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THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

WEATHER FORECAST.
For Nebraska—Snow.
For Iowa—Snow.
For weather report see page 2.

VOL. XL—NO. 160.

OMAHA THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 22, 1910—TWELVE PAGES.

SINGLE COPY TWO CENTS.

ANNUAL REPORT OF COMMISSION

Interstate Commerce Membe
Prominence to Eastern
Western Freight Rates.

TWO INVESTIGATIONS ARE MADE

Every Effort is Made to Expedite Proceedings.

SEEK UNIFORM CLASSIFICATION

Rules and Regulations Reviewed, Revised and Unified.

EIGHT HUNDRED CASES SETTLED

Discrimination by Means of Partnership with Carriers Are Still Practiced—Omaha Street Railway Case is Considered.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—In its twenty-fourth annual report submitted to congress today, the interstate commerce commission gives particular prominence to the consideration of the eastern and western freight rate cases which are now pending before the commission. The cases have been assigned for treatment on January 3, 1911, and succeeding days.

Immediately following the passage of the Mann-Elkins law the commission began to exercise the most far-reaching power conferred upon it, the authority to suspend proposed advances in rates pending investigation. In the first half of 1910 numerous carriers had advanced general advance in rates. As a result of conferences between government and the carriers, the dates of the proposed advances were suspended pending the enactment of the law. Thereupon two general investigations were instituted, one relating to the general advances proposed by eastern and the other to those proposed by western carriers. Every effort has been made to expedite the proceedings. A suspensory order is now before the commission. The tariffs have been suspended until February 1, 1911.

Many Cases Disposed Of.

Since the last annual report the commission has announced decisions in 692 proceedings and 125 cases have been disposed of. These 817 cases were removed from the commission's docket within the year, so complaints were filed and eleven proceedings were instituted by the commission. In addition, twenty-three proceedings involving suspension of tariffs were instituted.

The number of informal complaints taken up with the commission shows a considerable decrease, 3,586 having been filed in 1910 as against 4,326 the previous year. Within the year 127 hearings and investigations respecting alleged violations of the law were held in Washington and in various parts of the country.

In the twelve months ended November 30, 1910, 18,659 tariff publications were filed with the commission, approximately 500 less than the preceding twelve months. The number of schedules filed was considerably increased by the filing of supplements postponing the effective dates of tariffs which contained amendments under investigation by the commission. In the same period the number of special permissions granted to make tariffs effective on less than statutory notice was 439, substantially the same as in the previous twelve months.

Special reference is made to the work of the commission for the establishment of a uniform freight classification, practically all the rules and regulations of separate classifications have been reviewed, revised and unified.

The carriers, the report says, are making a sincere effort to harmonize the conflicting features of the various classifications, but it will be necessary to apply the stimulus of government action to bring satisfactory results to be obtained soon.

Forty-Four Indictments.

Since December 1, 1909, forty-four indictments for criminal violations of the act to regulate commerce have been returned. Forty-three prosecutions have been concluded since then and thirty-one pleas of guilty were received. The aggregate of penalties assessed was \$22,269.

Two verdicts of acquittal were rendered. Of the forty-four indictments returned within the year twenty-five were against carriers and nineteen against shippers or passengers. Of the forty-three prosecutions concluded, twenty-one were against carriers and twenty-two against shippers or passengers. Concerning the matter of prosecution the report says:

"The fight against discrimination is by no means won, practices still remaining which are more insidious and more difficult of eradication than open rebating, by reason of the fact that they are hidden in contractual arrangements entirely legal except for the effect produced. To speak generally, these arrangements depend for their effect upon a uniformity of shipper and carrier, by which shippers secure an interest in carriers' profits."

Omaha and Portland Cases.

A part of the report is devoted to a consideration of certain suits, notably the Omaha-Hanna-Munger case, the Portland Gateway case, the Omaha street railway case and various others. Most of these have been decided by the higher courts in favor of the commission. By the act of June 13, 1910, telegraph and telephone companies doing an interstate business were placed under the jurisdiction of the commission. Steps have already been taken for the formulation of a system of operating tariffs and it is expected that this system will become effective July 1, 1911.

Concerning the application of the law as to telegraph and telephone companies, the report says:

"There are from 2,000 to 25,000 telephone companies which make provision for interstate communication and the commission is in doubt as to whether it is the intent of congress to place all these companies under its supervision and control. No opinion is expressed at this time as to the administrative interpretation which should be placed upon the law in this regard."

Control of Capitalization.

The wisdom and urgent need of proper legislation for the control of railway capitalization are urged upon congress. Adequate provision for the valuation of railway property is pointed out as absolutely necessary.

Inquiry into railway accidents within the year ended June 30, 1910, shows that the number of passengers killed in train accidents was 227, as compared with 121 the previous year. The number of employees killed in coupling accidents increased from 10 to 15.

(Continued on Second Page.)

Rev. Norman K. Plass Charged with Misuse of United States Mails

Former President of Washburn College, Topeka, Kan., is Indicted by Grand Jury at Boston.

BOSTON, Dec. 21.—Rev. Norman K. Plass, former president of the Redemable Investments company; Charles H. Brooks, manager; and John P. Trappaden, an agent of the company, were indicted today by the federal grand jury on the charge of using the mails in a scheme to defraud. Plass and Brooks were arrested after the company was raided by the federal authorities. Trappaden was taken into custody today. The Redemable Investment company was organized three years ago by Rev. Mr. Plass, formerly president of Washburn college, Kansas, and by several business men.

It was stated in the literature of the company that it consisted of building company, mining, farm and timber properties in the northwest and British Columbia. When the federal officers visited the offices on October 12 and carried off the books and arrested Manager Brooks, Mr. Plass was on his way to British Columbia, and it is stated that these books show that he returned voluntarily and surrendered himself to the United States marshal. He stated on arriving in Boston, that he resigned as president of the company two months before.

MINE EXPLOSION ENTOMBS 300 MEN

Rescue Parties Are Prevented by Fire from Penetrating Into the Workings.

LOWER PASSAGES ARE BLOCKED

Inspector Says None Can Be Left Alive at Present.

TWENTY BODIES DISCOVERED

Bishop Conducts Service and People Disperse Reluctantly.

CAUSE ENTIRELY UNEXPLAINED

Explosion Occurs Early in Morning. Soon After Miners Entered Pit to Begin Work—Perce is Terrified.

BOLTON, England, Dec. 21.—More than 300 colliers lost their lives today in an explosion in the Little Hulton colliery of the Hulton Colliery company, located a short distance from this city. The explosion occurred early in the morning, soon after the miners had entered the pit, to begin work. Its cause was terrible and later investigation showed that the lower passages had been blocked.

Heroic efforts were made by rescue parties all day, but a fire which followed the explosion prevented the rescuers from penetrating beyond 600 yards into the workings.

At 9:30 tonight the rescuers were called out of the mine and a conference was held, at which Government Inspector Gerrard, the engineers and the mine manager were present. Inspector Gerrard issued a report after making a descent into the pit in which he said it was impossible that any of the miners are still alive.

He added that nothing could be done except to bring up twenty bodies found lying near the shaft. This report was communicated to the anxious crowds around the pit mouth, after which the bishop of Manchester conducted a touching service in the open air and the people slowly dispersed.

No explanation is given as to the cause of the explosion, which completely wrecked the mine.

Details of Explosion.

The first rescue party to reach the scene succeeded in bringing seven men and a boy to safety and later recovered the bodies of five victims who had no chance of escape.

At the moment of the explosion flames spread through the affected passage and smoke and poisonous gas filled the mine.

The plight of the miners was rendered more dangerous by a mishap to the machinery of the shaft, where the cages refused to move for a time, preventing a quick escape and interfering with the ventilation. The planks were cracked by the explosion and driven back upon the entombed men. Meantime, the fire raged fiercely and it is supposed that many who were not killed by noxious fumes were burned to death.

The rescuers were unable to go direct to the spot where the miners were entombed and there was some delay while they sought access to the place through adjoining leads.

Word of the accident was carried quickly to the homes of the miners and presently thousands of persons surrounded the mouth of the colliery. As always on the occasion of such disasters, the anxious throng, including half crazed wives and children and the pitiable scenes familiar to coal mining districts were enacted.

The work of rescue continued amid discouraging conditions. The rescuers, wearing helmets and carrying lamps, succeeded in extinguishing the flames in an area 100 feet in length, but encountered heavy falls of coal and slag.

Second Disaster in Year.

This is the second great mine disaster in England this year, an explosion having occurred in the Wellington colliery in Cumberland on May 12, in which 126 miners were killed. The explosion today resulted in the temporary disablement of the machinery whereby the cages were lowered and drawn to the surface and it was some time before the first rescue party reached the bottom of the pit. In all, they brought out eight men, still living, but the majority of these were in a serious condition from the noxious gases. Ten bodies were also removed, and twenty additional bodies were found partly covered by heavy falls of coal.

Old Andy Claus Arrives Away Ahead of Time



From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

Uncle Sam May Seize Big Stock of Curios

Suit Brought Against Duveen Brothers Because of Alleged Gross Undervaluations.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—Papers in a civil suit instituted by the government against Duveen Bros., dealers in antiques in Fifth avenue, were filed this afternoon in the United States district court by Assistant United States District Attorney Wemple.

The action is brought to forfeit practically the entire stock of the concern, appraised in value at \$200,000, because of alleged gross undervaluation of imports.

A force of expert customs men was today working under Collector Loebe's direction on the books and papers of the firm of Joseph Brooks & Co., the English woolen importing company, of which documents the collector recently obtained possession, following the bringing of charges of gross undervaluation of imports made against the firm. Transactions of other big New York importers are expected to be revealed by the examination of the documents now in hand, together with information obtained by special treasury agents, who have been working on the case in Europe.

Some of the importers affected by the regulations have offered to settle with the government and it is said a time limit will soon be set within which other firms affected will have to come forward with settlement offers or stand the chance of legal action by the federal authorities.

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FISH HATCHED AT LAND SHOW

Trout of All Varieties to Be Incubated Before Visitors' Eyes.

EXHIBIT FROM STATE FISHERIES

To Show What State of Nebraska is Doing to Help Out the Settlers in Western Part of the State with Game Fish.

Fish are recognized as among the great resources of the west and they will be exhibited at the coming and show to be held in Omaha next month. Fish are a great asset to any territory and the western plains abound with large supplies of these of the best variety known to man.

When the doors of the Western Land-Products exhibit are thrown open the public will be able to see as fine a fish exhibit as can be found anywhere. This will come about through an arrangement made by the managers of the show with W. J. O'Brien, deputy state fish commissioner of Nebraska. Mr. O'Brien will bring a large and varied exhibit of fish to the land show to illustrate the work which he is now doing in stocking the streams of Nebraska with different kinds of trout and cat fish.

The land show comes at a most opportune time for the exhibition of the fish, for that is the time of the year when trout are hatching. Large troughs will be used to show the trout in the different stages of incubation and lecturers will explain the methods used for the artificial hatching of trout and black bass. For this large tanks with fresh running water are required and the water will be filtered so that all may see the splendid exhibits which Mr. O'Brien will bring to the land show.

Fish will be hatched at the land show just as they are at the state fisheries, where hundreds of thousands are hatched each year for distribution over the state in the various trout streams. The artificial fertilization will be shown, and the various processes through which the eggs are taken before they become full fledged fry.

All Kinds of Fish Shown.

Huge catfish will also be exhibited as well as the smallest gold fish, which are also grown at the hatcheries, making the exhibit most complete. Lecturers will explain how the black bass breed and what precautions must be taken to preserve these game fish.

The management of the land show has been a great expense to secure this remarkable exhibit as the tanks owned by the state are placed in a permanent brick building at the state fair grounds at Lincoln and new tanks must be secured. The exhibit will be placed along the west wall of the basement of the Auditorium where the show is to be held.

Commissioner O'Brien was in Omaha Wednesday to help arrange for the exhibit. He was most enthusiastic over the proposition of showing the fish at the coming land show, for he said it was a real educational feature and would give the visitors an opportunity to see the work that was being done to stock the streams of Nebraska with game producing fish. The streams of northwestern Nebraska are especially adapted to trout, while the streams in the eastern part are laden with catfish. There are also many lakes in Nebraska which are natural spots for black bass. Carter lake is an example of these as has been shown by the way the fish Mr. O'Brien has planted from year to year have grown and accumulated.

Charles H. Markham Heads the Illinois Central Railroad

Pittsburg Oil Magnate and Former Traffic Manager of Southern Pacific Succeeds Harahan.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—Charles H. Markham, recently identified with oil interests in Pittsburg, was today elected president of the Illinois Central railroad by the board of directors to succeed President James T. Harahan. Mr. Markham was formerly a vice president and general traffic manager of the Southern Pacific railroad.

Mr. Markham will enter into the duties of his office on January 13. Mr. Harahan started out as a railroad day laborer and reached a high place in the service of the Southern Pacific railroad, which he resigned in November, 1904, to accept the position of general manager of an oil company in Texas. Mr. Harahan's resignation was formally accepted today.

BIG BLAZE IN CINCINNATI

Eight Factory Buildings Burned, Causing Loss of Two Millions.

FIREMAN AND BOY ARE KILLED

Number of Men Caught by Falling Wall and Badly Injured—Wind Adds to Trouble of Firemen.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 21.—Fire in the modern factory district of this city early today caused damage estimated at \$2,000,000, the death of a fireman and an unidentified white boy and the injury of six other firemen.

The fire, which started at 3 o'clock, was one of the most disastrous that the local fire department has had to battle with for many years. At the time the fire broke out a high wind was blowing. When the flames were finally brought under control, four factory buildings had been burned out and eight large buildings destroyed.

The dead:

ROBERT D. GREAR, pipeman, engine company No. 4.

WALTER MORRIS, about 12 years old.

The injured:

Captain W. T. Tinsley, engine company No. 4.

Frank Humphreys, pipeman, company No. 4.

Geiger Morgan, pipeman, company No. 4.

Fire Marshal Philip Hurley.

John Linn, fireman.

William Hall, fireman.

List of Buildings Burned.

An entire block from Ninth and Sycamore street to Broadway was swept by the flames. The firms burned out are:

Krippendorf & O'Neal shoe Co., southeast corner Ninth and Sycamore streets.

Taylor-Poole leather company, northeast corner Ninth and Sycamore streets.

Chubb shoe company, adjoining Taylor-Poole company.

Taylor-Poole company, adjoining Krippendorf & O'Neal shoe Co., on the south.

Sycamore Street Stable company barn.

Greese-Pfeffer leather company, Victor safe and lock company, northwest corner Ninth street and Broadway.

Picture frames and mouldings, Broadway, opposite Ninth.

E. O. Lunsden Paper Box Factory, adjoining the Nurte warehouse.

Wildberg Box factory in the rear of the Nurte plant.

The fire, it is believed, started in the engine room of the plant of the Krippendorf & O'Neal Co. Hardly had the fire been discovered when the flames leaped from every window from cellar to roof.

When the fire apparatus arrived, it was seen that the shoe factory was doomed, and the firemen turned to the work of trying to save adjoining buildings. They practically surrounded the fire with water, but it had too much of a start and, aided by the wind, it continued to spread from building to building.

Firemen Caught by Wall.

While the fire was at its height a wall of the Krippendorf building fell and buried Robert Greer. His body was recovered. Three other firemen, Humphreys, Morgan and Captain Tinsley, were also caught by the falling wall and all badly injured.

Shortly afterward the list of injured firemen were added to by the names of Linn and Hall. Linn was at work in a stable in the rear of the Greese-Pfeffer company when he stepped into a hatchway and fell to a store, breaking several ribs and fracturing his spine.

(Continued on Second Page.)

Congress Adjourns for the Holidays

Neither House Transacts Much Business on Account of Difficulty in Keeping Quorum.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 21.—Congress has adjourned for the holidays, and will not meet again until January 5. Little business was done in either house today, owing to the difficulty of keeping enough members in their seats to insure a quorum.

In a special message to congress President Taft today advised the adoption of a joint resolution authorizing the amendment of a portion of the constitution of the new state of New Mexico, attempting to change the boundary lines between New Mexico and Texas.

Within a short time after President Taft had sent the message to congress the senate adopted a joint resolution authorizing the amendment of a portion of the constitution of the proposed new state of New Mexico, as outlined in the message.

The resolution also provides for the re-making of the boundary, as established by the Clarke survey made in 1859. The house has not acted on the resolution.

Manhattan Flyer Hits Switch Engine

Miss Bertha Perrod of Leigh, Neb., is Among Injured in Wreck in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Dec. 21.—A dozen persons were injured, one perhaps fatally, in a collision today between the Manhattan Flyer on the Pennsylvania railroad and a switch engine on the elevated structure at West Fifty-seventh street in the city limits.

The locomotive of the flyer was thrown off the track, striking a building, and a violent fire, when the boiler exploded and set fire to the baggage car and mail coach. Among the injured was Miss Bertha Perrod of Leigh, Neb., cut and bruised.

Snowstorm Starts in Western Territory

Portions of Nebraska Well Covered and Deeper Precipitation in States Farther West.

With snow falling heavily at 8 o'clock last night, snow or rain and colder weather forecasted and the mercury slowly dropping, a Christmas storm was indicated. The first flakes fell in Omaha at about 8:30 o'clock.

Telegraphic reports from Denver carried the news that in the early evening, five and one-half inches of snow had fallen there and there was no sign of cessation. The same reports stated that snow was falling heavily in Utah, western and central Colorado and Arizona. The storm was working southward, said the dispatches.

A dispatch from Kansas City, said that a mixture of rain, sleet, and snow fell over Kansas yesterday afternoon, breaking a drought of several weeks.

Show to the depth of three inches was reported from Beatrice, Neb., yesterday afternoon. At 8 o'clock snow was still falling and the temperature was growing lower.

The highest temperature in Omaha yesterday was 40, the lowest up to 8 o'clock in the evening, 21. On the same day last year the figures were 27 and 2. Yesterday's mean temperature was 30, that of the same day last year, 10. In 1908 it was 22 and in 1907, 23.

Low temperatures, most of which were near or below freezing were reported from fourteen weather observation stations in western states at 7 o'clock last night.

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Differential on Freight to Lincoln is Restored

Burnham-Hanna-Munger Rate Case Amended at Request of Capital City Shippers.

CHICAGO, Dec. 21.—Lincoln, Neb., was placed on equal footing today with other cities in its freight territory by a ruling of Interstate Commerce Commissioner Edgar E. Clark, with the consent of the railroad trustees. The ruling was made in the Burnham-Hanna-Munger decision, establishing new freight rates in the Missouri river district worked in the hardship of Lincoln, in that it required it to pay 9 cents per 100 pounds more than before on certain freight.

Instead of enjoying lower rates as did other cities, Lincoln's freight differential rate with Omaha was 5 cents per 100 pounds. This was raised to 10 cents by the new rates. The 5-cent differential was re-established.

Death Overtakes Father and Daughter at the Same Time

Rev. Charles Henry Savidge, 67 years old, and his daughter, Mrs. Sarah H. Goodsell, died at Auburn, Neb., Monday afternoon. Death came to father and daughter both within five minutes. Rev. C. H. Savidge was father of Rev. Charles W. Savidge of Omaha, pastor of the People's church.

The death of the father was caused by pneumonia while caring for her father. The climatic change incident to her journey from her home in Los Angeles to the sick bed of her father is held to have been the cause of her fatal illness.

The funeral is to be held at Auburn at the Methodist church Thursday morning at 10 o'clock. Rev. C. W. Savidge of Omaha and his family left for Auburn late last night.

The father will be buried beside his wife at Haworth, Kan., and the daughter in Forest Lawn cemetery, Omaha.

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SOUTH OMAHA BANK AUTHORIZED TO START

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—(Special Telegram.)—The Stock Yards National bank of South Omaha has been authorized to begin business with \$500,000 capital. H. C. Bostwick is president, E. F. Folds and F. W. Clark vice presidents; J. C. French cashier.

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Sun Stands Still While Preparing to Return North

Yesterday was the shortest day in the year. The earth in its annual circuit around the sun reached the point where by its inclination to its axis—the north pole is tipped to its extreme point north. At the pole the sun made its circuit just 23 degrees, 27 minutes and fifteen seconds below the horizon in all directions, just the opposite extreme from its altitude on June 21.

If Dr. Cook or Lieutenant Peary had reached the pole on June 21, they would have seen the sun swing around through the sky just 23 degrees, 27 minutes and 15 seconds above the horizon without rising or declining a particle, for the whole period of twenty-four hours.

People living yesterday at 23 degrees, 27 minutes and 15 seconds south latitude saw the sun for the only day in the year directly over their heads.

Strange as it may seem very few people know that it is the inclination of the earth to its axis and not the arbitrary disposition of geographers that fixes the boundaries of the Arctic zone. Measure the same distance both ways from the equator

and you locate exactly the boundaries of the torrid zone.

The two temperate zones lie between the first and second measurements. The earth's inclination to its axis is 23 degrees, 27 minutes and 15 seconds, and is constantly changing at the rate of forty seconds of a degree in a century. It is now approaching its extreme point toward the perpendicular. When that is reached it will slowly swing back again to its extreme point toward the horizontal position, with a difference of two degrees and thirty-seven minutes between the extremes, making the "extremum" angle of 23,000 years to complete their event.

The earth is now moving at nearly its highest speed, nineteen miles a second, and consequently it requires the moon's calculation in determining the exact second when the earth reaches the exact spot in its long journey in relation to its inclination which it began to retraced its course. It is that moment that determines the shortest day in the northern hemisphere. The calculation fixes it at 1:55 yesterday morning.

Sun Stands Still While Preparing to Return North

Yesterday was the shortest day in the year. The earth in its annual circuit around the sun reached the point where by its inclination to its axis—the north pole is tipped to its extreme point north. At the pole the sun made its circuit just 23 degrees, 27 minutes and fifteen seconds below the horizon in all directions, just the opposite extreme from its altitude on June 21.

If Dr. Cook or Lieutenant Peary had reached the pole on June 21, they would have seen the sun swing around through the sky just 23 degrees, 27 minutes and 15 seconds above the horizon without rising or declining a particle, for the whole period of twenty-four hours.

People living yesterday at 23 degrees, 27 minutes and 15 seconds south latitude saw the sun for the only day in the year directly over their heads.

Strange as it may seem very few people know that it is the inclination of the earth to its axis and not the arbitrary disposition of geographers that fixes the boundaries of the Arctic zone. Measure the same distance both ways from the equator

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LORIMER REPORT FILED IN SENATE

Document Asserts Title of Senator to Seat Has Not Been Shown to Be Invalid.

FRAZIER HAS DIFFERENT FINDING

Asserts Tainted Votes Reduced Vote Below Needed Majority.

STATEMENT HAS NO SIGNATURE

Minority Report May Be Made at Later Time.

BEVERIDGE ASKS FOR DELAY

Hooover Wants Time to Digest Record of Evidence Before the Report is Taken Up by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 21.—Senator Burrows, chairman of the committee on privileges and elections, today presented to the senate the report of the investigation of the charges of bribery made in connection with the election of William Lorimer as senator from Illinois. The conclusion reached by the committee was as follows:

"That in their opinion the title of Mr. Lorimer to a seat in the senate had not been shown to be invalid by the use or employment of corrupt methods or practices.

Charges that four members of the Illinois legislature were bribed and that three other members paid bribes are not ignored by the committee. The report declares that those who confessed to receiving bribes should not be believed and that the votes of those who were charged with paying bribes should be counted. In relation to the charges that there was a corruption fund used in the Illinois legislature and that it was disbursed by one Robert E. Wilson, the report says there is no evidence that it was used for the benefit of Mr. Lorimer. The committee suggests that any investigation of the use of such a fund should be made by authorities of the state of Illinois.

Report Not Signed.

The report as presented was not signed by members of the committee, although it did not appear that there was any minority. On the floor of the senate, however, Mr. Beveridge made the statement that he had not been able to concur with, or dissent from the findings because of the voluminous character of the testimony. He said he would digest the proceedings of the sub-committee, which considered the case, before he signed the report. It was stated that Mr. Frazier had asked that it be withheld and that he should be permitted to file a minority report if he should desire to do so later.

Abstract of Report.

The report recites that the memorial filed June 7, 1910, by Clifford W. Barnes, president of the Legislative Voters' league of Chicago, charged that "the election of William Lorimer, senator from the state of Illinois was brought about by bribery." Then follows the instructions of the senate given June 26, directing the committee on privileges and elections to investigate the charges, and the fact that a subcommittee was appointed composed of Senators Burrows, Gammie, Heyburn, Bulkeley, Frazier, Payne and Johnson.

The committee set forth as a statement of the fact that Mr. Lorimer was elected on May 30, 1909, receiving 108 votes out of 392 cast on the joint ballot of the Illinois assembly. These votes were set out as follows:

Hopkins, 70; Lorimer, 198; and Stringer, 24. The report is divided into chapters, each carrying a subhead.

Definition of Bribery.

Under the head of "Bribery" the committee says:

"The number of cases that have been before the senate of the United States it has been held that to invalidate the election of a senator on account of bribery, it must be made to appear, either:

"First—That the person elected participated in one or more acts of bribery or attempted bribery or sanctioned or encouraged the same.

"Second—That by bribery or corrupt practices enough votes were obtained for him to change the result of the election."

Testimony was quoted by the report to show that at the outset of the investigation counsel for the Chicago Tribune (who conducted the inquiry against Senator Lorimer) announced that he did not expect to connect Senator Lorimer with any bribery.

Attention is made to the denial made by Senator Lorimer in the open senate of any act of bribery on his part in connection with his election and to his demand for an investigation. In that connection the report quotes the resolution, of which the following is set forth:

Bribe-Takers Discredited.

"It should further be stated that there was no testimony offered during the investigation, which would tend in the remotest to implicate Senator Lorimer in any personal act of bribery, or attempted bribery, or corrupt practices of any nature."

The report says the investigation was mainly directed to the claims that several members of the legislature were bribed to vote for Mr. Lorimer and whether if those charges were established. "A sufficient number were held to vote for Senator Lorimer to render his election to that office invalid."

The report says the general assembly which elected Mr. Lorimer testified to receiving money as a consideration for their votes. The members who thus confessed their own infamy were Charles A. White, Michael Link