

HANNA GOES ON WITNESS STAND

Manager of Syndicate Testifies to Purchase of Tennessee Coal and Iron by Steel Corporation.

REFORE INVESTIGATING BODY Absorption Was Just to Help Banks Holding Some of the Stock.

COST WAS SIMPLY NOTHING Property in Tennessee Was a Most Valuable Asset.

INCLUDED BOTH IRON AND COAL

Merger Effected in Morgan's Office After Gary and Frick Returned from Washington to Secure Roosevelt's Approval.

NEW YORK, July 28.—That the financing of the Tennessee coal and iron syndicate in 1905 did not cost as much as a "postage stamp" was the declaration made today by L. C. Hanna of Cleveland, O., before the Stanley steel trust investigating committee, Mr. Hanna, who was manager of that syndicate before the company was absorbed by the United States Steel corporation in 1907, also testified that the main purpose of the men who took over the Tennessee company, in competition with the steel corporation, was to develop the great mineral resources rather than the mechanical equipment of the property.

"In the organization of that syndicate," Mr. Stanley asked, "did you employ Mr. Morgan or any other financial syndicate to float your bonds?"

"The financing of the Tennessee company did not cost as much as the price of a postage stamp," Mr. Hanna said. "There were no bankers employed."

"Did you ever get an order for steel rails from Mr. Harriman?" asked the chairman. "Yes," Mr. Hanna replied.

"Mr. Harriman gave us an order for 157,500 tons of steel rails."

"How long was it after Harriman gave you this order?" asked Mr. Stanley. "I learned that your company was in trouble in Wall street."

"I don't remember exactly, but think it was several months."

Tennessee Property Valuable. Mr. Hanna said he thought the Tennessee coal and iron syndicate was formed about November, 1905. In the original purchase of its stock he had 10,000 shares. As to the value of the Tennessee property—Mr. Hanna said:

"It is a well known fact that the Tennessee company owned a large amount of mineral, iron and coal and flux-stone, and the value of ore has greatly increased in the last ten years."

That advance the witness attributed to the greatly increased consumption of iron and steel, the growing export trade and the increasing transportation facilities.

The witness then described how the syndicate had been placed in the hands of the managers with an agreement that it should not be sold below par, the agreement which John W. Gates explained to the committee some time before.

"Was the purpose of that agreement placing the stock in the hands of yourself and Moore & Schley, to make the sale easier or to prevent it?" asked Mr. Stanley.

"The purpose was to prevent it and there never was any official effort made to dispose of the stock until the panic of 1907."

At the time of the sale Mr. Hanna said there were 223,000 shares of Tennessee stock. He was asked about the financial condition of the chief members of the syndicate at the time of the sale and said they were all regarded as financially sound.

The witness described how banks holding considerable Tennessee collateral were in trouble and were demanding additional collateral. He described how the Tennessee stock was regarded in Wall street as "dead stock" because it was controlled by syndicate and tied up for a fixed period. Its nominal value was about 150 to 155.

Sale for Benefit of Banks. At the time of the sale of the Tennessee to the United States Steel corporation, Mr. Hanna declared that the Tennessee company was in good financial condition and did not need to sell, but the sale was necessary to avoid the failure of Moore & Schley and the threatened spread of a ruinous panic.

Mr. Hanna related the story of the conference held in J. Pierpont Morgan's library where the merger was effected after Judge Gary and H. C. Frick returned from their hurried trip to Washington to get

(Continued on Second Page.)

Board of Parole Will Not Consider Case of John R. Walsh

Its Members Are Under the Impression that Indictments Are Still Pending Against Banker.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The federal board of parole has decided not to consider the case of John R. Walsh, the convicted banker to whom President Taft recently refused executive clemency, unless the remaining indictments against him are in some way disposed of.

According to the law Walsh would be eligible to apply for a parole when the prison board meets at the Leavenworth penitentiary in September, but the rules forbid the consideration of any prisoner who is still under indictment.

CHICAGO, July 28.—Word that the federal board of parole in Washington, D. C., had decided not to consider the case of John R. Walsh, the convicted Chicago banker to whom President Taft recently refused executive clemency until the remaining indictments against him have been dismissed or otherwise disposed of, caused surprise here because the only remaining indictment against Walsh was dismissed three weeks ago by Judge Landis at the request of District Attorney Simms. Assistant District Attorney Childs said:

"There are no indictments pending against John R. Walsh. There were two indictments returned against him, both alleging exactly the same offense. The drawing of two indictments was made necessary because of the re-districting of the federal court's jurisdiction in Illinois March 4, 1906.

"He was convicted on one indictment and the dismissal of the other was merely a formal matter. I am sure that the parole board in Washington was given notice of the dismissal of the other indictment."

"Spoils" System is Debated in Senate

Proposition to Add Sixteen Messengers to the Force Causes Animated Discussion.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Senator Kern of Indiana, speaking today on a resolution to add several employees to the payroll, charged that a "spoils system ran mad" in the senate, where republicans so systematically divided patronage that members often were awarded "half a man."

Senator Dixon (republican) retorted that the democratic house had discharged all the employees of the senate.

Senator Kern charged the republicans in the senate today with trying to provide places for a number of new employees on the senate rolls, just at the close of the session, when they would have nothing to do.

A resolution putting sixteen messengers on the senate rolls caused the trouble. Senator Bristow explained it was done in order to abolish a bad senate custom of "distilling men." He said it would result in economy rather than extra expense, and would reduce the number of senate employees.

"Well, economy was an issue in the last campaign," said Senator Kern. "If these men are working for committees that never met we ought to abolish the subterfuge and make it plain that we are providing employees, not for committees, but for the individual benefit of senators."

Personalities enlivened the economy struggle. Activity of Senators Reed and Kern, democrats, evoked a sarcastic rejoinder from Senator Bristow (progressive) that it was "unfortunate the senate had to struggle along so many years without the wisdom of the two new members."

"I desire to say now to the senator from Kansas," retorted Senator Reed, "that I imagine this poor old country of ours that ran before the senator from Kansas rose like a sun of intelligence above the horizon of the intellectual night that enveloped us, will still struggle on when the clouds and shadows gather over the United States and they stand by his tomb weeping rivers of tears."

When the debate had concluded the senate passed the resolution.

Wire Men Continue to Come Into Court

Five More Plead Guilty to Unlawful Restraint of Trade and Are Fined Thousand Dollars Each.

NEW YORK, July 28.—Henry A. Hammond, a director as well as sales agent for the Wire and Telephone Company of America, today pleaded nolo contendere to the indictment charging him, like other wire manufacturers, with unlawful restraint of trade. He paid a fine of \$1,000.

Judge Archbald also received nolo contendere pleas and imposed fines of \$1,000 in each of the following cases:

Henry Goddard, president of the Trenton iron company.
J. D. Keith, vice president of the Phoenix Horseshoe Company of Illinois, and Samuel H. Roberts, secretary.
Thomas H. Taylor, assistant sales agent of the American Steel and wire company of New Jersey.

Grocer is Shot by Striking Peddler

Probable Murder Occurs Soon After Mayor Harrison Refuses to Suspend Anti-Noise Ordinance.

CHICAGO, July 28.—Shortly after Mayor Harrison had refused to suspend the enforcement of the anti-noise ordinance at the request of a delegation of striking peddlers, headed by Congressman A. J. Sabath, Pinkus Schoups, 30 years of age, was shot three times and perhaps fatally wounded by Frank Sovers, a striking peddler.

Schoups is a grocer, and he was accused of buying fruit to turn over to a peddler. Sovers was arrested.

Lester H. Tuckman, an ice dealer, was assaulted, but his assailants escaped. Hostilities were suspended during the early morning hours, while the peddlers made a final appeal to Mayor Harrison for relief.

Peddlers at Oswego, Kan. OSWEGO, Kan., July 28.—Two well developed cases of pellagra were found here today by the secretary of the State Board of Health. The affected persons are a mother and her 17-year-old daughter, who moved here from Manhattan two years ago.

ASQUITH CLEARS THE SITUATION

Peaceable Settlement of Affairs in Morocco Now Seems More Than Probable.

FRENCH WAR PREPARATIONS Provisioning Forts on Eastern Frontier Gives Rise to Apprehension.

TRYING DIRECT NEGOTIATIONS France and Germany Will Attempt to Agree Without Aid of Britain.

ALGERIAS ACT IS OBSOLETE

British Government Takes View that It is Piece of Patchwork that Should Be Succeeded by Lasting Settlement.

PARIS, July 28.—Greater optimism prevailed at the capital today, though it was admitted that the negotiations with Germany regarding the Moroccan affair remain difficult. The statement by Premier Asquith in the British House of Commons yesterday and Premier Caillaux's advice to the French to keep cool and be prudent relieved the tension at a moment when relief was most needed and the discreet military preparations of the government were giving rise to the apprehension that war was not impossible.

These preparations included orders to the cavalry to be ready for the field at the first signal, the heavy provisioning of the forts on the eastern frontier by special supply trains run out of Paris at night and the mustering of all regiments to their full quota.

It is understood that Baron Kiderlin-Waechter, the German foreign secretary, who is conducting the negotiations with Jaies Cambon, the French ambassador at Berlin, has modified his original program and is now asking for a part instead of the whole coast of French Congo, but at the same time naming other conditions which France would find difficult in accepting. Nevertheless, there is a strong feeling that a peaceable settlement is possible.

The morning papers welcome Mr. Asquith's speech as clarifying the situation and hastening a settlement. The Figaro understands that Emperor William took a personal friend that the Moroccan question could be settled amicably with France.

France Will Reorganize Army. RAMBOUILLET, France, July 28.—At the conclusion of the meeting today, when President Fallieres presided, two official announcements were made. The first was that Foreign Secretary De Sevelles, in explaining to his colleagues the external political situation, had said that the four pariers between France and Germany were proceeding normally.

The second announcement was that the cabinet had decided on the reorganization of the army, which represents "the crowning of the military work pursued by the republic for the last forty years."

One occasion for the reorganization is the resignation of General V. Miches as commander-in-chief because of differences with his colleagues over the program of national defense. The superior council of war, composed of generals of the army, continues, but the vice presidency, which was held by Miches, will be abolished. A chief of staff, carrying practically the supreme command in time of war, is created instead, and General J. C. Joffre will be appointed to the latter post.

The superior council of national defense, which is presided over by the premier and composed of the ministers, remains with the addition of a permanent bureau consisting of two members of each of the departments of war, marine and colonies.

Many other changes have been decided upon, all designed to make sure a systematic machine capable of instant and effective action in time of war.

Will Negotiate Directly. BELLIN, July 28.—It is believed in official circles that France and Germany will be able to settle the African part by direct negotiations, and without opening the doors to the participation of Great Britain and the other powers. Royal optimism, however, is not manifested. Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg and, probably, Foreign Secretary Baron Kiderlin-Waechter leave today to join Emperor William, who will arrive tonight at Swinemunde from his cruise in northern waters.

Definite predictions would be misplaced until after this meeting. The foreign office was fully prepared for Premier Asquith's statement and now confirms that it had earlier assurances that Great Britain would not intervene so long as Germany and France were trying to settle the matter directly, and also that Chancellor Lloyd-George's speech was not meant as a veto of a Franco-German arrangement on the basis of a French Congo understanding, as a section of the British press has intimated.

Definite Agreement Wanted. LONDON, July 28.—The Moroccan situation seemed less sultry today and it was gradually conceded that Premier Asquith's statement had helped to clear the air and to that extent to ease the tension.

It is the hope of the British government that the Algerias act now having been shown to be more diplomatic patchwork some more lasting settlement will be effected which will tranquillize the European situation as well as the Moroccan difficulty.

Mr. Asquith's announcement that Great Britain has not the least disposition to obstruct a Franco-German agreement in West Africa, it is hoped by the officials here, will dispel the German belief that the British government is pursuing a policy of endeavor to thwart Germany's desire for territorial expansion.

It is considered a hopeful sign that King George is making definite arrangements to attend the Cowes regatta tomorrow, while the members of the cabinet are preparing to leave town for the week-end.

DIVIDEND FOR THE CREDITORS

Ninety Thousand Dollars Distributed by Receiver Rogers.

LEXINGTON, Ky., July 28.—Checks to 10,000 claimholders against the defunct Southern Mutual Investment and American Reserve Bond companies were sent out today by J. C. Rogers, receiver of the company. The amount represented by the checks totals \$90,000. This is the second dividend paid to investors. It is said that claimholders will receive in all about 25 per cent of their dues.

The companies failed about ten years ago for more than \$1,000,000.

The Pitcher that Went to the Well



From the Minneapolis Journal.

COOK OVERHEARS HINES' TALK

Conversation with Deneen Again Feature of Lorimer Inquiry.

ATTORNEY M'CORDIC ON STAND He Testifies that With Cook Told Him He Heard Lumberman Say He Would Bring All the Money Needed.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Testifying before the senate Lorimer committee today, Alfred E. McCordic, a Chicago attorney, declared that With Cook repeated to him the day it is alleged to have occurred, the conversation over the long distance telephone in which Edward Hines was said to have stated that "Lorimer must be elected and that he was going to Springfield 'with all the money necessary.'"

Cook had testified that he overheard this conversation in Chicago and that the man at the Springfield end of the line was supposed to be Governor Deneen.

The conversation is alleged to have occurred the day Lorimer was elected to the senate. McCordic, who testified today, is Cook's attorney. In detailing what Cook told him on May 25 or 26, 1909, McCordic said:

"He said Mr. Hines had told the governor that he had just come from Washington and that it was the desire of President Taft and Senator Aldrich to elect Lorimer, but that he was prepared to furnish all necessary funds and would be down on the next train."

"As a matter of fact are you not a promoter and a broker?" asked Mr. Haney, in cross-examination. "I am a witness," McCordic replied.

Other questions were asked, which, counsel explained, were intended to show that McCordic had been connected with an attempt to make Hines buy certain stock from Cook, and that the witness was prejudiced against Hines.

Committee Does Not Need Tawney. WINONA, Minn., July 28.—According to a telegram today to James A. Tawney of this city from Senator W. H. Dillingham, chairman of the Lorimer investigating committee, the committee does not deem it necessary for Mr. Tawney to go to Washington to appear before the committee.

Former Senator Mason on Stand. WINONA, Minn., July 28.—Senator Mason followed Mr. McCordic as a witness.

Ex-Senator Mason, explaining that "check book" candidates were men who depended upon their check books rather than their ability and influence in the party to go to the senate, testified he felt "check book" influence when he was elected in 1897 and defeated in 1902. The committee decided it would not investigate those elections.

MRS. PAGE ASKS FOR DIVORCE

Wife of Prominent Dentist in Sioux Falls Charges Cruelty and Nonsupport.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., July 28.—(Special.)—Mrs. Mabel M. Page has filed a bill to secure a divorce from Dr. George T. Page, a prominent local dentist. The complaint charges nonsupport and cruel and inhuman treatment. The petition states that she was married to Dr. Page in Sioux Falls December 4, 1907, and that he owns property valued at \$30,000. She asks for the custody of the only child and for sufficient to support it until it is of age. Mrs. Page also has instituted an action against Dr. Page and his brother, John H. Page, for the annulment of some real estate transfers, which, she alleges, were fraudulently made for the purpose of defrauding her of her rights to a share of her husband's property. It is expected both actions will be tried at the coming term of state circuit court in Sioux Falls.

Coal Famine Continues in British Provinces

No Fuel Has Gone Into Saskatchewan and Alberta Since the Beginning of the Strike.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, July 28.—A coal famine continues all over Saskatchewan and Alberta. Even where the mines opened tomorrow the famine could not be dispelled by winter. Practically no coal even has gone into those two provinces from any field outside of that in which the strike prevails.

All railway officials agree that there are no adequate facilities for getting fuel by way of the great lakes. It is a physical impossibility. Any relief must come from across the line and this is only possible through the suspension of the tariff.

Excursion Train is Wrecked Near Burdette, N. Y.

Fifty Persons More or Less Hurt When Cars Tumble Down Bank—Tourists from Ohio and Indiana.

NEW YORK, July 28.—The Lehigh Valley railroad received word today from Burdette, on Seneca lake, in the central part of the state, that fifty passengers had been injured when an excursion train from western points to Atlantic City was derailed. Most of the injuries are slight, and thus far no deaths have been reported.

The accident occurred at 2:40 a. m. and was caused by a broken rail, about two miles west of Burdette. Three Pullmans left the track and rolled down a ten-foot embankment. All the injured were in these cars. The rest of the train, consisting of the locomotive and tender, baggage car, four more Pullmans and a day coach, remained on the rails.

The train was being run as section two of train No. 6. The Lehigh received it last night at Buffalo from the Lake Shore, where it had gathered the excursionists from various points between Buffalo and Chicago. The passengers numbered 230.

Most of the injured were able to continue the journey in another train which was made up after the accident. The others were taken to the hospital at Sayre.

Only general information has been received here thus far regarding the condition of the injured. The most serious case is said to be a woman, whose spine was broken and who probably will die.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Pa., July 28.—At the offices here of General Manager J. F. Maguire of the Lehigh Valley railroad it was learned that the train was running at the rate of forty miles an hour at the time of the accident and carried 200 passengers from Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Columbus and Dayton to Atlantic City.

No one was seriously injured, but nearly fifty passengers were badly shaken up and some suffered sprains and body bruises.

Four Members of Alleged Tanning Company Arrested

New York Men Charged with Using Mails in Scheme to Defraud Are Held in Heavy Bonds.

NEW YORK, July 28.—Eugene S. Robinson, alias Raymond, Adam Hoch, a chemist, P. C. Canfield and G. Herbert Smith, alleged to have been the principals in the American Tanning company, were arrested today by Postoffice Inspectors Booth and Kinkaid, when they raided the offices of the tanning company on a charge of using the mails in connection with a scheme to defraud in connection with the sales of stocks of various coal and tanning corporations.

The prisoners were arraigned before United States Commissioner Ghilchrist. Hoch was put under \$10,000 bond. Robinson gave bonds for \$7,500 and Smith and Canfield were put under \$2,500 bail each.

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BAN ON GAMBLING DEVICES

Des Moines Police Back of Movement to Stop Pastime.

DICE AND SLOT MACHINES GO Milwaukee Road Sued in Federal Court for Violation of Law in Regard to Feeding Animals in Transit.

(From a Staff Correspondent.) DES MOINES, July 28.—(Special Telegram.)—All gambling went under the ban of the police again today and by order of the superintendent of police the clear stores put away their dice and boxes and all slot machines. The order came as a surprise, as some time ago when an effort was made to compel the abandonment of all gambling the head of the department was found to be hostile to the movement.

The depot store people and hotels say they are very glad to abandon the gambling devices and that they are now gone to stay.

Milwaukee Road Sued. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road was made the defendant in another suit brought by United States Attorney Temple for alleged violation of the federal statute relating to cruelty to animals on the part of common carriers. The charge is brought by Tom Massman of Moravia, who says that cattle shipped to him from Chicago by W. H. McFadden were allowed to go fifty-six hours and forty-five minutes without anything to drink or eat.

Benton Institution Liquidated. The Citizens' Savings bank of Benton, Ringgold county, has closed its doors, according to advice received by the state auditor. It was a case of voluntary liquidation. The capital of the bank is \$10,000. The deposits are about \$15,000 and there is no surplus. Its assets are not definitely known.

Des Moines Ad Men Leave. Seventy-five Des Moines ad men and their wives left tonight for the annual convention at Boston. The Des Moines ad men expect to show up fine in the contests at Boston and are planning to bring home some of the prizes. The official Des Moines delegates are unimpaired.

Electrical Combine Willing to Dissolve Without a Fight

Attorneys for Trust Submit Copy of Decree to Attorney General They Are Willing to Have Entered.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Attorneys for the Electrical trust have submitted to Attorney General Wickesman a decree, which, it is said, they are willing to have entered against the alleged combination in the government's suit for dissolution. The significance of this move is that the trust is willing to dissolve without a fight. It is said that with some probable modification the proposition may be acceptable to the Department of Justice.

BIDS ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS

Treasury Department Opens Them for New Structures to Be Built Soon.

(From a Staff Correspondent.) WASHINGTON, July 28.—(Special Telegram.)—Bids were opened today at the Treasury department for the construction of the public building at Rock Springs, Wyo. The bidder and the kind of stone bid upon were as follows: Dieter & modified, Wichita, Kan., limestone, \$95,000; sandstone, \$67,500; the Northwestern Construction company, Kearney, Neb., \$73,000 and \$90,000; George Hinckley, Chicago, \$70,000 and \$76,400; the Simpson Construction company, Denver, \$60,000 and \$74,575; Campbell Building company, Salt Lake City, \$79,887 and \$70,487; J. H. Wales, South Omaha, \$71,941 and \$73,441.

Postal savings banks will be established August 25 in Iowa as follows: Independence, Hampton, Manchester, New Hampton, Oscola, Vinton.

TAFT IS ASKED TO VETO WOOL BILL

Number of Senators and Members of Lower Body Call on Executive with This Request.

HOUSE DEMOCRATS ARE MIFFED Indications Conference Committee Will Not Agree.

WOULD AMEND LA FOLLETTE BILL Compromise Reached by Upper Chamber Not to Liking.

COTTON TARIFF UNDER DEBATE

Chairman Underwood Explains Measure Which Probably Will Pass August 3—Kern Arrivals Patronage System.

FRIDAY IN CONGRESS. SENATE.

Met at noon. Farmers' free list bill continued as the "main business."

Senator Kern in a speech bitterly re-arranged the patronage system of the senate.

Senator Newlands urged an automatic reduction of prohibitory tariff duties.

Senator Burton of Ohio, by an objection, blocked action of Senator Cummins' resolution, limiting the life of the National Monetary commission to December 8, 1911.

The senate adopted a resolution by Mr. Works of California, asking the War department for information concerning rentals paid for buildings in San Francisco.

Met at noon. Debate on cotton tariff revision bill continued.

Chairman Underwood explained the measure which probably will pass August 2.

Informal conferences indicate that the house will agree to some sort of wool bill based on La Follette compromise measure.

Industry started into Bismarck board of pure food experts, as forerunner to a Wiley investigation.

Compromise wool bill received from the senate amid cheers.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—President Taft today was urged by several standard republican leaders of the senate and house to veto any wool revision bill that is likely to be signed up in the forthcoming conference on the house and La Follette compromise woolen measure.

Democratic leaders in the house formally conferred today over plans to meet the senate's move in brushing aside the house wool bill and passing the La Follette compromise woolen measure.

General sentiment among the democratic representatives this morning seemed to favor a compromise between the La Follette bill as it passed the senate and the house bill along the lines of a 30 per cent ad valorem on revision bill. A republican counter move to concur with the senate bill was expected. This, however, would be overwhelmingly voted down by the house. The house democrats are almost unanimous in the belief that a bill will be agreed upon in conference.

Urged to Veto Bill. Senator Crane of Massachusetts, Representative White of Ohio, and Representative Barthold of Missouri were among the callers who advised the president to veto any wool bill likely to come from the forthcoming conference.

It was their belief, they said, that Mr. Taft would not injure himself in the eyes of the country by vetoing a wool revision bill not based on scientific data furnished by the tariff board. The congressmen advanced the idea that the senate coalition of insurgents and democrats was an attempt to put the president "in a hole" politically.

Executive disapproval of a measure designed for such a purpose, they told the president, could not work to his discredit.

While the president himself maintains silence as to what course he will pursue if a wool revision bill is presented to him, the intimations are stronger today that he will not hesitate to use the veto. This would put an end to all attempts to revise schedule K and would serve as a deterrent to revision of other tariff schedules at this time.

Cotton Bill in House. The house today received the new compromise bill from the senate. No action was taken, the bill being laid on the speaker's table and the cotton tariff revision debate proceeded with.

Chairman Underwood of the ways and committee opened the debate with a complete explanation of the bill, the amount of revenue that would be produced by it and a defense of the reductions under the present tariff measure. The bill, it is expected, will be passed by the house next Thursday, August 3.

Democratic Leader Underwood asked that 500 copies of the report on the cotton bill be printed. Republican Leader Mann replied that this would be rather expensive.

"When the president has \$300,000 spent by a tariff board to gather information for him," replied Mr. Underwood, "there ought to be no objection to spending a few hundred dollars so that the house may have the benefit of the information gathered by the ways and means committee."

The issue was authorized.

"A reduction from 47 to 35 per cent in cotton is too radical. I have heard it said," declared Mr. Underwood in explaining the bill.

"We don't propose a radical reduction."

The Weather

FOR NEBRASKA—Fair. FOR IOWA—Fair.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday.