

CHICAGO'S DYNAMITE OUTRAGE



A General View of the Alley Where Bomb No. 31 Exploded.

Chicago, July 10.—For over two years the throwing of bombs in and around the loop district has continued in a manner that is entirely beyond the grasp of the police force. The last outrage, which has been designated as bomb No. 31, caused injury to 33 persons and damaged property to the amount of \$100,000. The entire business district of Chicago has been thrown into a state of fear, for no place seems safe from the fanatics who handle the bombs.

The city council has passed a resolution offering \$3,000 reward for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the person or persons responsible for this phase of anarchy. The police admit they have made no progress in the solution of the bomb mystery, and this gives added force to the oft-repeated charge that "men higher up know who the bomb throwers are, but do not care to arrest them for some reason."

Mayor Busse came down from Fox lake, where he is endeavoring to get

a few days' recreation, and immediately turned the police department topsy-turvy. He gave Chief of Police Shippy two months' furlough on Shippy's plea of illness. Schuttler was made chief of police.

A mass meeting is to be called to organize a concerted citizens' movement against the bomb terrorists and funds will be raised with which to wage a war of extermination. It is expected that the citizens' committee will hire private detectives to go into the case and work independently of the police force.

in the senate. During the speech of Senator Brandegee, of Conn., Mr. Carter interrupted to say that the federal government does not assume by the passage of this amendment to extend any privilege to any corporation in a state or to deny any right or privilege now enjoyed by a corporation organized by a state. The amendment merely proposes a classification of subjects for taxation. The corporation is not to be assessed for the privilege of doing business, because that privilege cannot be denied if the corporation is organized under the laws of the state, if its purposes are legitimate and not in contravention of public policy. This tax is assessed because certain business is being done in a certain form or method of organization, by incorporation or as joint stock companies. It is not a license and not a tax on property, but a tax on that method of doing business, and because the business is being done under that legal form.

Mr. Brandegee—Does the senator from Montana claim that where a state charters a corporation the United States government can definitely impose a tax upon that corporation because it has presumed to exist under the laws of its own state?

Mr. Carter—Unquestionably in the levying of a tax on bank circulation congress did not interpose its hand and levy a tax which operated to extinguish the banks of issue in the states.

Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh has rescinded his recent order permitting the use of the ordinary typewriter for filling in government checks. When the original order was promulgated it was thought that it would save considerable clerical labor and besides some money. Since its issuance and a month's trial the scheme has not worked right. There was a unanimous sentiment among the leading banks in the large cities and in sub-treasuries against the use of the typewriter by disbursing officers in filling up checks. It was demonstrated that alterations in the figures and names could be easily and successfully made. The order has therefore been modified so as to require that the amount of the checks and the names of the payees be filled in either with pen and ink or with the needle-point typewriter which performs the paper.

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WASHINGTON NEWS

THE MISSOULIAN'S SPECIAL SERVICE.

Washington, D. C., July 10.—The following orders affecting members of the army at the Montana posts have been issued by the war department:

Corporal Warren Briggs, company D, sixth infantry, at Fort W., Henry Harrison, discharged by purchase.

Second Lieutenant George W. Edgerly, second infantry, Fort Assiniboine, granted a month's leave of absence from July 11.

One month's leave of absence granted to Capt. Henry B. Bannister, sixth infantry, Fort Harrison.

Private Charles Hamilton, company D, sixth infantry, Fort Harrison, transferred to the hospital corps.

Private John Pogash, company B, sixth infantry, from Fort Harrison, under escort of a non-commissioned officer and a private, to the government hospital for the insane at Washington, D. C., for treatment.

Private Charles M. Cannon, company I, second infantry, Fort Assiniboine, discharged by purchase, \$60 being remitted in this case.

The war department has detailed C. J. Williams to act as veterinarian of the army remount depot at Fort Keogh. Mr. Williams has been in charge of President Roosevelt's horses at the white house for some years and during Mr. Taft's incumbency has also had them in charge.

Senator Carter has introduced a bill pensioning George Twible at \$20 a month.

Peter Gregorich, of Butte, passed through Washington last week en route for a three months' trip abroad. He was given a passport to European ports by the request of Senator Carter.

Harold Blake, of Anaconda, a clerk in the Spanish treaty claims commission, left this week for a two months' visit back home. He will first go to Anaconda, thence to Missoula, and then to California, returning here in September.

Senator Carter voted for the amendment of Senator Tillman, of S. C., imposing a duty of ten cents a pound on tea. Before voting the Montana senator made a long speech on the subject. "It is a genuine pleasure to welcome the South Carolina senator into ways which are right politically and economically," said Senator Carter in beginning. "He gives additional evidence of the approach of that day when the great western country and the southern country will unite in supporting the protective tariff which is destined to result in the creation of factories and centers of industrial activity all over the great region south of the Ohio and Potomac and west of the Mississippi. I am much gratified that senators from the south have given evidence of their capacity to appreciate the beneficial effect of that policy, notwithstanding the ancient prejudice which has existed against it."

Senator Carter said that no amendment had been presented in the course of the tariff discussion "more desirable or desirable than that of the senator from South Carolina." Senator Carter then spoke of the benefits which had been reaped in growing oranges, grape fruit, sugar beets, and of producing tin-plate by reason of protective duties on these articles and the protective tariff. He said that if tea could be produced successfully in South Carolina it could also be grown equally well in states to the west in the same latitude and having the same soil and climate. It was true that the duty might be avoided by paying a bounty, but he said there was no more justification for departing from republican principles and paying a bounty in this case than there was in the case of tin plate. He thought this country ought to be self-sustaining. He would like to see the American people clothed with cotton and wool grown in the fields and on the backs of sheep owned by Americans and pastured within the realm. He would like to see all the sugar consumed in this country produced in American beet and cane fields. He

would like to see all the flour and meat and every other necessary of life of American production. Talking further along this line Senator Carter said:

"There is more in that than sentiment, because in the contingency of war or strife or international difficulty that nation is in the strongest possible position, which can with the least possible inconvenience, sustain itself definitely within its own boundaries. Our friends across the water, the Great British Empire, the majestic power that has dominated this earth for a long time, is compelled to keep a channel fleet moving continuously about the islands, and ever in such a state of preparedness as to resist attack at any time. Why? Because if the food supplies were cut off from the islands for 90 days every living thing upon the islands would be dead. Hence the necessity of Dreadnoughts, of masterful naval power, for in the absence of this power of defense, humiliating conditions would follow in the event of aggressive warfare on the part of any other nation. We are so situated geographically, cushioned by a great ocean on the west and another on the east, with friendly states north and south, a variety of climates and soil, enabling us to produce everything that is necessary for the support and comfort of life that it seems to me enlightened public policy requires that we should at all times direct our legislation in such a course as will encourage the development of the commercial and industrial independence of the people. It would have the country so thoroughly capable of producing the necessities and comforts of life that if our whole naval armament were swept from the sea and imports kept from our harbors, we could still live indefinitely and live in comfort."

Mr. Carter said he would rather have that position of preparedness than to have a thousand battleships floating the sea, for the reason that it lead to perpetual peace, and repose and the development of a high civilization, while the other lead to extortion, expense, suspicion, strife and growing taxpayers, laboring under burdens they ought not to bear in this 20th century.

The Montana senator said the price of tea would not be raised to the consumer a farthing. It would perhaps increase the price charged by the manufacturer, but the distributing agencies, he said, "have attached unreasonable additions that cannot in decency be increased." He continued by saying that the price of tea had run so high and the quality so low in this country that the American people consume less tea per capita than any other people, the amount being a pound a person, against six pounds a person in England. In England, where tea is taxed 11 and 12 cents a pound, the people buy the tea cheaper in the retail markets than they do in this country. The effect of the American duty on tea would be to exclude all the refuse trash of the tea markets of the world, which is shipped here under the name of "tea." He said it was a fact, pretty generally conceded that the United States was "a dumping ground for all the discarded refuse of the tea markets of Christendom." "And healthfulness," interjected Senator Tillman, to which Senator Carter smilingly assented. Mr. Carter asserted that this country pays more for tea than any other country, and gets the poorest tea. "If," he said, "it is possible for us not only to improve the quality of tea, but to encourage the production of tea at home, without adding to the cost to the consumer, we ought to do it." In addition, he said, it would produce about ten million dollars of revenue annually.

"The United States," continued Mr. Carter, "is the great theater in which the American standard of labor is to operate, and whatever we can successfully grow ought to be the subject of very keen solicitude of consumers. We should support the tea duty without any question."

I ask the senator how the general leather trade can be injuriously affected by some competition with this central leather concern, even if the competition comes from Chicago?

Mr. Carter—I would be glad to have the senator direct his attention to this phase of the question, because it is very important. The central leather company controls two-thirds of all the sole leather produced in the country, it comes nearer being a monopoly than any of the many occupations to which attention has been called here during the present session of the senate. It seems to me if the senator rests his case upon a complaint that opposition to this tanning output is about to arise, the basis of his case is founded upon illegal ground from the present view point of American people with reference to monopolies.

Mr. Warren—Let me prompt the senator from Montana by saying that the sole leather, the central leather trust produces, led me to remember that there is the American Hide and Leather Trust company, composed of a hundred and some companies, according to their own avowal, that are engaged in producing leather of the lighter grades, which do not enter into this durable line.

Senator Carter asked how the people who buy leather from which shoes are made and who sell shoes are to be injured by competition in the tanning of leather, he continued:

If the demand for free hides comes from those who desire to still further justify this concern, which now controls two-thirds of the output there must be some very persuasive but undisclosed argument to warrant any support for that contention. Why would it not, in other words, be beneficial to the people at large, to the leather trade, to the farmers, and the shoemakers to have some competition with the central leather company in tanning the leather?

I should like to ask the senator from Wyoming if he understands that this stock of the central leather company has gone from below par to a premium of 106 with the prospect of picking the American farmer on the free-hide question?

Mr. Warren—Undoubtedly.

Mr. Carter—Prosperity, sir?

Mr. Warren—Undoubtedly.

Mr. Carter—And better opportunity?

Mr. Page—After you get through, I will be very glad to proceed with the matter.

Mr. Carter—Since we find a company commanding the leather trade by the control of two-thirds of the tanning interests, how can we engage in anything detrimental to the public interest by encouraging some competition with this great monopoly? As I understood the senator from Vermont, to start with, his proposition was that because certain people in Chicago bearing odious names, contemplated tanning leather, therefore—

Mr. Page—I wish to correct the senator. I did not say "bearing odious names."

Mr. Carter—I understand that all of the names of the beef packers have been used from the beginning for the purpose of diverting attention from the real merits of the controversy, as are now engaged in. If the beef packers or the James brothers or any other class of people are willing to engage in tanning hides in competition with his central company, why not permit them to do so? Why should we take away from the farmers of the country the little pittance of protection which is there, because, forsooth, if we do not, then the central leather company will have competition—a terrible thing to contemplate?

Mr. Dixon—I was called out of the chamber and have not heard all of the senator's speech. Suppose we put hides and leather and shoes on the free list. I am ready for it—will that settle the question? This suggestion is made in good faith and sincerity.

Mr. Page—I accept it as such.

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Star routes have been ordered established in Montana from August 8 as follows:

Clearfork to Ada, twice a week.

Salesville to Eldridge, once a week.

Brufeyts to Livingston, once a week.

Senator Page of Vermont was arguing against a duty on hides, and coming from a leather industry section, argued that it would increase the price of leather if the duty was retained on hides. He said there was about two pounds of sole leather in a pair of shoes. Senator Carter created a laugh by observing that a big shoe would have more leather in its sole than a little shoe. Mr. Page didn't like this pleasantry, and said "I am serious about this."

Mr. Page then went on to expound theories against the hide duty. "Upon that theory, then," observed Mr. Carter, "the senator would favor free from one, of course."

Mr. Page—I am not to be drawn away from my argument on hides.

Mr. Carter—I desire to know whether the principle is applicable exclusively to hides, or whether it applies generally to raw material that is absolutely necessary in manufacturing?

Mr. Page—When I get through I think I will have demonstrated to the senator from Montana that there is a wide difference between the conditions attaching to hides and those attaching to iron.

Mr. Carter—Why not wool? Would the senator have free wool? That is a raw material.

Mr. Page—I can appeal to my vote here in the senate. I have never voted for free wool. Vermont is a wool growing state. She has always been as firm as the everlasting hills in the support of protection on wool.

Mr. Carter—When the senator states that no manufacturer can thrive when hampered by a duty on raw material, he desires us to understand that it applies only to hides?

Mr. Page—No, sir, I do not.

Mr. Page—Then went on to discuss the tanning process, when he was interrupted by Senator Dixon, who said:

Mr. Dixon—I do not want to divert the senator's argument, but I was interested in the story about killing the cat and tanning the hide and making the shoes in three hours.

Mr. Page—In four hours.

Mr. Page—What kind of tanning was used in that process?

Mr. Page—Chrome.

Mr. Dixon—Is it as successful in making leather as the old tan bark? Can it be done as successfully? Does it make as good leather?

Mr. Page—I am going to come to that later.

Later Senator Carter declared that practically the duty on hides has not affected the price of shoes or harness or saddles or anything the farmer has to buy. Mr. Page insisted it would.

Mr. Carter—It is known that the uppers of 90 per cent of the shoes, or a greater per cent than that, are not subject to any duty at all—the calfskins, the light hides, the goatskins, horse skins and various skins out of which the uppers of shoes are made.

Mr. Page—That is all confessed, senator.

Mr. Carter—So the truth is that cattle hides are used chiefly for soles and heels on the average shoes. The only portion of the leather subject to any duty because of the duty on the hides is that embraced in the sole and the heel, which, according to the concurrent opinion of all, is not to exceed 2 cents on each pair of shoes.

Mr. Page—I want to confess to the senator he is right as to the uppers in the shoes that he and I wear, but I am very much observant—and I have been somewhat observant—if the ordinary farmer, at home and around the farm and in his daily work, does not wear a shoe the uppers of which are made from a hide weighing 25 pounds and above. We do not want to turn down our plucky, enterprising young tanners; we do not want to abuse them; and I know the senator from Montana does not want to abuse

them any more than I do. If the farmer does not reap some material benefit from the duty on hides, a benefit which exceeds the added cost in the purchase of his shoes and harness, why not remove this handicap which is greatly impeding the American tanner and let him compete for the world's business?

I will take the statistics of the senator from Wyoming as to the growth of our mountain states. They have made wonderful progress. I admit it, and I am proud of it. I am glad to see them growing. But because they are no reason why the tanners should be driven from business by compelling them to buy their hides of a compelling concern. Tarrow down the bars and let them have the world in which to buy. Do this, and I tell you we will have tanneries here that we shall all be proud of, and my judgment is that with the lower-priced leather which free hides will give the shoe men in this country will become as flourishing as the tanners, and instead of showing exports of \$11,000,000, as we did in 1898, I believe we shall show twenty, thirty or forty million in 1920.

GOES ON ROCKS.

Seattle, July 10.—The excursion steamer Yosemite went on the rocks near Bremerton at 6 o'clock tonight while returning with a party of excursionists from a trip about the sound. The 150 passengers were taken off by passing steamers. There was no panic and no one was injured. The steamer was badly damaged.

TRAFFIC RESUMED.

Topeka, Kan., July 10.—The Kansas river has risen slightly since last night and its stage is now 16 feet. All the tributaries are falling rapidly. The railroad washouts have all been repaired and trains are running on the regular schedules.

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