

**SNAPPY ADDRESS  
ON PAYNE TARIFF**

Congressman Hamilton of Michigan  
Delivers Speech to House Bris-  
tling with Aphorisms.

**DOCTRINE OF SIMPLE LIFE**

Wolverine Says Bill is Protector of  
Nation's Prosperity.

**BLOW AT CHEERFUL LITICIAN**

Says Type Sings Differ-  
ent Notes in  
Various Parts of

**NINE MONTHS OF PROGRESS**

Effect of the Payne Bill on Revenues  
and Business is Reviewed—Simple  
Life is the Bulwark of  
Civilization.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—A tariff  
speech, snappy with epigram, bristling  
with aphorisms, preaching the doctrine of  
the simple life as the bulwark of civilization  
and protection as the producer of  
prosperity, was delivered in the house  
today by Representative Hamilton of Michi-  
gan. It pictured nine months of increasing  
revenues and encouragement of Ameri-  
can industry under the Payne bill. It  
drew on the legitimate spoils of trade and  
the policies and declarations of foreign  
statescraft as the justification of the pro-  
tection policy. It attributed the high cost  
of living to increased production, to  
demand crowding supply, to extravagance  
of a feverish generation and to almost  
everything else but the tariff.

Mr. Hamilton is chairman of the terri-  
tory committee of the house and his  
speech is likely to figure conspicuously in  
the next republican national campaign  
propaganda. He favored the creation of a  
bureau in the Department of Commerce  
and Labor to permanently carry on the  
work now being done by the tariff board,  
supplementing it with a corps of foreign-  
speaking experts, the reports of whose in-  
vestigations of selling prices and labor  
costs at home and abroad would furnish  
a standard of measurement for conflicting  
claims in the framing of a tariff law.

He contended that the tariff plank in the  
republican platform provided both upward  
and downward limits and that "by so  
much as you raise duties above the differ-  
ence in the cost of production at home  
and abroad, after due allowance for the  
foreign custom, you put a check upon  
arbitrary advance in the price of goods  
brought to market, so much so that you per-  
mit domestic monopolies to overcharge do-  
mestic consumers.

"A few years ago," said Mr. Hamilton,  
"boys wore out their fathers' old clothes  
made over according to a neighborhood  
pattern; now they have to have store  
clothes and socks to match their neck-  
ties and a college suit. A man was con-  
sidered well off if he kept a horse and  
buggy; now he has to have an automobile,  
if he has to mortgage the place to get it.  
The average business man does business  
with a telephone at one ear, a stenog-  
rapher at each elbow, a telegraph office  
door, a wireless station within easy reach,  
an automobile at the door and before many  
years he will want a flying machine to  
avoid the crush in the streets below."

"We now have 600,000 factories, employ-  
ing 6,000,000 people, keeping time to the  
demands of 50,000,000 folks. The protection  
policy has built up an immense manufac-  
turing industry, paying out \$3,000,000,000  
in wages and has kept the machinery of  
protection in motion until it has developed a  
horsepower equivalent to 30,000,000 men.  
The country never was more prosperous."

**Farmer Comes Into His Own**

"The farmer has been caricatured by  
cheap city humorists, preyed on by grass-  
hoppers, locusts and money sharks, and  
mildly by predatory politicians. Now he  
has come into his own and I am glad of  
it. He is one of the safest, soundest,  
cleanest elements in our civilization. The  
city would have dried up, rotted or ex-  
ploded but for the country that came  
into town day before yesterday. Too  
much of the country has been coming into  
town, though. The farmer is receiving  
only a fair price, but the middlemen are  
charging too much for handling and trying  
to attribute the responsibility to the  
farmer. The time has gone by, however,  
when thrifty gentlemen can take toll of  
the farmer and out of the consumer and  
foot both at the same time."

Mr. Hamilton charged the cheap poli-  
tician with singing one song in the city  
and another of a different tune in the  
country. He described the situation as  
filled with contradictions, everybody blek-  
ering to locate the blame for high prices.  
"Bills, resolutions, investigations, com-  
missions, boycotts, anti-meet societies, anti-  
egg societies, anti-food trust and vegeta-  
ble organizations are rampant and in the  
midst of it the democratic gentlemen, after  
time-honored custom, are diligently  
trying to convert dissenting into votes."

"We are getting further away from the  
old fundamental human relations that sus-  
tain and console folks. We are always go-  
ing somewhere and doing something, and  
generally go our ways separately, although  
we postle one another on the sidewalk.  
It is an age of steam engines. We run  
the machine and the machine runs us. The  
talk on the street today becomes the law  
tomorrow. Politics means parties, parties  
the people and parties have to have lead-  
ers and chief priests and serbes and  
pharisees and camp followers. This is the  
golden age of the spotlight, opera bouffe,  
whirling dervish form of politician, who  
leads for awhile, but the true leader must  
build success on fundamental right."

Discussing the unscrupulous dealers and  
the segregation of food supplies, Mr. Ham-  
ilton declared the cold storage system made  
it possible, if not the cause, for the freeze  
remains of an ancestor to remain in cold  
storage until its progeny had grown to  
middle age and then for them to meet in  
a frigid reunion on some bill of fare, both  
but strictly fresh. The unmaternal in-  
cubator had become the mother of the  
chicken.

"There shall not grow up among us,"  
concluded Mr. Hamilton, "a privileged  
class above the law. This government shall  
wield control men and associations of men.  
The government shall not fail of its mis-  
sion among men."

**Sentence of Forty-Three Years**

ST. LOUIS, May 19.—William Love was  
found guilty in the federal court here to-  
day of robbing the train after holding  
up a Missouri Pacific train at Gladwin, Mo.,  
January 21. He was sentenced to serve  
forty-three years in the penitentiary.  
The robbery was the principal  
evidence in the robbery was the principal  
witness for the government.

**Governor Would  
Limit the Number  
of State Banks**

Makes Address to Bankers in Which  
Says Heart Action of Financial  
Nebraska is Too Strong.

HASTINGS, May 19.—(Special Telegram.)  
Governor Shallenbarger last night pre-  
sented a new preventive of financial  
panics. In an address before Group Four  
of the bankers, he diagnosed the bank  
situation of the state and found the heart  
action too strong. The system had been  
growing too fast and was nearing the  
danger line. The prescription was simply  
—merely putting a limit on the number  
of banks that may operate in the state.

The governor spoke at the banquet  
which came as the closing event of the  
group convention and his address was in  
marked contrast with his speech on a simi-  
lar occasion a year ago, when he pleaded  
with all the earnestness and emphasis at  
his command against the effort to "nullify"  
the deposit guaranty law. His sub-  
ject was "Our State," and it gave him  
wide latitude to discuss the greatness of  
Nebraska and at the same time to speak  
on questions of personal interest to the  
bankers. He deplored the suspension of  
the guaranty act by decision of the federal  
court and insisted that something must be  
done to overcome the legal obstacles in  
the way of insuring deposits.

"Just how this must be done I do not  
know," he said, "whether by law, the  
arrangement of some system of insur-  
ance among yourselves or by perfecting  
a plan of bank inspection."  
The "named method—bank inspection—"  
was also a new feature in the governor's  
treatment of the situation, for in his ad-  
dress here a year ago, deposit guaranty  
was held up as the only means of ac-  
complishing results desired.

The governor's recommendation to limit  
the number of banks in the state was  
prompted by the address of J. W. Welpe,  
president of the Omaha National Bankers  
association, who declared in an address,  
"Our State Association," that there are  
some 500 banks in Nebraska and only  
about 1,300 in Iowa.

"In the ratio of population, if we have  
the right number of banks in the state  
Iowa ought to have 3,000 banks," said the  
governor.

"I understand that the number of banks  
is limited in two or three states and I  
believe we ought to have a restriction of  
the same kind in Nebraska. It may be  
said that this can not be legally done, but  
I believe it can. Probably the persons I  
believe it can. In the banking business  
there is a tendency to reduce the number  
of banks, but I don't suppose they would  
object to a law prohibiting the organiza-  
tion of additional banks."

**People Stand in  
Rain All Night to  
See King's Body**

Last Day of Lying in State Brings  
Repetition of Wednesday's  
Scenes.

LONDON, May 19.—The last day of  
the lying in state of the body of King Edward  
brought a repetition of yesterday's scenes  
on an even larger scale. The resolute band  
of 1,000 or more persons, mostly women,  
who had braved the storm throughout the  
night was increased to a score of thou-  
sands before the sun rose above the roof-  
tops and in the crowd awaiting admis-  
sion to Westminster hall stretched for  
miles to the westward of the House of  
Parliament.

Because of the enormous number of per-  
sons who were sure to be disappointed last  
night, it had been planned to keep the doors  
open until last midnight, instead of closing  
them at 10 o'clock as was the original in-  
tention. This plan, however, was frustrated  
by the action of those nearest the  
entrance, who became unruly and fairly  
rushed the building.

"To avoid a panic the doors were hastily  
closed and the police reserves summoned  
to assist in restoring order. It was an hour  
before this was accomplished. Soon after-  
wards rain fell heavily and all but about  
1,000 persons returned to their homes."

WINDSOR, England, May 19.—The lawn  
adjoining St. George's chapel, a few yards  
from the tomb where the body of King Ed-  
ward will be sepulchred tomorrow pre-  
sented today the appearance of a huge  
flower shop, so great was the wealth of  
wreaths received from all parts of the  
world. Truck loads of floral offerings ar-  
rived at the castle throughout the day.

**Boy Dies of Heart Failure**

COWLEY, Wyo., May 19.—(Special.)—  
Alvin, the 15-year-old son of Byron Ses-  
sions, leader of the Mormon colony here,  
died suddenly of heart failure yesterday.  
The boy was assisting his father in re-  
pairing a wagon when he was seen to  
stand erect, feet and fall face downward  
on the ground dead.

**OMAHA SHIPPERS  
INTO RATE FIGHT**

Concerns Here Wait Opening in  
the Coming Railroad  
Conflict.

**M'VANN MAKING INVESTIGATION**

Commercial Club's Traffic Man at  
Meeting in Chicago.

**TARIFF ON GRAIN IS BOOSTED**

Shipments from Local Market Two  
Cents More a Hundred.

**ALL TRUNK LINES INVOLVED**

Twenty-Five Roads Put Up Schedule  
June 1—Increase on Goods that  
Are Just Now Most in  
Demand.

Hostilities in the rate fight between the  
railroads and the shippers, precipitated by  
the announcement of the increased tariffs  
to be placed in effect June 1, will be cen-  
tered in Omaha, so far as the western  
country is involved. Omaha shippers have  
not yet formed their battle line and ag-  
gressive steps are not likely to be taken  
before the meeting to be held here on  
May 25.

Announced schedules when put in effect  
are, in the opinion of Omaha shippers, cer-  
tain to have an influence on western com-  
merce beyond the immediate increase in  
the cost of shipment of goods.

E. J. McVann, head of the Commercial  
club's traffic bureau, who is now in Chi-  
cago, was yesterday in communication  
with Omaha grain dealers and jobbers. Mr.  
McVann is in attendance at the meeting of  
shippers being held there now. He is mak-  
ing a close survey of the field with a view  
to determining the conditions that are to  
arise in Omaha's territory and the steps  
which must be taken to meet them.

In view of the arbitrary raise of two  
cents a hundred on all grain shipments out  
of Omaha regardless of distance or destina-  
tion, the grain trade is vitally concerned  
in the controversy which is now brewing.  
The fact that this raise is to be made  
on June 1, at the same time that the other  
general increases are due, has been a mat-  
ter of general discussion on the Omaha  
grain exchange for several weeks.

**Outcome Yet in Doubt**

Mr. McVann in his message to Omaha  
has not yet expressed an opinion in  
regard to the probable outcome of the con-  
ference which are being held in Chicago.  
"If all shipping points are raised alike it  
will not be of serious import to the grain  
dealers themselves," said N. P. Uplik,  
president of the Uplike Grain company.

"If on the other hand the raise does not  
have a widely general application it will  
inevitably result in a discrimination. Be-  
lieved that aspect of the matter this  
much is certain, when the raise comes, the  
consumer will either pay more, or the  
producer will get less."

All of the trunk lines controlling the  
traffic between Omaha, Chicago, St. Louis,  
Kansas City, St. Paul, Milwaukee,  
Memphis and intermediate points are em-  
braced in the advance.

Including the great trunk lines the  
Northwestern, Milwaukee, Rock Island,  
Burlington, Atchafalpa, Alton, St. Paul,  
Minneapolis & Omaha, Illinois Central,  
Missouri & St. Louis, Missouri, Kansas  
& Texas, Missouri Pacific and the Washburn  
and Great Northern lines are included in  
the advance.

The construction of the new tariff has  
been carried out obviously with a watchful  
eye for those commodities from which  
there is usually a great demand at this  
time of the year. Thus, the increase in  
rates can be depended upon to bring a  
very direct and immediate increase in re-  
venue.

Rate experts in Washington have made  
calculations on a number of the schedules  
and have thus far found that none of the  
increases amount to more than 20 per cent  
of the old rate.

Possible Rise in Prices.  
In view of the uncertainty of the action  
to be taken by the commercial bodies of the  
west the Omaha jobbers are reticent about  
a discussion of the subject. They, however,  
make the admission that the increase in  
freight tariffs can not but be followed by  
a rise in the prices of commodities.

Coal rates are slated for an increase of  
7 per cent of the old rate on shipments from  
the Illinois and Indiana fields.  
The eastern lines are to make similar  
raises in rates, and in states where legisla-  
tion does not prevent, increases will be  
made in passenger rates as well. The rail-  
roads are standing on the general conten-  
tion that the increase of revenue is neces-  
sary to meet the increased wages paid to  
employees.

The answer to this contention will con-  
stitute the principal argument of the pro-  
testers who the shippers propose to file  
with the Interstate Commerce commission.  
They will maintain that the growing re-  
venues of the roads as shown by reports of  
operation under the present rates is ample  
and sufficient to meet the cost of operation.  
The railroads are in a race against time  
to get their rates into effect before the  
passage of legislation which will increase  
the power of the Interstate Commerce com-  
mission injunction against new schedules.

Brandels asked that further search be  
made for two letters addressed by Perkins  
to Ballinger, which he had reason to  
believe existed. He said he was particu-  
larly anxious to obtain a letter of June 19,  
1909, in response to which Ballinger ex-  
pressed regret that his son would be unable  
to accompany Perkins on his trip to  
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**ASKS LAWLER ABOUT GLAVIS**

Attempt to Show that Attorney Has  
Grudge Against Former Clerk.

**CALL FOR PAPERS IS REFUSED**

Committee Declines to Enter into a  
Collateral Investigation—Perkins'  
Letters Are Not Read at  
Hearing.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Assistant At-  
torney General Oscar Lawler admitted un-  
der cross-examination by Attorney Brandels  
in the Ballinger-Perkins investigation  
today that three years ago L. R. Glavis  
cast reflections on his ability to conduct  
the prosecution of the coal land fraud cases,  
while he was United States attorney for the  
southern district of California. He said it  
then had been demonstrated that Glavis  
was untruthful.

Mr. Brandels was plainly endeavoring to  
show that Lawler entertained an old grudge  
against Glavis when unfitted him for the  
preparation of a judicial finding for the  
president on the charges made by Glavis  
against Secretary Ballinger.

Lawler said the Department of Justice  
had made an investigation vindictive him  
and he proceeded with the conduct of the  
cases.

"And the persons I prosecuted were con-  
victed," added Lawler, sharply.  
At that time Glavis was chief of field  
division with headquarters at Oakland, Cal.

Call for More Papers.  
Attorney Brandels tried unsuccessfully to  
induce the committee to request the pro-  
duction of all the papers in the case. He  
urged that it was important for the com-  
mittee to know whether Secretary Ballinger  
at the time he took Lawler to task  
reaching a conclusion regarding the Glavis  
charges knew of the grudge of Lawler  
against Glavis.

It appeared to be the sense of the ma-  
jority of the committee that to comply with  
the attorney's request would necessitate  
entering on a collateral investigation.  
There was no repetition this morning of  
the exciting scene of Tuesday afternoon when  
Lawler accused Brandels of deliberate  
falsehood. Mr. Lawler was curt in some  
of his answers to Brandels, but no serious  
dashes occurred. The lawyer questioned  
the witness about the nature of the mem-  
orandum which he prepared at the presi-  
dent's request, "as if he were president."

Mr. Lawler admitted that he considered  
the task imposed on him as quasi-judicial,  
"in a sense," but did not think the fact  
that he considered Ballinger and Glavis im-  
mediate associates honest and Glavis dis-  
honest, disqualified him from rendering a  
just opinion.

Chairman Nelson announced at the open-  
ing of the session that the committee had  
decided not to make public the letters be-  
tween Mr. Ballinger and George Perkins  
of New York, which had been furnished in  
response to Mr. Brandels' request.

He explained that they related only to the  
naming of two glaciers and a flood in  
Alaska.

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**The Spring Tonic**

IT TASTES  
REAL NICE!  
JUST LIKE  
CANDY.

WATCH  
PAPA TAKE  
SOME; PAPA  
LIKES IT.

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**World's Sunday  
School Workers  
in Convention**

Three Thousand Delegates Were Wel-  
comed to the United States Last  
Night by President Taft.

**ORATORS GATHER FOR MEET**

Seven Selected from Ten States in  
Annual Competition.

**CREIGHTON UNIVERSITY HOST**

Visitors Are Being Entertained by  
Creighton Students—Business  
Meeting This Afternoon—  
Competition Is Keen.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—More than 3,000  
delegates from the United States and  
Canada and 500 from other countries are  
in Washington to attend the sixth World's  
Sunday School convention, which began to-  
day.

At the opening session of the convention,  
planned to be the greatest gathering for  
the Christianizing of humanity that the  
world ever has seen, Bishop Cranston of  
the Methodist Episcopal church of Wash-  
ington delivered the invocation and read  
from the scriptures. This was followed  
at 3 o'clock this afternoon by the first  
session of the convention, delivered by Rev.  
F. B. Meyer of England, president of the  
World's Sunday School convention.

For a week the convention will be the  
center of interest in the city, possibly over-  
shadowing the congress of the United  
States. Official duties will be laid aside  
in honor of the occasion. President Taft  
delivered the principal address at the  
great welcome service tonight. A member  
of the supreme court, Justice Harlan, is  
at the head of a list of distinguished men  
assisting the local committee in arrang-  
ing for the convention, while among his as-  
sociates are Secretary Wilson, Secretary  
Nagle and Secretary Meyer from the  
cabinet; Senators Beveridge, Dooliver and  
Overman and Representatives Payne,  
Fowler, Nelson, Lloyd, Chandler and Cas-  
idy from congress. Probably the most  
spectacular meeting of the week will be a  
parade service on the east steps of the  
capitol, on the spot where presidents re-  
ceive the oath of office and where the  
hymns may be heard by the lawmakers  
and the law interpreters in the capitol.

Much Depends on Delivery.  
When the weeding out process has been  
completed the speakers are told to prepare  
for delivery, in which it was decided that  
the most creditable showing tonight will be  
declared the winner in the annual interstate  
contest.

For the first time since belonging to the  
association Creighton university has been  
honored by being made the entertainers  
for the delegates. Preparations have been made  
to have the affair a great success. Tickets  
have been on sale at Beaton's drug store  
and are now being sold at the Brandels  
theater box office, and it is expected the  
seating capacity of the house will be taxed  
to its utmost.

Francis Matthews of Creighton university,  
who won first place in the Nebraska inter-  
collegiate contest, will represent the state.  
His subject will be "The Sands of Time."  
Mr. Matthews was born in Albion and at-  
tended the public schools of his native  
town. He was graduated from the Albion  
high school, and attended Okolona college,  
in Okolona, Miss. He is a member of the  
senior class in the regular college course  
of Creighton university, and has made  
quite a reputation locally for his ability on  
the platform.

Mayor Dahlman has caused the arch of  
welcome to be lighted in honor of the as-  
sociation delegates from each state, who will  
be here in the Nebraska interstate inter-  
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