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TARIFF FIGHT UP IN THE AIR

President Taft is Told of Difficulties Which Beset His Plan of Revision.

IS LEFT TO THE CONFEREEES

They Are to Secure the Best Results They Can.

MUCH TROUBLE IN EACH HOUSE

"Free Raw Material" is Sticking Point with Solons.

DINNER AT THE WHITE HOUSE

Members of Conference Committee and Other Prominent Statesmen Discuss Situation with President.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The White House dinner and conference, at which tariff conferees and the president's closest advisers were brought together tonight in the effort to settle differences regarding the tariff bill, ended at 11:30, with the disputes over raw materials no nearer adjustment than they were before the dinner invitations were received.

Only one question was determined beyond appeal and that was that the conferees will have to settle their own differences. Pains were taken, however, to convey the impression that this decision is not indicative of any absence of appreciation of the president's efforts. It merely confirmed what the "elder statesmen" had asserted from the first—that tariff-making is trading and the shrewdest dealer and the strongest section is bound to get the best of the argument.

That this truism is responsible for the insurgent movements in the house and senate, and party revolts in middle western states, does not alter the situation.

BILL UP IN THE AIR.

Briefly stated, the representatives of the house and senate practically admitted that they were unable to forecast the outcome. Senator Aldrich spoke for the senate and Speaker Cannon and Representative Dwight, republican whip, for the house. Mr. Dwight spoke of the insurgent movement organized by the "anti-free raw material" faction in the house, but he was not ready to estimate the strength of the element.

Representative Payne expressed the opinion that a conference report carrying free iron ore, coal, hides and oil could be adopted in the house, but he said, he had not canvassed the situation.

Senator Aldrich was very positive in the opinion that such a report would fall in the senate, but he thought there could be reductions made in the senate rates, with perhaps from ore and oil transferred to the free list without endangering its adoption.

PRESIDENT DOESN'T PRESS POINT.

Apparently the president realized that the time had not arrived to call for a decision on the subject of raw materials. It is stated that he did not press the representatives of either house or senate for more definite statements of the situation in their respective branches of congress.

The customs court and the corporation tax amendments were discussed at length. Most of those present agreed with President Taft that the customs court should be a court of appeals whose decisions will be final. Senator Hale came from the opinion on the ground that a large majority of the cases originate in New York and the evidence is more readily available in that city. Attorney General Wickham and Secretary Root, who drew the amendment, favored New York as headquarters for the court.

TO CANVAS BOTH HOUSES.

The discussion of the corporation tax dealt with the revenue it will produce and the general effect of the tax from a political point of view. Some of the conferees said, after the dinner, that no conference report would be signed until both houses had been canvassed to the probability of its being accepted. No one can say how much this will delay adjournment of the tariff session.

The dinner was served on the western terrace, or roof of the low-lying structure which connects the White House proper with the executive offices.

The long dining table was set in a miniature grove of bay trees with great boxes of geraniums and other growing plants surmounting the sidewalks which extend two or three feet above the level of the roof and make a garden enclosure of the terrace.

The president and his guests made nine at the table.

ONLY REPUBLICANS THERE.

In announcing his invitation to the conferees to dinner the president followed the custom at the capitol of including within that term only the republican members of the conference committee. All of these were present tonight with the exception of Senator Culom of Illinois, who is detained at Atlantic City by the serious illness of his wife. From the senate came Messrs. Aldrich, Hale, Burrows and Penrose. From the house were Messrs. Payne, Dutch, McCall, Boutell, Calderhead and Farley.

To meet the conferees the president invited Vice President Sherman, Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh, Attorney General Wickham, Speaker Cannon, Senator Crane, Senator Root and Representative Wright of New York, republican "whip" of the house.

These are the men with whom the president has consulted most freely on the subject of the tariff and it was felt that if some satisfactory working arrangement could not be made as a result of tonight's meeting, hope of an early solution of the tariff tangle would be remote.

The real discussion of tariff matters did not begin until after dinner was disposed of. It was said to have been one of the most carefully prepared banquets ever served from the famous old White House kitchens, and it was no fault of the president, his steward or his old Virginia "darky" cook if the men of the tariff commission were not in an amiable mood when the meal was done.

It was well along toward 8 o'clock when the dinner began. The White House

President Taft Means All He Says on Tariff

President Taft is Told of Difficulties Which Beset His Plan of Revision.

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DINNER AT THE WHITE HOUSE

Members of Conference Committee and Other Prominent Statesmen Discuss Situation with President.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—(Special Telegram.)—For an hour or more last night President Taft and Senator Brown were in conference over several phrases of the tariff, with particular reference to the corporation tax amendment and the duration of its operation. President Taft picked up Senator Brown for an automobile ride, later returning to the White House for a heart-to-heart talk over the tariff situation.

Senator Penrose has been persistent in his objection to the corporation tax bill running indefinitely. He has urged that its limitation be fixed at two years. Senator Brown, having charge of the income tax amendment to the constitution, which has brought him conspicuously into the limelight because he won where other men failed, was asked to state his position of the "progressives" as to the limitation on the corporation tax amendment.

It did not take the senator very long to state where he stood. He was against limitation and in favor of the publicity which must grow out of the corporation tax. President Taft agreed with the junior senator from Nebraska, and then the talk drifted to a general discussion of the tense situation facing the conferees on the tariff.

"The president is determined to have the tax taken off raw materials," said Senator Brown, "and in taking up the fight which the progressive wing of the republican party made in the senate, and in which we got licked, he is showing his knowledge of what the country is demanding. I never saw a man more earnest do his full duty than President Taft showed last night. He displayed a knowledge of tariff schedules that to me seemed amazing. He was armed with facts and figures, and his reasons for demanding that the conferees make a better bill than the senate passed were unanswerable."

Senators Brown and Miller and Senator Aldrich spoke for the senate and Speaker Cannon and Representative Dwight, republican whip, for the house. Mr. Dwight spoke of the insurgent movement organized by the "anti-free raw material" faction in the house, but he was not ready to estimate the strength of the element.

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Colonel Sutton, chairman of the committee, came from the opinion on the ground that a large majority of the cases originate in New York and the evidence is more readily available in that city.

O. C. Anderson of West Point and George D. Ayers of Lincoln are in the city.

Bids were opened today at the Treasury department for the construction of the public building at Shenandoah, Ia.

The bidders were as follows: Interstate Construction company, Saginaw, Mich., \$5,637; Bartlett & Kling, Cedar Rapids, Ia., \$5,500; King Lumber company, Charlotte, Va., \$5,560; General Construction company, Milwaukee, Wis., \$5,500; Charles W. Gindle company, Chicago, \$5,975.

The Northern Construction company of Milwaukee has been awarded the contract for the construction of the public building at Rawlins, Wyo., at \$7,100.

The postmaster general today announced the number of promotions made in clerks and carriers in postoffices as follows:

Omaha, Neb.: Clerks, seven, \$600 to \$600;

carriers, five, \$800 to \$800; seventeen, \$600 to \$1,000; twelve, \$1,000 to \$1,200; Des Moines, Ia.: Clerks, six, \$600 to \$600; four, \$800 to \$900; twenty, \$800 to \$1,000; fifteen, \$1,000 to \$1,200; seven, \$1,100 to \$1,300; carriers, one, \$600 to \$800; two, \$800 to \$900; two, \$1,000 to \$1,200; eleven, \$1,000 to \$1,200; Des Moines, Ia.: Clerks, six, \$600 to \$600; four, \$800 to \$900; twenty, \$800 to \$1,000; fifteen, \$1,000 to \$1,200; seven, \$1,100 to \$1,300; carriers, one, \$600 to \$800; two, \$800 to \$900; two, \$1,000 to \$1,200.

Harry B. Durham of Lincoln has been appointed a land law clerk in the land office service at a salary of \$1,200 per annum.

SUTTON CASE DRAGS ALONG

Another Officer Gives Testimony that Sutton Took His Own Life.

ANNAPOULIS, July 21.—When the Naval Board, which is investigating the death of Lieutenant James N. Sutton of Portland, Ore., finished its third day's session in the naval academy auditorium today only four witnesses out of the fifteen subpoenaed by the government had been examined.

In a few minor points, referring principally to the description of the immediate scene of the tragedy, Henry E. Davis, chief counsel for the Suttons, showed discrepancies in Lieutenant Willing's testimony at this and the former inquiry. In essential particulars Lieutenant Willing's story differed little from that of his brother officers.

The approaching visit of the czar to Cherbourg renders an immediate solution of the crisis imperative, as President Taft has not yet called the members of the retiring cabinet with him to Cherbourg at the time the official greeting of France is extended to the Russian ruler.

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BOURGEOIS MAY MAKE CABINET

President Fallières Will Ask Him to Take Place of Clemenceau as Prime Minister.

HEALTH MAY FORCE REFUSAL

Effort to Resolidify Republican "Bloc" and Continue Policies.

PROTECTIONISTS ARE ACTIVE

Their Choice for Head of Minority is M. Millerand.

M. BRIAND IS SECOND CHOICE

Approaching Visit of Czar of Russia to Cherbourg Makes Immediate Selection of Ministers Imperative.

PARIS, July 21.—President Fallières tomorrow will offer the premiership to Leon Bourgeois, former minister of foreign affairs.

This decision was reached late tonight, but as M. Bourgeois is not expected to reach Paris from Hamburg until tomorrow his actual attitude with regard to the appointment is not known. Parliamentary circles, however, foresee that he will decline the honor, as his health is far from robust. Nevertheless, the cabinet crisis promises to be of short duration.

M. Clemenceau, the late premier; M. Dubost, president of the senate, and M. Brisson, president of the Chamber of Deputies, as a unit have counseled President Fallières that M. Briand, minister of justice and worship, is the most available man after M. Bourgeois, and it is understood that M. Briand is the president's second choice.

CLEMENCEAU'S DEFEAT PERSONAL.

The parliamentary leaders of the majority told President Fallières today that M. Clemenceau's defeat was a personal repudiation directed against the premier for his attack upon M. Delcasse, and that it would not check the policies of the government, which should be continued.

M. Briand, after Clemenceau's defeat, is the most conspicuous member of the retiring cabinet. Although the temper of the Senate is described as rather kind to the elevation of M. Briand, the attitude of the Chamber is said to be sympathetic. If he is named as premier it is expected that he will immediately reconstitute M. Clemenceau's ministry, with Clemenceau omitted, and commit himself to following up the program of reforms laid down by the Clemenceau cabinet.

One of the most important of the elections in 1910, M. Briand, like his predecessor, would probably select the portfolio of minister of the interior, and in view of the important policies pending and the wisdom of retaining the ministers in the old departments, few shifts in the previous cabinet are anticipated. M. Callaux, minister of finance, who is directing the battle for income tax and old age pensions; M. Cruppi, who is plunged in the tariff; M. Pichon, whose foreign policies satisfy the republican "block"; M. Viviani, minister of labor, and M. Ruau, minister of agriculture, are all slated for retention, although the reappointment of M. Plequart, Pickard and Millies-Lacroix to the portfolios of war, the navy and the colonies, respectively, is less certain, and is not anticipated.

BOURGEOIS ADVISERS UNCERTAIN.

On the other hand, should M. Bourgeois accept the premiership, the personnel of the cabinet would be more difficult to establish, but it is believed that his incumbency would not affect the present policies of the government.

The entire political world remains completely stupefied at M. Clemenceau's action yesterday. No one can believe that an old campaigner like Clemenceau did not deliberately planned his own downfall.

The general opinion is summed up by M. Rochefort, editor of the Patrie, who says:

"Clemenceau had overthrown so many ministers that he believed it proper to overthrow himself. He committed suicide by firing several phrases at his own head."

The members of the Right, which includes the royalists and the Catholic element, are intensely pleased with the overthrow of M. Clemenceau, but they are not likely to profit greatly by the present situation. Aside from M. Bourgeois, the only possible combination having more conservative tendencies which has a chance of succeeding is one with M. Poincaré as chief and M. Delcasse as minister of marine. This combination results chiefly from the prominence M. Delcasse took in the events leading up to M. Clemenceau's downfall, when Delcasse hotly retorted to Clemenceau's slighting allusions to the French humiliations in the Moroccan controversy.

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July 21, 1909
Bourgeois May Make Cabinet

The Promise of Prosperity



From the New York Evening Mail.

BREWER ON THE INCOME TAX

Jurist Says It "Will Tax States Out of Their Vitality."

OPPOSES BIG ARMY AND NAVY

Declares Woman Suffrage Question Cannot Be Ignored, and that South Must Settle Negro Question.

DAVIS ON THE INCOME TAX

Dozen Furious Hippopotami Surround Skiff, But He Drives Them Off, Killing Two.

NAIVASHA, British East Africa, July 21.—Colonel Roosevelt had an exciting experience yesterday while shooting hippopotami. At 3 o'clock in the morning he went out on Lake Naivasha in a rowboat, accompanied by two natives. After rowing a dozen hippopotami, which attacked the boat, some of them diving under and striking the bottom of it with their backs. The natives became terrorized, but Mr. Roosevelt was not dismayed, and selecting the finest bull and the largest cow, killed them. Eventually the rest of the animals were driven off. Mr. Roosevelt arriving at camp at 3 o'clock this morning after towing home the skiff with a launch which was sent out to search for the rowboat.

Roosevelt said: "Under the hue and cry of today we must have an income tax, and if power to tax is given the government we will see the states taxed, not out of their existence, but out of their vitality. The idea leads up to the question of placing the entire power in the control of the nation, and the state is left out of the matter."

Referring to the public debt, Justice Brewer said:

"Under the close of the civil war we began paying the debt of that war and we kept on paying them. Owing to the unwise attitude of the political leaders and the president who spoke of 'me and my navy,' we have piled up public debts for vessels which will rust before they are used.

"So far as possible I believe every generation should pay its own debts. We should not pile up debts for the future to take care of.

"There is the question of female franchise. This is a question that cannot be ignored. They are appealing to our intelligence, and we must meet it and talk about it. If it is for the interest of the gender.

Discussing