ATTACK ON TARIFF

Democrats Arouse Standpatters to Defense.

WILLIAMS QUOTES FIGURES

Many Articles With Duty Over 100 Per Cent_Rucker Makes Opening Assault and Lacey Replies. Tanner for Reduction.

WASHINGTON, March 6.-The House began its session today by passing without discussion or opposition a bill for the relief of tobacco-growers by permitting them to sell leaf tobacco without paying the tax of 6 cents a pound heretofore charged. The rest of the day was devoted to tariff discussion, the Indian appropriation bill being the vehicle to carry the debate. Preceding this, Rucker of Missouri brought forth arguments to sustain the Democratic idea of tariff for revenue only, and he closed with the prediction that these ideas would prevail with W. J. Bryan as the standard-bearer. Lacey in discussing the home market and the German tariff, initiated a lively argument participated in generally and near the close of the day, Williams, the minority leader, talked tariff for more than an hour. Williams set forth the various bills he has introduced and asserted that 25 per cent of the cost of the commodities would cover as a jule the actual cost of the labor in their produc-The Indian bill still remains before the House, no effort to limit general de-

Assault on Standpatters.

bate having been made.

The Indian bill carrying \$7,785,538 was explained by Sherman (Rep., N. Y.) who concluded his explanation with the prediction that the time would come when the great body of the Indian people of this continent would be self-supporting slong lines of industry to which they are

Comparing the increase in the products of the farm and the factory and the value of productive and industrial property under high and low tariffs, Rucker drew the conclusion that the lower the tariff the greater had been the increase of wealth; that since 1850 the tariff had been made higher and the increase

of production had been less. that these machines could be produced for \$500, and yet they were sold for \$3000 because of the tariff, There were 20,000 publications in this country af-fected by this price. Thousands of petitions from editors had been sent to the present Congress "urging the removal of this prohibitory and mo-

nopolistic duty."
"Will not the gentlemen heed these petitions?" he asked. "Then every Republican editor in the country who has the backbone of an angleworm will be a unit and make the condition of Republican members such that they will carry out 'wherever I fly is hell. I light is hell."

Rucker concluded with the prediction that with a tariff revision plat form and William J. Bryan as its candidate the Democratic party would, as a cyclone, sweep the country.

Lacey on Reciprocity.

Addressing himself to those "who would not stand pat, eyen in a cloverfield," Lacey took occasion to express himself subject of the German tariff. He took the position emphatically that the United States could not afford to sacrifice her commerce with Great Britain in order to win German markets by means of tariff concessions. He illustrated this by figures, showing how little we sell to Germany in comparison with Great Brit-ain and how little we sell to Great Britain in comparison with our own home markets. Eighty-seven per cent of the product of our farms, he said, finds a market at home. He reviewed conditions in many industries and localities and compared the present prosperity with the

Lacey's conclusions on the tariff pro voked a lively running debate, involving Clark of Missouri, Weisse of Wisconsin. Powers of Maine, Gardner of Massachusetts, Williams of Mississippi and Grosvenor of Ohio,

Cost of Hide Duty to Farmers. The net result was that Weisse, who is

a tanner. "and therefore," according to Lacey's quotation from Shakespeare, "will last nine years when he is dead," declared that the American farmer was los-ing \$1,000,000 a year because of the tariff on hides; also that many tanners were Canada on account of that He also, in answer to Gardner, declared that the alleged "tanners' trust" controlled only 20 per cent of that trade, and that Mr. Armour and his brother-inlaw, Mr. Valentine, did not own a controlling interest in it.

Clark questioned Lacey closely as to the politics of Governor Cummings of Iowa been a follower, rather than a leader, and his utterances as to the "robbery un-

Lacey said he had voted twice for Cummins for Governor, and would do so again, "If he is nominated on our ticket." williams then took the floor for a gen-eral reply to Lacey. "There are few things," began Williams, "at one and the same time more amusing and more pit-iable than the acrobatic exploits of huintelligence when attempting to that laws which circumscribe and limit trade tend to increase trade."

Duties Over 100 Per Cent.

Williams described some of his tariff revision bills and asserted to Gardner of Massachusetts, who revived the freeleather controversy, that it was a very simple thing to get tariff legislation. All that was necessary was first to convert the Speaker, then the committee on rules, then Sereno E. Payne and finally the Re-publican members of the ways and means ommittee. This ought not to be hard or a Republican to do, said Williams to

One of his bills, Williams said, provided One of his bills, Williams said, provided for a reduction to 100 per cent of all duties over that amount. He had seen the Speaker quoted as saying, "This must be one of John Sharp Williams" jokes, as there are no such duties." In answer to this he read this list of articles on which the duty is greater than 100 per cent:

Chalk (tailor's), 106 per cent, of which 134,000 worth was imported last year, on which the tariff was \$35,000; boracic scid, 122 per cent; sulphuric ether, 230 per cent; otton duck, over eight square yards to 122 per cent; sulphuric ether, 230 per cent; cotton duck, over eight square yards to the pound, 112 per cent; cordage, from 168 to 300 per cent; firecrackers, 125 per cent; cheap spectacies, 116 per cent; common window giass, from 167 to 255 per cent; cooking glasses, 120 per cent, etc. He expressed the opinion that 25 per cent on any article would cover the actual difference of the labor in the article.

The speech of Williams concluded the lebate for the day.

National Capital Notes.

Secretary Taft has sent to Congress a loint resolution, authorizing the Government to sell the surplus coal on hand at Fort Davis, Nome, Alaska, to alleviate the

The Senate in executive session confirmed the nomination of Carl Rasch as District Attorney of Montana.

William H. Seaman, of this city, been appointed principal examiner of the division of chemistry at the Paten

The President has decided to appoint Manley Lawton, son of the late Major-Genera Lawton, to be a cadet at the Military

The War Department will advertise about April 1 for bids for the construction of two steel whereas at Manlia to be completed within six months of signing of contract.

The President has accepted the resignation of Past Assistant Paymaster George Deering, U. S. A. tried by court martial and convicted of irregularity in his accounts. The case has been pending since last Fall.

ALDRICH-DEAD AS LEADER

(Continued from Page 1.) he knows a great deal about the rate question, being the leading Democratic member of the interstate commerce committee. Mr. Tillman will not shirk the responsibility placed upon him, and, if he successfully holds the minority together in support of an honest, effective rate bill, he will not only be entitled to the confidence and support of the Senators of his own faith, but will be able to gain a great deal for his party in a political way. And having achieved these things, the minority party cannot afford to longer treat Mr. Tillman lightly. He will not be made the party leader in the Senate, but he will emerge from this fight a bigger factor than when he went in, and he will be pretty close to the recognized leader,

Mr. Bailey. Five Unhappy Senators.

Recurring to Mr. Aldrich and the Senators who stood with him against reporting the Hepburn bill, these five men have spent many a restless night since they were overthrown in a committee which they believed they could control. Mr. Aldrich is uneasy cause he foresees his own downfall. Mr. Elking is uneasy from fear that his stand will result in his defeat for reelection; Mr. Foraker is disturbed be cause he sees his Presidential prospects going a-glimmering; Mr. Kean is sore because his boss and closest friend. Mr. Aldrich, is marked for slaughter (which carries with it his own loss of prestige), and Mr. Crane, a new Senator of great promise, is filled with remorse because he has queered nimself with the administration.

Mr. Aldrich is the most surprised man in the Senate today. So long has he held absolute sway and so absolute has been his power that he never dreamed of defeat. But Mr. Aldrich has been the cause of his own undo-Turning his attention to the tariff on Mergenthaler typesetting machines. Rucker said it had been determined rate bill, and for once he reckoned rate bill, and for once he reckoned not on the cost. But there is really little regret in the Senate that he is unhorsed. He has not been a popular

Foraker and Elkins Dead Ones.

There is considerable genuine regret that Mr. Foraker permitted himself to be arrayed with Mr. Aldrich in this fatal conflict. Mr. Foraker has the natural instincts and qualifications of a leader of men; he is a man of force and of acknowledged ability. But in this fight he has openly and boldly championed the cause of the railroads rather than the cause of the people, and no man, no matter what his at-President of the United States if he poses as a representative of the railroads or other corporations. That is what Mr. Foraker has Mone, and in the doing he has cast away his hitherto bright prospects of some day being nominated at the head of the Republican ticket in a National campaign. These are not the times when the people of the United States will elevate a corporation man to the Presidency.

versatile Mr. Elkins is very much afraid that his connection with the railroad rate bill is going to cost him his seat in the Senate, but with keen foresight, he is skirmishing to abandon the sinking ship, and is trying to stand in with the winners. Through all his career in the Senate Mr. Elkins has enjoyed the reputation of being a "railroad Senator" and he is still so regarded by his fellow-Senators. But Mr. Elkins has been placed in an extremely embarrassing position. where he must choose between the railroads and the people of his state. openly oppose the Hepburn bill would be suicidal, and ever since it became apparent that the bill was going through the Senate, Mr. Elkins has been defining his position, professing utter friendship, and giving out all sorts of interviews to square himself at home. His antics are little short of ridiculous, so anxious is

he to hold onto his job.

Mr. Kean has been Mr. Aldrich's too" during the latter's reign, and naturally he follows his leader into the slough of Despond. There is comparatively little interest in his case because he has Murray Crane, the new Senator from

Massachusetts, who promised to be a close friend of the President, has killed himself. at the outset of his public career by lining up with the railroad Senators. If he stays in the Senate long enough, he may live it down, but as long as Theodory Roosevelt is President, Mr. Crane may consider himself as a "dead one," for the President is through with him. Mr. Crane made a fatal error at the very beginning of his public career, and it takes a big

man to live down such a mistake. Viewed in all its phases, the fight of the five "railroad Senators" is going to be costly-so far as they individually

WHO STRUCK HENRY HOLT?

Policeman Sandbagged in North End and Knocked Senseless,

Policeman Henry Holtz, of the first night relief, was sandbagged by unknown men somewhere in North Portland last night. After wandering about for several hours, he was able to find his way home to 50! Market street, whence he reportede to police headquariers. Holtz bears a long cut on his forehead and both eyes are closed, as a result of the blows given him. Policeman Henry Holtz.

On notification at police headquarters, Sergeant Baty and Jailor Johnson were sent to his home. He was found to be in a precarious condition, and a physician

Holtz was struck some time between Holts was struck some time between 2 and 10 o'clock. His last report was made at 2:10 o'clock from patrol box 37. After reporting, Holts says he walked a few blocks, and the nremembers nothing more until he partially regained his senses near his home. He says that he does not know who struck him or at just what time it was done. Captain Slover, under whom Holts works, left the station before the latter reported, and did not know of the assault.

Czar Issues Manifesto Defining Its Powers.

MAY DISSOLVE IT ANY TIME

Upper House Half Appointed, Will / Block Lower-Czar May Pass Temporary Laws in Recess. Subjects Czar Reserves.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 6.-The full text of the imperial manifesto and law relative to the National Assembly and the reorganized Council of the Empire, the features of which have already been telegraphed to the Associated Press, throws a flood of light on the purpose of the government to keep a firm check on the new Russian Parliament and to ex-clude certain subjects from consideration by the people's representatives. The com-position of the Council of the Empire, or upper house of the National Assembly, with one-half appointed by the Emperor and 25 elected from the nobility and clergy, not counting scattering supporters from other classes, seems to insure a conservative if not a pliable majority in the Council to block the National Assembly, should the majority of the latter be in opposition to the crown

Temporary Laws During Recess.

The government carefully retains the power to promulgate "temporary" laws during the recesses of the Parliament, and as the Parliament is subject to disment is thus in a position in time of stress to rid itself of an obnoxious legislature and proclaim such laws as it deems necessary to meet the emergency.

A feature of the law which seems effectually to bar "Reds" from membership in the National Assembly is a provision exacting from persons elected an oath of fidelity to the "Emperor and Autocrat of Holy Russia."

Limit to Assembly's Powers

The most significant article, however, is one retaining certain provisions of an existing law which is mentioned only by number. This innocent-looking provi-sion is far-reaching, placing beyond the jurisdiction of the Parliament and consigning to existing commissions of the Council of the Empire, composed solely of members appointed by the crown, for consideration of the following: First-Reports of the Minister of Fi-

nance upon the state of the Treasury. Second-Charges of malfeasance against members of the Council of the Empire Ministers, Governors-General and com manders-in-chief of land or sea forces. Third-The establishment of stock companies with special privileges. Fourth Questions relating to entailed estates, titles of nobility, etc.

Composition of the Douma

The manifesto announces that the two dies composing the Parilament. Council of the Empire and the National Assembly, will be convoked and pro-rogued annually by an imperial ukase. The Council of the Empire will consist of an equal number of elected members and members nominated by the Emperor Both bodies will have equal legislative powers in initiating legislation and in other matters, and only measures passed by both bodies may be submitted for im-perial sanction. Both bodies may annul the election of any of the members.

The manifesto concludes with the declaration that the Emperor that the participation of the representatives of the people in the government will contribute to the economic welfare of the Empire and strengthen the unity of Rus-

The manifesto also provides that during the suspension of sittings of the National Assembly, should extraordinary circumstance arise calling for legislative action, the Council of Ministers may refer to the Emperor for his decision such meas ures as do not involve a change in the laws of the Empire, regulations governing the procedure of the Council of the Empire or the National Assembly or the conduct of elections to membership in those bodies. The power of such a meaure ceases if during two months after the National Assembly has resumed its sit-tings no bill embodying the provisions herein contained be brought forward or Assembly or the Council of the Empire.

Membership of Upper House.

The ukase declares that the elective members of the Council are eligible for a period of nine years. One-third of them will be re-elected triennially. Each Zemstvo is pirivileged to ciect a member, six members will be returned by the Holy Synod of the Orthodox Church, six by the Academy of Sciences and Universities, by the bourses of commerce, 18 by the nobility and six by the landed proprietors of Poland. All the members of the Coun-cil must be 40 years old. The president and vice-president will be appointed by ror. Elective memb cive \$12.50 daily expenses during the reg-

The slitings of the National Assembly and the Council of the Empire will be public, and the closure of a debate may be voted by a majority. Ministers will be eligible to election to the National Assem-

The members of each body are immu from arrest during the session except by permission of the bodies to which they being, unless guilty of flagrant offenses The ukase further points out that bills ejected by the Emperor cannot be ought forward again in the the same session. Bills rejected by one of the legislative bodies shall require imconsent before being reintrodu-

KILLING OFF LODZ POLICE.

Poles Dispose of Two, While Toughs Terrorize Town.

LODZ, Russian Poland, March 6.-The war against police officials here atill con-tinues. Today a captain and a sergeant of police were killed. The assassins es-

A band of toughs is attacking shops, flats and offices and extorting money at the muzzle of revolvers.

Gapon Denounces Brother Priest.

ST. PETERSBURG, March &-Father Gapon in an open letter today denounces Pather Gregori Petroff as a traitor and a Father Gregori Petroff as a traitor and a tool of the Social Democrats, who, he says, are fighting against the true inter-ests of the workingmen. Father Gapon also proposes a plan for a complete in-vestigation of his organization by repre-sentatives of the various parties.

(Father Petroff, during the investiga (Father Petroff, during the investiga-tion of the charges of the Gapon organi-sation of accepting money from the gov-ernment, charged a man named Sechoff with having obtained \$200 from Father Gapon. Sechoff thereupon declared that he could not support the infamy involved in the charge, and drew a revolver and biew out his brains.)

Police Capture Bomb Factory.

ST. PETERSBURG, March &-A whole

gist. One hundred and twenty bombs were seized. The apartments had been the rendezvous of students and revolutionists, 26 of whom were captured. Another terrorist, who was arrested in the street, had a bomb in his pocket.

Linievitch Coldly Received.

ST. PETERSBURG, March &-Lieuten ant-General Linievitch arrived in St. Pet-ersburg today. Lieutenant-General Rud-ger, Minister of War, and a few military officers, were at the station to welcome him, but no demonstration was arranged in his honor. His reception was cold.

Assassin Will Be Hanged.

TIPLIS, Trans-Caucasia, March 6.-The murderer of General Griasnoff, chief of staff to the Viceroy of the Caucasus, was today sentenced to be hanged. The Vicercy has proclaimed martial aw at Bortchalensk. Robberies at Tiffis are continually reported.

Panic Reigns at Ekaterinoslav. EKATERINOSLAV, March 8 .- A panic prevails here owing to repeated outrages. Police and Cossacks are patrolling the streets and the prisons are closely

guarded.

ENGRAVER CONFESSES SWINDLE OF STEEL COMPANY.

Police Capture Chicago Gang Which Passed Worthless Checks for \$20,000 Recently.

CHICAGO, March & .- (Special.) -- Mr. and Mrs. Louis Longpre were arrested today, charged with being the leaders of a gang who on February 20 fleeced merchants in South Chicago out of nearly \$20,000. Long-pre confessed, giving the names of his confederates. The police made three more arrests, but refuse to give names.

Longpre is an engraver, and for a long time was employed by the Western Bank-note Company. It is understood that he visited South Chicago on the payday o the Illinois Steel Company and purchased a paycheck from one of the employes. He went home and made a photo en graving of the check, leaving the amoun

A large number were run off and filled in with different names, and the gang went to South Chicago on the payday of the steel company and got rid of about \$20,000 in worthless paper.

BRITISH TAXPAYER GROANS

Liberals Offer No Reduction in Expenses of Army.

LONDON, March 6 .- A memorandum attached to the army estimates was issued tonight. It estimated the expenditure for the current year of the army at \$148,630,000, which is a reduction of only \$85,000 on the previous year. As in the case of the navy, the new government has simply adopted the estimates prepared by its predecessors. Thus, including \$180,000,000 for the navy, the nation's defense bill is nearly \$330,000,000, which destroys any possibility of a large budget surplus or substantial reduction of taxation.

The Liberal papers are disappointed that the government has seen no way to effect a greater reduction in national expenditure, which the country naturally hoped from a Liberal government pledged to retrenchment, especially as the cost of the army is now \$50,000,000 yearly more

than it was a decade ago.

At the same time it is declared by the Liberal press that the army should have a rest for a year from the consistent projects of reorganization which characterizes its administration under Mr. Brodrick and Mr. Arnold-Forster. Therefore Mr. Haldane's decision to consider the matter before he proposed a scheme to reduce the expenditure is generally approved by the Liberal newspapers and it is expected that in the course of time he will submit a plan enabling such re-duction through greater reliance upon

the militia and volunteers. The memorandum announces that Mr Haldane does not intend to proceed further with Mr. Arnold-Foster's scheme for the formation of a separate branch of the regular army for home service, with a two years' term of service with the colors. The proposed reduction in the establish-ment is estimated at 500 officers and men The chief cause is the disappearance of the royal garrison artillery at colonia stations and reduction of engineers in consequence of the transfer of submarin defenses to navy control.

HOLY ROLLER CRAZE OVER Creffield Doffs Stripes and Disappears and Dupes Regain Sanity.

SALEM, Or. March 6 - (Special.) - Holy tollerism has apparently become entirely extinct in Oregon. Joshua Creffield, the founder and leader of the movement, has been discharged from the penitentiary, and has quietly left for parts unknown. The five women and one man who were driven insane as a result of the teachings of Creffield, have been discharged from the asylum and have returned to their usual mode of life. For several mouth after their commitment to the anylum they persisted in cherishing their delu-sions and continuing their strange habits. The asylum authorities separated them, treated them kindly but firmly, and final One after another was discharged, and when they mingled again with the world

they showed no disposition to renew their fanatical demonstrations. Creffield was sentenced to serve two years in prison, but by working on the public roads he succeeded in cutting his time down nearly one-half. He was a good workman and a model prisoner. He continued his peculiar enthusiasm, but made no display of it. Once, while working at the rock quarry near Rosedale, he, with a number of other prisoners, attended church services at Rosedale. When the meeting was thrown open for discussion or testimony by the congrega-tion, he made an address which captured

Prison officials have heard nothing of him since he was discharged two m ago.

Deposit Funds in Banks.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Representa-tive Fowler introduced a bill today giving authority to the Secretary of the Treas-ury to deposit public funds in National banks without requiring security and upon which the banks shall pay interest at th rate of 2 per cent per annum. Such de-posits are to be distributed equitably among the banks, of all funds in excess of 550,000,000, which amount is to be retained as the working balance in the Treasury.

Funds Sent Famine Sufferers.

WASHINGTON, March 6.- The State Department today forwarded \$5000 collected by the Red Cross to Mr. Wilson, the American Charge at Toddo, for the relief of the Japanese familie sufferers.

Evolution in Cycle Industry.

WASHINGTON, March 6.-A bulletin issued by the Census Bureau shows that the bicycle and tricycle industry has fai-len off enormously during the past five years, but that motorcycle manufacture

Leaders in Movement Confer on Its Necessity.

VOTE—PUBLICITY DIRECT

Lenroot Cites New York Senators as Men Who Could Not Get Popular Vote-Belmont Shows Need of Publicity.

NEW YORK, March &-Delegates from nearly every section of the country were present at the opening of the second Na-tional conference for the reform of the primary election laws and the corrupt practices act, under the auspices of the National Civic Federation, Oscar C. Strauss, president of the con-

ference, opened the meeting with an address on "Reform of the Primaries and Election Laws." He declares that there is no subject today of more vital importance to the people of this country, irrespective of party affiliations, than that the principles of popular government shall the principles of popular government shall be handed down from generation to gen-eration, pure and undefiled. He said:

The brave and fearless conflict between sonest and dishonest politics has seidem. I ever, won so signal and precious victories for the moral law as was achieved by Governor Folk of Missouri, by Mayor Weaver of Philadelphia, by Senator Colby of New Jersey, by Jerome in New York and by the Prosecuting Attorney in Boston and by similar victories against long en-trenched bossism under the stimulating belpfulness and uncompromising attitude of Secretary Bonaparts in Maryland and Secretary Taft in Ohio.

Ex-Governor Franklin Murphy, of New Jersey presided at the afternoon session.

What Direct Primary Would Do. Irving S, Lenroot, Speaker of the Wisonsin Assembly, said that the fight in his state was won in spite of the conven-tion system. The primary law had been tried as yet only in municipal elections but wherever it has been tried it has been a complete success. The railroad lobbyists opposed the law, as they ex-pressed it, because it prevented them from getting together to talk it over with the

voter. He continued:
"We know in Wisconsin what happens
when the railroad lobbyists get together o talk it over. Does any one doubt that Jerome would have been nominated un-der a direct primary law? You also have here two Senators who are quite well known throughout the country. But the sentiment in regard to them is somewhat different from the feeling for Mr Does any one think that either Jerome. Does any one think that either could have been nominated by direct vote?

Voice From Canada R. L. Borden, member of the Canadian Parliament delivered an address on the election system of Canada. He said there are three essentials of good government upon which all parties should unite-honest appropriations and expenditure of public funds in the public interest; payment of public officials on considerations of efficiency and personal character and not of party service; and elections un-tainted by the corrupting influence of bribery and fraud. These three essentials, he maintained, involve the future of democracy. Upon them all parties sho unite. Mr. Borden said that in civil serv-ice reform there has been greater prog-ress in the United States than in Canada.

Belmont on Publicity.

A letter from Perry Belmont, expres ing his regret at not being able to attend the conference and giving his views on the subject of ballot reform and corrupt Mr Relmont vented from attending the conference because he found it necessary to remain at the National capital to continue his ef-forts to obtain a hearing from the House committee which has the publicity bill in charge. He described the origin of the movement and declared that the Armstrong insurance investigation itself was but one of the important incidents growing out of the publicity agitation in regard to election contributions and ex-penditures. He continued:

Reveiations in regard to insurance cor panies and their contributions to political campaigns, disclosures before Congressional committees of reprehensible pecuniary transactions in regard to the Panama Canal; knowledge of similar sinister influrices and considerations in connection with concessions in the Philippines and Santo Dumingo have impressed upon the American the conviction that what may be termed investments in campaign funds for future benefits are constantly growing larger and more threatening to the honest latration of our domestic and foreign

Mr. Belmont recalled the declaration made in an interview by the late John A. McCall, president of the New York Life Insurance Company during the Insurance investigation, that he McCail, was in fa-vor of a law prohibiting corporations from contributing and compelling pubof contributions. Mr. Beim

McCall Victim of System.

McCall Victim of System.

Mr. McCall had previously said to me, "if you knew what I was obliged to do, you would feel sorry for me." I have often thought of those words since and the cfremstances of his death invite general attention to the evils of the system of which he is regarded as a victim. Those, however, who are mainly responsible and its beneficiaries of that system should not escape their responsibility.

The movement for state and National remedial legislation requiring publication of what are now secret political contributions and expenditures has been rapidly increasing in strength and scope. National and state organizations have been formed. Organized labor by resolutions and petition is actively and effectively co-operating. Bills have been introduced in Congress and members of the Senate and House of Representatives of both parties are extractly in favor of a National publicity bill. If the publicity bill should meet obstructions, its friends are now so numerous and the question is so important to the people of this country that a boud protest would be heard against any direct method to bring about its defeat.

GRIGGS IS CHOSEN CHAIRMAN Democrats in House Organize for

Congressional Campaign.

WASHINGTON, March &-Representa WASHINGTON, March s.—Representa-tive J. M. Griggs, of Georgia, was unani-mously chosen chairman of the Demo-eratic Congressional committee at a meeting tonight in the Capitol, attended by 31 members of the committee. Rep-resentative Bowers, of Mississippi, placed Mr. Griggs in nomination, There were no other nominations, and the secretary was instructed to cast the entire vote for Mr. Griggs.

Mr. Griggs.

The following officers of the committee were also elected without opposition: Secretary, Charles E. Edwards, Texas; assistant secretary, Captain J. L. Pearce, Tennessee; treasurer, James L. Norris, District of Columbia; sergeant-at-arms,

District of Columbia; sergeant-at-arms, J. J. Sinnott, Virginia.

A committee composed of Representatives Lloyd of Missouri, Bowers of Mississippi, Finley of South Carolina, Keliber of Massachusetts and Granger of Rhode Island was appointed by Mr. Griggs to choose two vice-chalrmen and members of the Congressional committee from States and Territories which have no Representatives in the House.

A financial report shows that the com-

nounced by Chairman Griggs that the committee will establish headquarters in Washington and direct the approaching Congressional campaign from this city. The chairman direct the approaching that the committee voted to bill for passage. The chairman will appoint the executive

CUTS OFF M'NICHOL'S GRAFT

First Act of New Philadelphia Official Cancels Contracts.

PHILADELPHIA, March 6 .- One of the first official acts of Thomas L. Hicks, who was today sworn in as Director of Public Works of Philadelphia, succeeding A. Lincoln Acker, who resigned yesterday, was to annul the five contracts held in the name of Daniel J. McNichol for the construc-tion of several parts of the city's filtration system. The reason given is collusion, irregularity and fraud in the procuring and execution of the contracts whereby the city has been wronged and defrauded in its rights

and property. total value of the work remaining to be done under the cancelled contracts is \$1,976,000. The McNichol firm, which includes ex-State Insurance Commissioner Israel W. Durham and State Senator James P. McNichol, has already completed contract work on the filter plant amounting to more

then \$12,000,030. The action taken by Mr. Hicks is the result of an investigation made by the Board of Engineers, of which Major Cassins F. Gillette, Chief of the Bu-reau of Filtration, is the head. Senator McNichol has turned the matter over to his counsel, and de-clared today that he will at once institute legal action against the city to

compel the Director to rescind the BRYAN BEST-LOVED DEMOCRAT

Nebraska Dollar Dinner Orators All

Sing Same Song. LINCOLN. Neb., March 6.-About 400 Democrats from Nebraska, with a num-ber from adjoining states, gathered tonight for their annual "dollar dinner." There were eight set speeches and the keynote of nearly all was corporation domination in the state and nation and the inability of a Republican President with a Republican Senate and House to bring about the reforms the people de-

Mild praise was given President Roosecelt by some of the speakers for what was declared an evident effort to minimze some of the abuses prevailing, but he had, it was claimed, appropriated the reforms long advocated by W. J. Bryan and enunciated in the Nebraska Demo-

cratte platforms and those of other states the signal for enthusiastic cheering, and In some addresses he was lauded as the logical leader and best loved Democrat of Nebraska or the country. Ex-Gov-ernor Thomas of Colorado spoke on "The Consumer.'

Socialists Discussed Graft.

NEW YORK, March 6 .- J. G. Phelps tokes, who returned yesterday from the onference on economic/political and industrial conditions of the present, which was held at Noroton, Conn., denied that the conference was a failure in any way. purpose of the conference, he said, to draw together those who have been working in various ways for popular

betterment.
The evils of the political and industrial stuation were discussed. Chief among them was the various forms of graft, and the control of Legislatures and governmental institutions by corporations.
On the whole, Mr. Stokes said, the attitude of all the speakers was most optimistic, the general trend of opinion being for a larger participation by the peo-ple in the management of great enter-

Pennypacker Stands by Railroads.

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 6.-Governor Pennypacker today vetoed several resolu-tions for investigations into the railroad affairs of the state, because they were not germane to the call of the recent special session of the Legislature. The resolution for an extra session to enact a 2-cent

Bridge Trust Called Thieves.

COLUMBUS, O., March 6 .- "I never knew of a conspiracy so infamous, so thoroughly steeped in crime, as the bridge trust," said Attorney-General Ellis today in an argument before th House judiciary committee in favor of trust investigations shall not be incriminated by their own testimony.
"This hill, if made a law," he so

DEATH BY INDIGESTION

A Long Train of Fatal Ills is the Direct

Result of Undigested Food. Undigested food, by fermenting, forms a poison in the stomach and this is absorbed in the blood. If this goes on very long, and your heart happens to be weak, you'll be found some morning dead in bed, or you may fall back down the stairs about an hour and a half after dinner, and the doctor will call it heart disease. Yes, that may be the result, but not the cause. The cause is indigestion. Indiges-tion is a simple common word, but it has

a terrible import. And so you may get apoplexy, and die suddenly while you're standing. If you have a weak liver, the poison of if you have a weak liver, the poison of undigested food will attack it and you will get jaundice. If you have weak kidneys, you will get Bright's Disease, or diabetes, from which there is no rescue for any

It was a learned physician who said It was a learned physician who said that the progress of the race depended upon the stomachs of its members.

And you have at some time in your life eaten a heavy meal, or eaten in a hurry, and felt that "lump of lead" immediately afterward. That lump of lead is a hard ball of undigested food. The stomach can't digest it, and finds it hard to throw it out. And so it sours, and it makes you sour and everybody sour who talks with you. It gives you a bad breath and is building for you the road to dyspepsia and death, unless you stop it.

Stop it with Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

Stop it with Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. Just think, these little tablets are every bit as powerful as the gastric juice in bit as powerful as the gastric juice in your stomach. One grain will digest 2000 grains of food. Isn't this wonderful? And it is true: just try it, and prove it.

If you have any brash, gas on the stomach, fermentation, burning, bloaty feeling, indigestion, dyspepsia or heartburn, Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will make it disappear before it can do any harm to your heart or other organs.

They will invigorate the stomach, relieve the stomach of its work and give it a chance to rest. They

lieve the stomach of two-thirds of its work and give it a chance to rest. They will increase the flow of gastric luice, and if you will ever "live" in your lifetime, it will be after you have eaten a good, bearty meal, and taken one of these little tablets immediately afterward. You'll just

feel fine. Take Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets after your next meal today and you will use them ever afterward. You will be cheerful, vigorous and your mind will be clear; you'll have snap and vim, and add many a day to your life. You can get these wonderful little tablets at any druggist's for 50c a package.



Beneficial to elderly people who suffer from dryness of mouth and throat. In boxes only.

"will hurt some thieves in public of-fices who ought to be in the penitencommittee voted to report the

Ohio House for Rate Commission.

COLUMBUS, O., March 6.- The House tonight by a vote of 50 to 8 passed the bill creating a railroad rate commission. The bill now goes to the Senate.

Congressman Murdock Renominated WICHITA, Kan., March &-Congress-

man Victor Murdock was today rene nated for Congress from this district.

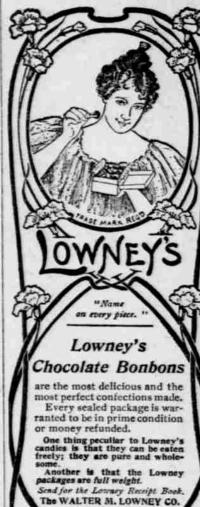
Durand Testifies in Packers' Case. CHICAGO, March 6. - E, D. Durand, hief statistician of the Bureau of Corporations, resumed the witness stand today in the packers' trial. The cross-ex-amination covered matters touched on in previous examinations and was concluded this afternoon. T. M. Robertson, the spe-cial agent who conducted the investigation into the packing-houses at Omaha. followed him on the stand, but his testi-mony developed nothing new. He was

Furniture Factories Burn.

still on the stand when court adjourned

for the day.

SHEBOYGAN, Wis., March 6.-Fire tonight caused a loss of \$100,000 in the furni-ture factory district here. The heaviest losers are: Sheboygan Couch Co., \$50,000: Sears. Roebuck & Co., Chicago, cuse \$30,000; Montgomery Ward & Co., archouse, \$10,000.





BOSTON, MASS.

Neuralgia And Other Pain.

'All pain in any disease is nerve pain, the result of a turbulent condition of the nerves. The stabbing, lacerating, darting, burning, agonizing pain that comes from the prominent nerve branches, or sen-

sory nerves, is neuralgia, and

is the "big brother" of all the other pains. Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills rarely ever fail to relieve these pains by soothing these larger

nerves, and restoring their tranquility. Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills leave no bad after-effects, and are a reliable remedy for every kind of pain, such as headache, backache, stomachache, sciat-

ica, rheumatism and neuralgia, They also relieve Dizziness, Sleeplessness, Nervousness, Car-Sickness, and Distress aiter eating.

"For many years I have been a con-stant sufferer from neuralgia and headashe, and have never been able to obtain any relief from various headashe powders and capsules, until I tried Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills. They always cure my headache in five minutes time." FRED R. SWINGLEY, Cashier 1st Nat. Bank, Atkinson, Neb. Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills are sold by your druggist, who will guarantee that the first package will benefit. If it falls he will return your money. 25 doses, 25 cents, Never sold in bulk. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind

