NEWS SECTION
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THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

WEATHER FORECAST.
For Nebraska—Fair.
For Iowa—Fair.
See weather report on page 3.

VOL. XXXIX—NO. 35. OMAHA, SUNDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 13, 1910—SEVEN SECTIONS—FORTY PAGES. SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

SEED CORN TEST TO PREVENT LOSS

Omaha Commercial Club Aims at New System to Increase Yield Per Acre.

BIG LOSS DUE TO UNTESTED SEED

Fully $13,000,000 Could Be Saved by Use of Perfect Grain.

MODEL EXHIBITS AT CLUB ROOMS

Good and Bad Samples Shown by Farmers and Grain Dealers.

CAMPAIGN FOR BETTER HARVESTS

Effort Will Be Made to Induce All Farmers to Test Seed Before Planting, and Thus Insure Full Yield.

Omaha, through the Commercial club, is taking the lead in a state-wide campaign to interest farmers in testing seed corn in order to prevent a loss, estimated at $13,000,000 to Nebraska and also to increase the yield of corn per acre.

Every newspaper, bank, implement dealer and grain buyer is asked to help. The feeling is that seed should always be tested, but there is more reason than ever to test corn this year as some was damaged by early frosts and snows last fall.

More than that, the Commercial club is testing seed corn and expects to show that at least two ears in every twelve will not grow at all, while from four to six ears of corn in a dozen are not capable of producing good root systems and will grow only inferior nubbins if the seed actually produces anything more than a stalk.

In the club rooms some model seed corn testers have been started, samples of corn having been obtained from many different parts of the state. The corn has been secured by direct application to farmers and through grain dealers who selected the ears from among those held by farmers for seed.

Astonishing Results of Tests.

The results of these tests are expected to astonish farmers and business men. They will be made known within a few days. Enough is known of some of the samples to show that two ears in every twelve fail to grow.

Nebraska plants about 6,500,000 acres of corn every year. If the farmer plants corn which is such poor seed that two ears in twelve do not grow, it is the same as allowing 1,075,0000 acres of the most fertile land in Nebraska to lie idle this year. More than that, argues the Commercial club, the farmers plow and care for the poor corn the same as for that which produces ears weighing from ten to sixteen ounces.

This idle land would produce at least 26,924,000 bushels of corn if tested seed was planted and between $13,000,000 and $14,000,000 to the value of Nebraska's corn crop.

Taking some recent tests as a basis the Commercial club has published a table showing what every county in the state stands to lose if the corn is planted without testing. Some of the counties will be heavy losers, as some have a vast corn acreage. Lancaster county, for instance, will lose over $500,000, while on its 60,000 acres of corn alone, Douglas county stands to lose $126,000.

Figures Show Loss to State.

This is the table sent out by the Commercial club in calling attention to the fact that while Nebraska is better off than Iowa when it comes to seed corn, the state cannot afford the loss which is sure to result from planting untested corn this year:

Table showing estimated Nebraska loss from untested seed corn:

COUNTY.	Usual Acreage of Corn.	Loss of Acres Planting Untested Seed.	Minimum Financial Loss to County.
Adams	73,058	12,176	$ 152,200
Antelope	121,446	20,241	253,012
Banner	6,293	1,049	13,112
Blaine	7,922	1,320	16,500
Boone	117,354	19,559	244,487
Box Butte	7,660	1,276	15,950
Boyd	61,658	10,276	127,950
Brown	20,849	3,474	43,425
Buffalo	129,515	21,586	269,825
Burt	89,103	14,850	180,625
Butler	106,926	17,654	220,675
Cass	122,385	20,397	254,962
Cedar	127,574	21,262	265,775
Chase	40,543	6,757	84,462
Cherry	35,840	5,973	74,662
Cheyenne	12,881	2,146	26,825
Clay	95,020	15,836	197,950
Colfax	66,464	11,077	138,462
Cuming	106,987	17,831	172,887
Custer	206,958	34,475	430,437
Dakota	43,557	7,259	90,737
Dawes	6,270	1,045	30,562
Dixon	74,079	12,346	104,325
Dawson	129,125	21,520	269,000
Dodge	89,280	14,880	186,000
Douglas	62,077	10,346	126,325
Dundy	59,898	9,983	121,787
Fillmore	115,404	19,236	185,450
Franklin	83,256	13,876	173,450
Frontier	120,301	20,050	250,625
Furnas	100,616	16,769	204,613
Gage	167,914	27,985	349,812
Garfield	19,225	3,206	40,075
Gosper	68,292	11,382	142,275
Grant	363	60	750
Greeley	47,005	7,839	82,987
Hall	66,725	11,120	139,000
Hamilton	96,816	16,136	201,700
Harlan	99,052	16,508	203,350
Hayes	55,106	9,184	114,800
Hitchcock	39,478	4,579	82,237
Holt	78,537	13,089	163,612
Hooker	4,214	702	8,775
Howard	66,733	11,122	139,025
Jefferson	101,988	16,998	212,475
Johnson	59,933	9,655	120,687
Kearney	76,668	12,777	159,712
Keith	17,221	2,872	35,900
Keya Paha	28,600	4,766	59,575
Kimball	33,209	534	6,675
Knox	130,042	21,673	270,912
Lancaster	256,395	42,732	534,150
Lincoln	56,070	9,345	116,812
Logan	12,653	2,108	26,350
Loup	13,509	2,251	28,137
Madison	103,580	17,262	215,787
Merrick	49,900	8,316	102,950
Nance	54,997	9,166	114,575
Nemaha	73,685	12,280	153,600
Nuckolls	114,673	19,112	238,900
Otoe	126,581	21,098	263,700
Pawnee	67,473	11,245	140,512
Perkins	21,637	3,608	45,075
Phelps	93,704	15,617	185,212
Pierce	89,977	14,066	183,325
Platte	128,900	21,150	264,375
Polk	78,294	13,049	165,112
Red Willow	82,042	13,673	165,912
Richardson	85,891	14,300	178,750
Rock	16,531	4,588	57,350
Saline	104,609	17,435	217,637
Sarpy	49,389	8,228	102,850
Saunders	164,259	27,376	342,200
Scott's Bluff	3,500	583	7,287
Seward	99,137	16,523	206,537
Sheridan	20,433	3,405	42,562
Sherman	70,629	11,771	147,137
Sioux	7,049	1,174	14,675
Stanton	76,292	12,715	158,937
Thayer	108,890	14,616	182,803
Thomas	5,338	889	11,112
Thurston	90,435	15,072	188,400
Valley	80,985	13,498	168,725
Washington	66,194	11,033	137,612
Wayne	98,510	16,418	205,225
Webster	103,965	17,327	166,587
Wheeler	14,200	2,368	29,575
York	109,033	18,170	227,125

Four Million Dollar Failure Shuts Foundry

Company Capitalized at Fourteen Million Dollars Placed in Hands of Receiver in New York.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—The Central Foundry company, a corporation capitalized at $14,000,000, which manufactures cast iron soil pipes and fittings, went into the hands of a receiver today. Judge Hough of the United States district court appointed Waddell Catchings as receiver, to continue the business at his discretion.

The claims of the petitioning creditors amounted to about $1,200, but the creditors allege that the liabilities amount to more than $4,500,000.

The petitioning creditors state that the company has property worth $1,000,000 and employed 1,500 men. The property of the Central Foundry company consists chiefly of seven operating foundries which are located in Newark, N. J.; Dundalk, Md.; South Pittsburg, Tenn.; Vincinnes, Ind.; Medina, N. Y., and Anniston and Bessemer, Ala.

The company also owns foundry property at Wilmington, Del., and controls the Central Iron and Coal company of New Jersey, and the Central Radiator company of New Jersey. The foundry company has outstanding $3,861,000 6 per cent debenture bonds unsecured and an additional unsecured indebtedness of $540,000 and a secured indebtedness of $345,000.

Receiver Catchings said today that he expected successfully to reorganize the company.

Guggenheims May Employ a Lawyer

Interests Charged with Seeking Alaskan Coal Monopoly May Enter Ballinger Controversy.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—When the Ballinger-Pinchot congressional investigating committee resumes its sessions on Monday morning it is expected there will be present a representative of Daniel Guggenheim prepared to introduce evidence, both documentary and oral, to show the exact amount and character of the Guggenheim holdings in Alaska.

The claim has been made in some quarters that the Guggenheims were striving for the control of Alaskan coal and mineral lands, railroads and boat lines and that the Cunningham group of coal claims were closely identified with the Guggenheim interests.

Just when the committee will hear this testimony is problematical. It has been determined that when one witness is called his story shall be completed before any other phase of the controversy is taken up. This has caused some delay up to this time, but it is believed beginning with next Monday the inquiry will be pushed rapidly forward.

For a time at least daily session will be held. Several witnesses have been brought long distances to the city and they are to be called as early as possible.

Hermann Case Goes to Jury

Judge Wolverton's Instructions Contain 20,000 Words, Covering Law of Conspiracy.

PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 12.—Instructions to the jury which for five weeks has been trying Congressman Binger Hermann on a charge of conspiracy to defraud the government of part of the public domain, were delivered today by Judge Charles E. Wolverton in the United States district court. Judge Wolverton covered exhaustively every phase of the evidence, the instructions containing 20,000 words.

The charge sets forth that it is sufficient to show that a mutual understanding has been arrived at by two or more persons to complete a conspiracy. So long as a conspiracy continued, he instructed, and the parties engaged in an unlawful scheme, they must be deemed as still confederating together, and if any overt act is shown to have been committed within three years of the date of indictment that overt act is sufficient to support the indictment.

Judge Wolverton said that intent, while an important ingredient of a conspiracy, could seldom be directly proven. Therefore direct evidence was not required. It was not necessary to prove to make the conspiracy complete, he continued, that Hermann received either direct or indirect benefit.

PACKERS SOUGHT BY MAJOR

Missouri Attorney General Calls as Witnesses Officers in Charge of Plants.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Feb. 12.—Attorney General Major notified the attorney for the packing companies today that he desires as witnesses, February 17, the following officers or employes of the Armour, Cudahy, Swift, Morris and Schwarzschild & Sulzburger packing companies of Kansas City:

The superintendent or manager of each plant, the manager in charge of the sales of dressed meats, the best posted man on by-products and on what may be expected from the average beef when dressed.

SWITCHMEN WILL NOT STRIKE

Four Thousand Men in Chicago District Agree to Arbitrate Differences.

DEMAND FOR MORE PAY

Men Want Increase of Five Cents an Hour.

ILLINOIS BOARD TO ACT

Finding of State Officials to Be Regarded as Final.

MINERS AND OPERATORS MEET

Conference at St. Louis is Endeavoring to Adjust Differences in the Southwestern District.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—The possibility of a strike of 4,000 switchmen employed in the Chicago switching district of eighteen railroads was believed to have been averted tonight when the parties at dispute agreed to submit the question to the Illinois State Board of Arbitration. The switchmen, members of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, demanded an increase of wages of 5 cents an hour and time and a half for overtime. Both sides signed an agreement to arbitrate. The men last Tuesday voted for a strike, but F. O. Melcher, vice president of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific road and chairman of the general managers' committee, said no strike was now possible. Application for arbitration will be filed at Springfield, Ill., on Monday.

Miners and Operators Meet.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 12.—Thomas L. Lewis, president of the Mine Workers of America, began a conference here today with the miners and operators of the southwest. The two organizations, according to Mr. Lewis, are at outs over wage scales and breach of faith on contracts.

The questions under discussion were not settled today and the conference will be continued tomorrow. President Lewis expressed himself as being sure an understanding will be reached.

Attending the conference are James Elliott, president of the Coal Operators' association of the southwest; P. R. Stewart, president of district 21, comprising Oklahoma, Arkansas and Texas; W. D. Ryan, commissioner of the southwest operators' association; F. R. Swinney, vice president of the Southwest Operators' association; Charles Batley and George Manuel, president and secretary, respectively, of the Missouri Miners' association; Charles S. Keith, president of the Central Coal and Coke company of Kansas City, and George Richardson, assistant commissioner of the Kansas district.

SINGLE CASE OF YELLOW FEVER IN CANAL ZONE

Disease Becomes So Rare, Isolated Instances Are Made News Features.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—From having been a hotbed of yellow fever a few years ago, Panama has become so free from that disease that an isolated case becomes of news interest to its citizens.

Formerly it was taken as a matter of course that many cases could be found at any time. A feature of a recent issue of the Canal Record, however, was an account of a young Englishman who had contracted yellow fever at one of the South American ports, got by the quarantine and was then in a hospital.

The next issue of the Record, which has just reached Washington, indicates that there has been no spread of infection and that none is anticipated, the medical authorities having exercised every possible precaution.

ORDER HITS HARVESTER TRUST

Kansas Court Enjoins International from Acts Tending to Destroy Competition.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 12.—The supreme court today made a limited ouster order against the International Harvester company. The order prohibits the company from making exclusive contracts with agents in Kansas.

The court prohibits the company from discriminating or destroying competition or doing other things which the attorney general held were violations of the anti-trust law. The court specifically says that it reserves the right to take up complaints in the future and settle them as it determines, thus retaining control over the business of the corporation in Kansas. The state cannot collect the $60,000 charter fee asked for by the attorney general the court decided.

NO CHURCH ADDRESS IN ROME

Methodist Association Denies Roosevelt is to Speak in Its Building.

ROME, Feb. 12.—The Methodist association denies the published statement that it has been arranged for former President Roosevelt to speak at the Methodist church during his visit here. It is only known that Mayor Nathan is prepared to offer the senatorial hall in the capitol for a lecture if Mr. Roosevelt consents to deliver one.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

OH YOU DOVE!

CANNON TALKS OF LINCOLN

Speaker's Personal Recollections of the Great Martyr.

LITTLE REFERENCE TO POLITICS

Address is Delivered at Lincoln Memorial Dinner Given by Pittsburg Chamber of Commerce.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 12.—Abraham Lincoln, as Speaker Joseph G. Cannon knew him, was the young lawyer traveling a-horseback through the frontier of Illinois, then the bates with Douglas, the presidential nominee of the new-born republican party, and finally leader of the nation through four years of civil war and the starting of reconstruction, was pictured on the screen of memory tonight before the Pittsburg Chamber of Commerce, at its Lincoln memorial dinner.

Speaker Cannon's address was merely a few leaves from his memoirs of the martyred president, a few glances and side lights upon an association which began when both were young lawyers practicing before the same bar.

Once the reference to politics entered the speaker's words, and that was when he declared the republican party of today was the party of Abraham Lincoln, and that Lincoln was one of the founders of the party and its first great leader.

"The most fitting monument to Lincoln is the party he helped to organize and the achievements of the party he helped to develop for the lasting benefit of the whole country, east and west, north and south, white and black, bond and free," declared the speaker.

Republican Principles Unchanged.

"The principles embodied in the first platform are still the principles of the party. Lincoln will always be known as the first and foremost republican. He was a party man, battling for principles which his party represented and which he believed to be of vital interest to the American people. He led in the contest when, for the first time, a majority of the electors endorsed the principles and policies laid down in the republican platform. The young men who read the republican platform of 1908 will find in it the platform of Lincoln in 1860. The majority of the people have failed only twice in fifty years to sustain this platform. And, after each of these experiments, they have come back like the prodigal son, chastened by their experience and glad to see the old home again.

"When Lincoln returned from the Black Hawk war and became a candidate for the Illinois legislature, though the state was overwhelmingly democratic, he published his platform:

" 'I am for a national bank; I am for a high protective tariff and the system of internal improvements. These are my sentiments and my political principles.'

"Those became the cardinal doctrine of the republican party, and Lincoln probably more than any other one man, by his consistent battle in the west, developed public sentiment and quickened the public conscience that created the republican party twenty years later."

Turning back the leaves of his memory to 1858 the speaker recalled the time when

Cannon Meets Lincoln.

he moved from Indiana to Illinois and became a resident of one of the counties in which Lincoln practiced law. A young lawyer without business, seeking acquaintance of members of the bar, he met Abra-

(Continued on Second Page.)

Two Ministers Face Trial On Heresy Charge

Kansas City Universalist Leaders Too Liberal in Advocating Union with Unitarians.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 12.—Rev. Paul Jordan Smith, minister of the First Universalist church of this city, and Rev. Dr. G. E. Cunningham, secretary of the Missouri Universalist churches, will be tried in this city during the week of February 20, for alleged heresy, the charge against the two ministers having been filed against them by the general officers of the church.

Dr. Cunningham and Mr. Smith addressing the convention of the church at Detroit last fall, advocated the union of the Universalist and Unitarian churches, it is charged, and also opposed revival services as a means of increasing the membership of the church. These utterances, with their alleged liberal ideas regarding the ultimate destiny of man, led to the charge of heresy against them.

The board of inquiry to hear the charges will be composed of Dr. W. H. McLaughlin of Chicago, Charles Hutchinson, a Chicago financier and one other man yet to be chosen.

Rev. Mr. Smith's father is the pastor of a Methodist church in Chattanooga, Tenn. He was educated at the Congregational seminary in Atlanta, Ga., and later attended the Universalist seminary in Galesburg, Ill.

"It is certain that I will never cease to preach the things I believe," Rev. Mr. Smith said.

Dr. Cunningham, who is now in Little Rock, Ark., was formerly a Methodist minister.

Farmer Dragged by Vicious Horse

Foot Catches in Stirrup as He Falls—Skull is Fractured in Two Places.

WOOD RIVER, Neb., Feb. 12.—(Special Telegram.)—L. M. Hodges, a prominent farmer living two miles south of here, was dragged by a vicious horse this morning, with the result that his skull was fractured and it is probable that he will die before night. He had started for a neighbor's on horseback and the animal ran under some trees, striking his head against an overhanging branch. He was knocked from the saddle, his foot catching in the stirrup. His skull is fractured in two places and doctors have no hope of his recovery.

MICHAEL GILLOOLEY MISSING

Secretary to Thomas F. Ryan Disappears Under Circumstances that Suggest Foul Play.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—Michael Gillooly, confidential man for Thomas Fortune Ryan, the traction millionaire, has disappeared and Mr. Ryan authorized a statement tonight that "it seems there is something more than a possibility that the man has met with foul play."

Gillooly disappeared on Christmas evening, taking practically no money with him and leaving behind him uncashed a check for $1,000 given him by Mr. Ryan for a Christmas gift. He had obtained a divorce about a month before, unusual in that a priest was named as co-respondent.

BRYAN FOR COUNTY OPTION

Comes Out for This Issue and Eight O'clock Closing Law.

DOUGLAS SENATORS CONDEMNED

Declares in Editorial to Be Used in Commoner that Liquor Interests Controlled Them and Forced Their Acts.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

LINCOLN, Feb. 12.—(Special.)—William J. Bryan has announced in favor of county option and in favor of the 8 o'clock closing law wherever there are open saloons in the state.

The editorial in which he commits himself to county option will appear in next week's issue of the Commoner and in the same editorial Mr. Bryan takes a hot shot at the Douglas county senators by saying that the only blot on the late democratic legislature was put there by the liquor interests which controlled enough of the senators to defeat the passage of the initiative and referendum bill.

The publication of the editorial is prompted at this time, said Charles W. Bryan, because of the unusual activity of the liquor interests.

The editorial is one of the series Mr. Bryan wrote before he went to South America. It is quite lengthy and contains, among other things, the following:

"The right of the government to regulate the sale of liquor cannot be questioned, and the right to regulate includes the right to prohibit the open saloon. Conditions differ in different states. In Nebraska we have a high license law—one of the best of its kind in the union—but there is a growing sentiment in favor of enlarging the unit of legislation. Under the existing law each city or village has the right to license or prohibit the sale of liquor, the minimum license and the maximum hours being fixed by statute. It is quite evident that a majority of the voters of our state favor a larger unit, and county option, such as Ohio, Missouri, Texas, Indiana, Kentucky and a number of other states now have, has been suggested. What objection can be made to it?

"It is sometimes objected that prohibition by the act of the county suspends the right of the precinct or city to decide the question for itself. But this is not a valid objection.

"It is also objected that county option is only a step toward state prohibition. This would not be a valid objection, even if the fact were admitted. If the people of a state have a right to prohibit the sale of liquor over the entire state, they have a right to authorize the counties to prohibit within their borders. If the counties can justly claim the right to regulate the liquor traffic, in the absence of state prohibition, it is not just to deny them this right merely out of fear that the exercise of the right may lead to the adoption of state prohibition.

"The present law requiring the saloons, wherever saloons are licensed, to close at 8 o'clock has worked well in practice and should be continued. A later hour might be more convenient for some, but many are injured by late closing compared with the few who are inconvenienced by early closing, so that the evils of late closing outweigh the advantages.

Penalty on Saloon Man.

"We have a law against treating in Nebraska, but it is universally ignored. We should have a statute placing the penalty on the saloonkeeper and providing that it shall be cause for forfeiture of license if

(Continued on Page Two.)

TAFT'S ANSWER TO WALL STREET

Business Methods Not Consistent with Enforcement of Law Must Be Changed.

AUDIENCE CHEERS UTTERANCE

President Makes Address to Republican Club of New York.

AMENDING AUTO TRUST LAW

No Platform Promise Made Except to Strengthen It.

TARIFF LAW IS DEFENDED

Executive Shows that it Reduced Rates Except on Luxuries, and that it Produces More Revenue.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—"If the enforcement of the law is not consistent with the present method of carrying on business, then it does not speak well for the present methods of conducting business and they must be changed to confirm to the law."

This was President Taft's answer to wyyyyyyyyemmmmeccccccccccccWall hi Wall Street and its cry of "panic." It was made to a cheering audience of hundreds of prominent republicans gathered tonight at the annual Lincoln Day dinner of the republican club of this city, held at the Waldorf-Astoria. Governor Hughes shared the honors of the eveniny with the president.

Mr. Taft adhered to his purpose of discussing platform pledges and how they should be kept. It was at the conclusion of a detailed argument as to how the republican paryt is redeeming its pledges that he came to a discussion of the anti-trust law and Wall Street, on which his utterances had been awaited with the greatest interest. The president declared that the administration would not "foolishly run amuck in business and destroy values and confidence just for the pleasure of doing so."

"No one," he continued, "has a motive as strong as the administration in power, to cultivate and strengthen business confidence and prosperity.

"But there was no promise on the part of the republican party to change the anti-trust law except to strengthen it. Of course, the government at Washington can be counted on to enforce the law in the way best calculated to strengthen public confidence in business, but it must enforce the law goes without saying."

President Taft's Address.

President Taft said:

"Mr. President, Gentlemen of the Republican Club and Fellow Guests—The birthday of the man whose memory we celebrate tonight is an appropriate occasion for renewing our expressions of respect and affection for the republican party, and our pledges to keep the part which it plays in the history of this country as high and as useful as it was during the administration of Abraham Lincoln. The trials which he had to undergo as president, the political storms which the party had to weather during the civil war, the divisions in the party itself between the radical anti-slavery element and those who were most conservative in observing the constitutional limitations, are most interesting reading and serve to dwarf and minimize the trials through which the republican party is now passing, and restore a sense of proportion to those who allow themselves to be daunted and discouraged, in the face of a loss of popular confidence thought to be indicated by the tone of the press.

"In what respect has the republican party failed in its conduct of the government and the enactment of laws to perform its duty? It was returned to power a year ago last November by a very large majority, after a campaign in which it made certain promises in its platform and those promises it has either substantially complied with, or it is about to perform within the present session of congress.

Promises in Platform.

"Let us take up these promises in order:

"In the republican platform of last year upon which the campaign was made appears the following plank in regard to the tariff:

" 'The republican party declares unequivocally for the revision of the tariff by a special session of congress immediately following the inauguration of the next president and commends the steps already taken to this end in the work assigned to the appropriate committees of congress which are now investigating the operation and effect of existing schedules.

" 'In all tariff legislation the true principal of protection is best maintained by the imposition of such duties as will equal the difference between the cost of production at home and abroad, together with a reasonable profit to American industries. We favor the establishment of maximum and minimum rates to be administered by the president under limitations fixed in the law, the maximum to be available to meet discriminations by foreign countries against American goods entering their markets and the minimum to represent the normal measure of protection at home, the aim and purpose of the republican policy being not only to preserve, without excessive duties, that security against foreign competition to which American manufacturers, farmers and producers are entitled, but also to maintain the high standard of living of the wage earners of this country, who are the most direct beneficiaries of the protective system. Between the United States and the Philippines we believe in a free interchange of products with such limitations as to sugar and tobacco as will afford adequate protection to domestic interests.'

"We did revise the tariff. It is impossible to revise the tariff without awakening the active participation in the formation of the schedules of those producers whose business will be affected by a change. This is the inherent difficulty in the adoption or revision of a tariff by our representative system.

Tariff Revised Downward.

"Nothing was expressly said in the platform that this revision was to be a downward revision. The implication that it was to be generally downward, however, was fairly given by the fact that those who upheld a protective tariff system defend it by the claim that after an industry has been established by shutting out foreign competition, the domestic competition will lead to the reduction in price so as to make the original high tariff unnecessary.

"In the new tariff there were 654 de-

Only Survivor of First City Council is 91 Years Old

Captain Charles H. Downs, 1322 South Twenty-ninth street, one of Omaha's earliest pioneers, active in the business life of the beginning of the frontier city, will celebrate his ninety-first birthday Monday, Valentine day.

Captain Downs came to Omaha in June of 1854 and here built the first frame house in the city. This little building was erected under the protecting shade of a lonesome tree near the foot of Douglas street close to the river.

In those early days the most convenient source of supplies for the upper Missouri country was St. Louis. Captain Downs engaged in the traffic in portable wooden houses. One of these structures was put up at Fourteenth and Douglas streets and was occupied by the first book store in the western country. This establishment was kept by Byron Graves, son-in-law of George W. Homan.

When the first ferry company was organized Captain Downs became a member of it. He was also one of the founders of the smelting works here, which have grown to be the greatest in the world. For the first five years of the existence of the smelting company he was president.

Captain Downs was elected to membership in the first city council which convened on March 5, 1857, and at the fiftieth anniversary in 1907 he was the only surviving member remaining to celebrate the day.

You can get back anything you have lost, through a Bee want ad.

Everybody uses them when they have lost anything; even the Salvation Army and House of Hope uses want ads to find lost souls.

If you happen to be one of the few people who do not read The Bee want ad pages, you are missing the most interesting pages in the paper. Reading want ads is profitable, too, as well as interesting.

Have you read the want ads, yet, today?

Rich Glove Merchant Dead with Thirty-Seven Wounds

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—Revenge is now believed to be the motive for the murder of Charles Wiltschire, the wealthy glove manufacturer who was found last night in his factory with thirty-seven stilleto wounds in his body.

About a month ago Wiltschire caused the arrest of two Italians for having sold him stolen property. One was sentenced to serve a term in the house of correction and the other was dismissed. It is the belief of the police that the freed man, who is now in custody, planned to murder Wiltschire for revenge. This belief is substantiated by the identification of the stiletto sheath, which was found near the body, as the property of a brother of the suspect. The brother is said to have gone to Milwaukee, where the authorities have been asked to assist in the search for him.

Wiltschire's body was discovered near the front door of his factory. The door padlock and keys were found near by. This indicated that he was attacked while closing his factory and the police are working on the theory that the murderer planned to slay Wiltschire while no aid was near.

The men under arrest are Lorenc Bartell, 24 years old, and Frank Ebbole, 27 years old. The police are searching for the latter's brother, Chris Ebbole. The police say the stilleto sheath found by Wiltshire's body is the property of Chris Ebbole. Neither of the men arrested would make a statement.

Chris Ebbole was drawn further into the case when his wife and daughter, unaware of the murder, identified the stiletto sheath as belonging to him. His daughter told the police she had found the stiletto and sheath some time ago and gave them to her father. Both said that Ebbole carried the stiletto in its guard when he left home last night.