

B RISTOW ANSWERS ALDRICH

Attempts to Prove Rhode Island Senator Contradicted Himself.

INCREASED DUTIES NOT NEEDED

Says Senator Admits He Sells Millions of Pounds of Crude Rubber in America and Raises Tariff.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 13.—United States Senator Joseph L. Bristow of Kansas, in his speech here tonight, which he stated was in reply to the charges of Senator Nelson W. Aldrich, defending himself against the charges of the Kansas senator relating to the tariff on rubber, launched into the subject by saying that "Senator Aldrich declares that the Intercontinental Rubber company is not a trust, and at the same time admits that it is a holding company."

Senator Aldrich then took up Mr. Aldrich's declaration that neither he nor his family had profited, directly or indirectly, by the tariff on manufactured rubber, adding: "Yet he admits that he is producing millions of pounds of crude rubber per annum, selling it to American manufacturers, and that he has increased the duty on their products when they did not need it for protection."

Then referring to his own speech at Winfield, Kan., on July 9, Senator Bristow declared that Mr. Aldrich took exception to his remarks on the rubber duty especially. "He ignores the other features of my speech," Mr. Bristow said.

Mr. Aldrich declares that the Intercontinental Rubber company is not a trust, and at the same time admits that it is a holding company which controls numerous subsidiary organizations that were organized for the purpose of handling the crude rubber business in various parts of the world.

"He says that neither he nor his family has profited directly or indirectly by the tariff on manufactured rubber, yet he admits that he is producing millions of pounds of crude rubber per annum, selling it to American manufacturers, and that he has increased the duty on their products when they did not need it for protection and when they already had control of the American market and were exporting manufactured rubber; that is, he increased the duty, enabling the manufacturers to advance the price to the American consumers, and admit that they advanced the price, yet he says that neither he nor his family has profited directly or indirectly. He admits that dividends had not been paid before the consolidations of the various companies into one, and that after the consolidation enormous dividends were paid, as stated in my speech."

"In my speech at Winfield, Kan., July 9, I criticized the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill, referring especially to the duty on lead and lead products, cotton cloth and woolen, especially referring to duties on cotton cloth and manufactured rubber. I declared that the duties on these various commodities were fixed not in the interest of the people, but of certain trusts, combines and speculators."

Mr. Aldrich, in a signed statement, takes exception to my remarks on the rubber duty especially. He ignores the other features of my speech. He also makes a number of sarcastic references to myself and other republican senators who saw fit to vote in the interest of our constituents rather than as Mr. Aldrich wanted us to. His opinion of myself and the other senators is of little consequence, but I desire to call special attention to some of the statements of Mr. Aldrich made in his statement. He says: "It is true that an increase in the rate took place in paragraph 463, which includes certain manufacturers of India rubber with other items, and it is true that I am a stockholder and director in the Intercontinental Rubber company; but none of the other statements referred to contain a single element of truth." Now, what were the other statements I made?

"I stated that the Continental Rubber company was organized under the laws of New Jersey, January 29, 1900; that the Continental Rubber Company of America was organized under the laws of New Jersey, January 5, 1906, and that the Intercontinental Rubber company was organized under the laws of New Jersey, December 6, 1906. Now Mr. Aldrich says that the first two companies named were subsidiary companies of the Intercontinental Rubber company and that it owned all of their stock and they were organized for the sake of convenience. How could they be subsidiary companies of the Intercontinental Rubber company and organized for its convenience when both of them were organized before it was; one of them almost three years before?"

Refers to Statement About Charter. "He says that these two older companies surrendered their charters in 1909 for the purpose of saving expenses and taxes. But the charter of the Consolidated Intercontinental Rubber company, filed December 5, 1909, shows that it absorbed these two organizations and that the purposes of the corporation, among other things, were the collection, production, sale, distribution, etc., of gums, caoutchouc, copal, crude rubber, rubber, gutta-percha, water-proof, impervious, fibrous or plastic materials, or articles used in connection therewith or manufactured therefrom, or by-products of such manufactures, the cultivation, purchase, sale, etc., of trees, vines, plants, etc., producing such substances; to acquire and hold or dispose of processes, patents, trade-marks and trade names; to purchase or to otherwise acquire the property and assets of all kinds of any person or corporation and to dispose of the same; to purchase and hold or dispose of stocks and bonds; to borrow money and to issue bonds, debentures or other obligations, etc.; to enter into contracts; to construct and operate workshops, factories, machinery, etc.; to construct, maintain, operate, etc., pipelines, gas works, reservoirs, water power, highways, etc.; to construct and operate railroads for the transportation of the products, materials, supplies, etc.; to develop towns and townsites; to keep stores and to produce and deal in agricultural products, food, beverages, drugs, furniture, machinery, tools, supplies, goods, wares, merchandise and manufactures; to mine, dig and cut, and deal in machinery or apparatus which can be used for any of the aforesaid objects, and generally to carry on the business of mining; to engage in any and all commercial exportation and importation and any business and exploitation whether commercial, industrial, manufacturing, mineral, forestal, agricultural or otherwise, under the laws of New Jersey; to purchase and deal in real estate in the United States and foreign countries and to acquire franchises and dispose of same; to engage in business, sue and be sued, in the United States and foreign countries; to do any and all acts incidental, desirable, necessary, essential or conducive to the attainment of any of the foregoing objects."

"These sweeping powers are a very interesting way of saving expenses. "I stated that this Intercontinental company, after these mergers were completed, which was on December 6, 1909, had within three months and four days paid on its preferred stock dividends aggregating \$3 per cent. This Mr. Aldrich in substance admits, though he said in his first statement that the only element of truth in my speech was that the duty was increased and that he was a stockholder in the company."

BALLINGER AND CANNON GO

Readjustment in Circles Close to President Taft in Progress.

SECRETARY WILL RESIGN SOON

September Fifteenth Fixed as Date for Stepping Out—Cannon Will Be Much Harder to Handle.

BEVERLY, Mass., Aug. 13.—Certain events of yesterday following incidents of the last week or so, lead to the conclusion that a complete political readjustment in circles close to President Taft is in progress. Senator Nelson W. Aldrich of Rhode Island called on President Taft today before the chief executive had breakfast, to discuss the matter. He talked with the president for five minutes. He found that Mr. Taft had not had an opportunity to read the senator's reply to Senator Bristow's charges regarding the rubber tariff. The president granted, however, that Senator Aldrich had consented to the statement. In doing so, it is said, the senator from Rhode Island performed an act which fitted exactly into a program which has been framed by party leaders close to the president.

Although he is not to retire until March 4, 1911, and Senator Aldrich has reported to President Taft today his intention to do so, the readjustment plans which are in progress apparently treat whatever influence Mr. Aldrich may have had with the president as a thing of the past.

Ballinger to Retire. The elimination of Mr. Aldrich, according to close political observers, is to be followed by the retirement of Secretary Richard Ballinger from the cabinet. Mr. Ballinger has lost practically all of his personal fortune in defending himself from the attacks that have been made upon him. It is said that an attorney's fee alone in the congressional investigation cost him \$10,000. If the secretary is to recover these losses, it is said, he must soon resume the practice of law which he left in his home state to take up the duties of head of the Interior department. The retirement of Mr. Ballinger is fixed for September 15. The congressional committee will have reported by that time and the date is sufficiently early to take the so-called Ballinger issue out of the campaign.

The third move in contemplation is said to be directed against Speaker Cannon. It is not admitted in Beverly that Mr. Cannon will even be a candidate for the speakership. The Cannon situation, as a thing of the future, is a little difficult to handle. Only it is known that the president would like to see a change; however, it is believed that all doubts about the result will be removed.

Reports have reached Beverly that the recent results in Kansas and Iowa were due largely to the activity of Speaker Cannon in Kansas, to the charges against Senator Aldrich and doubt in the west as to whether he actually intended to retire. The situation developed in these two states evidently has made an impression upon the party leaders that has stirred them to action. Senator Aldrich talked with the president regarding his rubber statement, and Mr. Taft listened with great interest. Mr. Aldrich also talked with Mr. Taft of his plan to make a speech at Emporia that I made false statements in regard to the increased importations. Mr. Aldrich, in his statement, admits that I was right and that Mr. Cannon made the misstatements. Mr. Aldrich admits that the annual production of from \$30,000,000 to \$40,000,000 worth of crude rubber grows in his plantations in Mexico comes into the United States without paying any duty or taxes to the general government and in his own statement says that he increased the duties on the products of the American factories, his customers thereby aiding them to monopolize the American market, enabling them to pay him better prices for the raw material which he had to sell and which they had to have, yet he declares that he had no interest in the increasing of duties.

The long letter submitted from Sharretts is one of those ridiculous statements that this man Sharretts is accustomed to make to suit the convenience of Mr. Aldrich when there is any explanation to be made in regard to the tariff bill. It is a long involved effort to mislead and deceive those who are patient enough to read it and has no practical bearing on the case. "I should have been glad if Mr. Aldrich had said something about the lead and the Guggenheim smelting trust, and about Mr. Lippitt's testimony in regard to the increased duty on cotton cloths, and stated why he put increased duty on those cloths when the manufacturers said they did not want it."

MINE WORKERS' PROCEEDINGS

Feehan Accuses Lewis of Meddling in Illinois Affairs and Causing Strike. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 13.—An arrangement of President Thomas A. Lewis, international organizer and the executive board of the United Mine Workers and a complaint of the disbursement of the funds by Frank Feehan, president of the Pittsburgh district miners, occupied most of the afternoon session of the special National Convention of the Mine Workers today. Feehan, among other things, accused Lewis of meddling in the affairs of Illinois and causing the strike, which he said, should be indorsed. He stated that the organizers did more harm than good; that they should be discharged and their pay given to the strikers.

During the attack President Lewis sat at his table smiling and drumming on the desk with his fingers. Following a plea for harmony by Delegate Wheatly of Ohio, who declared that the mine operators read the accounts of squabbles in the ranks of the mine workers with glee, the convention adjourned until 9:30 o'clock tomorrow.

TRAIN STRIKES AUTO, FIVE PEOPLE KILLED

Logansport, Indiana, Party Caught on a Crossing by Passenger. LOGANSPORT, Ind., Aug. 12.—Five persons were killed and a train was seriously injured when a southbound passenger train struck an automobile at a crossing one mile east of Rochester, Ind., at 8 o'clock tonight. The dead: MRS. JOHN ECKERT, aged 45, Logansport; MISS AGNES ECKERT, aged 18, Logansport; MISS ANNA WAGNER, Indianapolis; CHARLES LAMBERT, aged 40, chauffeur, Logansport; MRS. JOHN KEIP, Logansport. The injured: Carl Bucher, Logansport; Miss Louise Eckert, Logansport. The party was enroute to Lake Manitowish when the accident occurred. The automobile belonged to John Keip, a resident of this city, and the members of the party were Mrs. Keip's guests.

Parasit Advertising is the Road to Big Returns.

J. Stueben, Sr., Dies

After Long Illness

One of Well Known Pioneers of Omaha Passes Away at Home in This City.

After an illness lasting but a week, J. Stueben, sr., one of Omaha's oldest residents, died at his home, 3522 Sherman avenue Friday evening at 7:30 o'clock, aged 73 years. Mr. Stueben leaves his widow and nine children, all of whom reside in Omaha. For many years Mr. Stueben has been employed with the Storz Brewing company and is one of the best known of the early settlers of this city. His demise is thought to have been the result of infirmities caused by old age.

Mr. Stueben came to this country from Germany in 1858, and after several years spent in different parts he came to Omaha in 1868. He immediately went into the dairy business and was connected with the Gilmore Dairy company for a long time. Later he became connected with the Storz company and has remained with them until the present time. He has been a member of the Knights of Pythias for twenty-five years and has been connected with other local organizations. He is survived by his widow and children, Otto, William, Henry M., Theodore, Adolph and Mrs. Lizzie Potter, Mrs. Edward Wittig, and Mrs. Thomas L. Wright. The funeral services will be held from the residence at 2:30 Monday afternoon and interment made in Prospect Hill cemetery.

CLUBS ENDORSE RYDER

Fifth and Twelfth Ward Republican Clubs Hold Enthusiastic Meetings—Candidates Speak.

An endorsement of Taft, A. E. Cady for governor and John J. Ryder for secretary of state was carried at the meeting of the Twelfth Ward Republican club held at Twenty-fourth and Lake streets Friday night. The club re-elected its old officers for the ensuing year: Ira Pflanzan, president; W. J. Baumbach, vice president and Ed. F. Morearty, secretary. W. J. Hunter presided. The club put also into its resolution an expression of satisfaction with the Stueben law as it stands at the present. The meeting was addressed by several candidates.

The Fifth ward candidates appeared before the voters at Young's hall, sixteenth and Locust streets. J. W. Muir presided and besides the minor candidates, speeches were made by Charles L. Saunders, candidate for congress, and John J. Ryder, candidate for secretary of state.

BOYCOTT BY GRAND ARMY

Kentucky Veterans Will Stay from Encampment Because of High Rates. LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 13.—Five hundred veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic have declared a boycott against railroads for alleged discrimination in charging the veterans an excessive excursion rate to the annual national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic to be held in Atlantic City next month, and as a result this state for the first time will not be represented. The Women's Relief corps and the Daughters of Veterans have announced their intention of joining in the boycott.

HARRISON HIT BY HAYWARD

Candidate for Congress in First Defends Himself Against Attacks.

EDITOR ACCUSED OF MANY ACTS

Charge is Made that He Solicited Cash for Action—Lancaster County Democrats Come Out for Metcalfe.

(From a Staff Correspondent.) LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 13.—(Special Telegram.)—William Hayward, in a statement published Saturday morning, charges that Frank Harrison, who is heading the opposition to Hayward's nomination for congress in the First district, attempted to secure \$2,000 from him for immunity from attacks in his paper, the Nebraska Capitol. Hayward said the proposition was made in the presence of H. C. Lindsay, clerk of the supreme court. He charges that Harrison said he had put George Tobey in the race for congress and could withdraw him at any time. Hayward charges also that Harrison offered to lay down on his fight against Senator Burkett for \$2,000. Hayward said,

having failed in that, Harrison proposed to Postmaster Sizer that he would stop the fight on Burkett for \$1,000. To Judge T. C. Munger of the federal court, Hayward made his fight on Burkett. Hayward charges that Harrison, through T. M. Wimberly, offered Rev. Mr. Poulson his influence for \$2,000, and, failing to get it, began a fight on the superintendent of the Anti-Saloon league. He then tried to get \$2,000 out of J. E. Miller and in return offered to support him for governor. When questioned about the charges made against Harrison, J. E. Miller said Harrison had offered him stock in his paper because he needed the money.

Witnesses Confirm Story. H. C. Lindsay confirms the Hayward charges, as does Rev. Mr. Poulson. Ed Sizer says he had been offered stock in the paper, but refused to answer other questions. Senator Burkett is not here. The statement of Hayward is inspired by vicious attacks that have been made on this city who was formerly deputy postmaster. Williams, who has been acting for George Tobey, Hayward's competitor, has had personal letters in the Lincoln papers, in one of which he published a statement, alleged to have been signed by Theodore Webering, that he held as trustee shares of stock in a Nebraska brewery for Hayward and Pitzer. In answer to this charge, Hayward included in his open letter

the following statement from Webering: "NEBRASKA CITY, Aug. 9, 1910.—I am informed that it is being told that I hold some stock in the Otis Brewing company as trustee either for William Hayward or for the firm of Pitzer & Hayward and that a certificate signed by me to that effect is being circulated. This statement is absolutely false. I do not now and never did hold any stock in that company as trustee for these parties or either of them. And so far as I know neither William Hayward nor the firm of Pitzer & Hayward ever owned any stock in that company. Nor do I know of any connection between me with the company, except that Mr. Pitzer was formerly the attorney for Matthe Bros. of Joplin, Mo., and for John Matthes, Jr. Other Stories False. "I further state that any certificate or statement purporting to be signed by me to any other effect has either been wholly manufactured or such statement substituted over my signature for something else. The only stock in the company I ever held as trustee was more than two and a half years ago, issued to John Matthes, Jr., where it always belonged and where it is now held, as appears on the company's books. THEODORE WEBERING. "In the presence of Edwin Zimmerman. When asked for a statement Harrison said he had never offered for sale stock in his paper to Hayward or anyone else."

Piano Buyers ATTENTION

85 High Grade Pianos Must Be Sold at Once Beginning Monday, Aug. 15 at 8 o'clock we will place on sale at less than 1/2 The Regular Price

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