

PLANS FOR FUTURE PEACE DISCUSSED

Great Strides Made in Past Decade Reviewed at Conference.

SESSIONS TO BE REGULAR

James Brown Scott Believes in Permanent Institution at The Hague and Says Compulsory Arbitration Is Sure to Come.

CHICAGO, May 4.—Having discussed the present aspect of the peace movement from various viewpoints, including those of the politician, the business man and the educator, delegates to the second peace congress concluded tonight plans for the future.

Dr. David Starr Jordan presided over the meeting, the general topic of which was "Next Steps in Peacemaking."

Edwin D. Mead, of Boston, discussed "The Arrest of Competitiveness Among Fidelity to The Hague Movement," and Congressman Richard Bartholdt, of Missouri, referred with sarcasm to the inconsistency of a race that insisted that the individual should settle his differences in the courts, while nations settled by the arbitration of war.

What Conferences Have Done. "The Advance Registered by The Two Hague Conferences" was the subject of the address by Professor William I. Hull, of Swarthmore College, Pennsylvania, at today's session. The speaker said that the Hague conferences are to international law what the industrial revolution of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries was to human industry, or what the rise of the American Republic was to human government.

Professor Hull gave an summary of the work of The Hague conferences, and continued: "The institution established by the conferences at The Hague which stands out pre-eminent in the mind of the Nation is the Permanent Court of Arbitration."

Increase in Armament. If Great Britain, Germany and the United States began today to act, with reference to armament, in accordance with the spirit and purpose of The Hague conferences, the peace and order of the world would be assured tomorrow, said Edwin D. Mead, of Boston, in his address.

In 1898 Great Britain spent on her navy \$124,000,000, he said. "Germany spent \$29,000,000 and the United States spent \$50,000,000. Last year Great Britain spent \$170,000,000; Germany \$38,000,000, and the United States \$100,000,000. Our own Army expenses last year were as great as our Navy expenses. Our Navy expenses this year will be \$30,000,000 greater than last year. We are today paying for expenses of past wars and preparations for possible wars 65 per cent, practically two-thirds of our total national revenue, and are expending a third available for all constructive purposes. This is what has come about in 10 years in these three nations because the Hague conference in 1899 did nothing about the reduction or arrest of armaments."

What Next Conference Will Do. A paper read by one of the officers of the congress was prepared by James Brown Scott, solicitor of the Department of State, and attracted much attention because it dealt with the subjects to be considered by the next international peace conference at The Hague.

"Compulsory arbitration," said Mr. Scott, "defeated at the first conference, recognized in principle at the second conference and incorporated in the convention for the limitation of force in the collection of contract debts, will, in all probability, make its appearance and likely triumph at the third conference."

Mr. Scott held to the view that an international court for the determination of disputes arising out of various international instruments was almost a necessity.

DOLLIVER BEARDS BOSS

(Continued From First Page.) within a single decade to the full measure of the market place, organized into a great corporation, over-capitalized into speculative lengths and unloaded upon the United States Steel Company, with a rakeoff to the promoters sufficient to buy the Rock Island system? If a transaction like that has made no impression upon the mind of Congress, I expose the secret saying that it has made a deep and lasting impression upon the thought and purposes of the American people."

Wool and Cotton Tariff Too High. Saying the origin of the woolen schedule was not more mysterious than that of the cotton schedule, Dolliver, referring to Aldrich, said that "it was evidently handed to him by others just as it was handed to me, and the only difference between us is that I have grown a little more curious than he has been to see what was in the package."

Dolliver referred to the method by which the cotton and woolen schedules were framed. He said if those rates were high enough 20 years ago they were too high in the present year "unless we admit that the weavers' craft is at a standstill in America—a thing which nobody believes for a moment."

What I ask today of party leaders," said Dolliver, "is to take us back, not to 1890, when McKinley in despair turned the making of the wool tariff over to a mass meeting of its beneficiaries; not to 1885, when Governor Douglas's avowed purpose to reduce the McKinley rates was vetoed by the threats and clamor of outside interests, but to 1888, when the senator from Rhode Island labored month after month, day and night, with William B. Allison in the preparation of the only schedule of wool and woolsens in 40 years in which either the tariff or the policy of the Republican party was made paramount over sordid private considerations.

said was that those officers, experts of the Government, had been entrusted with the duty of calculating the amount of the specific duties imposed in place of ad valorem rates, but he denied that he had turned over to them the making of the duties.

After some searching of the Congressional Record, Dolliver read from Aldrich's remarks and declared that his interpretation of those remarks was warranted by a man agitated, as he was, "and I trust I will not have occasion to allude to it."

Dolliver Resents Interruption. Paying no attention to this suggestion, Dolliver referred to Aldrich's remarks on a former occasion that he was "circulating among Democratic tariff reformers."

His quotation of Aldrich's remarks was again excepted to by the latter, who declared that the Iowa Senator was speaking "from a guilty conscience." Again the record was consulted and when it was read Dolliver proceeded with his argument.

Aldrich, interrupting to say something about Senators coming to him with samples of cotton and goods, was sharply cut off by Dolliver, who refused to yield for what he declared was intended to be an argument he had not made, and he declined to allow Aldrich to complete his statement, saying he would not permit his remarks to be inaccurately reported in his own time.

With strong voice, the words of the Iowa Senator resounded through the chamber. Quick of retort, he frequently took to give some information concerning the wool business. Dolliver replied that he had attended the wool business "from the birth of the lamb to the manufacture of a piece of cloth," and when the laughter died out, Smoot sought to interrupt with a statement.

"The Senator wishes to read a book to us," insisted Dolliver, referring to a volume held by Smoot, and amid renewed laughter Dolliver proceeded.

Addressing his remarks pointedly toward Aldrich, who he faced, Dolliver criticized the large duty provided in the pending bill on wool tops. Aldrich gave careful attention and frequently interrupted.

In replying to a question by Warren, Dolliver was interrupted by Smoot. "I want only one in this class at a time," said Dolliver.

Has Practical Men's Advice. Being reminded by Aldrich that he should not undertake to denounce tariff-making, Dolliver replied: "This speech was not made without the advice of practical men. I have put myself in connection with practical men or I would not be here."

When Dolliver had spoken for three hours, Tillman requested that he suspend until tomorrow and permit the Senate to adjourn. Tillman declared that he was not fatigued, for he said he never had enjoyed anything more in his life, but the session had run six hours.

Dolliver asserted that he announced that discussion of the bill would go on nevertheless. After numerous appeals from the South Carolinian, Aldrich yielded, but he gave notice that the country was waiting for the passage of the bill. He said better progress must be made, and therefore, the sessions hereafter would be longer.

Argument on Income Tax. At the opening of today's session Borah, resuming his speech on the income tax, contended that the matter could well be remitted to the Supreme Court of the United States. He said he placed the matter upon a higher plane than that of raising a little revenue for the Government during the next few years.

Root said he did not think the property of the country bore sufficient proportion of the taxation. In New York State real estate did not yield a net income of more than 3% to 4 per cent. He declared that the property of the United States now bears a tax for the support of government in the United States equal to nearly eight times the income tax they are proposing to assess upon it.

Bailey asserted that property did not even approximately contribute according to its value to the support of the Federal Government. He argued also that in addition to the man of wealth, the man who exhibits an earning capacity far beyond the necessities of his home ought to be compelled to pay a tax to the Government.

NIMROD, Mont., May 4.—In an explosion today of a steam shovel belonging to Winston Brothers & Dear, at Tyler's ranch, a few miles east of Nimrod, five men were killed and two terribly injured today.

The five men killed comprised the shovel crew. One was blown several hundred feet into Hellgate River and his body had not been recovered last night. The explosion tore down all telephone and telegraph wires in Nimrod. Word was relayed to Missoula through Helena and a special train was hurried to the scene.

MOTHER OF HANS RECEIVES HER BOY

Most Dramatic Scene When Grief-Stricken Woman Yields to Strain.

AILMENTS OF HIS BOYHOOD

Pathetic Story of His Telling Her How Home Was Ruined Through Wiles of Anns—Mrs. Hains' Automobile Rides.

FLUSHING, N. Y., May 4.—Mrs. Virginia Jenkins Hains, mother of the defendant, concluded her testimony this afternoon after a trying and pathetic ordeal in an effort to save her son, murder of William E. Anns. Now the father, mother and two brothers of Captain Hains have testified, the trial will soon reach the "alienist stage." The defense has not yet laid witnesses to examine and, as this will be done tomorrow, the five alienists retained to show that the young army officer is insane probably will testify on Thursday.

The testimony of Mrs. Hains, who is 69 years old, was the most dramatic incident of the trial so far. She sobbed throughout the direct examination by John T. McInyre, chief counsel for the defense, and when District Attorney Dewitt started his cross-examination the strain proved too much for her.

The hypothetical question in regard to Captain Hains' sanity, which will be submitted to the alienists, contains 10,000 words.

Had Nightmares in Boyhood. Mrs. Hains was assisted to the witness stand. She glanced at her son as she passed by him in the courtroom, but there was no sign of recognition in the defendant's face. She spoke distinctly, but appeared a little nervous when she began her testimony.

Mrs. Hains said she had been subject to dizzy spells for several years previous to her son's birth, and told how the boy suffered from nightmares when he was two and three years old. "He stuttered and stammered in his speech until he was 10 years of age," she said.

The witness said Peter suffered from severe headaches. Coming down to June, 1908, Mr. McInyre asked the witness to tell the jury how her son looked and acted when he visited her home in Washington.

Tells Mother His Troubles. "He looked worn and tired and haggard," she replied, "when he first came into the house as if he did not know where he was. He did not pay any attention to me until I threw my arms around his neck. Then he 'let it all out.' Wife and home and my little children are all ruined."

"What else did your son say at that time?" asked Mr. McInyre. "He had some insane idea of breaking up our home and caring for his children. He said we could board with them."

Under cross-examination, Mrs. Hains broke down completely and had to be excused from the stand. She was led sobbing from the courtroom.

Midnight Auto Trips With Anns. Emil Hess, an automobile salesman, who formerly had a garage in Brooklyn, testified that Captain Hains was at his garage in June last and asked him what he knew about Mrs. Hains and Anns. The witness said he told the captain that Mrs. Hains had called up the garage one morning at 1 o'clock and asked him to come to Ninety-seventh street and Fourth avenue, Brooklyn, with her car.

He found her there with Anns, took them back to the garage and offered to take Mrs. Hains to her home at Fort Hamilton. Mrs. Hains is alleged to have said: "You don't think I am fool enough to go home at this hour in the morning, do you?" and she and Anns left the garage together, the witness said. Hess said he told Captain Hains that Anns and Claudia Hains had left the garage in the Hains car on several different occasions, the captain acted irrationally while he was relating these things to him, the witness said.

CLEAR CAPTAIN ROBINSON Little Blame Said to Attach to Master of Wrecked Indiana. SAN FRANCISCO, May 4.—The body of Captain J. F. Robinson, late commander of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer Indiana, who committed suicide on the wreck of that vessel at Point Tolson, near the entrance to Magdalena Bay on April 28, was brought here today on the steamer Peru, and will be buried from the family residence in Alameda.

Although an investigation showed that Captain Robinson was little, if any, to blame for the loss of the Indiana, which occurred April 3, he became despondent over the wreck of the vessel, and finally ended his own life at the scene of the disaster.

The Peru also had on board 65 members of the crew of the stranded steamer, all of whom united in denying reports of mutinous conduct among the men. It has been learned, however, that the men were dissatisfied with the work of saving the cargo of the wrecked vessel. On April 7 seven men are said to have been put in irons and on April 28, John Ramsey, third cook, drew a knife and cut the first cook, Nicholas Antone, on the head.

Lipman-Wolfe & Co

OUR FIRST SPRING LILLIPUTIAN SALE

It will pay to attend this sale if you have need of Infants' Wear

A Sale of Outer and Under Garments for Infants and Children. We don't believe any customer can find anywhere a better, daintier, prettier assortment of goods. You will not be likely to again find such splendid reductions in choice, elegant Infants' Wear as is now offered in this timely Lilliputian Sale

Children's Lawn and Gingham Dresses Special at \$1.10



Children's Colored Chambray, Gingham, Percale and Lawn Dresses. Low and high neck, long and short sleeves. Sizes 2 to 6 years.

65c Children's Rompers, 39c Children's Rompers, Colored and Plain Chambray, and Striped Seersucker. 2 to 5 years.

\$1.65 Children's White Sweaters 98 Cents Children's White Worsted Sweaters—fancy weave, double-breasted effects. Excellent values.

Children's New Caps and Jackets

Children's Colored Cloth Spring Box Coats. Button and braid trimmed, double and high-breasted styles. Sizes 2 to 6 years.

\$6.00 Values, Special \$4.49 \$1.25 Mull Caps 89 Cents

Infants' and Children's Mull Caps, Fancy Tuscan Bonnets, trimmed with lace insertion and tuks, also ribbons and flowers.

\$1.25 Sun Hats 79 Cents Children's P. K. Sun Hats in fancy and plain scalloped edges. Button crowns.

60c Infants' Soft Shoes 49c Infants' Soft Soled Shoes, Ankle Ties, 2 and 3-strap Sandals and Kid Moccasins.

Children's Skirts and Gowns Special 59 Cents



85c Children's Fine Muslin Gowns. Cluster tuck and yoke. Hemstitched, ruffled edge and some with embroidery. Sizes 2 to 12 years.

Children's Fine Muslin Drawers, cluster tuks, with embroidered lace edges. Sizes 2 to 8 years.

Special 59 Cents

Extra Special 23 Cents

85c Children's Cambric Muslin Skirts, trimmed with lace, cluster tuks, and embroidery. Sizes 2 to 12 years.

Children's Percale and Chambray Sun Hats and Bonnets in polka dot and plain colors. Regular 35c values.

Special 59 Cents

Special 25 Cents

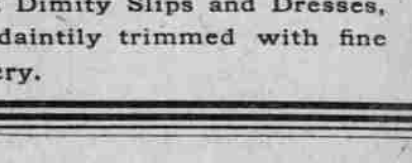
38c Infants' Sacques at 29c Dainty Little H'nd-Crochet Worsted Sacques—selling at 38c—special today 29c

85c and 95c Infants' Slips 69c

Infants' Dainty Lawn Pillow Slips with finely ruffled and embroidered corners. Regular value 85c and 95c.

Infant's Long Slips and Dresses \$1.10

Infants' Long Nainsook and Dimity Slips and Dresses, circular and V-shape yoke daintily trimmed with fine laces, insertion and embroidery.



named receiver and Receiver Moline be ousted.

Tax Board Goes to Spokane. OLYMPIA, Wash., May 4.—(Special.)—The State Tax Commissioners left tonight for Spokane, where Thursday there will be a meeting with the east side mining men to discuss matters of assessment and taxation of mining properties.

Northwestern National Insurance Company

Or Milwaukee, in the State of Wisconsin, on the 31st day of December, 1908, made to the Insurance Commissioner of the State of Oregon, pursuant to law.

Table with financial data including Capital, Income, Disbursements, Assets, and Liabilities.

Northwestern National Insurance Company of Milwaukee, Wis. By WILFORD M. PATTON, Pres. Statutory resident general and attorney in fact: MOSES BILLINGS, Portland, Or.

Large advertisement for COBS cigars, featuring a large illustration of a cigar and text: 'If you want a banded, costly looking cigar— if you insist on ornamented boxes and don't care what you pay for a lot of ornamental fandangoes—you won't buy Cobs. They're too rough—too cheap looking—the packages are too ugly—the box is too common. Cobs are made of well ripened Havana. Cobs don't pretend to be fancy—they're the crudest of all cigars. But what they lack in appearance they more than make up in quality—and in value, and in aroma, and in smoothness, and in taste. Just because everything else but the cigar has been economized on down to the mill—Cobs don't have to be. They can be sold nine for 15 cents and be made of the same leaf as the best 10 cent Havana cigar. Not for men who want to economize, or who have to—but for all men who want the best smoke. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE. MASON, EHRMAN & CO., Distributors, Portland, Seattle, Spokane.'

FIVE KILLED ON SHOVEL

TERRIFIC EXPLOSION OF FORT-GOTTEN DYNAMITE.

Crew Clearing Right of Way Is Blown to Atoms and Huge Machine Is Destroyed.

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The five men killed comprised the shovel crew. One was blown several hundred feet into Hellgate River and his body had not been recovered last night. The explosion tore down all telephone and telegraph wires in Nimrod. Word was relayed to Missoula through Helena and a special train was hurried to the scene.

The men killed were operating a giant steamshovel clearing right of way. Extensive blasting was in progress there a month ago. In some manner a heavy charge of dynamite was left in a crevice in the rocks. When the steamshovel struck the rock today this old and formidable explosive exploded. The men were terribly mangled and the steamshovel was reduced to scrap iron.

READY FOR INVESTIGATION

McPherson Issues Statement Reviewing Work in Missouri Rate Cases.

ST. LOUIS, May 4.—Judge Smith McPherson issued a long statement here today reviewing his work in the Missouri rate cases and defending the course taken by him in those trials. He asserts his willingness to undergo a Congressional investigation.

FRUIT CROP TO BE LARGE

Fruit in Rogue River Orchards Beyond Injury of Frosts. MEDFORD, Or., May 4.—(Special.)—Local fruitmen are rejoicing in the fact that the liability of loss from freezing is now past. The past three days have been quiet warm, and all fruits are growing rapidly. Thorough investigation has been made of the orchards throughout the entire Rogue River Valley, and a bumper crop is found without exception in every orchard.

Aldrich Contradicts Him. When Dolliver declared, as he said upon the authority of Aldrich, that the schedules of the pending bill were made by officers of the New York Custom-house and not by the committee on finance, Aldrich promptly denied that he had made a statement on which such an assertion could be based.