

ILLINOIS STATE SENATOR ADMITS LORIMER BRIBERY

D. W. Holtzlaw Confesses He Was Paid Large Sum for Vote, and Indictment Follows.

ALLEGED GO-BETWEEN GETS INTO DEEP TROUBLE

John Broderick, Another Member of Upper House of Sucker State Legislature, Is Designated as Man Who Handled the Coin--Other Prominent Persons Involved.

Springfield, Ill., May 28.—Bursting like a bomb within a few hours after the United States senator Lorimer's speech at Washington, State Senator John Broderick, a leading Chicago democrat, was indicted on a bribery charge by the grand jury here today. Broderick's indictment was the direct result of a confession made to the grand jury by State Senator D. W. Holtzlaw of Iuka, Ill., who says Broderick paid him \$2,500 to vote for Lorimer for senator.

but went back home. Holtzlaw detailed his conversations with agents of various desks concerns. On the night of January 17, 1910, the day before the contract was let to the Ford-Johnson company of Chicago, at a figure \$19 higher than the next highest bid, Holtzlaw said he visited Freir, sales agent for the Ford-Johnson company, at the St. Nicholas hotel, and told Freir it would be worth \$2,500 for him to use his influence in securing the contract for the Ford-Johnson company. He declared that Freir told him that this sum was out of the question, that his company could not afford to pay so much.

At this time, Holtzlaw related, A. B. Johnston of the firm of Johnston-Hatcher of this city, entered the room. Freir then told him he would have to talk to Johnston and that anything Johnston did was all right. Holtzlaw said he told Johnston he wanted \$2,500 for his vote in favor of the furniture contract and that Johnston declared that he could not pay that much and that the \$1,500 he offered Holtzlaw was \$500 more than any of the members of the committee was getting. The sum of \$1,500 was then agreed upon, so Holtzlaw says. The agreement was made that the money was to be paid when the furniture was delivered and the company had received its money from the state.

Frier Corroborates. Frier was taken before the grand jury late today. State's Attorney Burke told him Holtzlaw had confessed, that he would give him the opportunity to tell what he knew about the transaction and that he might consult an attorney. Frier declined to consult the attorney and after telling Burke what he knew about the situation, was taken in front of the grand jury, where he repeated the story. Frier corroborated in every detail the story told by Holtzlaw regarding the meeting in Frier's room at the St. Nicholas. So far as the evidence presented shows there is nothing to show that Frier had anything to do directly with the agreement to pay members of the committee for the votes in favor of the company. When Frier's story had been told to the grand jury the jurors voted indictments and made their report.

The bill charging conspiracy to perform the felony of bribery contained three counts directed at Senator Stanton C. Pemberton of Oakland and D. W. Holtzlaw of Iuka and Joseph S. Clark of Vandavia. Capiases were immediately ordered to issue and their bail fixed at \$5,000 each. As soon as the indictment against Holtzlaw had been placed on the records of the court State's Attorney Burke moved that it be nolle and this was done. Holtzlaw then left the courtroom, saying he was going to his home in Iuka.

The bribery indictment against Senator Burke was the last to be read by the court. A capias was also issued for Broderick and his bail fixed at the same figures as that of Pemberton and Clark.

Holtzlaw's Statement. "I voted for William Lorimer for United States senator and received therefor \$2,500. I also received \$700 which was given me without explanation, with the statement that it was coming to me. I was promised \$1,500 for my connection with the letting of the furniture contract."

Holtzlaw later repeated his conversation to the Associated Press. He told in detail of the meeting he had with Senator John Broderick of Chicago, in front of the St. Nicholas hotel in this city, the day before Lorimer was elected senator. After some desultory conversation Holtzlaw said, Broderick asked him if he could vote for Lorimer and he replied that it was possible, since some of his democratic constituents had told him such a move would help toward disrupting the republican party in the state.

UNCLE SAM'S BLUEJACKETS IN BELEAGUERED BLUEFIELDS WATCH AMERICAN PROPERTY

Because of Threatened Danger to Yankees in the Nicaragua Revolution, Naval Forces Are Landed and First Irregular Move of Armed Steamer of Insurgents Brings Prompt Rebuke From Commander Gilmer--Both Sides in Opera Bouffe Warfare Claim Victory.

Uncle Sam has demonstrated that he means it when he says that American life and property must be protected in Nicaragua. Because of threatened danger to Americans from the battle between the Madriz and insurgent forces--momentarily expected at Bluefields, 100 American bluejackets have been landed there, while the first irregular move of the armed steamer Venus has been obliged to steam out of the harbor in obedience to Commander William W. Gilmer's command.

Severe Fighting. Bluefields, Nicaragua, May 28.—Although the Madriz forces gained a victory over the troops of General Estrada and captured Bluefields, Estrada today succeeded in routing the enemy, with heavy loss. The engagement was kept up all day and the Madriz forces were driven back. General Estrada captured 50 prisoners and Lara's losses were estimated at 250 killed or wounded. Heavy cannonading was continued all night and the Madriz troops at 6 o'clock in the morning attacked the position of General Masias. At this point also they were repulsed, with small loss. Estrada's losses in the whole engagement are reported at 10. Prisoners captured state that General



American consulate at Managua. American troops ready for action at Bluefields and President Madriz.

Lara's camp is in bad shape on account of heavy rains and lack of food and that his men are suffering and are ready to desert. Three hundred marines are expected here from Colon tomorrow to enforce, if necessary, the proclamation of Commander Gilmer of the United States gunboat Paducah, forbidding fighting in the city.



GEORGIANS MAKE AUTOMOBILE ROLLS ONLY TWO SUFFER DOWN MOUNTAIN SIDE IN SPEEDWAY RACES

WOULD PAY TAFT'S TRAVELING EXPENSES FOR REMAINDER OF FISCAL YEAR.

Washington, May 28.—A protest against the action of certain democratic members of the congress in opposing the appropriation of \$25,000 for the president's traveling expenses, covering the president's last southern trip, and an offer to make up the deficiency, were telegraphed to Speaker Cannon today by the Augusta, Ga., chamber of commerce and cotton exchange and Georgia-Carolina Fair association.

Representatives Hardwick and Bartlett of Georgia denied that the telegram in any way reflected on their action. They stated that they took part in the debate only after Representative Tawney had criticized southern hospitality and charged that President Taft had been forced to pay his board while in Georgia.

When President Taft received the telegram from Augusta it gave him great pleasure, but he cannot accept the offer of the patriotic Georgians and will pay out of his own pocket his traveling expenses for the remainder of the fiscal year. These will amount to about \$7,000 or \$8,000.

LUMLEY TO REST. New York, May 28.—Harry Lumley was released by Brooklyn today with the provision that if he joins another club this year or next, Brooklyn is to receive the purchase price. His wife died recently and he is anxious to rest until next spring, when he hopes to purchase a minor league club.

RIOT IN MISSOURI. Webb City, Mo., May 28.—The first violence since 1890 zinc miners struck here last night occurred tonight, when E. E. Ecton, a shoveler, was attacked by 30 strikers as he left the grounds at the Providence mine and was severely beaten.

WALLACE MEN HAVE NARROW ESCAPE FROM DEATH ON MOUNTAIN ROAD.

Wallace, May 28.—(Special.)—G. J. Kiebler and Norman Ebbel, mining operators at this place, narrowly escaped death this afternoon, when the latter's machine rolled down the side of a hill. The hill was 200 feet high and nothing but a clump of trees saved the machine and occupants from plunging into the valley. The road leads over a mountain range having a 5,000-foot elevation. The steering gear failed to work while going down the last hill and the machine rolled over the side. Both occupants were caught under the car and badly cut and bruised, but were not seriously injured.

TEDDY TO CAMBRIDGE. London, May 28.—Mr. Roosevelt tonight closed his visit to Lieut. Col. Arthur H. Lee's country place, Chequers court, at Buckinghamshire, where he went from Cambridge yesterday. Colonel and Mrs. Lee's other guests, besides Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt, were Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, Arthur J. Ballou, Sir Cecil and Lady Springrice and the Hon. Alfred Lyttelton. The ex-president will spend Sunday with Ian Buxton, who is an expert on the forestry question.

FOR COOK'S RECORDS. New York, May 28.—Chester Becroft of Pelham Manor, N. Y., announced today he will sail for Etah, June 15, with the Bernier expedition to the Arctic in the hope of finding the records Dr. Cook says he left in the north. It is said he was supplied with funds by Dr. and Mrs. Cook. It was through Becroft's efforts that the Eskimo boy, the sole survivor of the Peary expedition of 1895, was sent back north.

RECORDS ARE SMASHED ON INDIANAPOLIS TRACK AND DRIVERS ESCAPE.

Indianapolis, May 28.—In desperate struggles for supremacy among drivers of the most powerful American cars, records were down for all distances between five and 200 miles at the Indianapolis speedway today and in the merciless grind only two men were injured. Herbert Lytle, the driver, and his mechanic, William Clifton, were hurled from their car, an American, when a front tire burst as they were turning into the home stretch in the last lap of the 10-mile free-for-all handicap. Lytle's left leg was broken and Clifton was badly bruised. Harroun, driving a Marmon, achieved a sensational triumph when he won the 200-mile race in 2:46:1, breaking the record which had been held by Chevrolet, who went the distance in 2:48:15 at Atlanta. The performance of Lynch in a Jackson, who was second, was hardly less brilliant, for he did not stop once, while Harroun paused at the end of the hundredth mile for gasoline. The 5-mile record for cars of 451 to 600 cubic inches piston displacement was broken by Barney Oldfield and his Knox. Time, 4:02. The old record was 4:43. Aitken (National) broke the record for 10 miles for cars of 301 to 450 inches displacement. His time was 8:98 against the former record of 8:17.

Harroun (Marmon) and Merz (National) were close second and third. Burman (Buick) led off the 200-mile race, Harroun (Marmon) pressing almost against his rear wheels, but Burman had engine trouble before the 20th mile and dropped back. From then on to the finish, Harroun kept the lead. His teammate, Dawson, was just behind him until the 70th mile. Then Dawson had a remarkable escape from death. On the back stretch a tire burst and his car plunged to the inner sand cushion, turned completely over.

ASKS SENATE LAWYERS MAKE CONCLUDING PLEAS FOR BRIBE PROBE

SENATOR LORIMER DEMANDS INVESTIGATION OF UGLY RUMORS OF BRIBERY.

END OF THE OPEN HEARING MARKED BY ORATORICAL FIREWORKS.

DENEEN IS DENOUNCED

BRANDEIS TALKS LAST

Says State Executive Induced Him to Make Race and Withdrew His Support--Chicago Tribune Is Also Played as Seeking to Control Official Acts of Illinois Legislature.

Declares Glavis Condemned Unheard to Protect Department Head--Demonstrations Follow Close of Every Address in Final Argument--Speakers Congratulated.

Washington, May 28.—For just two hours today Senator Lorimer of Illinois stood in the senate and in vigorous language denounced as untrue the charges of bribery made against him in connection with his election to the senate. Upon leaving the chamber at the conclusion of his speech, Mr. Lorimer hurriedly put his affairs in order and caught a late train for Chicago. In his address, Mr. Lorimer made emphatic denial of all the allegations of corruption and sought to turn the accusation of wrongdoing upon the Chicago Tribune, in which the charges were first published. The speech was devoted to a review of charges and Illinois politics for the last 25 years. He charged the Tribune with sinister motives in its attacks and saying that it had been fighting him ever since 1884, charged that it was inspired because of its failure to control his course as a public man.

Withdrew Aid. Mr. Lorimer gave many particulars concerning his senatorial election, saying that, after persuading him to enter the race, Governor Deneen had deserted him and sought to turn against him those whose support he had formerly procured for him. At the close of his speech Mr. Lorimer offered a resolution directing that an inquiry into the charges be made by the committee on privileges and elections.

Under the rules of the senate, the resolution was referred to the committee on contingent expenses to consider the question of cost. In case of a favorable report from the committee, of which there is no doubt, the resolution will go to the committee on elections for consideration of the merits of the matter. Upon the decision of that committee the senate's action will largely depend.

Deneen's Statement.

Springfield, Ill., May 28.—Governor Deneen today issued the following statement in reference to the speech today in the United States senate in which he was attacked by Senator Lorimer:

"While reports of Senator Lorimer's speech obtained by me have been meager, I understand that he charges I entered into a conspiracy with the Chicago Tribune to have published the confession of Representative White. "This charge is without any foundation of fact. The facts are as follows: "About midnight of the day before the story was published a representative of the Chicago Tribune met me at the Union League club and informed me that the editor of the Tribune was exceedingly anxious to interview me about a matter of very great importance and that they would have to go to press within a few minutes. Accordingly, I went to the Tribune office.

"A statement was there made to me of Mr. White's confession and an interview was requested. I gave a very brief interview, in which I stated, in substance, that a full examination should be made of the assertions contained in the confession. I expressed no opinion regarding the truth of the charges. Mr. White's confession was in type and was on the press when I arrived at the Tribune office. This was the first intimation I received that Mr. White had confessed or was in any way implicated in charges of bribery.

"Regarding the deadlock over the senatorship: After the primaries I

Washington, May 28.—The Ballinger-Pinchot investigation ended today in a blaze of verbal fireworks. The oratorical efforts closed the open hearing and the attorneys who have been engaged in the case now will prepare briefs for submission to the committee, which will meet June 11 to receive them.

"When I came into this case, a stranger to Mr. Ballinger," exclaimed Mr. Vertrees in closing his address, "these were my instructions: 'So far as I am concerned there is no bottom to this,' said Mr. Ballinger; 'as to my subordinates, but I believe they are or not, let this investigation proceed in every direction in which it may.' "Whatever your report may be, I realize fully that you cannot save him from the injury that has been done, but at the same time I know the report must be in accordance with the evidence and the facts in this case, and that his official career is without spot or stain."

"I am afraid Mr. Vertrees has been corrupted since he came here from the southwest," was Attorney Pepper's parting shot in defense of Mr. Pinchot. "Unsophisticated as he was, he came in contact with a spirit of suspicion, and I think he sensed a conspiracy where there was none.

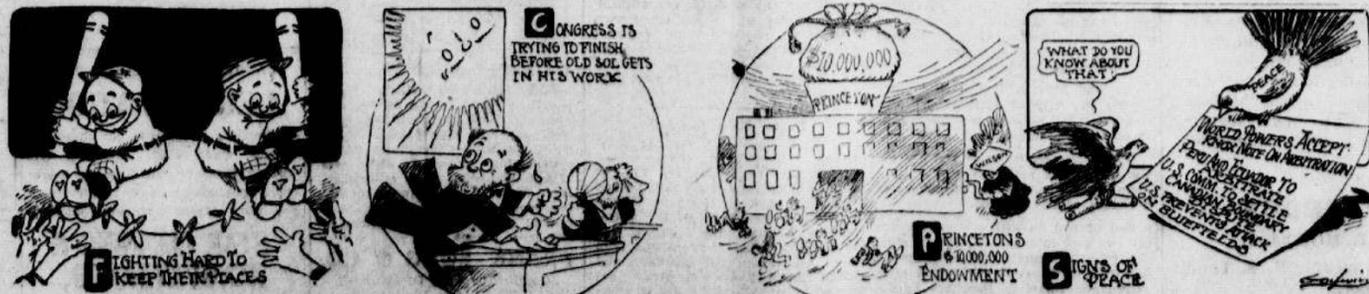
"What there was, was a crisis of successive blows, dealt by Mr. Ballinger against interests, which were vital to a group of men who had dedicated their lives to a cause. I shall take the responsibility of showing that the conception of a man of great capacity and independent resources, devoting himself to the interests of the people, with no hope of reward and no hope of ambition, is so far beyond the ken of some people when they come into his presence that appreciation is impossible and unintentional detraction is inevitable."

Glavis' attorney, Mr. Brandeis, had the last word. "Here was a man disgraced, condemned, not only without hearing, without seeing the hundreds and hundreds of pages of evidence which were collected by Assistant Attorney General Lawler, but without knowledge that there was a charge against him. Why? Why was he sacrificed? It rests deep in the conception which actuated Mr. Ballinger and the men who stood with him, and it is the conception of a class of privilege that men high in exalted station must be protected at all costs; but a man, merely a humble servant of the government, has no rights, if, for the protection of Ballinger it is necessary to condemn innocent men. He is nothing but an inferior officer. This is a question of privilege whether political or financial, and it is absolutely connected with that same idea that pertains to Guggenheim, Morgan and other great resourceful men of the country."

The hearing room was crowded and at the conclusion of each speech a demonstration interrupted the proceedings. Women crowded about the attorneys after the hearing and congratulated them. Attorney Vertrees consumed the greater portion of the day in concluding his argument. He was most bitter in his denunciation of former secretary Garfield and former Chief Forester Pinchot, who, he said, conspired to accomplish the removal of Mr. Ballinger from public life, because his was an administration of "law and not of man." He said Pinchot had been credited with a loftiness of purpose that he does not deserve, and insinuated he would "hesitate at nothing to carry out his purposes and plans."

He referred to the 26 missing letters found in Glavis' box at Seattle as evidence of the tactics pursued by Ballinger's enemies, asserting that they intended to charge Ballinger with concealing them if they were called for and not produced. Mr. Vertrees said the stir that had been raised over the Lawler memorandum was merely an indirect attack upon the president and that the president had fully and frankly explained the circumstances under which that document was prepared. In beginning his reply Mr. Pepper declared it was a "wholly baseless charge" that Garfield's opposition to Ballinger has been inspired by any feeling of disappointment at not having been retained in the Taft cabinet. He said if it were so, Mr. Garfield's antagonism would not have been directed toward Ballinger. Saying he suspected Mr. Vertrees of caricaturing conservation when he depicted Pinchot and his friends as standing between private interests and the people's coal, exclaiming "Don't let Guggie get it," Mr. Pepper added: "The Ballinger

PASSING EVENTS OF THE WEEK



(Continued on Page Five.)