

"PROGRESSIVES" ATTACK ALDRICH

La Follette Declared He Had
Lost Confidence of Other Sen-
ators of Party as Leader.

CUMMINS SEVERE ON HIM.

Asserted Republican Leaders Were
Courtting Destruction of Party by
Their Course on Wool.

Washington, June 11.—The income tax shared with the wool schedule the senate's attention today, and, after a discussion for an hour or more, it was postponed until June 18 by a vote of 45 to 24. This action was the result of a motion made by Senator Bailey that undue influence was being brought to bear against the proposed income tax amendment to the tariff bill. Mr. Aldrich declared that he knew of no such effort, but pleaded for the postponement of the question until schedules should be disposed of. Mr. Bailey accepted the amendment to the income tax provisions, and a suggestion by Mr. Cummins by which the rate of tax was decreased from 5 to 2 per cent, all incomes under \$5,000 exempted. Senators Baile, Boone, Carter, La Follette and Pitts voted on the motion with the Democrats.

The senate refused, by the decisive vote of 59 to 8, to recommit the wool schedule to the committee on finance on motion of Mr. Cummins, and thus finally concluded consideration of that schedule. Only a few of the progressive Republicans supported the motion. This vote followed a long and animated discussion, interspersed with many personal opinions.

LA FOLLETTE ON ALDRICH.

Declaring his opinion that Senator Aldrich had lost the confidence of other senators of his party who a leader should have, Mr. La Follette made a determined effort to compel the adoption of amendments to the wool schedule of the tariff bill, which were yesterday presented by himself. They went down to defeat before the majority which consistently supported the finance committee's vote of 45 to 24. It was after this vote had been taken that the Wisconsin senator made his assertion that by his course with reference to the wool schedule Mr. Aldrich had forfeited the position of leadership.

Senator Cummins was also severe on Chairman Aldrich, and in the course of his remarks declared that the senatorial leaders were courtting the destruction of the Republican party by their course with reference to the duties on wool and woolsens.

Senator Bacon forced votes on two amendments reducing to 30 per cent ad valorem the duty on wool and woolsens goods, but he failed to obtain the support of any of the Republican senators. Sixty-one senators were on hand at the beginning of the session of the senate today when consideration of the tariff bill was resumed. Numerous amendments offered by Mr. La Follette, providing ad valorem for specific rates in the wool schedule, were taken up for the purpose of voting on them "en bloc," as Vice President Sherman announced.

Senator Cummins, taking the floor, said he would vote for these amendments not so much because he was satisfied that they were exactly right, but because he was sure the schedule reported by the finance committee was absolutely wrong. Mr. Cummins announced that he would move to recommit the wool schedule to the finance committee.

Arguing the justice of his plan for a compensatory duty on products of wool manufacturers to allow them to pay a higher price for the wool than foreign competitors, Senator Cummins said that to levy a duty on goods partly of cotton, as if entirely of wool, would be to give the manufacturer a competitive advantage that no man should have. He said in reply to a question by Mr. McCumber, that he did not pretend to frame a schedule by which the different grades of wool in the cloth could be taxed in connection with their value. He was willing to make the duty high enough to meet foreign competition, on the assumption that all imports are of goods containing only the finest grades of wool.

Senator Warren, opposing the plan of the Iowa senator, declared that it would unduly encourage the importation of shoddy.

"And," added the Wyoming senator, "this is not a shoddy nation."

BLINDNESS OF LEADERS.

Mr. Cummins declared that he marveled at the "blindness of the leaders of the Republican party that they were willing to commit their party to such a woolen schedule."

"Senators," he said, "you are simply courtting the destruction of your party by allowing such a schedule to go out to the country."

The contention made by Mr. Cummins that a readjustment of the woolen schedule was needed, caused Mr. Aldrich to assert that no such desire had been reflected through the appearance of any denigration of farmers, sheep-raisers, or woolen manufacturers whose organizations have representatives in Washington. He said there was apparently general satisfaction with the woolen schedule, with the possible exception of one class of woolen factors who are affected by natural conditions which cannot be changed by legislation.

Mr. Aldrich called attention to the fact that Mr. Cummins had favored lower duties all along the line, but added that the people of Iowa were not especially interested in the woolen schedule, while 10 or 11 senators representing states whose people are vitally interested in the duties on wool and woolsens are unanimously in favor of the exclusion schedule.

After Mr. Cummins had yielded the



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floor, Mr. Warren declared that he would not consider any reduction in the woolen schedules unless it could be shown that the sheep-raisers or the woolen manufacturers had received unusual profits under the present duties.

Mr. Cummins replied that he felt certain the woolen manufacturers, with the possible exception of the carded woolen manufacturers, have received inordinate profits.

By a vote of 22 to 44, all of the amendments offered by Mr. La Follette were rejected. Senator Aldrich then declared the amendment affecting wool of the first class, adopted, would have cut down the duty one-half. This, he explained, was because of the fluctuation in the price of foreign wool, which at times would make the protective duty 42 instead of 11 cents a pound, although on its face it was 45 per cent ad valorem.

ALDRICH ASKS QUESTIONS.

"I would like to know," said Mr. Aldrich, "how my friend from Indiana (Mr. Beveridge) and my friend from Iowa (Mr. Cummins) will explain their votes in reducing the protection which has been afforded the wool growers of the United States 40 and 50 per cent by their action in this matter?"

"It will keep us busier," interposed Mr. Cummins, "in explaining somebody else's votes." This declaration called for applause from the galleries, which was quickly suppressed by Vice President Sherman.

"My votes need no explanation," responded Mr. Aldrich, "either to myself or to my constituents, to whom I am directly responsible."

Mr. La Follette then took the floor.

"That statement of the senator from Rhode Island," he said impetuously, "is an insult to the intelligence of the senator from Rhode Island. The want of confidence which has come to some Republican senators would find justification in his course here today, if it had never before. Reserving his information upon this bill, he compelled everybody to vote upon the amendments paragraph by paragraph. Does he expect to keep the confidence of the Republican leadership of this body by proceedings of that kind? He is the leader of the Republican side, and as such he has added in bringing us into a position of embarrassment before the Republican constituency of our various states."

Mr. Aldrich had stated "half truths" which have discredited his leadership before this body and before this country. Senator Gallinger called upon Vice President Sherman to invoke paragraph two of rule XIX.

"In my experience in this body," said Mr. Gallinger, "I have never heard so offensively accused that legislative tricks were being practiced, and I ask that this rule be laid before the senate that every one may know what it is."

Rule XIX, which relates to the necessity for avoiding personal allusions, was then read, and the vice president declared he thought, Mr. La Follette had violated it.

Senator Bacon then took the floor. Endeavoring to have his amendments considered, Mr. Bacon said that a separate vote be taken on his amendment placing a duty of 30 per cent ad valorem on all wools, shoddy, nolls, wool extract, mingo and flax and waste. His other amendments, he said, referred to the duties on wool goods. He urged the adoption of the amendment, which, he said, reduced the duties on raw wool.

The vote on the amendment was strictly along party lines. The progressive Republicans voted with the members of the finance committee, and the amendment was lost by a vote of 50 to 21.

Mr. Bacon then offered his amendment reducing the duty on woolen clothing, blankets, carpets, etc.

Mr. Bacon's proposition to reduce these "revenue duties" were rejected by a party vote of 20 to 50, except that Senator McCumber voted no, with the Republicans.

Explaining that the duty levied upon blankets used by the poor was as high as 150 per cent ad valorem, although but 71 per cent was placed upon the finest blankets used by the rich, Senator Gore offered an amendment limiting to 75 per cent any duty upon a woolen blanket.

This received the support of Senators Bristow, Brown, Burdett, Clapp, Dilliver, La Follette and Nelson, but Senator Cummins voted against it. The amendment was rejected by 29 to 43.

A motion by Mr. Cummins to recommit the woolen schedule to the finance committee was defeated, 8 to 59. Those voting in the affirmative were: Beveridge, Bristow, Brown, Burdett, Clapp, Cummins, Dilliver and Nelson, all progressive Republicans. This included the consideration of the wool schedule.

EXPLANATION BY SMOOT.

Consideration of the articles on the free list was asked for by Mr. Smoot at the night session. Mr. Brown, Nebraska, asked why the next schedule that on wool pulp and print paper, was to be passed over. Mr. Smoot explained it was desired to wait until Mr. Hale, who is ill, could be present.

Asking Mr. Aldrich to give the senate some intimation as to the duty it was intended to impose on wool pulp, and print paper, Mr. Brown said the bill was reported to the senate 10 weeks ago, but that no recommendation or report had been made regarding it.

Mr. Aldrich replied that the rates would be lower than the existing duties, but higher than those in the house bill.

Mr. Smoot's request was granted and after a formal committee amendment had been agreed to Mr. Stone offered an amendment placing chloro sulphuric acid on the free list.

Mr. Bacon contended that the government loses a large revenue because uncut diamonds are admitted free, but Mr. Lodge asserted that the woolen manufacturers had been made; to increase the duty on cut diamonds and other precious stones from 10 per cent to 25 per cent ad valorem, as well as to place a duty of 10 per cent ad valorem on uncut diamonds.

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Mr. Bacon modified his amendment at the suggestion of Mr. Aldrich, making the duty on cut diamonds 15 per cent ad valorem and that on uncut diamonds 5 per cent. This was agreed to. It was agreed to admit animals for breeding free of duty.

An amendment offered by Mr. Aldrich, putting fruit in brine on the free list was agreed to.

The consideration of the free entry of hides was postponed for later consideration.

An amendment offered by Mr. Dick admitting miners' safety appliances free until Jan. 1, 1912, was agreed to as amended by Mr. Culberson, eliminating the restriction as to time.

It was decided to pass over the question of free refined petroleum. Orange oil was stricken from the free list and nut oil and oil of nuts were placed on the free list. The duty on refined oils was stricken out to 60 cents a gallon was stricken out and palm kernel was added to the list. Oleostearine was also included in the free list.

**FLOOD SITUATION IN
ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION**

Denver, Colo., June 12.—With heavy rains reported south into New Mexico, and north as far as the Black Hills of South Dakota, the flood situation in the Rocky mountain region shows little improvement today.

The most serious situation exists at Polson, N. M., where a cloudburst yesterday was followed by floods that threatened to wipe out the towns. A great many business houses and residences have been swept away and the inhabitants have fled to the hills for refuge. Unless conditions rapidly improve there may be a repetition of the flood that the towns last August in which many persons were drowned.

From the Black Hills district come reports of continued heavy rains and consequent damage to crops and property. The little town of Owanka is threatened with destruction from the floods of Boxelder creek, which is reported seven feet higher than ever before recorded.

A cloudburst at Pictou, S. D., shortly before last midnight threatened the entire town.

Throughout the Black Hills district railroad traffic has been seriously interrupted, large stretches of track having been washed out by the floods.

From western Colorado reports are more reassuring. The Grand and Gunnison rivers are reported to be receding slowly, and unless additional rains fall no further damage is expected.

W. J. BRYAN, JR., TO WED.

Millwaukee, Wis., June 12.—The marriage of Miss Helge, daughter of Alexander Berger, well known for years in the grain and flour milling business, to William J. Bryan, Jr., son of William Jennings Bryan, will be solemnized at the Colorado summer home of the father of the bride-elect, Grand Lake, on Thursday, June 24. Shortly after the wedding Mr. and Mrs. Bryan will take up their residence at Tucson, Ariz.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

AT LEETONIA, O., DYNAMITED

Leetonia, O., June 12.—Unknown persons blew up the First Presbyterian church in this village last night with a dynamite bomb that had been placed on a window on the north side of the edifice.

Rev. Joseph M. Grimm, the pastor, has taken an active part in fighting the liquor cases now on trial at this place. This is the fifth attempt in the last day or two at dynamiting in this village, the others having been discovered in time to prevent any damage.

Sheriff Davidson has put a large force of deputies to work on the case and arrests are expected.

POLICEMAN SAVES

STEEPLE CLIMBER'S LIFE

New York, June 12.—The versatility of the New York policeman was sensational in the case of a steeple climber, John Whitman, popularly known as "Ajax the Strong Man," because of his many heroic encounters with runaway horses, climbed the steel tower of the new Queensborough bridge, shinned up the swaying flagstaff and rescued Thomas Jones, Jones had ascended to the gold ball at the very top of the flagstaff, 55 feet from the ground, string flags in preparation for today's official celebration of the opening of the bridge. His leg was attached by a cramp, the swaying pole in the heavy breeze made him seasick and he shouted for help, hanging on to the gold ball for dear life and expecting to drop any minute to the mesh of steel girders below.

"Ajax" Whitman was patrolling the promenade of the bridge near the tower and heard Jones' cries. The policeman, who has half a dozen bravery medals, clambered up the steelwork of the bridge's superstructure and then up a lofty steel tower, more like a monkey than a human being. On reaching the base of the flagstaff, which is 50 feet high and a foot and a half in diameter at the base, Whitman called to Jones to hang on while he tore off his shoes and the next minute he was climbing the pole like a professional steeple-jack. On reaching the top he threw one arm about the dizzy Jones and then slid swiftly and safely down the pole. From there he carried him down to the steel work.

HARRIMAN SAID TO

HAVE KIDNEY TROUBLE

Chicago, June 12.—A London special cable to the Record-Herald says: A credible rumor has it that E. H. Harriman is suffering from a complication of kidney and heart trouble. His case was examined the other day by a noted London physician, and the result spoke of the case in a recent clinic.

The story comes from one of the students who was present. There is no little doubt, however, that Mr. Harriman was benefited during his recent Mexican trip, but the graver trouble remained.

ARE JAPANESE IN HAWAII CONSPIRING?

Authorities Claim to Have Evi-
dence That They Plot to
Control the Islands.

INCRIMINATING DOCUMENTS.

In Them the Determination to Run
Affairs is Said to be Reiterated
Again and Again.

Honolulu, June 11.—Evidence of what the authorities claim is a concerted movement on the part of the Japanese of the Hawaiian group to control the sugar industry and thus dominate the international affairs of the islands through their number and power, was disclosed today when the office of the Jiji, a Japanese newspaper of Honolulu, and the offices of the Japanese Higher Wage association were entered by officers armed with search warrants, and letters, reports and other documents seized.

Following the confiscation of the papers, the application for a writ of habeas corpus entered in behalf of Makino, Negoro and Soga, the three alleged leaders of the sugar plantation strikers, who were taken into custody yesterday, was rejected by the court.

It is claimed by the authorities that the papers found indicate that a conspiracy of a widespread nature has been formed among the Japanese of the islands to wrest control of affairs from the white residents and conduct the internal government in their own interests.

The letters and reports found in the office of the Higher Wage association which, as indicated by its name, has the financial betterment of the Japanese laborers as its object, are from members and agents of the association in various parts of the islands. They express the belief that the strike of the Japanese plantation workers offers an opportunity for the Japanese of the islands, by virtue of their numbers, to demonstrate their power to control the sugar industry, and, through it, the general affairs of the island.

The determination to so control it is stated, is reiterated again and again in these documents.

An appeal to all Japanese, in the name of their native country, to aid in this movement, is said to be conveyed in the letters.

The authorities are preparing complete translations of all the papers seized, and it is stated that they will be used as evidence in support of many charges of conspiracy, which it is declared will result from the disclosures.

While the court was deliberating up-

on the first habeas corpus petition, a crowd of a thousand Japanese gathered about the courthouse to await the outcome. The gathering was perfectly orderly in its deportment, and vented its spirit in cheers for the prisoners whenever they came in sight.

A second petition has been filed by the attorneys for the prisoners, but has not been acted upon by the court.

The strike of the Japanese plantation hands has been in progress for over a month, and is the most extensive walkout ever known on the islands. Between 5,000 and 8,000 Japanese are involved. The strikers demand an increase from 60 cents to \$1 a day for field laborers, and a proportionate advance for mill hands and other plantation employees.

LAW STUDENTS HISS DEAN.

New York, June 12.—One hundred and twenty-five of the students of the New York law school hissed the dean at a meeting last night and struck because of the displeasing change in the faculty. When it was announced by Dean George Chase that George G. Smith, at present secretary of the school, and a son-in-law of the dean, would at the ensuing term lecture on real property in the place of Prof. Albert G. Reeves, who is very popular with the students, there were

howls and hisses and cat-calls. When order was restored one of the students, Smith as a teacher, and when the dean said the action was final, the students renewed the demonstration and marched from the building, declaring they would call a public mass meeting to record their disapproval.

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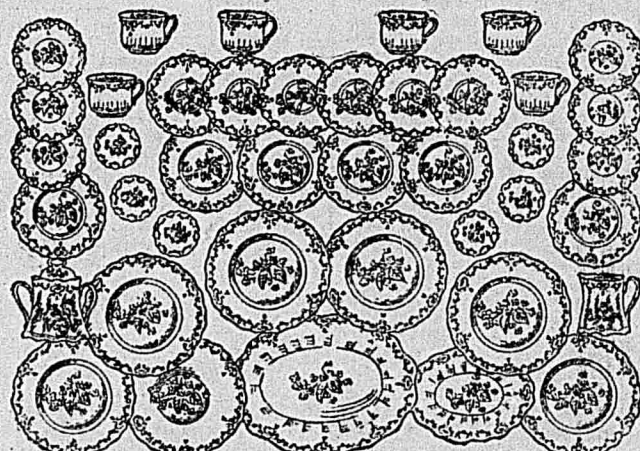
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