

KOHLSAAT GIVES HIS TESTIMONY

Record-Herald Editor Before Senate Committee Investigating Election of Lorimer.

KNEW OF ATTEMPT TO HOLD UP Last August the Entire Story Was Told to Colonel Roosevelt.

NAME OF ROOT IS BROUGHT IN La Follette and Cullom Are Mentioned in New Light.

UNCLE JOE CANNON'S NAME HEARD

Private Life of Illinois Senator in Ideal and that He Has Fought Twenty Years for Lorrimerism.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Many figures of national prominence were brought into the Lorrimer investigation today for the first time when Herman K. Kohlsaat, editor and publisher of the Chicago Record-Herald testified before the senate committee investigating the election of Senator Lorimer.

Former President Roosevelt's name was linked with the investigation when Mr. Kohlsaat testified that last August he told Colonel Roosevelt the entire story of the alleged attempt of F. M. Hines to collect \$50,000 from Clarence S. Funk, general manager of the International Harvester company, to influence those who had contributed \$100,000 to put Lorimer across at Springfield.

The names of Senators Root, La Follette and Cullom were mentioned in a new light. Mr. Kohlsaat testified that he had informed these senators before the senate passed on the Lorimer case, of the conversation in which Funk had told him of Hines' alleged attempt to collect money.

Former Speaker Cannon and former Representative Tamm of Minnesota figured in the witness' testimony. Judge Hancock, counsel for Senator Lorimer, asked the witness if Senator Lorimer in 1903 did not drop a legal suit against Mr. Kohlsaat because Cannon and Tamm told him it was feared if such were not done the Chicago Record-Herald would support Roosevelt for president in 1904.

"That is so ridiculous that no answer is needed to it," declared Mr. Kohlsaat. The witness underwent a long cross-examination by counsel for Senator Lorimer. He was asked if he did not tell the Funk story to every newspaper in Chicago.

"What I have been fighting for twenty years is Lorrimerism," he declared. "Lorrimerism" he defined as an "affiliation and cooperation and cohesion of democrats and republicans for party pelf and for private pelf."

Mr. Kohlsaat further testified that he had written an account of the conversation between himself and Funk, but without mentioning Funk's name to Senators La Follette and Root.

"This was done at the request of Walter L. Fisher, now secretary of the interior, and others."

(Continued on Second Page.)

The Weather

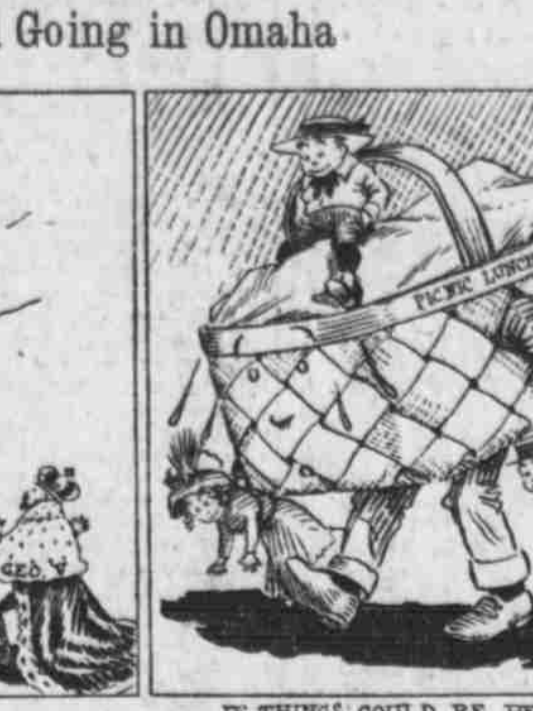
FOR NEBRASKA—Probably showers.
FOR IOWA—Probably showers.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday.

Hour	Temp.	Dir.
5 A. M.	52	W
6 A. M.	53	W
7 A. M.	54	W
8 A. M.	55	W
9 A. M.	56	W
10 A. M.	57	W
11 A. M.	58	W
12 M. M.	59	W
1 P. M.	60	W
2 P. M.	61	W
3 P. M.	62	W
4 P. M.	63	W
5 P. M.	64	W
6 P. M.	65	W
7 P. M.	66	W
8 P. M.	67	W
9 P. M.	68	W
10 P. M.	69	W
11 P. M.	70	W
12 M. M.	71	W

Comparative Local Record.

1911	1910	1909	1908
High temperature	84	81	84
Lowest temperature	42	33	42
Mean temperature	64	63	71
Precipitation	.09	.09	.20
Temperature and precipitation departures from normal			
Normal temperature	64	64	64
Excess for the day	0	0	0
Total excess since March	33	33	33
Normal precipitation	44	44	44
Excess since March	1.6	1.6	1.6
Precipitation since March	1.6	1.6	1.6
Deficiency for the period	1.9	1.9	1.9
Deficiency for the period in 1910	1.9	1.9	1.9
T indicates trace of precipitation.			



NAVAL REVIEW OFF SPITHEAD

King and Queen and Coronation Guests Attend Water Function.

MANY NATIONS REPRESENTED

Hundreds of Largest Fighting Machines Are Moored in Roadstead, Occupying an Area of Eighteen Square Miles

PORTSMOUTH, England, June 24.—This was the day of ships and sailors. The king and queen and the foreign representatives at the coronation left the capital and came here for the great naval review off Spithead. Fine weather put the finishing touches on one of the most magnificent displays of the week.

Seventeen Nations Represented.

Seventeen nations were represented in the vessels anchored in Spithead, in the English channel between the mainland and the Isle of Wight.

Of the number there were battleships of the Dreadnaught class from the British navy, and one visiting in size and armament was the American battleship Delaware.

The British dreadnaughts were the Colossus, Neptune, Revenge, Collingwood, St. Vincent, Vanguard, Temeraire, Superb and Dreadnought. With these were four British cruisers of the Invincible class, the Indefatigable, the Inflexible, the Indomitable and the Invincible.

Other vessels of the pre-dreadnought type, France was represented by the Dupuy de Lôme, the armored cruiser Kurama, Austria by the Radezky, Italy by the armored cruiser San Marco, Russia by the armored cruiser Rurik, Spain by the cruiser Reina Regente, Argentina by the cruiser Buenos Ayres, Chile by the cruiser Chacabuco, Sweden by the armored cruiser Pylia, Turkey by the cruiser Hamidieh, China by the cruiser Hai Chi, Denmark by the armored cruiser Wolfert Fischer, the Netherlands by the armored cruiser Jacob Van Heemskerck, and Norway by the armored cruiser Eldvold.

REBELLION IN LOWER CALIFORNIA IS ENDED

Last Party of Insurgents Will Surrender Soon—General Jack Mosby Held.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—With the exception of "General" Jack Mosby and two companions, the insurgents who surrendered to the American military authorities in California after having been driven to the border by Mexican federal soldiers, will be ordered released by the War Department. Mosby and two insurgents will be turned over to the United States marshal at San Diego, who holds a warrant for their arrest.

General Hites, commander of the Department of California, today telegraphed the War Department that a party of insurgents near Tecate, Mexico, is expected to surrender soon. When they lay down their arms the rebellion in Lower California will be practically ended.

MRS. SEE DENOUNCES ARTHUR

Wife of "Prophet" Declares Cult is Free Love and Nothing Else.

WITNESS AGAINST HER HUSBAND

Three Mothers Said to Have Enrolled Fifty Little Girls, Who Are to Form Rescue Committee to Save Teacher.

CHICAGO, June 24.—(Special Telegram.)—Following the trip harbor blows of the state in sipping the mask off See's love cult, the wife of the "prophet" today delivered a crushing blow to the man on trial for abducting Mildred Bridges.

Declares His Ego is Great.

"His ego is so great," said Mrs. See, "that I could not move him. I saw him start deliberately on the road that I foresaw was going to lead to his ruin. He wanted to take me, his wife, as a shield for him, but I saw the perniciousness of his doctrine and the annuity which he offered, and refused to follow."

See's idea to call fifty little girls as witnesses was announced today in an effort to offset the effect of the unmasking of "absolute life," as a free love cult by the reading of See's "secret Bible."

Driven to desperation by the crushing blow delivered by Mrs. See's attorney, Burnham with the introduction of the sensational secret Bible, the king of the Radezky avenue "Love Jungle," made frantic appeals to his lawyers today to rush the trial and demanded that they overcome the great stride made by the state in its efforts to land the free love advocate behind prison bars.

Never in the annals of the Cook county criminal courts has such sensational testimony figured in a criminal trial as was brought out with the reading of the cult Bible, known as "Book 12." Women and girls who occupied seats in the court room hung their heads and many of them left.

Will Veto Reciprocity Bill if it is Amended

President is Reported to Have Made This Statement Over Telephone to Several Senators.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—It became known at the capitol today that President Taft, talking over the long distance telephone from Providence last night, repeated to several senators his determination to veto the Canadian reciprocity bill in case an amendment is added to it.

Senators accept the president's ultimatum on reciprocity as applicable to modifications which might be made at the instance of republicans as well as democrats and preventing any agreement on amendments for tariff changes.

Nebraska Delegation Will See Hitchcock

Another Call Will Be Made in Interest of Mail Division for Omaha.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—(Special Telegram.)—Representative Sloan has been granted a two weeks' leave of absence and left for Omaha last night. Prior to leaving he had a conference with Senator Brown in regard to making a final appeal to Postmaster General Hitchcock to designate Omaha as headquarters for the new railway mail division.

TRACTION EMPLOYEES AT PITTSBURG, KAN., STRIKE

Interurban Lines to Joplin and Several Other Mining Towns Are Tied Up.

PITTSBURG, Kan., June 24.—Inability to obtain a satisfactory adjustment of the wage scale caused 98 motormen and conductors in the employ of the Joplin and Pittsburg Electric Railway company to strike today. As a result interurban service to Joplin, Mo.; Columbus, Girard, Mulberry and Cherokee, Kan., and twenty other towns and mining camps is tied up.

NEBRASKA BANK GUARANTY

Secretary Royce Send Notice of First Assessment to Bankers.

PAYMENT DUE ON FIRST OF JULY

Bankers' Capital or Surplus Not Available for Payment, but Fund Must Come from Undivided Profits or Assessment.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

LINCOLN, June 24.—(Special Telegram.)—Secretary Royce of the State Banking board today, from reports sent in from 63 state banks, finds that there are \$66,253,568.72 of average daily deposits subject to the guaranty deposit law. As computed by Secretary Royce, one-fourth of 1 per cent of that amount, to be levied as the first assessment under the new law, will net an initial guaranty fund of \$16,563.392.

Secretary Royce has informed bankers that the banks' capital or surplus must not be reduced in order to meet the provisions of the law, but emphasizes the fact that the guaranty assessment is to be taxed against the undivided profits. Should these be insufficient, assessments must be made against the stockholders to make up the required amount.

President Chester E. Morey of the Great Western Sugar company was the only witness today. Chairman Hardwick brought in the name of former United States Senator Burkett of Nebraska by questioning Mr. Morey about the Great Western's establishment of a beet sugar factory at Scott's Bluff, Neb.

Senate Committee Approves the House Statehood Resolution

Provides that People of New Mexico and Arizona Vote Again on Certain Parts of Constitutions.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The senate committee on territories today voted six to three to report favorably the house resolution admitting New Mexico and Arizona to statehood, with the provision that the Arizona constitution, containing the judicial recall, shall be submitted to the people. Slight amendments to the house resolution were made.

If the senate accepts the house resolution and it becomes a law the people of the two territories will be assured of statehood. The resubmission of the portions of the two constitutions is intended only to give the voters another opportunity to say whether in the case of Arizona they desired the right to recall their judges and in that of New Mexico, whether they are satisfied with the strict provisions against amendment. It is provided that whatever the vote, the instruments shall become effective.

Fisheries Agents Drowned in Sight of Their Wives

Boat in Which H. L. Hahn of Springfield, S. D., and H. B. Chichester Are Sailing is Overturned.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Drowned before the eyes of their wives, who were helpless to save them, was the fate of Walter L. Hahn of Springfield, S. D., and H. B. Chichester of Eagle Pass, Tex., government fisheries agents in Alaska, whose deaths were reported May 21.

Details indicated today by Fish Commissioner Hows received that Chichester and Hahn took their wives out for a sail from St. Paul Island, Alaska. Their boat capsized in a squall. The two men succeeded in rescuing their wives and placed them exhausted on the bottom of the overturned boat.

Exciting Scenes in Trial of Camorristi

Prisoners Charge that Witnesses and Informer Prepared Evidence Together.

VITERBO, June 24.—The Camorrist trial today was exciting. Giuliano, a marshal of Casertina and head of the prison guard at Pozzuoli, near Naples, where many of the prisoners had been confined, was interrogated. He gave a list of the Camorristi who, he asserted, attended the banquet at Bagnoil, when, according to the prosecution, the deaths of Genaro Cuscolo and his wife was determined upon.

Acrimonious Debate in Woodmen Circle

Supreme Guardian Charged on Floor of Convention with Carrying Grandchild on Pay Roll.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 24.—Sovereign camp, Woodmen of the World, and Supreme Forest circle today wound up their biennial convention, which has been in progress here two weeks. The closing deliberations were marked by several acrimonious debates, especially in the Forest circle, the supreme clerk charging the supreme guardian with having signed checks for amounts aggregating \$38,000 without the knowledge or consent of the supreme clerk. The supreme guardian also was charged with having kept her grandchild, aged 9 years, on the payroll as a clerk and deputy.

BURKETT NAMED IN INQUIRY

Hardwick Asks as to Alleged Change of Front on Sugar.

REFERS TO SCOTT'S BLUFF PLANT

Chairman Explains that Former Nebraska Senator First Was Reported to Be Lined Up with Bristol.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The inquiry into the Colorado group of beet sugar factories, controlled by the American Sugar Refining company through the Great Western Sugar company, was concluded today by the house "sugar trust" investigating committee. Next week the sugar trust's interests in California industries will be taken up. John D. Spreckels will be a witness, as also will Claus Spreckels upon his return from Europe.

Further insight into the relations of the Mormon church and the American Sugar Refining company will be sought Monday from Prophet Joseph F. Smith, head of the Church of Jesus Christ and the Latter Day Saints. Both Prophet Smith, who is president of the Utah-Idaho Sugar company, and holds as trustee of the people nearly \$500 shares of sugar stock, and Bishop Nibley, business manager of the church, are enroute here.

MONDELL ON COAL LANDS

Wyoming Congressman Criticizes Policy of Interior Department.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—(Special.)—The following is a copy of a letter which Congressman Mondell of Wyoming addressed to Secretary Fisher on the status of coal lands of the United States:

"Hon. Walter L. Fisher, Secretary of the Interior.—Sir: Prior to 1873 the public coal lands of the United States were disposed of without taking into consideration the question as to whether or not they contained coal, and therefore all the lands containing anthracite and bituminous coal in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, Missouri, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Virginia and West Virginia, and most of such lands in Alabama, passed into private ownership as agricultural lands and at nominal prices."

"In 1873 congress passed the coal land law, providing for the sale of coal lands at not less than \$10 per acre where such lands were more than fifteen miles from a completed railroad and not less than \$20 per acre for such lands as were within fifteen miles of a railroad, and from that time until 1907 coal lands were sold at the prices named in the law."

"In 1907 the policy of considering the price of \$10 and \$20 per acre fixed by law the minimum price and of selling coal lands at a classified price in excess of the minimum was adopted. For a time the classified prices were not generally in excess of the minimum price, but gradually those prices have been increased by reclassification (in some cases the same lands have been classified three times) and by higher original classifications until, according to a statement made by a director of the Geological survey, the classification of 16,470,000 acres, made prior to March 31, 1911, had raised the valuation of these lands from \$226,400,023, under the minimum prices fixed by law, to \$698,423,342, under classification."

Many Valuations Exceedingly High.

"The mere statement of an increase in valuation to nearly three times that fixed by the statute does not, however, give an adequate idea of the actual conditions in the fields where coal is being mined, for a classified price in excess of the minimum price is from ten to twenty-five times the actual price. The comparatively low average increase in valuation is due to the fact that much of the land which has been classified contains, or it is believed to contain, thin veins or deposits of low grade lignite coal, having no present market value and not saleable at any price in excess of the minimum price. These lands have largely been classified at the minimum price, thus keeping down the general average. On the other hand in all of the fields where the coal is of sufficiently high grade to be workable, or being worked, the prices even for lands far from centers of transportation have been increased from the minimum fixed by law from \$10 to \$50 per acre."

Whatever one's views may be as to the proper interpretation of the coal land law, and therefore, as to authority of executive officers to fix prices above those contained in the statute, there is much force in the argument that the value of coal-bearing land differs so widely, and the temptation to large holdings, particularly in fields of exceptional quality, is so great that a graduated price rather than a flat rate is the better from the standpoint of public policy. However, as it has never been the policy of the government to attempt to secure an exact market price for its lands by creating a land monopoly, it would seem logical that under a system of valuation the price should be fixed with a view of discouraging the acquisition of lands for speculative purposes, rather than with the intent of capitalizing the necessities of citizens who must have coal of which the government has a monopoly.

Earlier Prices Not Excessive.

"The first prices fixed under classification were in the main not excessive, though quite high enough to discourage purchase except with a view of immediate development, and therefore though the policy involved a questionable exercise of executive authority, there was a general disposition in the country affected to withhold criticism and give the new policy a fair trial. The reclassifications and increased valuations, however, have placed coal lands at such prohibitive figures and contemplate such a serious burden on western communities that the people of the public coal lands states have become thoroughly aroused over the situation and as a representative of the people of one of the states whose citizens are suffering and are certain to suffer more from the effect of the present policy I feel it my duty to call these matters to your attention, in the hope that the present policy may be radically modified."

"The valuations which have been fixed on public coal lands in Wyoming, Colorado, Montana, Utah, New Mexico and other western states are, in my opinion, so beyond all reason and justification that I find it difficult to discuss the subject in an entirely dispassionate and respectful way, for to characterize the policy and procedure which has been pursued in what I believe to be a fitting manner would require the use of language more forceful and pointed than I care to use in a communication of this character. If the situation is not corrected, it will result in a loss of public confidence in the government."

(Continued on Second Page.)

HARRIMAN LINES WIN MERGER SUIT

United States Circuit Court Decides that Combination of Union and Southern Pacific is Legal.

OPINION IS BY JUDGE ADAMS

Southern Pacific is Not Dependent on Union Pacific for Outlet.

Court Says No Direct or Substantial Restraint of Traffic.

BILL IS ORDERED DISMISSED

Judge Hook Files Dissenting Opinion, in Which He Says Government Made Case and Injunction Should Issue.

ST. LOUIS, June 24.—The United States circuit court of the Eighth district today handed down an opinion that the purchase of the Southern Pacific by the Union Pacific "did not amount to a direct and substantial restraint of interstate or international commerce."

The recent decision of the United States supreme court in the Standard Oil case was cited among others by Judge Elmer B. Adams, who wrote the majority opinion. Supreme Court Justice Willis Van Devanter, while dissenting from the eighth district, participated in the hearing, deliberation and conclusion in the case and concurred in the opinion. Judge William C. Hook filed a dissenting opinion.

Opinion is by Judge Adams.

The majority decision was written by Judge Elmer B. Adams and was mailed to the clerk of the court here. The only question, reads the opinion, was this: Was the Union Pacific company, extending only from Omaha and Kansas City on the east to Ogden on the west, a competing line prior to 1907 for transcontinental business with the Southern Pacific company, whose line extends from New York on the east over the sea to New Orleans and thence by rail to San Francisco and Portland on the west.

"While the Union Pacific was entirely dependent upon the Southern Pacific for its connection westward, the Southern Pacific was not at all dependent upon the Union Pacific for its connection eastward," reads the majority opinion.

"Our conclusion," continued the opinion, "is that all the facts of this case considered in their natural, reasonable and practical aspect and given their appropriate relative significance do not make the Union Pacific a substantial competitor for transcontinental business with the Southern Pacific railway in or prior to the year 1907."

"We therefore pass to a consideration on some less important matters relied upon by the government to establish destruction of competition between the companies."

"Certainly the desire to appropriate the traffic business done by the Southern Pacific on the minor lines or to suppress a competition in traffic which was in the aggregate of such a small proportion could not have been the inspiration of the vast outlay involved in the purchase of the Huntington stock. It did not amount to a direct and substantial restraint of either interstate or international commerce. This is not sufficient to bring it within the condemnation of the anti-trust law."

"This concludes consideration of the effect of the transaction chiefly relied upon by the government in this case. But it is contended that the purchase by the Union Pacific of a controlling interest in the stock of the Northern Pacific company was also violative of the anti-trust law."

"Without dwelling on the reason for the purchase of this stock, disclosed in the preceding statement of facts, it is sufficient to say that if any controlling interest was thereby acquired, it was lost some time before this suit was instituted and that none of that stock is now held by, or for the Union Pacific company."

"As there is no showing of any like ambitious project in this respect for the future, we fail to discover any opportunity or reason for the injunctive relief on this account."

Relation with Santa Fe.

The court held also that the investment of the Harriman line in the Santa Fe was not for acquiring control and that it was for obtaining inside information concerning the operation of a great competitor they chose a lawful way for doing it.

"The conclusions of fact dispose of this case," the opinion concluded, "without the necessity of determining the question much debated in brief and argument, whether secured control of the Southern Pacific company by purchasing stock of individual owners could in any view of the case have contravened the anti-trust law. On the facts of this case, with all their reasonable and fair inferences, we conclude that the government failed to substantiate the averments of its bill."

"Mr. Justice Vandevanter, while a circuit judge, participated in the hearing, deliberation and conclusion in this case and he now concurs in this opinion."

"The bill must be dismissed and a decree will be entered to that effect."

No Change in Rates.

The merger, according to the court did not cause a change in rates no complaints of discrimination and no conspiracy. Concerning these features the opinion read:

"The proof shows that after 1907, as well as before the rates for transcontinental traffic were the same over both the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific lines. There has since then been with respect to either of these lines, no impairment of service, no discontinuance of efforts to satisfy the public and no complaints of discrimination."

Base Ball Tickets.

Round trip tickets to Lake Manawa.

Quart bricks of Dalzell's ice cream.

Boxes of O'Brien's Candy.

All given away free to those who find their names in the want ads. Read the want ads every day, your name will appear sometime, may be more than once. No puzzles to solve nor subscriptions to get—just read the want ads. Turn to the want ad pages—now.