

SENATOR DOLLIVER ON TARIFF METHODS

Attacks Those Under Which Bills Are Framed and Has Lively Tilt With Senator Aldrich.

REQUEST TO PARTY LEADERS

Would Have Them Go Back to 1888 and Study How Wool Schedule Was Made.

Washington, May 4.—Notable speeches causing interesting debate characterized the session of the senate today.

Senator Dolliver of Iowa attacked the methods under which protective tariff bills are framed, and had a lively tilt with Senator Aldrich, who was a careful listener to the address of the Iowa senator.

Democratic senators remained silent. At times the Republican debate threatened to become acrimonious, but the Iowa senator was ever ready with a humorous retort, which called forth laughter when angry words seemed unavoidable.

Senator Borah concluded his speech on the income tax, delivering an extended legal argument to show that there is ample reason for believing that the supreme court might reverse itself if the constitutionality of the tax should again be presented to it.

KENTUCKY WANTS PROTECTION.

A strong plea for the extension of the protective tariff system to Kentucky was made by Senator Bradley of Kentucky, who declared that with the protective policy covering products of his state, Kentucky would be as safely Republican in the future as Massachusetts has been in the past.

Attacking the wool and cotton schedules of the pending tariff bill as containing deceptive provisions, increasing rates of duty on many articles containing but a trifling quantity of wool, Senator Dolliver of Iowa today delivered one of the most notable speeches of the session to the senate since the revision of the tariff has been under consideration. A considerable portion of his remarks was addressed directly to Senator Aldrich, chairman of the committee on finance.

DOLLIVER'S SPEECH.

"If I speak the truth," said Mr. Dolliver, "I deal with things as they are. I suggest to the senator from Rhode Island that it would not be an adequate answer to reproach me with the errors of my youth or to disparage me because in other years I followed without question in the footsteps of our party leaders."

Referring to a recent exchange of views in the senate between himself and Senator Aldrich, Mr. Dolliver said: "If the senator from Rhode Island intends to humiliate me because my course in these matters is dictated by political conditions at home he unintentionally pays me a compliment which I sincerely appreciate, because this nation has entered upon a new era of direct responsibility on the part of presidents and congresses, alike to that enlightened public opinion which ought to be the real government of the United States."

Referring to several tariff acts that have been passed, the senator said:

"Is it possible that a man, because he voted for the Allison tin plate rate of 1889 and heard poor McKinley dedicate the first tin plate mill in America, can be convicted in this chamber of treachery to the protective tariff system? If he desires that schedule re-examined, after seeing the feeble enterprise of 1889 grown within a single decade to the full measure of this market place, organized into great corporations over-capitalized into a speculative trust, and at length unloaded on the United States steel company with a take-off 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 no secret in saying that it has made a very profound impression on the thought and purposes of the American people."

Saying the origin of the woolen schedule was not more mysterious than that of the cotton schedule, Mr. Dolliver, referring to Aldrich, said that "it was evidently handed to him by

HEINRICH CONRIED, IMPRESARIO, WHOSE CAREER IS ENDED



Heinrich Conried, the opera impresario, who died in Meran, Austrian Tyrol, was born in Bielitz, Austria, in 1855, and began life as a weaver's apprentice. He had a thirst for the drama, however, and at the age of 18 entered the profession in Vienna. He soon became famous for his ability as a stage manager and in 1878 came to America and acted as stage manager in several German playhouses in New York. His work attracted the attention of Rudolph Aronson, who engaged him to stage musical plays at the Casino. Again his success attracted attention and he was placed in charge of the Irving Place theater, where for years he staged and managed the best German productions seen in this country. Upon the death of Maurice Grau Mr. Conried was called to the management of the Metropolitan Opera House. His greatest achievements there were the productions of "Parsifal" and "Salome." He resigned because of failing health a year ago.

SOUTHERN SENATOR WHO URGES TAX ON IMMIGRANTS.



Senator Lee S. Overman of North Carolina has offered an amendment to the tariff bill by which he proposes to place a head tax of \$12 on each immigrant coming into the United States. He declares it is in the interest of revenue and protection to American labor. "It means not only revenue for the treasury," he said, "but also a select class of immigrants, and, therefore, it protects labor."

others, just as it was 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."

Mr. 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."

BACK TO 1888.

"What I ask today of party leaders," said Mr. Dolliver, "is to take us back, not to 1880, when McKinley, in despair, turned the making of the wool tariff over to a mass meeting of its beneficiaries; not to 1897, when Gov. Dingley's avowed purpose to reduce the McKinley rate 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 woollens in 40 years in which either the public interest or the welfare of the Republican party was made paramount over sordid private considerations."

A sharp tilt occurred in the senate today between Mr. Dolliver of Iowa and Mr. Aldrich of Rhode Island. The Iowa senator, in his speech, quoted from a statement, which he said had been made by Mr. Aldrich and corroborated by Mr. Flint of California, that certain schedules of the Dingley bill were not drawn by the finance committee, but by government experts. Mr. Aldrich protested that he was not being quoted correctly and that Mr. Dolliver was making a false statement. When the identical words were read, Mr. Dolliver said that a man "irritated as he had been," was justified in drawing the conclusion he did. Mr. Aldrich hotly retorted that Mr. Dolliver well understood why he was irritated. "I don't want to refer to the cause," said he, "and I hope I never will."

Later, when Mr. Aldrich sought to interrupt him, Mr. Dolliver declined, saying he had been in Congress long enough to conduct his speech in his own way, and that he did not intend to have his remarks "sneeringly discredited," in his own time.

BORAH'S SPEECH.

Resuming his speech on the income tax amendment to the pending tariff bill today, Senator Borah contended that the matter of the constitutionality of

an income tax could well be resubmitted to the supreme court of the United States. He said this was because of the facts of history revealed in respect to the purposes of the framers of the Constitution which were not presented to the court when the income tax case of a few years ago was argued, and also because of decisions rendered by the court since the income tax case was disposed of. 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. He thought it involved a great power which might be necessary to the government in its preservation. He believed the Constitution, as construed by the court, provided an exemption for accumulated wealth of this nation from the burdens of taxation, and he did not believe any such exemption was intended.

ROOT SPEAKS.

Mr. Root followed Mr. Borah. He submitted statistics to show the extent to which the wealth of the country was now taxed by states, counties and municipalities.

"It is now a fact," said Mr. Root, "that in this republic property bears a very great proportion of the burden of taxation." Mr. Root gave figures to show how ad valorem taxes levied upon that property were at the rate of about three-fourths of 1 cent, which he said would be equivalent to an income tax of 15 per cent throughout the country. He said that New York state real estate did not yield a net income of more than 3 1/2 to 4 per cent, so that he regarded this tax as considerable.

While he said he was not arguing against the imposition of an income tax, Mr. Root begged the senators to remember "that the property of the United States now bears a tax for the support of the United States equal to nearly eight times the income tax that they are proposing to assess upon it."

Mr. Bailey asserted that property did not even approximately contribute according to its value to the support of the federal government. He declared that a tax on an occupation could not be defended. It was his firm conviction, he said, that wealth ought to bear the tax.

Mr. Bailey argued, however, that in addition to the men 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 which protects him in the exercise of his talent and accumulation of his wealth.

ANTI PROHIBITIONISTS WIN RENO ELECTION

Reno, Nev., May 4.—Close to 2,300 votes were cast here today in what was by far the most exciting city election in the history of Reno. It resulted in the routing of the organized forces of the Municipal league and the election by a majority of more than 100 votes of Arthur M. Britt, the Independent candidate for mayor. The council candidates of the league were more fortunate, two of the four being elected.

The issue was practically prohibition against the more liberal government, and the liberals won. One of the strange features of the fight was that the league interests were handled by State Senator James Boyd, until recently one of the supposedly staunch friends of the liquor interests. Boyd's connection with the reformers, it is claimed, resulted in the routing of the reform forces.

Christie for the third time was re-elected city clerk. Sam Stanaway was chosen police judge, beating Homer Mooney, a hustling young opponent, who made a whirlwind campaign. James May, one of the prominent sporting men of the state, tonight announced that as a result of the election he will begin tomorrow morning the reconstruction of the old Palace gambling house at a cost of close to \$150,000.

A healthy man is a king in his own right; an unhealthy man is an unhappy slave. Burdock Blood Bitters builds up sound health—keeps you well.

FLORENCE AUSTIN SAYS MAN IS ORIGINAL GOSSIP.

Chicago, May 5.—Miss Florence E. Austin of Woodstock, Ill., is here to expose the fact to club women that man is the original gossip. She voiced her opinions at a May breakfast before a woman's club where the waitresses, their trays down, stood wrapped in ecstasies while the club women applauded enthusiastically. After denouncing Adam as the first gossip cri-

tic of women's attire, Miss Austin continued: "All the old advice Solomon gave relative to gossip was not addressed to the women safe behind harem walls, but to the men of Jerusalem and from what he had to say it must have been 'blab, blab, blab,' among men just as it is now."

"Why a man may say with impunity anything he pleases concerning another man, but a woman must always gloss another woman's imperfections lest she be accused of jealousy or of ill heartedness."

"These are the things all women know, but only few dare say—mostly because of the wedded woman's desire to insure tranquility, must stand meekly by the ancient calumny."

EFFECTS OF AUTOS ON ROADS.

New York, May 5.—George C. Diegel of Buffalo, who is chairman of the good roads board of the American Automobile association, has been instructed by that body to name a sub-committee and proceed with a thorough test of the effects on roads of automobiles. This action was taken at a meeting of the executive committee when the various attacks on automobilists were considered. The committee considered the charges that automobiles and particularly heavy racing cars did many hundreds of dollars' worth of damage to public roads. These charges have been part of an agitation to further assess automobile owners for road repairs.

Mr. Diegel and his committee will select a public road delivery of New York, as soon as possible, and propose in June the unique tests will be made. The tests will continue for about a month and every kind of car in all kinds of conditions, will be put over the course. Experts will watch the effect on the roads.

ZION CITY PREPARED FOR A LONG SIEGE

Chicago, May 5.—With doors and windows barricaded and with a store of food and water in preparation to withstand a long siege, Capt. A. K. Walker, alleged deposed chief of police, holds possession of the city jail of Zion City.

Chief Walker asserts he was reappointed marshal by W. Hurd Clendine, the Voliva mayor. John F. Jaap, a

former policeman, was appointed by the independent mayor, E. N. Richey. Both mayors claim to have been elected at the recent municipal election and that the appointment made by them are illegal. Consequently there are now two chiefs of police and two city jails and two police stations.

The Voliva faction hold possession of the city hall and the city jail, while the independents hold the administration building where a temporary city hall has been established, besides holding the cash of the city and all council and other municipal records, and the votes cast in the recent election.

So far no arrests have been made by either chief of police. Each declares that should his rival make an arrest, he will demand the prisoner's release.

HAYMARKET VETERANS TO HAVE PREFERENCE

Chicago, May 5.—"Every man who fought in the Haymarket riot and who has since left the police department without discredit to himself or the department, whether he left before or after 20 years of service, is to be reinstated before my term expires."

This promise has been made by Chief of Police Shippy to petitioners who have urged that the police veterans be given preference over the civil service applicants for places in the Chicago police department.

WHOOPIING COUGH.

This is a more dangerous disease than is generally presumed. It will be a surprise to many to learn that more deaths result from it than from scarlet fever. Pneumonia often results from it. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has been used in many epidemics of whooping cough, and always with the best results. Delbert McKelg of Harlan, Iowa, says of it: "My boy took whooping cough when nine months old. He had it in the winter. I got a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy which proved good. I cannot recommend it too highly." For sale by all druggists.

May 4th and 5th.

CUTLER'S \$10.00 GIFT.

Someone gets \$10.00 gold for nothing once a week at Cutler's, 36 Main Street.



HELD BECAUSE HE RESEMBLED A MAN SLAIN LONG AGO.

The detention in Des Moines, Ia., of J. C. Mabray on the suspicion that he was none other than James P. McCann, a man who is supposed to have been murdered near St. Louis in 1902, caused a sensation in two states. "Lord" Frederick Seymour Barrington is now serving a life sentence in the Missouri penitentiary at Jefferson City for the murder of McCann. Barrington, whose career reads like a romance, had led a life of crime and adventure almost from childhood. Accused of the murder of McCann, his case was fought in the courts for years, and he was twice sentenced to death. Mabray is said to resemble McCann as closely as a twin.

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The Kimball has a wonderfully sweet and sympathetic tone.

ADELINA PATTI

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The four grand prizes are a Kimball Concert Grand, value \$1,250, a Kimball Parlor Grand, value \$750, a Kimball Baby Grand, value \$700, and a Kimball Upright, value \$500. The balance of the prizes will be "Certificates of credit" to apply on the purchase of New Kimball Pianos at regular prices.

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