

CHICAGO NEWSPAPER MAN SPRINGS GREAT SENSATION

Manager of Chicago Tribune Tells How Democratic Votes Were to Be Bought.

WITNESS IN LORIMER HEARING LETS OUT SECRETS

Says Plan Was to Buy Fifteen or Twenty Legislators to Return Former Senator to Office—Plan Was Headed Off by Speaker Shurtliff and Several Other Members of the Legislature.

Washington, July 24.—A detailed account of a reputed attempt to buy enough votes in the Illinois legislature to re-elect Albert J. Hopkins to the senate was told on the witness stand today before the senate Lorimer committee by James Keeley, general manager of the Chicago Tribune. It was the sensation of a day of sensations in the hearing. It followed Mr. Keeley's testimony as to how he happened to buy the confession of Charles A. White, the legislator whose story about graft at Springfield resulted in the Lorimer investigation. It was subsequent to testimony by Edward Hines that Henry S. Boutell, now American minister to Switzerland, told him President Taft would assist in the election of Lorimer.

and they "hate each other healthily and viciously." The witness produced a memorandum of what Copley had said. It was to the effect that Daniel Byrnes, formerly of the Chicago Northwestern, was the man who tried to put through the deal, and that the money had been taken to Springfield by a resident of Wheaton, Ill.

Deneen Willing.

Mr. Keeley testified that he had been informed that the Wheaton man was Fred M. Blount. According to the memorandum Copley said he had called upon Governor Deneen and Deneen had agreed to call in 20 of his republican allies and if the democrats voted for Hopkins to have these 20 switch from Hopkins.

Mr. Keeley said he sent a list of questions on May 9, 1910, to Hines and E. S. Conway, asking about the Lorimer contributions. Mr. Conway said he knew nothing about them.

"Mr. Hines," the witness said, "declined to answer. He came to my office that night with Mr. White, asked if this list of questions was a joke, said he had a reputation in Chicago and that these questions were insulting."

"He told me he would sue me for libel if I printed anything that reflected on him. I replied I would print the truth and that the Tribune building was worth \$1,500,000; if he sued he might be able to use it (the building) in his lumber business."

"God Help Him."

Mr. Keeley said he sent the same questions to Roger Sullivan, explaining that I had been his friend, but that if he was in the matter "God help him," for I was going to treat him just as I did the rest and I thought the roof was about to cave in."

Mr. Keeley insisted that it was upon advice of counsel that he had not told the previous Lorimer committee about his knowledge of the story that Hines asked Funk to send a Lorimer contribution to Edward Tilden.

Senator Kenyon suggested that a partner of Mr. Austin's, Mr. Keeley's counsel, was counsel for Tilden, and for the whisky interests, which were reputed to have contributed to a "jackpot." Mr. Keeley said he did not doubt Mr. Austin's integrity. Mr. Keeley said the existence of a corruption "jackpot" was common gossip.

FUGITIVE NABBED IN BUTTE.

Butte, July 24.—Charles Decambalero, wanted upon a charge of embezzlement by the authorities of Brooklyn, was taken in custody tonight upon advice from that city. Decambalero formerly was an employee of the American Express company at Brooklyn. A letter to his wife at Brooklyn disclosed his whereabouts. He was found armed to the teeth.

STATE TAX LEVY FIXED.

Helena, July 24.—(Special.)—The state board of equalization today fixed the state tax levy. For regular state purposes it is two and one-half mills, to pay interest on and create a sinking fund for the redemption of unconstitutional bonds there is a levy of a fourth of a mill, and there is a separate levy of four mills on the livestock of the state. One-half a mill is for state inspection, indemnity and protection purposes and three and one-half mills is for bounty purposes.

FOR THE JUDGES IN FREMONT



—From the Chicago Record-Herald.

DEMOCRATS OF NEBRASKA HOLDING A BIG POWWOW IN THROES OF CAMPAIGN

Fremont, Neb., July 24.—After several conferences lasting until a late hour tonight, there was evidence that the rival factions of the democratic party in Nebraska were anything but united so far as concerns the platform to be adopted at tomorrow's state convention. The point at issue was the demand of William J. Bryan's friends for representation on the resolutions committee and their desire that the platform contain commendation of the three democratic presidential candidates.

The conferences, participated in by former Governor Shallenberger, Charles W. Bryan and other leaders, continued until long after midnight. It was stated by one of them that at the last moment all differences had been settled, and that temporary Chairman Harrington would be permitted to appoint the resolutions committee, of which Mr. Shallenberger was agreed upon as chairman.

With three distinct factions of Nebraska's democracy represented in the gathering tonight of delegates to the democratic convention tomorrow, it was not clear what might be expected as a result of the meeting. No leader

would admit the possibility of a disagreement over the platform. Mayor Dahlman of Omaha had headquarters near those of Charles W. Bryan, who came to the city in the interest of William J. Bryan, and representatives of United States Senator Hitchcock were quartered at the same hotel.

While the Dahlman followers were not "looking for trouble," as the mayor put it, "we are here to get in front of any steam roller that comes our way and see whether it can run over us."

Charles W. Bryan announced that the Bryan followers were for peace and declared that any attempt of the Dahlman men to reflect on the former presidential candidate would meet with a vigorous offensive movement.

Representatives of Senator Hitchcock, who has been allied with no faction, were for peace and one of his followers declared that there was absolutely no chance for a division on the platform.

For Harmon?

Perhaps the most significant feature of the anti-convention conditions was the prominence given to the candidacy

of Governor Harmon of Ohio for the presidency. Early in the day supporters of the governor placarded the town with his pictures.

Such leaders as former Governor Shallenberger, former Congressman Sutherland, Judge Dean and others declared that there was no organization behind the Harmon boom and that it was the result simply of the efforts of one individual who has recently been active in support of the Ohio executive.

Mayor Dahlman and several other Omaha democrats of prominence arrived late in the afternoon and were soon the center of a group of anxious followers. The mayor and Charles W. Bryan met frequently without exchanging greetings. The mayor, however, declared that the Omaha delegation had no wish to raise any point which might result in the destruction of party harmony.

The Douglas county delegation, of which Mayor Dahlman is the leader, did not hesitate to make its position plain in regard to the candidacy of Governor Harmon. His delegation, at

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UPROAR RULES IN BRITISH HOUSE FREIGHT RATES ARE ORDERED LOWERED

COMMONS, BY HOOTS AND JEERS, REFUSE TO LISTEN TO PREMIER'S SPEECH.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION MAKES A FAR-REACHING DECISION.

PERSONAL DISCOURTESY

Mr. Asquith Attempts to Make Known the Government's Position But Voice Is Drowned Out by Riotous Noises Such as Never Have Occurred Before.—Sitting Adjourned.

BACK HAUL ELIMINATED

In New Order Line Is Drawn Upon Indiscriminate "Market" Competition, and Merchants of the Rocky Mountain States Are Assured Better Treatment.

London, July 24.—The last act of the parliamentary revolution was ushered in today with a revolutionary scene. For the first time in its history the house of commons refused to listen to a speech by the prime minister. For the first time in its history the speaker was compelled to invoke the rule which empowers him, "in case of grave disorders," to declare the sitting adjourned on his own responsibility.

No such hostile passions have been given free rein in a chamber, which traditionally carries on its debates with chivalrous courtesy, since the stormy days of the Gladstone home-rule bill. Probably there has been no such passage in the American congress since the reconstruction era.

During the three-quarters of an hour Mr. Asquith rose at short intervals and read a sentence of two from a manuscript only to be overwhelmed by jeers, hootings and cries, among which "traitor" was the most frequent, but with "Redmond," "Patrick Ford" and "American dollars" often distinguishable.

Again and again the prime minister tried to speak, but his voice was drowned. He spoke a few broken sentences, a word or two of which could be heard. Finally, his mouth hardened and he glared at his tormentors like a lion at his prey.

"I am not going to degrade myself. I shall simply state the conclusions at which the government has arrived." Having announced the government's intention as briefly and hurriedly as possible—although they were not heard—the premier sank back in his seat.

Leaders of the Outrage.

The leaders in the outburst against the prime minister were Lord Hugh Cecil, an intensely unpopular member of one of the most patrician families, and a young barrister F. E. Smith, who recently achieved prominence in the conservative party.

The former kept up a constant fire of monotonous cries and the labor member, Will Crooks, in rough clothes and slouch hat, sitting across the aisle, several times jumped up as about to assault him, but was pulled back by friends.

The speaker's pleadings to "observe the decencies of debate" were drowned in the tumult. The wonder was that the crowded house did not come to blows, but the belligerent members were pulled down by neighbors. The political hatred engendered by the veto bill made today's session the stormiest in the memory of the oldest member.

Every means short of physical violence was successfully used to prevent Mr. Asquith from explaining the views of the government. So violent were the opposition members and so indignant were the ministerialists that the speaker, after two hours, decided to suspend the sitting to obviate disorders.

Violent Excitement.

The members dispersed amid a scene of violent excitement, shouts of "traitor," "coward," following the prime minister as he departed, to which the ministerialists hurled back cries of "You are beaten. We will win."

Mr. Asquith tonight issued to the newspapers a summary of the speech he was prevented from delivering. In it he contended that the principles of the machinery of the bill had been before the people at two elections. By no form of referendum device could the opinion of the electorate have been more carefully ascertained.

The government has accepted the important amendments in the house of commons. The purpose of the lords'

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Washington, July 24.—In what are known as the Spokane-Reno-Pacific coast cases, the interstate commerce commission today ordered material reductions in freight rates from the east to points between Denver and the western terminals of the transcontinental railroads.

For many years the railroads have exacted from shippers to intermediate points, such as Spokane and Reno, higher rates on eastern freight than were charged for the much longer hauls to Seattle, San Francisco and other Pacific coast points.

The theory has been that the railroads must meet water competition to the Pacific coast. The higher rates to intermediate points, arbitrarily fixed, have been defended by a comparison with the coast rates, plus a theoretical back haul from the coast to the inland stations along the line.

Right Recognized.

The commission recognizes the right of a railroad to meet water competition to Pacific coast points, but practically wipes out the back-haul rates to inter-Rocky mountain territory. It lays down what it considers would be fair and just rates to various freight zones in the west and gives the railroads until October 15 to adjust their tariffs accordingly.

The commission also lays down the important principle that hereafter railroads will not be permitted to fix arbitrary market limits, and that hereafter commercial conditions rather than the will of railway traffic managers shall control rates on transcontinental transportation.

The decisions are of far-reaching importance. They affect directly all freight rates between the Atlantic ocean and the Pacific coast. Particularly they affect the rates in the territory lying between Denver and Pacific coast points. Hereafter the rates paid by shippers will be governed by a strict interpretation of the long-and-short haul clause.

The commission holds in the so-called Reno case that traffic originating at Chicago and in Chicago territory moving under commodity rates may have a rate 7 per cent higher to intermediate points than that imposed on freight originating in Chicago and Chicago territory destined to the Pacific coast terminals. From Buffalo, Pittsburg territory it may rise above those determined from the same points to Pacific coast terminals to the extent of 15 per cent; while from New and trunk-line territory the rates charged shall not exceed 23 per cent over Pacific coast terminal rates.

These are the first decisions announced by the commission in which a definite principle in respect to the long-and-short haul provision is laid down. While the opinions fully recognize the influence of water competition to a marked extent they draw a line upon indiscriminate "market" competition. The effect of the decisions will be to notify the carriers that they will be allowed to meet water competition to a reasonable extent, but that the location of markets hereafter will be left more to the play of commercial causes than to the will of the traffic managers of railways.

Cases Involved.

The cases involved are those of the city of Spokane against the Northern Pacific Railroad company, known popularly as the "Spokane rate case"; the Commercial club of Salt Lake City against the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway company and others, the Railroad commission of Nevada against the Southern Pacific company and others, and the Maricopa County Commercial club against the Santa Fe, Prescott & Phoenix Railway company and other carriers.

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HAYTI IS LAWLESS COUNTRY SAYS MAN WHO WAS THERE

New York, July 24.—"I have been in many corners of the world, but Hayti is the most lawless country I ever saw."

This is the summing up of the situation in Port Au Prince given by Captain Willy Arens, the German officer who brought the mysterious Haytian cruiser Consul Grostuck across the ocean on her recent trip from Italy. Captain Arens said positively that General Cipriano Castro had not been either one of the crew or a passenger on the Consul Grostuck on the voyage from Italy.

"The voyage of the Consul Grostuck, with her leaky boilers, is one I shall not soon forget," he said. "The ship was in awful shape, her funnels were rusted away at their base and her guns were well-nigh useless."

"When at last the steamship was delivered to President Simon, four salutes were fired and since then the guns have not been used. As the ammunition lies exposed to the heat of the tropical sun, it would not be surprising if a premature explosion blew the ship out of the water. The guns are uncovered and everything is rusting as fast as possible. The city of Port Au Prince is full of knives and thieves. It was attacked, robbed and nearly killed in the public square, and afterwards never left the hotel."

REPUBLICAN PEACE IS THREATENED IN NEBRASKA

LA FOLLETTE INSURGENTS MAY MAKE TROUBLE IN EVENT OF TAFT INDORSEMENT.

Lincoln, Neb., July 24.—The Taft and La Follette factions of the republicans were unable tonight to get together for a plan of action for tomorrow's state convention, despite the efforts of the leaders to effect a compromise.

Victor Rosewater of Omaha, national committeeman for this state, and leader of the Taft forces, reached Lincoln late today and used his influence to harmonize the two elements.

"Insurgent" republicans met in caucus and adjourned until 9 o'clock tomorrow without definite action.

Endeavors to indorse the president, say the "insurgents," will be met by counter-attempts to present an indorsement of Senator La Follette.

MEN MEET DEATH IN CAVEINS

Muskogee, Okla., July 24.—As the result of four caveins this afternoon on the line of a municipal trunk sewer, four are dead, six are injured and seven are missing. Two hundred workmen witnessed the accidents. Two caveins, coming almost simultaneously, buried four men, who lost their lives. While other workmen were attempting a rescue, two other caveins caught 13 men.

HOSPITAL BURNS.

Winfield, Kan., July 24.—Fire starting from electric wires destroyed one of the main buildings of the state hospital for feeble-minded children here tonight. The fire is under control though a scant supply of water placed the whole institution in jeopardy. No lives were lost so far as is known.

MORE BODIES FOUND.

Havana, July 24.—The remains of three or four more bodies were recovered today from the wreck of the Maine. They were found near the place where other remains were found. The cofferdam is now dry.

OFFICERS IN PENNSYLVANIA COMPELLED TO USE WEAPONS

Pittsburg, July 24.—In a riot today between miners of the Mansfield mine of the Pittsburg Coal company at Glendale, an isolated portion of Allegheny county, three constables, two county detectives and a score of miners were injured, several fatally. Fourteen men and one woman have been arrested. All were held in \$1,000 bail on a charge of rioting. Three of the injured are suffering from bullet wounds. The others were either stabbed, stoned or beaten with clubs.

A factional dispute, an outgrowth of election troubles among the officers of district No. 5, United Mine Workers of America, has been in progress at

Glendale. Today three constables arrested a miner who had almost beaten another to death. The news of the arrest spread rapidly. When coming from Glendale through an isolated country to Heidelberg the officers were attacked. They fired into the mob, but were soon stretched out unconscious by bullets or clubs.

During the fight two county detectives arrived. One of these dropped, with his face crushed from a huge stone, while Detective Inskipt sustained a fractured skull.

The prisoner, a foreigner, was shot through the head by the man who tried to rescue him.

DAMAGES DEMANDED FOR CHILDREN'S POISONING

MINING COMPANY ALLEGED TO HAVE PERMITTED CYANIDE IN CREEK.

Butte, July 24.—(Special.)—In a suit for \$50,000 damages, which he filed in the district court today, Matt Aho, alleges that the carelessness and negligence of the Ruby Gulch Mining company and Milton Lydin, its superintendent, in operating a cyaniding plant near Coarman, Chouteau county, resulted in the poisoning and death of his two children, Lila Margaret, aged 4 years, and George Arthur, aged 2 years and 9 months. The former died July 9, 1910, and the latter three days later, as a result, it is claimed, of drinking the water of a creek used by Aho and his family for domestic purposes, which Aho alleges, has been poisoned through the escape of cyanide of potassium from the company's plant.

TAFT TO WASHINGTON.

Boston, July 24.—His second week-end at Beverly over, President Taft left Boston tonight for Washington, where he is to arrive tomorrow morning. In his two days' vacation the president found time to take several long automobile rides, had a taster of golf on the Myopia links and spent many hours resting at Paaramatta, the new summer White House. The president is coming back to Beverly just as soon as public affairs will permit.

DROP IN TEMPERATURE.

Sioux City, Iowa, July 24.—A severe drop in temperature has occurred in this section, the thermometer dropping to 52 last night.

Class Ad History

LVIII.—GETTING WHAT YOU WANT.

When you know what you want, go after it. The easiest and surest way to go after it is to use a Missoulian class ad. Here's an illustration:

WANTED — GOOD SECOND-HAND oil burner. Peterson, Bell 99.

You'd think that it would be difficult to get such a thing right away; but it wasn't. This little ad was printed twice; then the sought-for oil burner was found, owned by a man who wanted to sell it. That's all there was to it. Easy and cheap. The class ads cost but one cent a word. If you're out of a job, The Missoulian will print your ad for nothing.