads restraining them from putting into effect a 3-cent passenger rate was inspired by Governor Hadley.

The attorneys announced that all their evidence had been submitted and court adjourned until tomorrow, when the arguments will begin.

Status of Pending Cases. Missouri's rate case was again up for consideration in the federal court here today, when Judge Smith McPherson heard arguments for a permanent injunction to restrain the state courts and state officials from interfering in this litigation, which originated in the United States court.

An amended decree to the original passenger and freight rate decision was filed in Kansas City April 17 by Judge McPherson. It restrained the state courts from interfering in the regulation of rates, but it was general in its application. Judge John F. Phillips issued an injunction a week later in the federal court which absolutely tied the hands of every state court, every state and county official and every private citizen against regulating railroad rates. Arguments for a permanent injunction on Judge Phillips' order were set for today. This order was intended to prevent the circuit court of St. Louis from proceeding with an injunction against the railroads in Missouri. The injunction in the state court in St. Louis charges that the railroads in Missouri are in an unlawful combination to increase passenger rates. It was instituted by Seebert Jones, circuit attorney of St. Louis, at the suggestion of state officials.

All of the proceedings of the federal court for the western district of Missouri in these rate cases have, with a single exception, been handled by Judge McPherson, who is presiding judge of the southern district of Iowa. Judge Phillips, who is presiding judge in the United States district court for the western district of Missouri, has, in the meantime, been engaged with cases in the circuit court of appeals, and his only entry into the present litigation has been to issue the temporary restraining order against the state courts, simply to save Judge McPherson from complying to Kansas City to perform that act.

At the opening of the court here today Judge Phillips assumed the bench only long enough to make a brief statement of his connection with the case, this as a result of Representative Murphy's resolution demanding a congressional investigation of the acts of these two judges. Judge Phillips then vacated the bench and Judge McPherson, who had arrived during the morning from St. Louis, was left to hear the arguments of the state and the railroads in the injunction suit.

Statement by Judge Phillips. Judge Phillips said he deemed it proper at this juncture to state "what every informed person knows," that the rate cases were passed upon and left entirely to Judge McPherson, he having been assigned to that work at the very outset of their consideration in court. Judge McPherson was given control of these cases, Judge Phillips said, because he himself had to take up the work of the United States court of appeals. Rate cases were of such a nature that it was necessary that they be taken in charge by a judge who could go continuously through with them. He said the final decree was rendered by Judge McPherson and that later Judge McPherson gave a supplementary decision.

He said because of the absence of Judge McPherson from Kansas City and the exigencies of the situation did not permit of delay, he was asked by Judge McPherson to act provisionally in granting a temporary restraining order against designated persons about ten days ago. He consented and granted the temporary order, a hearing on which was the business of the court today.

"As every lawyer knows," said Judge Phillips, "a temporary order does not touch the merits of the case, but is made to maintain the status quo of the points involved."

Continuing Judge Phillips said: "I want it distinctly understood that I do not want to shift any responsibility whatever. I do not want to shift one atom of responsibility that belongs to me upon Judge McPherson. My responsibility is determined by my oath of office and I realize what is my responsibility to the public."



RIGHT INTO THE HEART OF HOLLAND. From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

PLUMS WILL SOON BE RIPE

Supervising of Census Taking is Attracting Some Applications.

NEBRASKA DEMOCRATS NOT IN IT

Senators Brown and Burkett Likely to Dispose of This Patronage in First, Second and Third Districts.

(From a Staff Correspondent.) WASHINGTON, May 5.—(Special Telegram.)—So soon as the census bill, now in conference between the two houses of congress, shall pass and be signed by the president there will be at least 450 good places out of the civil service which will fall principally to representatives and delegates in the house, by recommendation of the Board of Civil Service Commissioners. The democrats to service as supervisors of the next census. Those positions of supervisors pay \$1,500 and an additional \$1 for each 1,000 names enumerated in each district and are therefore looked upon as plums.

In Nebraska a peculiar condition exists, the house membership being equally divided as between republicans and democrats. The three republican members have not yet, according to individual statements, given any thought as to whom they may recommend as supervisors of census in their districts.

The First, Second and Third Nebraska districts are represented by democrats and according to general custom will be dominated by Senators Burkett and Brown and their suggestions will receive recognition at the hands of President Taft. Of course, as the census bill has not yet been enacted into law, Nebraskans are not pressed for time in making selections for supervisors, but nevertheless there is abundant evidence already on record in the latter files of the Nebraska delegation to indicate that there are many patriots still in the prairie state who would lend willing hands to Uncle Sam in ascertaining how many children he has in his family in June 1910.

Senator Norris Brown has accepted an invitation extended to him by the board of governors of the National Soldiers home to address the veterans on Decoration day.

TWO MONTHS MORE OF SESSION

President Taft Believes Congress Will Not Adjourn Before June 15 or July 1.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—President Taft has come to the conclusion as a result of talks with senators and members of the house of representatives during the last two days that there is little or no chance for an adjournment of congress before June 15 or July 1.

Poor Men Killed by Explosion. MISSOURI, Mont., May 4.—An explosion of dynamite today completely demolished a steam shovel working at Tyler ranch, thirty miles east of here on the Northern Pacific railroad. The crane man of the steam shovel and four helpers were killed. Three others were seriously injured.

The little fellow in business has to sell on a close margin of profit. He has not the capital to invest in big ads—so he uses The Bee want ads.

They are cheap—every body reads them—line for line and word for word. The small merchant who carries his want ad in the enterprising fellow who has something to sell and can sell at a small profit. Watch the want ads if you want your dollar to buy the most.

Have you read the want ads yet, today!

The Winners

Mayor, JAMES C. DAHLMAN, D. City Clerk, DAN B. BUTLER, D. City Comptroller, C. O. LOBECK, D. City Attorney, HARRY E. BURNAM, D. Building Inspector, CHARLES WITHELL, D. City Engineer, GEORGE W. CRAIG, R. City Council.

Wards. 1—LOUIS BERKA, R. 2—LEE BRIDGES, D. 3—LOUIS BURMESTER, R. 4—L. B. JOHNSON, D. 5—GOODY BRUCKER, D. 6—W. S. SHELDON, D. 7—FRED SCHROEDER, R. 8—J. B. HUMMEL, R. 9—THOMAS M'GOVERN, D. 10—A. C. KUGEL, R. 11—M. F. FUNKHOUSER, D. 12—CHARLES M. DAVIS, R.

Term in Prison for Old Doctor

Kansas Physician Seventy-Five Years Old Pleads Guilty to Counterfeiting at Fort Scott.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., May 5.—Dr. J. Counterman of New Albany, 75 years of age, pleaded guilty in the United States district court here today to the charge of counterfeiting. In view of his age and his service in the civil war, he was given the minimum penalty, a year in prison and a \$500 fine on each of two counts.

Counterman's arrest a year ago marked the end of counterfeiting which was carried on in Wilson county several months before the government officers broke up the gang.

Fear Further Moslem Outbreaks

Situation in Two Towns is Considered Critical and Battleship Hurries to Scene.

BEIRUT, Asiatic Turkey, May 5.—The situation at Sidon and Deirytul again is critical. Trouble is brewing and further anti-Christian outbreaks are feared. Five hundred Turkish troops have been dispatched to those two points. In addition the British battleship Triumph, with the British consul on board, left here this morning for Deirytul.

MAYOR ADOPTS NEW PLAN

Makes Appointments Under Scheme Near to Commission Form of Government.

MITCHELL, S. D., May 5.—(Special.)—At the city council meeting Mayor Hitchcock introduced an innovation in the appointment of his committees for the coming year by approaching as close as possible the commission form of city government. Five of the committees he simply appointed one man to be in charge of the work in that department and that person will be completely responsible for everything done therein. The other committees the mayor had to follow the state law and name more members on the committees. In all probability a year hence an election will be held here to test the popular feeling in regard to placing Mitchell under the commission form of government. In his appointment of officers, Mayor Hitchcock retained all the men under the first year of his administration.

EVEN SPLIT ON OFFICES

Republicans and Democrats Each Elect Eleven Men.

WITHELL HIGH MAN ON TICKET

Building Inspector Candidate of Democrats Leads Dahlman by 108 Votes—Jim's Excess Over Breen is 3,110.

Complete returns of Tuesday's election from all the fifty-four precincts give the republicans eleven offices and the democrats eleven.

The republicans elected the city engineer, councilman from the First, Third, Seventh, Eighth, Tenth and Twelfth wards, and the four members of the Board of Fire and Police Commissioners. The democrats elected the mayor, clerk, comptroller, attorney, building inspector and councilmen from the Second, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Ninth and Eleventh wards. All the democrats elected are second-termers.

Mayor Dahlman, democrat, is returned by an increased majority over that received in 1906. Three years ago his majority over Breen was 2,784. His majority this year over John P. Breen, republican, is 3,115. Dahlman's total vote, unofficial count, is 3,222, and Breen's is 6,966.

C. H. Withnell, re-elected building inspector, is high man on the democratic ticket, receiving 10,631 votes, or 16 more votes than polled for the head of the ticket. Withnell's majority is 2,912. In the council L. B. Johnson of the Fourth ward was returned by a majority of 1,218, the highest vote for council on the democratic ticket. W. S. Sheldon, democratic councilman from the Sixth ward, was returned by the smallest majority, the returns showing that a change of only 124 votes would have defeated him and elected Henry Ostrom, the republican nominee.

George W. Craig, elected city engineer, is the high man on the republican ticket with 7,799 votes and a majority of 1,856 over William Anderson Ayerick, his democratic opponent. John P. Crick, assistant city engineer, received 765 votes; M. J. Lacy, in the engineering department, received 453 votes, and Thomas Shaw received 503 votes, all these being petition candidates.

Each of the republicans elected to the council secured over 8,000 votes and the majority range from 225, accorded to Schroeder in the seventh, to 1,555 for Hummel in the Eighth ward. Judge Berka's majority in the First is 711; Burmeister's in the Third, 730; Kugel's, in the Tenth, is 1,468, and Davis' in the Twelfth, is 1,230.

The two bond propositions for the purchase of the water works and for erecting the engine houses—carried by large majorities.

Vote on the City Offices

Figures That Show How the Citizens Made Choice Between the Candidates.

Following is the complete vote on mayor and the other offices at the election of Tuesday:

Table with columns for Office, 1909, 1908, and Candidates. Includes Mayor, City Clerk, Comptroller, and Building Inspector.

DIPLOMATS AT PEACE CONGRESS

Ambassadors from Germany and China Make Addresses at Final Session Yesterday.

BANQUET IN THE EVENING

Delegates Are Guests of Chicago Association of Commerce.

FIRST FIREWORKS OF CONGRESS

Resolutions Introduced by Socialist Nearly Start a Riot.

SLAM AT ARMY AND NAVY ADS

Milwaukee Delegate Holds Flaming Posters Up as False Lures, but Conference Votes Him Down.

CHICAGO, May 5.—Feeling that a real step toward in the world's peace movement had been taken delegates to the second national peace congress brought their three-day convention to a close with a banquet tonight.

Ambassador Count von Bernstorff of Germany and Minister Wu Ting Fang in person appeared for their respective countries, and illness in his family alone prevented the presence of Herman De Lagercrantz, the Swedish minister. Secretary of the Interior Ballinger represented the United States. Others were Alfred Mitchell Jones, counselor of the British embassy; K. Matsubara, Japanese consul at Chicago, and Dr. A. L. Kohn of the University of Norway.

Tonight the delegates were entertained at a banquet given by the Chicago Association of Commerce, Secretary Ballinger and Congressman Tawney and Bartholdt being among the speakers.

The action of the day were led by Ambassador von Bernstorff and Congressman Bartholdt.

Mr. Bartholdt presided at the afternoon session. On one occasion he tangled the respective countries of the German and Chinese diplomats, saying: "I now have the honor of introducing to you the official representative of a nation where militarism is spelled with a small 'm' and peace with a large 'P.'" said he. "I have the honor to present his excellency, Wu Ting Fang, minister of the German empire in the United States."

The mistake was soon gone and the chairman was stopped by shouts of laughter. He then announced that the negotiations which have been dropped for a year or so for an arbitration treaty between the United States and Germany have been resumed.

Mr. Bartholdt declared that not one dollar had been expended to fortify this country against Canada, and that the last Hague conference, America and Great Britain stood together on a resolution for gradual disarmament of the nations.

For the benefit of Mr. Matsubara, touching on the late race troubles in California, the congressman amiably remarked that war clouds in the United States have a propensity to obscure the horizon just before the matter of appropriations for the army and navy come up.

Only Fireworks in Session. The only fireworks of the congress were let off at the justice session, presided over by Mr. Justice Moore of the supreme court of Michigan.

It happened after the congress had officially adopted a platform in strict keeping with its well known principles along broad lines, carefully avoiding matters of sectional or political controversy.

Mr. Simons arose with 40 words of "whereases," and "he it received," outlining socialistic beliefs and accomplishments, and attributing the cause of war to the exploitation of labor and the impoverishment of those who toil.

Great confusion followed. The regular platform had been read and amidst the turmoil aroused by the Simon resolutions there were repeated calls for the original question. On a viva voce vote the report of the resolutions committee carried unanimously.

Then Simons resolution was discussed amid a scene of further confusion. J. J. Iglehart opposed the resolution, saying: "My opinion is that this convention will lose more or less of its moral force, especially with the countries of Europe, if we intrude by partisan views of any question like this into the record."

This declaration was received with applause, and a motion to lay on the table was promptly seconded. It finally was carried by a vote of two to one.

J. J. Sultaire of Milwaukee presented a resolution deprecating the alluring posters used by the army and navy recruiting departments in seeking new material. Mr. Sultaire declared that while there could be no objection to legitimate advertising, he branded the flaming posters used at present as unwarranted lures which overpersuaded the youth of the land to leave their families. This motion, however, was voted down.

An exchange of formal greetings between the diplomatic representatives of various nations and a business session to consider the practical results of the gathering of peace envoys constituted the last day's work of the congress. Joseph B. Moore, justice of the supreme court of Michigan, presided over the business session. Ten-minute talks were made by eight delegates. Alfred H. Love of Philadelphia, president of the Universal Peace union, spoke on compulsory peace.