THE OMAHA BEE
goes to the homes—is read by the women—sells goods for advertisers.

# THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

WEATHER FORECAST.
For Nebraska—Generally fair.
For Iowa—Partly cloudy.

VOL. XXXIX—NO. 168. OMAHA, TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 25, 1910—TEN PAGES. SINGLE COPY TWO CENTS.

## LANDIS TO "BEEF TRUST" JURY

Federal Judge at Chicago Outlines Methods for Procedure in Proposed Inquiry.

JURIST FURNISHES INFORMATION

District Attorney Begins Work on Suggestion From Court.

NO ACTION FOR THE PRESENT

Number of Minor Cases Will be Disposed of First.

WHAT THE LAW [illegible]S

Rules for Free Competition i[illegible] state Commerce and Trade Prescribed by Congress.

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—Judge Kenesaw [illegible] Landis of the United States district court in his charge to the federal grand jury assembled today to investigate the methods of the so-called "beef trust," declared it was through information furnished by him that the present proceeding was started.

Judge Landis also said that after he had notified the United States district attorney in Chicago on January 20 he was surprised to see on January 22 notices in the newspapers coming ostensibly from Washington, stating that the government officials there had ordered the investigation. It was announced, however, that action on the "beef trust" investigation would be postponed for a few days until some docket cases could be heard. It was explained that the present investigation was of such importance that it would be better if the jury was given a little time in which to familiarize itself with the routine of the grand jury procedure before considering the evidence to be presented in the packers' cases.

After Judge Landis had read his charges the jury proceeded to take up some cases of minor importance.

"Having in mind the duty of the district attorney," said Judge Landis, "I notified that officer on the 20th of this month that on your assembling here today the court would direct your attention to the subject of the present investigation.

"It is a source of profound regret that two days later there began widespread newspaper publication of matter purporting to come from Washington and expressing the intention and determination of certain governmental functionaries there as to this proceeding, and alleging, in that connection, their purpose with respect to certain individuals residing in this district.

**Secrets of Jury Room.**

"Without assuming anything here officially that there is anything behind the publications except journalistic enterprise, I caution you to pay no attention whatever to them, as it will be your duty to conscientiously refrain from making any disclosures of matters transpiring in your jury room.

This so for two reasons; in the first place, if an individual is indicted he ought to have the right of trial by a jury taken from an atmosphere that has not been sucharged with feeling against him, and in the second place if he is not indicted, it is not right that it should be published from time to time that evidence showing him guilty of unlawful conduct had been presented to the grand jury.

"Various reports of alleged circumstances and conditions in connection with the meat industry have come to me. While the representations set forth in these complaints, even if true, do not necessarily imply violation of federal law, they are of such character as to clearly impose upon the court the duty of directing your attention to them to the end that the subject may have at your hands the investigation and consideration its importance requires.

"The statute declares every contract, combination in the form of trusts or otherwise, or conspiracy in restraint of trade or commerce among the several states or with foreign nations to be illegal and it is provided that every person who shall make such contract, or engage in any such combination or conspiracy, or who shall monopolize or attempt to monopolize or combine or conspire with any other person or persons to monopolize any part of such trade or commerce shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

**Rules for Free Competition.**

"While you will observe that by this enactment congress has prescribed the rule of free competition among those engaged in interstate and international trade and commerce, I desire to press upon you that it is not within the competency of congress, nor does the act attempt to deal with trade or commerce which is wholly intrastate."

After enlarging on the fact that congress cannot interfere with commerce within a state, the court continued:

"You will perceive intent is the essence of this offense—that is to say, there must be a conscious purpose on the part of the accused to suppress competition by cooperation to that end. The law does not concern itself with mere coincidence of conduct in the absence of such intent."

A special venire of jurors appeared before Landis and twenty-three men were chosen to compose the grand jury that is to hear the evidence and decide whether indictments shall be returned against the packers.

The firms against which the government will proceed are: Swift & Co., Armour & Co., and Morris & Co., who it is alleged control the National Packing company for their common benefit.

Early today deputy United States marshals were started out with more than a score of subpoenaes and writs to bring before the grand jury, employes and books of the concerns involved.

Every precaution was taken to keep the identity of witnesses secret. A large number of secret service operatives have apparently been brought here from other cities, and it is believed they will be used in serving subpoenaes as well as supplying evidence gathered during the investigation.

Only two subpoenaes were turned over to United States Marshal L. T. Hoy today. Mr. Hoy refused to give any information concerning the identity of the persons on whom the subpoenaes were to be served.

At the city offices of the National Packing company and Armour & Co., it was said no subpoenaes had been served.

## Harry Lyons Dies of Wounds Self-Inflicted

Omaha Boy Shoots Himself at Cedar Rapids Because of a "Grouch."

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Jan. 24.—(Special Telegram.)—Harry Lyons of Omaha, who shot himself in the left temple and the stomach at 9 o'clock this morning in the lavatory of his room at Hotel Montrose, died at Mercy hospital at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

A. Rothschild, his roommate, who claims to have been out of the room at the time of the shooting, is held by the police, but will probably be released.

Shortly before his death Lyons reiterated the statement that his wounds were self-inflicted and completely exonerated Rothschild. He said that he realized he was going to die; that he did not want to die, but had shot himself because of a "grouch." He refused to state the cause of the "grouch," but said he never had such a cause for one as he had had since Saturday.

Letters in Lyons' pockets indicate that he had no trouble with his sweetheart in Omaha, but she did not like the company he was keeping, especially Rothschild. The two men had been here since Friday. They and two others played poker on a 10-cent ante Sunday afternoon and evening in the room at the hotel and Rothschild claims that Lyons was the winner. But at the time of his death he had but $6, while Rothschild when searched at the police station had only a nickel. This would not have been sufficient to pay their hotel bill. One theory is that Lyons' father had shut off his funds.

Mrs. Lyons is expected tonight and it is probable that an inquest will be held.

Harry Lyons is 23 years of age and the only son of Mr. and Mrs. George H. Lyons, 2403 Harney street. He was formerly with the Logan & Bryan Grain company and is now in business with Chester Weeks. The firm is Weeks & Lyons and has offices in the Brandeis building.

Lyons started from Omaha last week to travel for a Little Rock grain firm. At that time he seemed to be in the best of health and spirits. Friends here can think of no reason for his act.

Mr. and Mrs. Lyons and the young woman to whom Harry Lyons was engaged went to Cedar Rapids on receipt of the news.

## Packers Insist Meat is Cheaper

Armour and Swifts Quote Figures Comparing Prices of Last Year and This.

"Speaking of the steadily increasing prices of meat, permit me to say," said H. E. Finney, general manager for Armour & Co. of South Omaha, "that for the first three weeks of January, 1909, the average price per 100 pounds of beef sales was $7.34; for the first three weeks in July, 1909, the average price was $8.72 and for the first three weeks in January, 1910, the average price for the same amount was $7.16.

"These figures ought to speak for themselves, as they show that instead of advancing the prices have inclined downward in the last six or seven months."

H. O. Edwards, manager for Swift & Co., asserts that the average price for which his firm sold beef for the first three weeks of January, this year, was less than it was at this time last year, and also much lower than in July last year. These are the figures which his books show:

Average price of beef first three weeks January, 1910, $7.85.

Average price of beef first three weeks January, 1909, $7.94.

Average price of beef first three weeks July 1909, $8.63.

## Hurrah! Price of Butter is Lower

Falls Off Six Cents a Pound on Best Creamery Because of Congestion in the East.

The price of butter has fallen 6 cents a pound. The Fairmount Creamery company advised The Bee last evening that this was a fact due to a congestion of fresh butter in New York and other large eastern cities, where the people have gone to eating the storage product.

This company believes the price will not rise until the demand does, and it doesn't pretend to say when that will be.

This makes the retail price of the best creamery butter in Omaha 35 cents a pound beginning today, and that same brand will be sold to the retailer for 31 cents.

**Middies Are Dismissed.**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—President Taft today approved the dismissal from the naval academy at Annapolis of Midshipmen James M. Whitehead of New Jersey, Scott Lynn of Utah and Grover C. Clevenger of Excelsior Springs, Mo. The midshipmen were charged with intoxication.

## ONE-FOURTH OF FRANCE FLOODED

Quarter of Area of Country Under Water and Rain and Snow Continue to Fall.

SITUATION IS GROWING WORSE

Electric Plant of Chamber of Deputies is Drowned Out.

SEINE HIGHEST IN CENTURY

Floods Break All Records Since 1802 at Paris.

TEMPEST DELUGES VICTIMS

Quarter of Million People Stand in Drenching Rain Watching Yellow Torrent—Cellars Full and Buildings Threatened.

PARIS, Jan. 24.—A fourth of France, it is estimated is under water today. Snow and rain are adding to the floods which are unprecedented in the history of the present generation.

The Seine continuel to rise today and the situation in this city grew worse hourly. Water has drowned out the electric plant in the Chamber of Deputies and today the deputies met by lamp light. Premier Briand introduced a bill appropriating $400,000 for the relief of sufferers from the floods. He described what the government was already doing to abate the distrees and highly praised the rescue work done by the soldiers and gendarmes.

Owing to the difficulty of getting food into the city market, prices have been raised, adding another element of distress to the poorer classes. It is estimated that 25,000 laborers have been thrown out of employment.

Fortunately the causualties have been comparatively few, but frequent narrow escapes from death are reported. The explosion of boilers in inundated factories is an occasional element of danger. An enormous amount of live stock is reported to have been drowned in the departments of marine Aubey, Elsne and Meuse.

It is now believed the Eiffel tower, the foundations of which were threatened by the waters, is no longer in danger of collapse. However, the wireless sattion at the top of the tower has been abandoned temporarily.

The rivers Rhone and Loire are reported to be falling and the situation accordingly improved at Lyons, Limoges, Troyes, Annecy and Auxerre.

The property damage cannot be estimated with any accuracy, but it will be very great.

Following the appeal of Premier Briand, the Chamber of Deputies unanimously voted the $400,000 requested for the aid of flood sufferers.

Late this afternoon President Failleries and Premier Briand made a tour of the flooded districts in an automobile. The crest o fthe flood had then almost touched the top of the arches of the Pont Alma. Preparations were made to blow up the span with dynamite if it should become necessary.

The sewer in the Place Havre has caved in and the Avenue Montaigne has been invaded by the waters. The schools in the inundated suburbs have been closed.

The flood situation in Paris reached a more critical stage this morning. The Seine had has risen nine inches since 2 o'clock and the river now registers 7.53 meters at Pont Royal. This i sthe highest the river has been since 1802, when it reached 8.80 meters, the highest point recorded in the history of France except in the year 1615.

A terrible tempest of rain and wind which broke over the city at daylight only adds to the horror of the situation and to the suffering of the poor and homeless.

Although the waters of the Seine affluents above the city still are rising rapidly, the municipal authorities were hopeful this morning that the maximum stage of waters would be reached by night fall.

The river presents an awe-inspiring spectacle. A quarter of a million people in a drenching rain throng the stone parapets and quays watching the yellow tide, which is crowded with drift wood, wine casks and other wreckage, rushing seaward. The water now is almost flush with the arches of the bridges.

**Work to Save Bridges.**

Firemen, police and troops are working like mad at all the bridges disentangling blockades resulting from the floating debris, and it is hoped that all the bridges will be saved. Traffic on several of the frailer ones, however, has been stopped.

All of the cellars along the quays are filled with water. One of the chief dangers is the weakening of the foundations of the buildings along the water front by the seeping waters. The remaining walls of the foreign office are surrounded by water and the beautiful garden in the rear of the building is a veriable lake

Streets around the Chamber of Deputies are considered unsafe and all traffic in these streets has been forbidden.

The tunnel between the Quai D'Orsay and the Quai D'Austerlitz stations is a rushing stream. The basement on the Palais D'Jus-

(Continued on Page Two.)

## American Food Products Sold Cheaper in Europe

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—"I am gathering proof which will show that farm products are being sold cheaper abroad than they are in this country," declared Secretary of Agriculture Wilson today at the high cost of living hearing being conducted by a subcommittee of the house committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. Wilson gave evidence to show the producer at the present time was getting a little more than formerly for his food products, while the ultimate consumer was paying an excessive price.

"Until comparatively recently the American people enjoyed the cheapest food in the world," continued Mr. Wilson.

"But nowadays not enough people know how to farm profitably, how to get enough out of a day's work, nor how to make an acre respond. The lure of the factory has called the farmer from the plow.

"The worst farming in this country is done east of the Alleghany mountains and agricultural land is cheapest in that locality.

"In consequence," continued Secretary Wilson, "the boys have left the farm and the scarcity of labor is now the greatest concern of the agriculturist."

Secretary Wilson declared that Washington was one of the most expensive cities in which to live, and retailers in this city demand 42½ per cent profit, while in cities like Philadelphia and New York they were content with 17 to 20 per cent.

Conditions at the capital, however, with reference to the cost of living, the secretary said, were true to a great extent of other cities. He told the committee that it had a great opportunity to do a service for the whole people by ascertaining the cause of these conditions.

Chairman Moore intimated that the whole matter of the cost of food products from producer to consumer would be gone into. Secretary Wilson was the only witness examined today.

Fixing the Responsibility for the High Cost of Living—Same Old Circle

From the Minneapolis Journal.

## NO PROFIT ON FASTENERS

Commissioner Dennett Answers Another of Hitchcock's Charges.

INVENTION OF AN EMPLOYE

Resents Statement Hitchcock Was Not Wanted at Land Office—Truth About Telegram.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Admitting that the paper fasteners used by the general land office were the invention of his chief of accounts, Irving C. Rittenhouse, and declaring the latter made no profit on them, Commissioner Dennett answeredanother of the charges made against the Interior department by Representative Hitchcock of Nebraska when the hearings being conducted by the house committee on expenditures in the Interior department were resumed today.

Mr. Dennett said he was careful to ascertain that it was no violation of law before the purchase was made and required Mr. Rittenhouse to waive his royalty.

Mr. Dennett resented the suggestion that Mr. Hitchcock was persona non grata at the land office and that he could not get information he wanted. Mr. Hitchcock, who for a time examined the witness, said he had been asked his statement on the president's recent order against subordinates divulging information. Because of this and the peculiar position he occupied in having presented charges he had not applied for information.

Condensation of the testimony of the last hearin gof the comittee as reported in these dispatches led to the omission of an important statement of Commissioner Dennett of general land office regarding the charge that private telegrams were paid out of the funds of the department. This is what the commissioner said as shown by the stenographer's record:

"I have no knowledge of any such telegrams being sent, with the exception of two telegrams which were sent to the commissioner of the general land office at a critical time, stating certain remarks which were being made in a paper. These telegrams after having been received were taken to the chief of field service and the Western Union were notified that they must not be charged to the public land appropriation; that they related to private matters; that no bill would be authorized which was submitted for those telegrams."

It appears from the record that this statement was substantiated by Mr. Newburgh, assistant chief of the accounts division; the purport of the testimony of both being that the telegrams referred to as transmitting newspaper articles were not paid for by the department at all.

Examined by Mr. Hitchcock, Commissioner Dennett agreed to furnish a detailed statement of all expenditures from the million-dollar fund around which the charges resolve on the claim of improper use, and also to furnish a list of transfers and promotions of employes between and on the statuory civil service rolls and the special million-dollar fund or "Schwartz rolls." He denied that salaries were generally increased when employes were transferred to the "Schwartz rolls."

Mr. Hitchcock explained that he could not agree to answer all questions because of the naturally confidential character of his sources of information in the Interior department and the punishment that would follow exposure of these sources.

Mr. Dennett said that a little over $5,000 worth of furniture, including carpets and rugs, had been bought for use in the general land office under the $1,000,000 public domain protection fund, but that it was all incidental to the work under that appropriation and was of the cheapest kind of material and bought under the regular contract system.

He said the $1,000,000 appropriation had enabled the bureau to catch up largely with the work of protecting the public domain.

## MRS. TILLMAN, JR., SEEKS WRIT FOR HER CHILDREN

Daughter-in-Law of Senator is Asking Divorce From Husband.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 24.—Attorneys for Mrs. B. R. Tillman, jr., made application before the supreme court today to be heard on a petition for a writ of habeas corpus to obtain possession of her two children, Douschka and Sarah, now held by United States Senator Benjamin R. Tillman. The younger Mrs. Tillman charges that her husband was addicted to the excessive use of intoxicants and cruelty. Sworn statements from leading citizens in the state, attested her unimpeachable character. The case will be presented to the supreme court next Monday.

## BUCK STOVE CASES JOINED

Two Appeals in Gompers Contempt Hearing Ordered Consolidated by Court.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The appeals of the oficers of the American Federation of Labor to the supreme court, growing out of the suit of the Bucks Stove and Range company against them in the District of Columbia, were today ordered consolidated by the court and set for hearing on the first Tuesday in the term, beginning next October.

## Banker Frisked As He Was Acting Part of Gallant

W. M. Van Norden Robbed of $28,000 By Woman Whose Purse He Picked Up.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—Warner M. Van Norden, the banker and president of the Van Norden Trust company, was held up and robbed of $28,000 last Wednesday night as he was leaving the Waldorf-Astoria.

With the arraignment today of Bessie Roberts, alias Kitty Dowdell, of Chicago and Annie Williams, alias "Chicago Margie," came the story how Mr. Van Norden's exceeding graciousness cost him his pocketbook.

Mr. Van Norden left the hotel and was about to take his automobile when he saw two women walking along Fifth avenue. One of the women dropped a pocketbook and Mr. Van Norden politely picked it up and returned it.

A hearty slap on the back was the somewhat startling and unconventional manner in which one of the women signalized her thanks. There was a profusion of thanks and bows and one of the women fainted suddenly on Mr. Van Norden's shoulder. The woman revived and the banker went home in his machine. The $28,000 was gone when Mr. Van Norden reached home. The women have been held in $30,000 bail for further examination.

Kitty Dowdell, or Bessie Roberts, was arrested yesterday and the Williams woman was found later.

In the language of the police the women were "fast workers."

The Williams girl, who is described by her associates as the "big blonde," denied she had robbed anyone or that she knew of any robbery.

"If Dowdell got away with anybody's roll," she observed, "she didn't give me any of it. I was not wise to the operation."

## Fifty-Eight Bodies Found in Wreck

Conductor's Tickets Show Seventy-nine Passengers Were on Canadian Pacific Train.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Ont., Jan. 24.—The count of tickets of Conductor Reynolds of the ill-fated Canadian Pacific railway train shows there were seventy-nine passengers. This does not include the crew. Fifty-eight bodies have been recovered and two are reported missing. In the second-class coach all the eleven occupants perished.

## LOOKS BETTER FO RLIBERALS

Late Returns in England Increase Lead of Coalition Over Opposition.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—The liberals materially increased their score, according to today's returns from Saturday's elections for members of Parliament. They retain fifteen seats previously held out of a total of seventeen contests. Of the other two seats one went to a unionist and the other to a nationalist. The position of the parties at this time is as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Government Coalition— | |
| Liberals | 200 |
| Laborites | 33 |
| Nationalists | 69 |
| Opposition— | |
| Unionists | 219 |

## SHOT DEAD IN COURT ROOM

Calcutta Police Officer Who Exposed Bomb Conspiracy, Victim of Assassin.

CALCUTTA, British India, Jan. 24.—Shamrul Sliema, a police officer, who was prominent in unearthing the Michapur, Bengel, bomb conspiracy, was shot dead in the high court today.

The murderer, a young Bengali, fled. When overtaken the assassin threw a bomb, which failed to explode, and he was overpowered.

There's no such thing as a useless article.

If you don't need a thing, your neighbor may.

The Bee Want ads sell what one is glad to be rid of, to another who is glad to get it.

Phone your want ad into The Bee if you can't come down to the office.

Want Ad Phone Douglas 238.

## FARMERS ROLLING IN WEALTH

Examples of How Richardson County Land Pays Dividends.

RETIRE AT AGE OF FORTY

Horses Bought Sixteen Years Ago Sell Today for Higher Prices Than When Young—Fortunes in Colts.

M. N. Davis, not long ago, hauled off a buggy that was not his own and last week brought some of his wife's chickens to town and sold them, the amount being nearly $30. Joe Nedrow sold some of his wife's chickens this week and then had about $35 extra to carry around in his pockets. Mr. Nedrow tries to justify himself by saying the chickens were eating more corn than they were worth. Mrs. Amil Moritz sold a big lot of chickens not long ago and then Mr. Moritz announced a public sale with the statement that he had rented his farm and was going to live in town.—Stella Press.

The above item, true in itself, was recently published as a joke in the Stella Press. The next week Mr. Moritz had a farm sale and then he gave the editor of The Press, for publication, a statement as to why he can retire from the farm. He is only 40 years old, and during sixteen years of married life has made $25,000 at farming, beginning as a renter. In the statement he says that at his sale, one mare, owned sixteen years and costing $50, sold for $55. She had raised mule colts, which Mr. Moritz sold at different times and received $992.50 for them. Another mare owned eight years, costing $30, and raising colts, which sold for $631.50, at the sale brought $24. One bought eight years ago for $55 brought $120; she had raised colts, selling for $534. During the time Mr. Moritz owned these animals the sale of their colts amounted to $2,148. The first team of mules was sold eight years ago. The total amount of this public farm sale was $1,888.

**Prosperity in Richardson.**

The following items tell their own story of the success and prosperity of the Richardson county farmer:

James B. Standerford of Humboldt last week sold at St. Joseph a carlot of hogs (sixty-eight head) averaging 265 pounds at $8.80 per hundred. On the date of the sale the price was the highest ever paid on the St. Joseph market. This price was 5 cents higher than Kansas City's top price and 20 cents better than the highest price at South Omaha for the same date, which shows Standerford knows how to raise and feed hogs. Just about a month earlier Mr. Standerford sold a carlot of hogs, of his own feeding, also, in St. Joseph for $8.42½. The hogs averaged 206 pounds and up to that date brought the highest price ever paid at St. Joseph, consequently within a month he attained two top record-breaking prices.

The 1st of September Isaac W. Harris of Stella topped the Kansas City market with three cars of hogs which sold at $8.15. Mr. Harris came here from Illinois nearly forty years ago and bought unimproved land for a farm home at $5 an acre. Following the panic of 1873 he offered hogs for sale at $2.50 per hundred, but could find no buyer. After keeping the hogs awhile he sold them at $2.75, which is his lowest selling price as a hog stockman. Mr. Harris is today one of the rich men of Nebraska. He is an officer and stockholder in several banks, a heavy stockholder in the Humboldt brick plant and president of the Richardson County Farmers' Mutual Insurance company, yet he has worked as hard as any farm hand at all kinds of farm labor. The family are now occupying their town residence in Stella. At a women's club meeting the last week Mrs. Harris stated that last summer she raised and canned her own tomatoes for winter, after the remark had just been made that a farm renter's wife, a young, strong, healthy woman, had just been seen buying at the local grocery store canned tomatoes, canned beans, butter, bread and potatoes.

**Richardson County Cattle.**

In the fall Kansas City press dispatches heralded the report that $8.00 cattle, long expected, had arrived. These cattle were a Richardson county product and were raised on the Harbaugh ranch at Dawson. They were fifty head of white faces averaging 1,487 pounds and were sold to Armour & Co., not for $8.00, but for $8.10. Soon afterward Harbaugh's herd beat even the above, for he sold a carlot of fifteen head for $10.00 per hundred, which was the highest priced load of cattle ever sold at any of the great markets of the country. These fifteen head were a mixed bunch of Angus, Shorthorns and Herefords and averaged 1,584 pounds. They were not show cattle, but, as those of the Harbaugh cattle first mentioned, were selected by their owner from a herd of 250 head he was feeding. The third lot from this bunch sold at $8.40 and the remaining lot, five head, at $9.00. The Harbaugh cattle were started to fatten on snapped corn and alfalfa and finished on ground corn.

It is not uncommon for Richardson county farmers to top the stock markets in the mid-west cities, but there is something of unusual and particular interest in the cases here cited.

J. H. Morehead of Falls City is also a late topper of the Kansas City market with three carlots of fat cattle. Last spring he paid $3.75 for the steers and he took a top price at $8.25. He feeds corn and hay and runs hogs with the cattle. In the spring he bought 125 light shoats at $6.85, and his book accounts show they brought him $3,900.

## COMMITTEE ACTS ON WAREHOUSES

House Body in Charge of Indian Affairs Would Drop Them in All Cities.

SECRETARY BALLINGER'S PLAN

Department Criticises Thomas as For Too Expensive.

OBJECTION AS TO INSPECTION

Claim Made Goods Are Not Properly Investigated.

PROVISION FOR GENOA SCHOOL

Bills Introduced for New Buildings in South Dakota—Henry T. Clark's Plan to Harness Missouri.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 24.—(Special Telegram.)—The Indian Affairs committee of the house in reporting the Indian appropriation bill today threw a bomb among Indian warehouses by failing to make an appropriation for their continuance. Correspondents of newspapers in cities where Indian warehouses are located besieged Chairman Burke of South Dakota to ascertain the reason for this omission. Tomorrow representatives and senators will probably begin asking the question why the Indian warehouse should be abandoned.

Instead of Chairman Burke asking the question why this change from the accepted law, Mr. Burke turned the inquirers over to Robert E. Person, clerk of the committee, late auditor for the interior department, and Mr. Person, acting as go-between, said that after full investigation, it had been ascertained that the warehouses were too expensive, because it cost too much to maintain them. It costs in the neighborhood of $60,000, acording to Mr. Person, to maintain warehouses at Omaha, New York, St. Louis, Chicago and San Francisco. He insisted that if goods were bought in the open market and under cash discouts there would be considerable saving for the government.

"In purchasing supplies," he said, "they must be transported to warehouses and then retransported to places where needed. You can buy more quickly and get the benefit of prevailing markets as goods are needed than if you purchase them in large lots and store them until needed.

**Inspection Criticised.**

"And then another thing, I have discovered that the inspection of goods is largely a farce. I made this discovery on an extensive tour of the country with former Secretary of the Interior James A. Garfield. I discovered that where thousands of packages, say went into a warehouse, the inspector would only look over one of two packages and accept the rest as being up to standard."

"Then you expect inspection to be made at the school or agency?"

"Yes," replied Mr. Person. "That seems to be the better way; certainly the more saving way."

"What is to prevent the superintendent of a school or agency from doing the same thing as you charge against inspectors at Indian warehouses?"

"e will only inspect goods which are needed and will in the course of his business inspect all of them, as he is ordering for but one institution as against purchases for a number of institutions."

According to Mr. Person, Representative Hinshaw of Nebraska was the only member of the committee to protest against the action taken which the clerk of the committee says was unanimous. Mr. Hinshaw held up the action until the meeting Saturday morning, when the bill was completed and made ready for report today.

Provision for the Genoa Indian school, which was left out of the estimate, is in the bill as reported today, there being an appropriation of $3,100 for the maintenance of 400 pulls.

It was generally said today that the senate committee on Indian affairs would undoubtedly restore Indian warehouses omitted from the bill, but of course that is a matter largely of pressure, and it will be necessary for Omaha to get busy with the rest of the cities which are like sufferers by reason of the house committee's action and bring the senators to an appreciation of what the Indian warehouse means to better service.

**New Building for Pierre.**

It is interesting in this connection, that while Chairman Burke became an advocate of Secretary Ballinger's recommendation that all warehouses be eliminated, he has provided for a new building at the Pierre Indian school to cost $25,000. The bill further carries $25,000 for the enlargement of the insane asylum at Canton and gives Rapid City's school $7,500 for additional improvements, an increase of $3,500 over the estimates of the secretary of the interior and Treasury department.

One feature of the bill, in view of the agitation over the retention of warehouses, is worth passing mention, for under it the secretary of the interior could place a warehouse anywhere, and this may turn out to be the African in the lumber pile, in view of Secretary Ballinger's recommendation to discontinue all Indian warehouses. The paragraph referred to reads as follows:

"For purchase of goods and supplies for Indian service, including inspection pay of necessary employes, and all other expenses connected therewith, including advertising, telegraphing, telephoning and transportation of Indian goods and supplies, $3,000, provided, that thereafter the purchase of Indian supplies shall be made in conformity with requirements of section 3709 of revised statutes of United States."

Senator Crawford today introduced a bill appropriating $35,000 for the establishment of a fish hatchery station in eastern South Dakota within the valley of the Sioux river. The selection of the site proposed is left to the discretion of the secretary of commerce and labor.

Senator Crawford also introduced a bill to increase the limit of cost of a public building at Huron to $100,000.

**Help for Fremont.**

The secretary of the treasury today sent a letter to congress asking that an appropriation of $3,500 be inserted in the pending urgency deficiency bill to enable him to rent suitable quarters for housing government employes pending remodeling and completion of the federal building at Fremont, Neb.

On recommendation of Congressman Hull, Dr. E. C. McClure has been appointed pen-