BRYAN BUILDS UP GIGANTIC MACHINE

Nebraskan Takes Steps to Retain His Control of National Democratic Party.

MURPHY HAS HARD TASK

Attempt to "Dump" Perennial Candidate May React on Those Who Plan It, Declare Lincoln Friends of Peerless Leader.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 26 -- (Special.) -Charles F. Murphy, of Tammany, and his friends, who, in their conference at Hot Springs last week, were said to be laying their plans for freezing out William J. Bryan from the Democratic William J. Bryan from the Democratic party, and so undermine the "Peerless Leader" that neither he nor his friends will have any influence in the next Democratic National convention, instead of forcing the fight with Mr. Bryan are themselves fighting on the defensive with Bryan pushing them to the wall. Instead of Bryan being "on the run." his friends at Lincoln say he has Murphy. Sallivan, Taggart and their

his friends at Lincoln say he has Murphy. Sullivan, Taggart and their friends on the "jump" and that when the showdown comes and one or the other side must "lay down" it will not be Mr. Bryan.

Murphy and his friends have been so busy winning over the "leaders" that they have failed to see that Mr. Bryan had gone above their heads and had taken matters up directly with the voters themselves. Today, Bryan and his brother, C. W. Bryan, are at the head of the largest and strongest political machine ever organized in the Democratic party. It is not a machine in which a few big men are banded together and depend upon the voters to follow their lead, but rather is a vast number of voters with just one head—W. J. Bryan and his brother.

Personal Letters Used.

The Bryans keep in touch with the members of this immense organization not only through the Commoner, but through personal letters as well, and they secure from thousands of Democrats and committeemen information by which they are enabled to whip the "leaders" of the party at every point. Because of this organization, Bryan is not compelled to rely upon the so-called state leaders of the party when he desires a policy indorsed, but he appeals directly to the rank and file of the party and to the precinct committeemen, and the thing is done.

Those who pretend to know say that it is nothing unusual for the Bryans to The Bryans keep in touch with the

it is nothing unusual for the Bryans to send out 75,000 letters, and even more, in a single week to precinct committee-men and to others who compose their organization, and to them they suggest the things that should be done to bring about indorsement of Democratic principles by the Democratic

The reports from Washington that a ombination of Democratic Congress-men who are opposed to Bryan will assist Murphy to "dump" the Nebrask-an, come not as a surprise to the Bryan people at home. Those Con-gressmen will either dump Mr. Tryan or Mr. Bryan will dump them.

Knife Out for Many.

In every district in the United States who voted for the tariff bill or ny way opposed the ideas of Mr. Bryan regarding that measure, or who Bryan regarding that measure, or who lent aid or encouragement to the Republican organization in Congress, there is going to be a fight. And Mr. Bryan will be at the bottom of the opposition to the present Congressman. In each district he will urge the selection of men who advocate his policies and in the fight he will use this big political machine which has been organized.

The meeting of these Congressmen in Washington, heralded as a meeting to overthrow Bryan, was the result of the knowledge of these men that the fight is on. Those Congressmen had heard from home. Mr. Bryan is in touch with their constituents and he has advised these constituents that it is their duty to select Congressmen who will uphold the "teachings of Jefferson and Jackson" and who will appose a protective tariff, even though protection would benefit their individnal districts or states.

In sending out these suggestions from the Commoner office, it is presumed that some of the letters have fallen into the hangs of the ceemles of Mr. Bryan, while others who received them have evidently got busy and carried out the instructions. Thus It was not long before the Congress-men heard of what was going on.

Bryan's Aim Not Known.

Just what Bryan intends doing with the big machine he has worked up is a mystery, even among his friends. Everything connected with its organixation and management is kept secret This organization is not like ordi-nary political machines. There are no state leaders, no roster of its members nor any other points of similarity brother—and the next man in line is the voter. The Bryans are in close touch with the man who wields the

There is nothing to show whether or not Bryan is seeking to retain a hold on the Presidential possibilities of the Democratic party, or whether he will simply use his machine to put in power and in Congress men who will push the policies Mr. Bryan has stood for. Those are secrets known to the two Bryans alone, probably. It is more than probable that Bryan will use the organization to spread his new prohibition theories among Democrats everywhere and to make the whisky question an issue in all parts of the country this Fall.

But if he is no more successful in spreading these prohibition theories than he has been in having them adopted in Nebraska, he is doomed to a filsappointment. Mr. Bryan never had a real "machine" in Nebraska, although the state was well organized. All the Democratic leaders and all the Democratic voters were with him. The cannot be said at present, however, as practically all the leaders and seemingly a large majority of the real voters are now opposed to his prohibition

But Mr. Bryan has something up his sieeve, and when Murphy, Taggart and the anti-Bryan Congressmen attempt to "dump" him they are in dangerous

An Italian syndicate is investigating the feasibility of an autobus line, to run from khanikan (Persian frontier) through Bagdad to the holy clides of Kerbala and Nedjef. About 50,000 to 100,000 pilgrims make this journey each year. The distance is 140 to 155 miles.



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NEW REIGN OF LAW

Ballinger Attorney Arraigns "Prosecution" in Biting Epigrams.

ALL TO BE MADE CLEAR

Committee Refuses to Compel Secretary to Appear Immediately-Division Indicates That Two Reports Will Be Made.

(Continued From First Page.) would have done so had he been minded to bring about official action, which Patriot Glavis' was preventing and thwarting where he was.'

Mr. Vertrees' statement was a long one, going into details practically of every phase of the case. He said it would be shown that as regards the Cunningham claims and in all other matters Mr. Ballinger was clean handed, and that his actions had been that of an honest and upright citizen and official.

Escrow Agreement Denied.

He denied that Secretary Ballinger had ever drawn up an escrow agree-ment, or any other sort of agreement, in the Wilson coal land cases. He said Mr. Ballinger had a legal and moral right to do what he did presenting Cunningham affidavits ecretary Garfield. He asserted that it would be shown that Mr. Ballinger was in no way responsible for the request for an investigation of the oal lands of 1908, having gone first o Assistant Secretary Pierce, rather than to Attorney-General Wickersham. All along the line, a general denial of charges, inferences and insinuations' was entered.

"The evidence now to be offered," said Mr. Vertrees, "will make all of these things so clear and so plain that this committee will cast about to dis-cover how it is that men who knew with other political organizations, as much of the truth as Pinchot and There is a head-Mr. Bryan and his, Glavis and Garfield and Newell knew, could have had the daring to present themselves as sincere, honest harbor-ers o. a suspicion, much less as persons really believing that they had knowledge of inculpatory facts."

Brandeis' Request Denied.

The day was replete with interest. The growing bitterness between At-torneys Vertrees and Brandels manifested itself in several sharp ex-

Mr. Brandels demanded first that Mr. Ballinger appear as a witness to be examined as a part of the case for the rosecution. It was requested later hat "he be asked to appear for the efense." This called out lively discussions between counsel and among members of the committee. The first request was unanimously denied. The second request was considered in ex-ecutive session for 40 minutes, at the end of which time it likewise was de-

proposal, and was taken to indicate by many how hopelessly the committee is divided and as presaging in the end resentaive Madison, of Kansas, "In-surgent" Republican, voted with the Senator Purcell, of North Dakota (Dem.), voted with the Re-

Ballinger's Right Upheld. Representative James asked that Mr. Ballinger be compelled to take

the stand as the first witness on his side of the case and it was on this that the vote was taken.

fense should be allowed the same lib-erty in calling witnesses and arrang-ing the order of its testimony as had been granted the "prosecution." Sec-retary Ballinger probably will not tes-tify until toward the end of the pro-ceedings.

ceedings.

Mr. Vertrees began by telling the committee that the evidence which his side would present, "as you will discover, is of two kinds—first, evidence that has no direct relation to the acts, personal or official, of Mr. Bailinger, but which bears upon particular collateral statements of witnesses like Glavis, Barr and Jones; and, second, evidence which does relate directly to those acts of Mr. Bailinger directly to those acts of Mr. Ballinger which Glavis, Pinchot and company have sought to assail and impugn."

Evidence "Consciously False."

Mr. Vertrees declared that he would show the evidence of Glavis, Jones, Barr and others with respect to certain speci-fic facts "to be so grossly false as to con-vince the committee that in these respects it was deliberately fabricated and consciously false.
"For example," he continued, "the evidence of the witness Jones as to the manner in which Mr. Sheridan conducted

the hearings in the Cunningham cases and exposed his case to his adversaries leave no doubt that it was deliberate: and the evidence of Glavis as to the rela-tions and conduct of Mr. Behrens and Mr.

Dennett is equally false.
"It will also be shown that Glavia en-deavored to have an accounting agent of the Government, Mr. Spaiding, delib-crately falsify the account he (Glavis) had rendered in order to restore \$55 expended as stenographer's fees for prepar-ing the report to the President which he and Shaw as the agent of Mr. Pinchot prepared—the first open attack upor Mr. Ballinger's good name.

Concealment of Papers Charged.

"It will then be shown that in Septem-ber, 1909, Glavis surreptitiously and cor-ruptly concealed among his own private belongings papers, the property of the Government, which he knew really were not injurious to Mr. Ballinger's name. not injurious to Mr. Sallinger's name, but which being hidden, could be made the foundation of a malignant and slanderous accusation, and that, concleving this to be the situation, he called upon this committee to require Mr. Ballinger to produce those papers with a view of talesis asserting that they were not profalsely aszerting that they were not pro fuced because they would inculpate him. "Evidence then will be directed to the conduct of Mr. Ballinger himself, as a lawyer, as Commissioner of the General Land Office and as Secretary of the In-terior. In addition to official deceu-

Government, desiring to do those things best for the interests of the people. The attorney began at the first investigations made by Mr. Glavis into the Cunting-ham claims. Upon the record and reham claims. Upon the record and re-port, he declared, it appeared to Mr. Balinger that the claims were entitled to e clear-listed.
"He believed it to be right then, he be-

leves it to be right now." declared the genhe attorney. He pointed to the fact that eries, until Mr. Ballinger retired from the Land erals. office no evidence had been found assailing the Cunningham claims. Ballinger had no connection with the claims and had no relations with the claimants un-til September, 1906, when, at the request of Cunningham and Smith, two of the group, he presented an affidavit to be it in person to the Secretary of the In-

Referring to the affidavit itself, how-ever, the attorney declared Mr. Ballinger could not be held for its truth or faisity, as he presented it merely as it had been presented to him by Cunningham. He declared that Mr. Ballinger had a legal and moral right to act for those two

wants.
Vertrees then recalled the action of the Secretary upon taking office, in turning over to his first assistant, Frank all the matter of the Cunningham claims. Mr. Ballinger did that, the lawyer declared, not because he had been an attorney for the claims, for he had not, but because he had been an attorney n a single transaction, and he excused himself on that account,

side of the case and it was on this that the vote was taken.
Senator Purcell declared he thought it only just, as a lawyer, that the de-Glavis Obsessed by Idea.

claims were frauds. When Governo Moore, of Alaska, criticised Glavis, at first, Mr. Vertrees declared, Mr. Ballin-

ger had defended him.

When Mr. Vertrees came to review the part which the Forest Service took in the events which followed, he re ferred to it as "the Pinchot service." After reviewing the whole story of the claims from that time down to the pres-ent Mr. Vertrees declared that when Mr. Ballinger is heard, it will be seen there is no sturdler supporter of conserva-tion than he, holding that development ought not to be exiled by theorists and

doctrinaires.
Mr. Vertrees declared that Mr. Bal-Mr. Vertrees declared that Mr. Ballinger may have strained the timbers of the law in making withdrawals for power sites, but did make them only until Congress might enact legislation to provide for their protection. The evidence to be submitted, continued Mr. Vertrees, "will make all these dealings so plain and clear that the committee will cast about to discover how men who knew so much about the truth could have had the daring to present themselves as sincere, henest harborers of suspicion.

Acts of Congress Respected.

words, 'I hereby direct and order, in the words, Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,' and he acted accord-

By command of the law he undid some of the things which Mr. Garfield had done. By command of the law co-operative certificates and co-operative Government expense became things of

the past.

"When they lost their vivid green and took on a cold, dead gray, there was a subsidence in the proportions of the Forestry Chlef—he ceased to be the Department of Agriculture. Mr. Ballinger was now where Mr. Garfield was not, and Mr. Pinchot was confined to the forest reserves. Broad as they are, they are too small for him.

"This explanation will be made obvious and apparent when the evidence now to be offered is seen."

Adolph Behrens, of Seattle, first wit-

Adolph Behrens, of Seattle, first witness for the "defense" denied Glavis' testimony that he had lunched with Commissioner Dennett or written to him. He admitted on cross-examination that he had left his card for Dennett, with a brief note asking Dennett to meet

B. H. Thompson at a certain place. The testimony was for the purpose of impeaching Glavis.

Land Office and as Secretary of the Interior. In addition to official documents the witnesses who have any knowledge of the facts will be presented to testify.

"The truth in connection with Ballinger's action in the Cunningham claims and his official action in all respects where it has been assalled will be shown by the evidence."

Motive Always Upright.

Mr. Bailinger's only interest, the attorney declared, was as an officer of the Government, desiring to do those things

sort that we asked permission to be Mr. Steele sald it was difficult to un-Mr. Steele said it was difficult to understand the abuse that had been heaped upon the Guggenheims. They had never tried to do a fraudulent thing, he asserted, and had secured all their rights through the general laws. He gave figures to show that the Guggenheims do not control Alaskan fisheries, transportation facilities or minerals.

'Our railroad is the only bona fide railroad enterprise in Alaska. We have never tried to shut out competition, said Mr. Steele. "Any encouragemen that Congress can give us ought to be

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PITTSBURG, March 26.-Kinsley Courtney, aged 10 years, was fatally injured near Clifton today while assisting city

ROOSEVELT TALKS TO 400 AMERICANS

Ex-President Warmly Greeted by Fellow-Countrymen at Cairo.

ART MUSEUM IS VISITED

Wu Ting Fang Calls to Pay Respects to Colonel, and Dinner Is Given at American Agency in Evening-Visit to Mosque.

CAIRO, March 26.-Colonel Roosevelt hook hands today with upwards of 400 Americans at a reception in the garden of Shepherd's Hotel many of whom were personal acquaintances of the ex-Presipersonal acquaintances of the ex-President, who expressed himself as feeling nearer home than for a year,
After a visit to Al Azehar University,
Colonel Roosevelt had luncheon with the
Khedlye in the Abdin palace. Then, accompanied by the director-general of an-

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PRIZES. READ PAGE 2, JECTION 1. THIS PAPER

uities in the Department of Public to the United States. A dinner was Works, he spent some time in the mu-seum of Arabian art, where he showed deepest interest.

Among those who called on Colonel Roosevelt today was Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese diplomat and ex-minister Fare, 75 cents round trip.

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LHEVINNE PLAYS THE

STEINWAY PIANO

The St. Louis Times of March 15, '10, printed the following about the Steinway piano, on which Lhevinne played during his recent concert in that

"There is in Lhevinne's attitude no suggestion of pose, no attempt at hypnotic effects; he is most unromantic and unprepossessing in appearance, and his personality gets over the footlights only through the medium of his piano. Lhevinne also is consistent in his choice of an instrument; he played on a real piano, not the box of wood and wire which the greed of the virtuoso sometimes forces upon a bewildered public, but a superb instrument with a bell-like singing tone; an instrument that seemed to respond to every demand made upon it, and enabled him to give exact value to every nuance."



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