

TRIED GRAFT CASE IN HANDS OF JURY

Pittsburg Alderman's Defense Is That He "Went Along With Majority."

BRIBE STORIES RETOLD

Coffey Classified as Another of \$81.10 Men—Money Paid for Services of Saloonkeeper in Arranging Deal.

PITTSBURG, April 26.—The case of ex-Councilman Maurice S. Coffey, the third of the city fathers to be tried on a bribery charge, went to the jury today and when court adjourned for the night no verdict had been reached and the jury was locked up.

Coffey, testifying in his own defense, stated that he never had received a bribe and could not tell how he voted either in the bank ordinance or the Seventh-street vacation matter. He said he had never heard the names of the depository banks mentioned and "just went along with the majority."

Ex-Councilman John F. Klein again was the witness for the commonwealth and after describing how he distributed the money, said that Coffey was one of the \$81.10 men.

An account of the selection of the German National Bank of Pittsburg was made public by Klein on the stand. He said that he was not in the bank when the money was turned over to the bank officials, but Harry Bolger, a saloonkeeper, received the money from W. W. Ramsey, the president, who got it from A. A. Wilsack, the cashier. Ramsey is now in prison, while Bolger and Wilsack are waiting sentence. Bolger turned the money over to Klein.

The arrangement for the payment of the money was made by ex-Councilman Charles Stewart and Bolger, Klein said. Two thousand five hundred dollars was paid for the members of the finance committee of the Council, while \$5,000 was paid after the committee reported the ordinance to council. Klein declared he gave Bolger \$500 for his services.

PEARY OFF FOR EUROPE

WILL LECTURE BEFORE OLD WORLD GEOGRAPHERS.

Gold Medal to Be Presented by London Society, Which Also Will Honor Bartlett.

NEW YORK, April 26.—Commander Robert E. Peary sailed on the Kronprinzessin Cecilie today for a lecture tour of England and the continent. He is accompanied by his family and Captain Robert A. Bartlett, who commanded the Roosevelt on the trip to the North Pole.

"I will be away only about six weeks," said Mr. Peary. "I expect to be back in New York on June 30. I will deliver my first lecture in London on May 4."

Commander Peary's London address will be delivered before the Royal Geographical Society. On that occasion the society will present him with the full set and a silver medal to Captain Bartlett. In Rome on May 20 the commander will receive another gold medal.

The greatest geographical societies of Europe will honor the explorer during his visit. In addition to those in London and Rome, he is to speak to the societies in Paris, Berlin, Brussels, Vienna and Edinburgh. He also will deliver addresses in Budapest, Glasgow, Leeds, Aberdeen and other cities.

COOK DETECTED IN ADVANCE

Peary Says He Had Full Information in Arctic Circle.

NEW YORK, April 26.—At a farewell luncheon tendered him at the Brooklyn Club yesterday, Commander R. E. Peary, who sailed for Europe today, explained why he attacked the city of Dr. Cook on his return from his polar trip.

He said: "Three weeks before I got back to civilization I had the fullest information of what had been done by another in the Arctic regions and when and where, and what would be claimed by this man. The telegrams sent which caused me to be criticized were sent deliberately and after full consideration. That was my position. I knew that a deliberate attempt was to be made to defraud the country, morally and financially, and as an officer of the United States Navy I felt I must give warning to the country and that I owed it to myself also to give warning that it might result in a charge of being an accessory to the crime. My position is still unchanged and will not be changed hereafter."

DIVORCE DENIED TO WIFE

Admission of Desire to Wed Another Stays Yakima Decree.

NORTH YAKIMA, Wash., April 26.—(Special.)—Divorce was denied today to Mrs. Mabel H. Miller, of this city, from her husband, A. F. Miller, of Sunnyside, by Judge Kaufman in the Superior Court, because she admitted on the witness stand that she wished a divorce in order to marry George Lewis, formerly a bailiff of the Yakima County Court.

Miller's counsel announced that Miller will start action against Lewis for alienation of affections.

110, SNAKE BITE HARMLESS

Louisiana Man Is Bound to Die Natural Death.

NATCHEZ, La., April 26.—Edward Kouton, said to be 20 years old, who lives near Natchez, declares that he is determined to die a natural death.

Last night he was bitten by a rattlesnake but the doctors say he will recover.

Roseburg Accepts Paving Bid.

FAMOUS NORWEGIAN POET, NOVELIST AND DRAMATIST IS DEAD.



BJORNSTJERNE BJORNSON.

NORSE WRITER DEAD

Peaceful End Comes to Long and Useful Career.

UNIVERSAL PEACE HOBBY

Born in 1832, Litterateur Early Began His Labors, Working Through Drama, Verse, Fiction and Even Politics.

(Continued from First Page.)

and Italy, and then Bjornson went back to Norway for ten years. It was during these ten years that he found himself. He began his series of plays which conquered the Norwegian stage, and also swayed the Danish, Swedish and German theaters. All the while he was pouring out volumes of short stories, fables, poems, long novels and critical essays. Part of the time he was editor of the Norsk Folketidning, and for two years he was editor of the Christiania Theater. He left this latter place because he was not allowed to have his own way.

As Bjornson grew older he went into politics and in spite of himself— and always as a reformer, movement against the Swedish domination of Norway. In later years he became almost as well known an apostle of universal peace as Tolstoy himself.

Works Are Famous.

In 1908 his celebration of his golden wedding was the occasion for general good wishes. Among the best known of his works which have been translated into English are "Synnove Solbakken," "The Fisher Lass," "The Bride March," "In God's Way," "Gaudies," "The Heritage of the Kurts," "Pastor's Song," "Paul Lange," "Arne," "Laboremus," "Magnehild," "A Happy Boy" and "Captain Marnett."

Bjornson was a linguist, speaking English, French, German and Italian fluently, as well as the Scandinavian languages. His journalistic style was as incisive as a sword; his dramas of modern life are better adapted to the stage than those of his verse, which has all the lyric quality of Tennyson, without losing the Norse vigor.

INSURGENTS RIP UP BILL

around neck he made his way to the floor, arriving in time to pass between the tellers.

Madison, of Kansas, an insurgent, offered an amendment reducing from 99 to seven days the period during which an order of the Interstate Commerce Commission might be suspended by the Commerce Court pending application to the court for its injunction in certain cases. The insurgents very generally voted for the amendment, which was carried 138 to 114.

The Commerce Court provision had not been disposed of when Mann, of Illinois, in charge of the bill, moved to lay the measure aside for the day.

When the railroad bill is finally reported from the committee of the whole to the House, any or all of the amendments adopted today may again be demanded.

Dictation, Cries Clapp.

During the debate in the Senate on the railroad bill, Clapp, referring to what he characterized as Crawford's "frantic appeal" to the Roosevelt policies in support of his amendment, declared Roosevelt never had attempted to dictate to his party. Next to Lincoln no man had ever so accurately interpreted the public will, nor had been so far from attempt at dictation as had Mr. Roosevelt, he said.

Holding at arm's length a copy of the railroad bill, Clapp declared that Mr. Roosevelt never had sent to Congress a "document like that, with orders to put it through."

The evil time had come after Mr. Roosevelt's retirement and when a few men in Congress had undertaken to trample on rights of the people and to arrogate to themselves the right to say what should be done, he declared. No harmony could be expected from such action. The Republican party never had resided in the White House, nor Capitol, but was found in the country at large.

Clapp said he believed the American people were reluctant to give up the Republican party, and thought if Congress would pass acceptable railroad and savings bank bills, and give

the public a tariff commission, the party still might be saved.

Hughes Makes Sweeping Attack.

Hughes made a sweeping attack on the railroad bill. "It is not statesmanship," he said, "to urge through great measures like this without argument or explanation. The people have a right to ask greater consideration when their interests are so materially affected."

Hughes criticized the provision creating a court of commerce because such a court was not necessary. He contended, as far as transportation was concerned, the bill repealed the anti-trust law. He thought the bill especially objectionable, as it delegates legislative authority to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Arguing that under the operation of the proposed law the smaller roads would have no chance, he declared railroad construction, except by large systems, would be out of the question. He said it would be especially hurtful in the development of the "Great West." He said the Attorney-General had said there in the case of roads crossing a state line different issues of stock could be put out for each state.

"I asked him why he goes to all the trouble," said Hughes, "but I am still waiting for the reply."

Harriman's Hopes Realized.

Referring to the many concessions placed upon section 12 of the bill relating to the construction of railroad lines, Hughes said there should be a commission to determine its meaning. He contended the testimony of Mr. Harriman before the Interstate Commerce Commission had supplied the platform from which the pending bill had been constructed.

"He pointed out the way of removing the obstacles in his continental-wide ambition," continued Hughes, "and ere the grass is green on his grave we have a bill removing all the obstacles of which he complained. In bargain, we are out-traded; the things we get are trifling compared with the advantages we concede to great railroads. But one disposition should be made of it and that is its absolute and unqualified rejection."

Is Anti-Trust Law Suspended.

Heyburn attempted to refute the contentions that the Crawford amendment had the effect of repealing the Sherman anti-trust law in relation to railroads. Cummings challenged the correctness of Heyburn's position. He asserted the purpose of the amendment was to render lawful that which was not unlawful.

In response Aldrich coincided with the views expressed by Heyburn to the extent of asserting that under the proposed law any agreement in restraint of trade would be unlawful notwithstanding the proposed law.

Cummings would not assent, declaring there had been no other idea in framing the provision than to render the railroads immune from the anti-trust law. He declared the provision would be null and void if it did not legalize acts now considered illegal—it would be without effect.

MANY ACRES TO BENEFIT

Figures Show Great Possibilities of Kilkittit Canal.

NORTH YAKIMA, Wash., April 26.—(Special.)—The big Kilkittit irrigation canal will water upwards of 299,000 acres, drain an area of 175,900 acres and furnish a continuous flow of 12,900 cubic feet of water per second, the year around. These figures, and maps for the first 42 miles of the ditch, were filed in the North Yakima Land Office today.

The canal will start in the Little Kilkittit canyon, just east of Mount Adams, will follow near the river for about 40 miles and then veer eastward toward the Horse Heaven country. The preliminary survey of 110 miles brings it near the glade south of Mabton.

There will be two tunnels in the first 40 miles, each over two miles in length. The rest of the ditch is open, comprising cement-lined canal and flumes. Water is to be stored in a series of reservoirs, the first of which will be in the Kilkittit canyon. The dam will be 25 feet high and 675 feet long. The water of several of the upper tributaries will be caught and carried by canals to this reservoir. There will be stored 852,122 acre feet of water.

The filing of the maps today with the complete survey of over 40 miles of canal indicates that the biggest irrigation project in Washington is now well under way.

Elks Form Anders Club.

MEMPHIS, Ore., April 26.—(Special.)—Local Elks have decided to form an under state law the Anders Club of McMinnville, membership in which is to be restricted to members of the Fraternity. Commodious quarters will be fitted up. Over 30 Elks living in this city will form the club.

DEMOCRATS FAN FLAME OF REVOLT

New York Minority Party Plans Campaign for Congressional Hold.

REPUBLICANISM WAKES UP

With Defeat of Aldridge by Havens in G. O. P. Stronghold, Democrats Are Encouraged to Plan Sweep of Entire State.

BY LLOYD F. LONERGAN.

NEW YORK, April 26.—(Special.)—Encouraged by the repudiation of George Washington in Montgomery County, the Democratic Congressional Committee has planned to pay a great deal of attention to conditions in New York State this fall.

Chairman Lloyd was in town the other day, and held secret conferences with the Democrats. To show the union that exists at present, it might be stated that he met men of such widely different shades of opinion as Mayor Seymour, State Chairman Conners, Edward M. Shepard, Thomas Osborne, of the Democratic Reformers; Frederick A. Aldridge, of the Democrats; Mitchel and National Committeeman Norman E. Mack.

Every one promised to do all in his power to bring about the nomination of high-class men this fall. Mr. Lloyd, although he did not give out an interview, and in fact tries to keep his trip a secret, is very optimistic. The district, he went so far as to say, "there is not a single Republican Congressman from New York State who is certain of being re-elected this fall."

Trouble Stirred Up.

There is no denying the fact that the defeat of Aldridge has stirred up trouble for other leaders all over the state. Already the enemies of the "Old Guard" are being organized, and the result promises to be the retirement of several of the old timers, who have sat in Congress so long that they believe they have a mortgage on the job.

Probably the liveliest fight of them all is about the head of under E. Payne, chairman of the House committee on ways and means, and in point of service one of the oldest members of Congress. Payne has been one of those fortunate officeholders who never had to make a campaign. The nomination came to him by acclamation. The district was so strongly Republican that the election was a mere formality.

Payne's first name should be "Austere." His manner is cold and forbidding, and he never throws out any great idea. No one has heard of him making a joke. If he smiles, he first looks the doors. But for term after term he goes back to Washington.

Recently, despite the cares of Congress, Mr. Payne has found it convenient to make hurried trips to his home. There he has been busy about current of unrest and dissatisfaction that has even made itself felt by the veteran Representative.

The opposition to Payne can be roughly described as made up of Hughes' Republicans, insurgent Republicans, and offended constituents.

The "offended" constituents say that they have been grossly humiliated on occasions that they have visited Washington. Their Congressman, they say, failed to aid them in expediting their business, has shown them abominably uncourteous, and frequently has sent word that he is too busy to see them. But one disposition should be made of it and that is its absolute and unqualified rejection."

The Hughes men oppose Payne because he was the political side partner of ex-Senator Ben Wilcox, who was forced out of public life because he did not vote for the bill to end race track gambling, two sessions ago. At the time the latest Senatorial convention in the district, Payne tried to save Wilcox, but failed.

The insurgent Republicans and there are many of them, declare that Payne is only a little bit worse than "Joe" Cannon, whose first lieutenant he is. These insurgents declare that Payne has also failed to aid them in expediting their business, and that if all succeed there will be no Republicans in the House.

John W. Dwight, another veteran New York Congressman, is also having his troubles. Dwight's closeness to the Cannon machine has hurt him, and he has also failed to aid them in expediting their business, and that if all succeed there will be no Republicans in the House.

Dwight's district consists of five upstate counties, and to quote one of the Congressman's friends, "hell is loose in every one of them."

Machine Misuses Conger.

To specify, Tompkins County is the home of Benn Conger. Despite the revelations at Albany, Conger has many friends who think he was misused by the "machine." Another county in the district is Chenango, the home of Senator Leader J. P. Aldis, who was bounced on the Aldis testimony. Senator Harvey Hinman comes from Broome County. He is the Hughes man who was ordered chosen to succeed Aldis as Senate leader, the edict being sent from Washington by United States Senator Root, Hinman was not elected, by the way.

In Tioga County, where the late Thomas C. Platt always maintained a voting county on the line in Cortland, where the reform forces are already demanding the head of Dwight, served by La John the Baptist.

Representative Driscoll, of Syracuse, is another unhappy man these days. When Cannon was whipped in the house on the motion to amend the rules, Driscoll stood to the regulars. Immediately thereafter word came from his home town. Driscoll attempted to fix things, and when the matter of an auto for the Speaker came up, the Syracuse man lined up with the insurgents.

And now he seems to be "in bad" all around. He has been charged with changing sides, and the insurgents declare that he is not really one of them at heart. The upshot of the matter is that Driscoll may fall to land even a nomination. And his town is so independent, that even the big normal majority may not save him if he is named.

Congressman William H. Draper, of Troy, finds that his party will have to hustle to re-elect him. Representative

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George W. Southwick, of Albany, has practically given up the fight. He had a bare plurality of 24 two years ago. Congressman Herbert Parsons only had a lead of 200 in 1908, and he is seriously considering retiring from the race.

There are two out-and-out insurgents in the present Congress whose addresses in New York State. One is Hamilton Fish, of Putnam, who represents a number of the Hudson River counties, the other is Otto Poelker, of Broome. What is to be done with them is a proposition that is worrying the leaders, gray-headed. It will be the easiest thing in the world to defeat them for a re-nomination. The machinery is all fixed for that. The problem is, what would happen to the machine men who ran?

The conventions are some months away, of course, but trouble is already started at full speed. And the election of Parsons in that stronghold of Republicanism, Rochester, has only fanned the flame of revolt that is damaging the organization from one end of the state to the other.

Before Perkins died, there were 26 Republicans in the House from New York, out of a total of 37. Now there are 23, with the prospects are 25. After next March, it would be that the number will not run over 15.

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