

RAILROAD BILL GOOD, SAYS ROOT

Proposed Measure Strongly Supported by New York Senator in Three-Hour Speech.

DEFENSE OF THE MERGER CLAUSE Big Improvement Over Present Law, is Speaker's Statement.

TRAFFIC AGREEMENT IS GOOD This Section is Approved on Grounds of Fairness.

COMPETITION INSISTED UPON Senator Root Says It Must Be Regulated, But Not to Degree that Will Work an Injury.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Commanding the careful attention of a majority of his colleagues, Senator Root today consumed three hours of the time of the senate in continuing his speech in defense of the administration railroad bill. He again failed to conclude his remarks.

He defended the merger provision of the bill as a great advance over existing law. In that it makes the railroad a one company's stock by another an offense. He argued, however, that such acquisition was not now illegal, except as part of a conspiracy. He also reported the traffic agreement section, but expressed a willingness to require such agreements to be dependent on the approval of the interstate commerce commission.

Mr. Root emphasized the provision as of special importance. He declared the present prohibitive act provided its own violation. This course was most demoralizing and should not be encouraged by failing to put in the power of the railroads to observe the law and will make their agreements. It was better to have the railroads voluntarily conform to the law than to have them forced to do so.

Insists Upon Competition. "We insist upon competition," he continued, "but we prohibit such competition as we think injurious and we forget that the railroads themselves may be better able to enforce the law than can any officer in Washington."

He argued that in many matters the railroads were practically required to enter into agreement, and so long as this was true, he said, it was absolutely necessary that the roads should be authorized to come together. To do this would be to wipe out an anomaly in the law.

In reply to an inquiry from Mr. Rayner, Mr. Root said he would favor an amendment requiring that agreements among railroads should have the approval of the interstate commerce commission before going into effect. He did not, however, regard this as a matter of particular importance.

The Commission's Power. Senator Clapp said he would insist that the bill be so worded as to make agreements unfavorable to the public interest by the commission. Mr. Root said he never would consent to give the commission the right to suspend a rate fixed by a railroad without investigation.

He would not consent that any official should fix the railroad rates, but was willing that the government should supervise rates. To do more would be to change from the American to the European system, he said, with government ownership in the end.

"We all desire the extension of our system, but we will never say to the capital of the country that we encourage its investment only with the end in view of concentrating its control in Washington," said Mr. Root.

Mr. Cummins asked whether there was any difference in principle in giving the commission the power to suspend rates for sixty days for the purpose of investigating and in giving it power to make an indefinite suspension.

"The power to render indefinite suspension is the power to render final judgment," responded Mr. Root, "whereas the power of temporary suspension is like the granting of a writ of injunction. The power to suspend indefinitely involves the right to suspend without any investigation."

Bacon Doesn't Agree. Mr. Bacon took issue with Mr. Root's assertion that the bill would lead to government ownership. He said for thirty years the railroad commission of Georgia had had such power.

Mr. Root replied that there would be found to be a vast difference between state and government control. The chief function of ownership was the fixing of rates, he said, and he argued that if the state could fix rates it could so control them as to reduce them to a point where it might be necessary to take absolute control.

Mr. Aldrich asked Mr. Root whether he was in favor of giving the interstate commerce commission power to fix the rates on all railroads.

From Theory to Practice. "This is no advance," he exclaimed, "it is merely an advance from the theory to practice; it is an advance from newspaper denunciations to definite legislation. The serious question is whether, under our present constitution we can say that the railroad com-

Wyoming Coal Lands Wanted By Uncle Sam

Tracts Were Secured by "Dummy" Entrymen, Avers Government, and It is Filed to Recover.

WYO., March 31.—The government is seeking here to recover title to thousands of valuable coal lands in Carbon county.

WYO., March 31.—The coal and iron lands of the government in Wyoming are being reclaimed by the filing of suits in the federal court here. The suits were obtained, it was said, at the Department of Justice today, through the medium of dummy entrymen.

These entrymen were charged with having been agents of the Northwestern Land and Iron company, which, with the patentees, made party to the suit. The land and iron company, it was stated, is a holding corporation for the Denver, Laramie & Northwestern Railroad company.

DENVER, March 31.—Neither Northwestern Land and Iron company, nor the Denver, Laramie & Northwestern Railroad company, is seeking here to recover title to thousands of valuable coal lands in Carbon county, it was stated, in a suit filed in the federal court here.

New Jersey Will Try to Extradite J. Ogden Armour

Prosecutor Garven Files Requisition Papers with Governor for Packer Charged with Conspiracy.

NEW YORK, March 31.—Requisition papers for the extradition of J. Ogden Armour of Chicago, who was recently indicted by the Hudson county, New Jersey, grand jury for conspiracy in controlling the prices of meat products, were filed with Governor Fort at Trenton, N. J., today by Prosecutor Garven of Jersey City.

Requisition papers were filed several days ago with Governor Fort for the extradition of Louis F. Swift and Edward Morris. It is understood that before Governor Fort will sign the papers he will hear argument by counsel for the indicted men showing that they were not in New Jersey at the time the indictments were found against them and that they are not liable to extradition.

Identity of Wreck Victims

Two Men Killed Near Sheridan Tuesday Morning Are Joseph and William Jande.

SHERIDAN, Wyo., March 31.—(Special Telegram.)—From a letter written to their mother, without postoffice address, it was learned here today that the two last victims of the freight wreck at Uim, a few miles east of Sheridan, Tuesday morning, were Joseph and William Jande, brothers, aged about 22 and 18, respectively. The letter stated they were enroute to this city in quest of employment. They were heading their way in a car loaded with salt. The bodies were found close together, indicating that they probably were asleep when the freight train crashed together. The brothers were lying ten feet from the body of F. Coulter, a colored man, who was traveling west from Fort Smith, Ark. An effort is being made to locate the parents of the brothers. The wrecking crew is still clearing up the debris from the terrible collision and more bodies may be found.

INDIANA REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES ORGANIZE

Association Will Favor Endorsement of Payne-Aldrich Bill by State Convention.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 31.—At a conference of candidates for nomination to state offices by the Indiana republican convention it was announced today that an association would be formed endorsing the Payne-Aldrich tariff law, despite the fact that United States Senator Albert J. Beveridge voted against the bill. The conference is scheduled to take place in this city tomorrow.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., March 31.—The republicans of the Thirteenth district in convention here today nominated John L. Morgan of Knox as their candidate for congress. The resolutions adopted endorse the Payne-Aldrich tariff law; endorse Senator Beveridge, who voted against the law; and endorse President Taft's administration.

Saloonist and Surety Held for Eye Drunk Man Ruined

For the gouging out of his right eye, Ford Smith, a colored man, has received a jury award of \$2,000 in damages. The district court jury which heard his suit against Edward A. Roehrig, formerly a South Omaha saloon keeper, and the Title Guaranty and Surety company, reached a verdict at 10 p. m. Wednesday. Roehrig was sued as having sold liquor to Bud and George Weatherford, alleged to have committed the assault upon Ford Smith. The surety company is on Roehrig's bond.

The jury was required to make a special finding of facts in answer to two questions. The first query was: "Why struck the blow which caused the injury to Ford Smith's eye?" The other question was: "Was George Weatherford under the influence of liquor when Smith was hurt?" The testimony showed that it was George Weatherford, if either of the brothers, who assaulted Smith, and to get any action

HANDY WORKERS FOR INSURANCE

William H. Buckley and "Andy" Hamilton Are Exposed as the Two Twins in Passing Bills.

WELL PAID EMPLOYEES, IS SHOWN Evidence Indicates that Both Men Received Goody Fees.

WHO ACCEPTED THE BRIBES? Mr. Hotchkiss Wants Names of New York Legislators Who Sold Out.

BIG TIM OFFERED TO KILL BILL Charge that New York Senator Asked Ten Thousand Dollars is Corroborated—More About Buckley's Big Bill.

NEW YORK, March 31.—How William H. Buckley, accumulator of insurance legislation, and the late "Andy" Hamilton, keeper of the life insurance "yellow dog" fund of former years, worked shoulder to shoulder in the legislative wheel at Albany for good and substantial consideration was brought out today at the fire insurance inquiry conducted by William H. Hotchkiss, state superintendent of insurance. Hamilton, the evidence showed, received no less than \$4,000 from certain companies in 1907.

Hamilton's name was put on the record through the testimony of Henry C. Wilcox, vice president of the American Surety company. In 1907, Wilcox testified, the fire insurance companies caused to be introduced in the legislature a bill to exempt the unearned reserves from taxation. Mr. Wilcox wanted to have the casualty and surety companies included in the exemption and accordingly went to Albany. He tried to get Senator Raines and Assemblyman Lewis interested, but failed. Then he hunted up Buckley and told him his troubles.

Buckley, he said, told him that Hamilton was the one to help him. Buckley telephoned to Hamilton and said Hamilton agreed to take it up. Wilcox left Albany and the amendment went through as desired. When it was all over Hamilton sent a bill for \$10,000 to the American Surety company.

"Did he tell you he had to pay out any of the money?" the witness was asked. "He conveyed to me the suggestion that he had assumed obligations which he could not meet unless the full amount was paid." "This was as strong as Mr. Wilcox would put it."

He thought the bill too large, but as a compromise, he said, he sent three checks to Hamilton, aggregating \$6,400. Later the National Surety company paid \$2,500 to Hamilton.

With the resumption of the investigation, Elijah R. Kennedy, the legislative counsel, who made the first revelations in the inquiry, was expected back for further questioning. Mr. Hotchkiss was anxious to learn if the disburser of the fire insurance companies fund of 1907 had refreshed his memory sufficiently to remember the names of some other individuals besides George W. Aldridge, to whom he made payments while seeking to further the passage of a bill in the interest of the companies.

Superintendent Hotchkiss was also expected to go into the history of casualty and surety company legislation at Albany. He had a long list of witnesses ready before the day's session of the inquiry opened.

Charge Against Big Tim. George F. Seward's charge that Edward A. Brown offered, in 1902, in behalf of Senator "Big Tim" Sullivan, to have an insurance bill killed for \$10,000, was corroborated in some details by E. E. Clapp, formerly of the Fidelity and Casualty company, where Mr. Seward is president. John B. Langer of Hartford, Conn., who is vice president of the Travelers' insurance company of Hartford, testified that the Travelers first employed Buckley in January, 1902. He declared he had never known of Buckley's activity in connection with legislation at Albany. Buckley was retained to get the liability reserve bill through solely on account of his familiarity with insurance matters.

When the bill had been passed Buckley called on the company for the payment of the \$10,000. The company thought the bill excessive. "What did Mr. Buckley say to justify such a bill?" asked Mr. Hotchkiss. "He said he had been kept busy for several months and had met much opposition, as well as to do a great deal of explaining."

Big Payment for Legal Work. "Did he tell you that he had paid out any money to any one in connection with the passage of the bill?" "He did not." "And so your company paid to a lawyer who had been practicing law for less than two years, \$10,000 for services covering less than five months?" The witness assented.

It was shown that Buckley rendered two bills, one of \$10,000 in his New York office and the other of \$5,000 from his Albany office, covering about the same period of time. Later the bills for

(Continued on Second Page.)



OVER MILLION ON 'PHONES

Heavy Expenditures Will Be Made by Nebraska Telephone Company.

BIG CAMPAIGN OF IMPROVEMENT About Two Thousand Miles of Copper Toll Lines Will Be Built—Plans to Hook Up with Western Union.

"Our plans for the present year call for an expenditure of about \$1,500,000 on the work of construction and reconstruction in Omaha and throughout the state," says G. E. McFarland, general manager of the Nebraska Telephone company.

"We will do an unusual amount of work this year in carrying out our policy to keep up with the growth of the state and give its business interests to the best of our ability. The increase in improvements is notable this year and necessitates more material and large additions to the number of employees.

"About 2,000 miles of additional copper toll lines will be built to use in connection with the existing toll circuits of the company in Omaha.

"Nearly 1,000 miles of toll pole lines will be reconstructed. This is an unusual amount of new work in this line and it will be distributed over the entire system. The copper circuit will be extended as far west as Ravenna. The new copper toll circuit, extending to North Platte, has just been completed and service is now given North Platte and all other points.

"About thirty exchanges in the state will either be rebuilt entirely or reconstructed during the year. A new exchange will be added to the present Douglas building in Omaha and there will be a new central office in the room now occupied by the general offices, which will be in the Kennedy building, the top floor of which is already occupied by us.

Work in the Black Hills. "Officials of the company have just returned from the Black Hills country in South Dakota. It is expected to do a considerable amount of work in and adjacent to the Black Hills. The plans are to connect the exchange in the Black Hills with the rest of our system, but the exact route has not yet been determined.

"The Nebraska Telephone company has about 10,000 toll lines in Nebraska and the wire mileage of every kind, including exchanges and toll lines, is 124,225 for Nebraska and the Black Hills country.

"Important plans are being perfected between the Nebraska Telephone company and the Western Union Telegraph company so that a telegraph service will be available at nearly all, if not all, Nebraska towns for night as well as day service. It is planned to arrange the lines so that telegraph messages may be telephoned from a town where there is no night telegraph office to the nearest center where the Western Union company maintains a night office. We wish to have it so that our service will be available at all times for the Black Hills and the entire convenience for emergency service for people in the smaller towns."

PACIFIC RAILROADS REST

Harriman Lines Conclude Their Defense in Suit to Dissolve Merger. NEW YORK, March 31.—The defendants in the federal suit to dissolve the merger of the Union and Southern Pacific railroads rested their case today and an adjournment was taken until Tuesday.

People who can get along very well with second-hand things, are watching the For Sale columns of The Bee daily.

Every day someone is advertising an article that they do not need, and every day somebody is snapping up these articles. You have something about the house that you do not use? What is it? It has value. Somebody wants it, and will pay for it. Call Douglas 238 and describe it to the ad taker and she will tell you what an ad will cost to sell it.

South Dakota Butter Makers In Convention

Effort Will Be Made to Have Law Passed Preventing Discrimination by Larger Creameries.

WATERTOWN, S. D., March 31.—(Special.)—The second annual convention of the South Dakota Dairywomen's and Butter-makers' association was in session in this city yesterday. The election of officers, one of the first things on the program, resulted in E. H. Baldwin of Belle Fourche being elected president; C. H. Winn of Castlewood, vice president, and A. P. Ryger of Brookings, secretary-treasurer. The two first officers were re-elected.

In a general discussion of how the small creamery man can compete with the central plants, it was decided to make an effort at the next session of the state legislature to have a law enacted to prohibit large dealers paying more for cream in one locality than in another. It was stated that the large dealers were inclined to pay high prices where a co-operative creamery was in operation, where in localities where these plants had been shut down, prices much lower were paid.

A special committee composed of P. A. Zollman of Alexandria, C. H. Winn of Castlewood and A. Yeamans of Clark was appointed to take up the matter of having steps taken toward the enactment of a law that will protect the small dealers.

Tuesday evening the delegates were the guests of the local Business Men's union at a smoker and lunch.

DANLEY WILL HOLD PLACE AS CHADRON POSTMASTER

Congressman Kinkaid Succeeds in Placing Postoffice Department Over Irregularity. (From a Staff Correspondent.) WASHINGTON, March 31.—(Special Telegram.)—Representative Kinkaid today announced that he had succeeded in placing in the postoffice department in the case of Postmaster Danley of Chadron. It appears Postmaster Danley innocently mixed his personal bank account with that of funds belonging to the government and the postoffice inspectors preferred charges. These charges were of such slight nature that Judge Kinkaid had little difficulty in satisfactorily explaining to the authorities here and Mr. Danley will remain postmaster at Chadron.

Senator Burkett today received affidavits from N. C. Rogers, C. S. Rogers and Elmer C. Tidwell, president, cashier and assistant cashier, respectively, of the First National bank of Minden, Neb., to explain how the \$5,000 gold certificate owned by their bank was destroyed by fire. The affidavits have been duly filed before the finance committee to back up the bill seeking to reissue the certificate alleged to have been accidentally destroyed.

TOBACCO WORKERS STRIKE

Negroes Employed in Steamers at Louisville Start Two Small Riots. LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 31.—Eleven hundred negro men, women and children employed in one of the American Tobacco company's steamers here struck today for an increase of one-half of 1 per cent per day for stemming. The strikers were disorderly to such an extent this morning that the police were twice called to the tobacco district. Nearly 2,000 tobacco workers are now on strike and other walkouts are expected.

Commissioner Valentine Outlines Creed for Indians

CARLSBUE, Pa., March 31.—Members of the graduating class of the United States Indian school at Carlisle received their diplomas today from the hands of the commissioner of Indian affairs, Robert Valentine. The commencement exercises had been in progress since the beginning of the week and culminated today in the distribution of diplomas to the twenty graduates of the class of 1910.

Mr. Valentine prefaced the presentation of the diplomas with an address to the class. He expressed the belief that the Indian had reached a period in his development where something corresponding to a creed showing the right road to progress in the future should be formulated. Outlining his idea of the material from which each Indian should build such a creed, he said in part, it should contain: "The government as my guardian, care more for my character than for my prop-

FROST DOES NO GREAT HARM

Comes to This Locality, but is Not Regarded as Severe. TEMPERATURE GOES DOWN TO 36 It is Much Lower Than This Out in the State, Where the Storm Did a Great Amount of Mischief.

A frost of varying intensity yesterday was the aftermath in Omaha of the western storm. In the center of the district directly affected by the atmospheric disturbance weather conditions have improved giving opportunity for the repair of damaged telegraph and telephone lines. Train service is rapidly assuming normal conditions according to the general reports received by the Omaha railway offices. Complete restoration of the wire service will take several days yet.

"In the district west of North Platte, extending through western Nebraska and eastern Colorado north and south for several hundred miles, the wires were practically all put down," said William W. Umsted, manager for the Western Union here. "Hundreds of linemen have been shipped into the field, but it will probably take four days yet before service can be made normal. Some wires have been started through the district already."

The predicted frost arrived on time in this locality, but can hardly be regarded as damaging or killing. The temperature recorded by the weather bureau was 14, just what damaged the frost might have done in this vicinity can only be guessed at, depending entirely upon the stage of advance of the early ground truck. While there is quite a heavy fruit bloom, some of the fruit men are of the opinion that the frost was not severe enough to cause any great damage.

Asquith Calls for Show of Hands

Test Motions Will be Introduced in House of Commons Monday. LONDON, March 31.—The government apparently has made up its mind to bring political matters to an issue early in May. In the House of Commons this afternoon Premier Asquith announced two test motions, the first to be made on April 1, allotting a specific period for the discussion on the veto regulations, and, second, designating the time to be given to a consideration of the budget. The opinion in the lobby today was that this arrangement portended a general election within six weeks.

NEGRO GIVE NDAMAGES FOR FALSE ARREST

New York Supreme Court Reverses Ruling of Lower Court in Case of Colored Porter. NEW YORK, March 31.—George W. Griffin, a negro porter, was awarded \$1,000 damages for false arrest from Daniel M. Brady, a manufacturer, in the supreme court here today. In a former trial of the case before Justice Dugan the court laid down the dictum that a colored man could not suffer shame to the same extent as a white man as the result of false arrest. Justice McCall today expressed an opposite opinion. "The tribunal of justice has nothing to do with the color of a man's skin," the court said.

COAL STRIKE IS IN FULL BLAST

Two Hundred Thousand Miners East of Mississippi River Leave Workings at Nightfall. TIEUP SLATED FOR SIXTY DAYS Dispute Over Wages and "Firing" May be Settled Earlier. ILLINOIS AND IOWA MINES CLOSE Over Seventy-Five Thousand Men Quit in These Districts. DEALERS ARE WELL FORTIFIED Factories and Railroads Have Enough Fuel for Two Months and Within that Time Trouble Will be Settled.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 31.—Two hundred thousand organized miners of the bituminous coal fields of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma and Arkansas quit work last night pending settlement of a new wage scale.

Officers of the United Mine Workers of North America declared that the walkout was not a strike, but merely a suspension of work because no wage scale had been made to replace the old scale which expired with the month of March.

The miners demand an increase of pay in some instances of 5 cents a ton and in other instances of more, with a certain change in working conditions.

ST. LOUIS, March 31.—Nine hundred coal mines in Illinois closed down this afternoon and tonight and 3,000 miners stopped work. The mines will be closed until a wage scale is signed, the old agreement expiring at 5 o'clock today.

When the whistles blew at the end of the day shift the miners walked out with their implements and the workings were turned over to the pumpmen and engineers, who will be the only men at work tomorrow morning.

The mines will be closed for probably sixty days and possibly for four months, according to statements of members of the operators' executive committee.

O. L. Garrison, president of the Big Muddy Coal and Iron company and a member of the committee, says the operators are willing to grant an increase in wages, but will not pay the shot firers' expenses, and it is upon this latter point that the negotiations may fail, prolonging the cessation of work in the mines indefinitely.

Although a meeting of the joint scale committee of the Illinois miners and the operators is called for Monday in Chicago, members of the operators' committee are not hopeful of an immediate settlement and an adjournment is thought probable by them. The miners' officials will meet Tuesday in Springfield to consider the situation.

"Shot Firing" Bone of Contention. The miners, under the contract which expired tonight, earned 2.50 to \$4 in a day of eight hours. They demand an increase of 39 cents a ton. They also ask the operators to pay the cost of the mine shut-firing. The operators say if they grant the demands it will mean an increase in expenses of \$1,000,000 annually, which the public eventually must pay.

No famine in coal is predicted for the immediate future. The railroads and big users of coal in the section have supplies to last them two months.

President Alfred J. Moorehead of the Illinois Coal Operators' association has been in Chicago two days arranging for the joint scale meeting. He has predicted the mines will be closed for at least thirty days. The period of idleness, however, is indefinite, he says.

Adolph F. Gerner, secretary and treasurer of the miners' sixth subdistrict of Illinois, this afternoon said several operators have signified their willingness to sign a new scale giving the miners their demands. He would not name the operators.

Iron Mines All Closed. DES MOINES, Ia., March 31.—(Special Telegram.)—The convention of miners and mine operators of district No. 12 undertook to provide for temporary working of the coal mines of the district, but late today arrived at a deadlock or failure.

The operators asked the miners to agree upon a temporary scale pending the adjustment of all differences, but they refused. They then asked the miners to continue working on the old scale for the next month and when the new scale is adopted it would be dated back to April 1 and the difference paid the men. The latter rejected this plan.

This means that all miners will remain out of Iowa mines tomorrow and until the new scale is adopted, only such men remaining at work as may be necessary to protect the mines. The miners claim that the rules of the national organization forbid any temporary arrangements.

Order Made on the West. INDIANAPOLIS, March 31.—The 300,000 organized miners of the bituminous coal fields of the United States will strike at 12 o'clock tonight and will stay away from the mines until the operators consent to pay an advance in wages of 5 cents a ton, according to the announcement today from the headquarters of the United Mine Workers of America in this city.

"I have received no information that the miners and operators of any district will get together today," said Thomas L. Lewis, president of the organization. "It is barely possible there will be joint conferences in the Indiana block coal district and in the Hooking district before night. We were as delayed in the tri-state conference at Cincinnati that there is hardly time for the district agreements to be made before the expiration of a file present working contract at midnight tonight.

It is unstrange. But district agreements will be made speedily and I am confident that the suspension of work will continue only a few days." The executive board of the miners' union is in session today, transacting routine business. The members will leave the city tonight and will go at once to their respective districts to direct the national administration in the meeting of the local strikes. President Lewis will visit the Illinois field tomorrow and does not expect to return to his office here until Saturday night. PITTSBURG, March 31.—At midnight to