

# BORAH OF IDAHO ACCUSES LORIMER OF BUYING VOTES

## Charges Illinois Senator Must Have Known Bribery Was Practiced, and Was Himself as Guilty as His Aides.

(United Press Leased Wire.)  
Washington, Jan. 18.—Senator Borah of Idaho yesterday addressed the senate on the point of Senator Lorimer's title to his seat in the senate, alleging that the senator from Illinois had not only been elected by means of votes shamelessly and notoriously bought, but that he knew such bribery was practiced, furthermore, from all the circumstances of the case, Borah charged, Lorimer not merely knew bribery was practiced but personally managed that phase as well as all other phases of his campaign for the senatorship.

Senator Borah bitterly arraigned Lorimer for his action in thwarting his party's choice, as he did in defeating Hopkins, the primary nominee of the Republicans of Illinois, and extended the arraignment generally to include all who in like manner refuse to carry out the popular will. Senator Borah said in part:

**Official Record Incomplete.**  
"The first reading of the evidence taken upon the hearing in this matter inclines me to the opinion that there is a lack of proof and that no sufficient grounds exist for challenging the seat of the sitting member from Illinois. This is due to the fact that the direct evidence in some important particulars is lacking and to the further fact that much of the testimony is that of confessed bribe takers. But the second reading and a more careful study of the facts and circumstances leads to the conclusion that the seat ought to be vacated.

**Lorimer Must Have Known.**  
"It must have been shown either, first that the sitting member was personally involved in the matter of bribing members of the legislature or had knowledge that it was going on in his behalf; secondly, that such a number of votes were tainted through corruption that without them the sitting member did not have the required majority.  
"It must be conceded by all who have read the hearings or who read the newspapers that the forty-sixth assembly of the state of Illinois was one of the most venal and disreputable legislative bodies that ever brought shame and humiliation to a great commonwealth. There were good men in that body and they seemed to have remained honorable and clean in the midst of the miserable filth and corruption with which they were surrounded. All the more honor to them. But the legislative body as a whole will go down in the history of the state as marking the lowest depth of public indecency. Men seemed to have waited with impatient and brazen petulance for the briber to come. If he was late they felt they had been wronged and made to wait unnecessarily. They became so notorious that members bantered one another about their prices. They quarreled and became irritable not only over the prices to be paid to one another but over the fact that one might surpass the other in the dirty work in which they reveled.  
"Who had a better chance to know of more reason to know, who was likely from all the circumstances to know the inside workings of that legislature better than the sitting member from Illinois. His position and his services

# GIVEN DAMAGES FOR LIBEL



Miss Alexander Knollys, daughter of Lord Knollys, King George's private secretary, who was awarded \$2500 damages in a libel suit which she brought against the English periodical, John Bull, for publishing a report that she had eloped with an English army officer. Horatio Bottomley, member of the house of commons, who controls the paper, expressed to the court sincere regret that the groundless statement had been published.

there made it impossible for him not to know of the conditions that prevailed.

**People's Will Stwarted.**  
"Illinois had in the summer of 1908 held a primary that the people of the state might express a preference for United States senator. There were a number of candidates upon the Republican side, but Senator Hopkins received the preference vote at the hands of the Republican voters. Lawrence B. Stringer received the preference vote at the hands of the Democrats. The Republicans had 127 members in the legislature, the Democrats 77. Had the people's preference been considered, therefore, Senator Hopkins would have been returned. I cannot pass by the moral delinquency of any man who undertakes to thwart the popular choice of the people. I always think a man who will deliberately set about to defeat the will of the people is so utterly wanting in moral conviction that, having once started in the work, if he cannot accomplish that purpose by fair means he will not hesitate to do so by foul means.

"Furthermore, it was as clear as day to any man, knowing that legislation, knowing the people's wishes were to be put aside, that this would have to be accomplished by dishonorable means. One would know when he started in that that was the way in which he would have to achieve his work. Men who would utterly disregard the wishes and desires of the people, who would have their representatives ignore instructions from the people would inevitably stoop to use methods not in harmony with decent politics and the men who would accede to such propositions would expect when they changed, to be bought. And in this instance when they did change the evidence shows conclusively they were bought. Who bought them? Someone who had no interest in the matter, or someone who had a direct and positive interest in the matter?

"The sitting member was at that time a member of congress from Illinois. He left his duties here and went to Springfield to conduct the fight—whether for himself or not, he went and took charge of the fight to defeat the preference of the people expressed at the primaries.  
"In order to do this what had to be done? First, it was necessary to get men to ignore their instructions; secondly, it was necessary to get them to violate party pledges on both sides, and thirdly, it was necessary to get them to wipe out party lines. Men of both parties had to be brought to the support of a Republican. In other words, they had to be led up to that point where they would brazenly defy the criticism of friends and neighbors and the whole state, throw aside party loyalty and personal obligations. Their convictions and their promises had to be eliminated.

"It is beyond question that the sitting member from Illinois looked over the job and commenced work upon it. No one did know, no one could know so thoroughly what it did involve, to wit, the prostitution and corruption of the legislature.  
"Now, let me call your attention to this fact—an indisputable fact—that from the time the sitting member from Illinois announced he was a candidate, that very night a stream of bribery and corruption began to flow, which has not ceased to flow to this very hour. It began in the legislature, it has extended into the courts, affected the juries, involved members of the bar and tainted every side disgraced and humiliated families, broken reputations and a stench in the nostrils of the nation and humiliation and shame to a great state. If this body does not act with courage and with drastic effect, we, too, must expect to suffer much in the estimation of the good people of this country."

# RICH PHOSPHATE DEPOSITS LIE IN TREASURE STATE

## Geologists Quietly Mark Out Field and Uncle Sam Has Withdrawn It From Entry—What Phosphate Is For.

(Washington Bureau of "The Journal.")  
Washington, D. C., Jan. 19.—Phosphate has been discovered in Montana, it is believed in valuable commercial quantities. Last summer, under authority from congress and specific instructions of the secretary of the interior, the general land office of the United States geological survey cooperated in the classification of certain lands within the original grant to the Northern Pacific Railroad company in the western part of Montana, to determine whether they are of mineral or non-mineral character, inasmuch as the grant included only such lands as do not contain minerals other than iron and coal. One of the geological survey geologists engaged upon the work found deposits of rock phosphate, which mineral was not known to occur in Montana. The deposits found are not far from Butte, and as they are situated on public lands these have now been withdrawn from entry by the president, placing them in the same category as other known public phosphate lands which are awaiting legislation by con-

gress to provide for their control and disposition.

**Lands Quietly Withdrawn.**  
It was not desirable to call public attention to this find before the government had a chance to withdraw the lands, no detailed prospecting was done, but it is believed by the geological survey that the area underlain by the phosphate is large and it is hoped that the bed may be five or six feet thick, in which case it would be of great value. In fact, an advance chapter from contributions to economic geology, entitled "Phosphates in Montana," by H. S. Gale, which has just been issued by the geological survey, attests that the geologic formations including this phosphate bed are almost if not quite identical with those occurring in the great phosphate fields a couple of hundred miles to the south, where the beds have a workable thickness of 4 1/2 to 6 feet. It is also the hope and the inference of the survey officials that large areas outside of that actually examined by Mr. Gale may be underlain with phosphate. The possible tonnage may therefore be large; for instance, a square mile underlain with a three foot bed of phosphate would contain about 5,760,000 tons. The Montana lands now having been withdrawn, it will be possible to make a detailed geological investigation of the deposits and a close estimate of the tonnage.

**Immense Value of Discovery.**  
Phosphorus, of which phosphate rock is the principal source, is one of the three necessary elements of plant food, and it is moreover by far the scarcest of the three, the others being nitrogen and potash. The United States has however, the largest known deposits in the world and the deposits found upon the public lands in the west contain a greater tonnage than all the other American deposits combined. Since most phosphate as used for fertilizer is chemically treated with sulphuric acid, the commercial importance of the Montana phosphate deposits appears to lie in the fact that they are situated near the Montana smelters, which are daily falling to utilize vast quantities of sulphuric acid.  
Additional interest centers in the dis-

covery and withdrawal since the president in his message to congress advocates a leasing law for phosphate lands which will enable the government to control or prevent the exportation of the phosphates or fertilizer made from them.

The discovery of this phosphate emphasizes the value of the scientific land classification work being done throughout the west by the United States geological survey. Had these lands been only perfunctorily classified, mineral deposits of great potential value to the United States would have passed into the hands of the Northern Pacific railroad company, whereas they are now retained in the public domain for the benefit of the people.

# M'INNIVILLE COLLEGE WOULD PLAY FOOTBALL

McMinnville, Or., Jan. 19.—Tuesday was a special day for McMinnville college. The trustees of the college held their regular semi-annual meeting in the forenoon and in the afternoon a program of pleasure and profit was given by the students and faculty, for the benefit of the trustees and friends of the institution, at which time some of the present needs of the college were discussed by the students. A movement was started for a new gymnasium and a girls' dormitory, and the male students gave a discussion on football to have the trustees remove the ban placed on that game some years ago that they may be allowed to play next fall. At 4 o'clock two games of basketball were played between picked teams in the city auditorium and in the evening a musical was given in the music hall by students of the conservatory.

# CONVICTS IN WRECK SHOW UP AS HEROES

Toronto, Ont., Jan. 19.—A score of persons were injured in a wreck on the Canadian Pacific's Owen Sound branch between Monroe and Bolton. A baggage car and two passenger coaches left the rails. Four of the

passengers were convicts from Owen Sound to the central prison at Toronto. When the derailment occurred, the convicts in charge unshackled the prisoners and they worked nobly in rescuing the imprisoned passengers. The con-

stable permitted them to travel the remainder of the journey without shackles as all the passengers signed a petition to the attorney general of Ontario asking him to take cognizance of the conduct of the convicts.

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# Newspapers—a world force —for good or evil?

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You breathe newspapers. Every day you take into your system their statements, their opinions, their pictures of life. You are largely formed by them. On the other hand, you help to create them. Your habits, your tastes, your wishes, determine their course. How much do you know about them? Practically nothing. COLLIER'S believes that the public ought to be in closer touch with these sources of opinion and power. We have decided, therefore, to make the great feature of Collier's, all through 1911, a series of articles on the newspaper as one of the leading forces in modern society.

We shall give the history of the newspaper; show why free government could not exist without it; describe the value of yellow journalism, and its harm. We shall answer such questions as "What is News?" We shall explain the forces which a newspaper is compelled to face, including the financier, the advertiser, and the general reader. Part of the series will be written by experts from the inside. Part will present the views of outsiders. We shall take up journalism in various specific places. Residents of Boston, San Francisco, Charleston, Chicago, and many other towns and cities, will not only learn new things about their newspapers, but will tell us what they think about them. Will Irwin, after a year and a half of

investigation, starts with a series of fourteen articles, which will begin in COLLIER'S for January 21st and will appear about every other week.

It would be easy to "muckrake" American journalism—to take an instance here, a defect there, and by massing detrimental truths present a picture of a press untrue to its ancient tribunate of the people.

COLLIER'S has avoided that. We have tried to take the broad view of journalism, the virtues with the defects.

The series is intense with interest—holds you by its humor and drama. For we are dealing with the most romantic calling of modern times. Stories of the crises in journalism; glimpses of great characters hidden from the public view in the anonymity [which clouds the profession; intimate discussion of the failings and strengths of individual American newspapers—perhaps your own paper—make these articles as interesting as they are important.

It is a many-sided subject, entertaining, vital. We have taken such precautions to cover it fully that the American people at the end of 1911 will understand the press better than they understand it to-day. They will read it more intelligently. They will control it more effectually.

# PRESIDENT TO SPEAK AT LINCOLN DINNER

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 19.—One of the few public engagements that President Taft will fill outside the national capital during the remainder of the congressional session will be his visit to this city next month to attend the annual banquet of the Lincoln Centennial association. Definite word of the president's coming has been received here and a committee is at work on plans for his reception and entertainment. The banquet will take place in the state arsenal, where covers will be laid for 500 guests. In addition to the president the chief speakers will be Baron Rosen, the Russian ambassador at Washington, and Robert T. Lincoln of Chicago.

- Jan. 21. The Power of the Press
- Feb. 4. The Dim Beginnings
- 18. The Fourth Current
- Mar. 4. The Spread and Decline of Yellow Journalism

- Mar. 18. What is News?
- Apr. 1. The Editor and the News
- 21. The Reporter and the News
- May 6. "All the news that's fit to print"
- 20. The Advertising Influence

- June 3. The Unhealthy Alliance
- 17. "Our Kind of People"
- July 1. The Foe from Within
- 8. The New Era
- 22. The Voice of a Generation

# Since John Quit Drinking

By John's Wife



I'm the happiest little woman,  
In all this little town,  
And my merry laugh and singing,  
Takes the place of sigh and frown.  
For JOHN IS QUIT HIS DRINKING,  
And is like himself once more,  
And the world is just a paradise  
With such happiness in store.  
One day I read some verses—  
"Mary's Miracle," the name,  
And I said, that's John exactly,  
And I'll send and get the same.  
So I sent for GOLDEN REMEDY,  
(As shy as shy could be)  
And I put it in John's supper,  
And I put it in his tea.  
And it didn't taste a little bit  
And no odor, no, you see,  
It was smoothest kind of stuffing,  
For little Doctor Me  
And I watched and prayed and waited,  
And I cried some, too, I guess,  
And I didn't have the greatest faith,  
I'm ashamed now to confess.  
And John never thought a minute,  
He was being cured of drink,  
And soon he's as well as any one,  
It makes me cry to think,  
Just makes me cry for gladness,  
I'm so proud to be his wife—  
Since he is cured of drinking,  
I can't say it times enough  
And hasten and loathe a liquor  
As he would a poison stork.  
And when I say my prayers at night  
As thankful as can be,  
I pray for John the most of all—  
Then GOLDEN REMEDY.

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