

GRAFT GALORE

The Grand Jury Aims Pittsburg's Appalling Corruption.

BRIBERY IS EXPOSED

The City Government of Pittsburg, Pa., Seems to be in the Hands of as Bad a Gang of Thieves and Bribe Takers as Ever Infested this Country.

Republican misuse, bribery and corruption is being laid bare in the City of Pittsburg, Pa. The grand jury has ordered indictments against thirty-one present and past councilmen and making a demand upon the directors of the city depositories to investigate their own books and ascertain the bribe-takers in connection with the ordinance designating their institutions as city depositories, formed the meat of two presentments made by the grand jury Friday.

The presentments make a sensational story of the inside history of corruption in the municipal bodies in 1908, and the demand made upon the banks named indicates that even more sensational developments than have been exposed are expected on Monday, when the bank directors, complying with the demand of the grand jury, make their report in Court.

A further result of the presentments of the jury of City Controller Morrow late Friday for the withdrawal of all city funds from the six banks, and the practical nullification of the ordinance designating them as custodian of city funds. There is about \$3,540,320 in these banks now and this would be increased many millions during next week by taxes that are being paid. According to the controller, the withdrawal of funds will be gradual, however, so that the institutions may not be embarrassed, or any undue alarm caused depositors.

The extract from the presentments, calling upon the directors, reads: "We call upon directors of the six banks named as city depositories to investigate who paid for each of the bribes herein set forth, and report the same to this grand jury, not later than Monday, March 28, 1910. And we further demand that said report be in writing and certified to by directors of said banks individually."

"We strongly recommend and insist that the proper officials of the city of Pittsburg take immediate legal action to nullify the ordinance naming the Farmers' Deposit National Bank, the Second National Bank of Pittsburg; the German National Bank of Pittsburg; the German National Bank of Allegheny; the Columbia National Bank of Pittsburg; and the Workingman's Savings Bank and Trust Company of Allegheny, as city depositories, in order that the bribe-givers may not benefit by reason of their own wrong doing and criminal conduct."

The presentments give the full details of the plot on the part of the councilmen to obtain bribes from the six banks, of the means adopted for paying the bribes and the story of the transfer of \$45,000 by the same man to former councilman Charles Stewart in the Hotel Imperial, New York, is told.

It is related that Max G. Leslie, former chairman of the Republican county committee, received \$25,000 by arrangement from E. H. Jennings and F. A. Griffin, of the Columbia National Bank, and that Leslie gave Wm. Brand, who was then president of common council, directly or indirectly \$17,500 to obtain the city deposits for the Columbia National Bank. An unnamed man is said to be interested and concerned in the payment of the money by Leslie to Brand, either as intermediary or principal.

It is declared that Morris Einstein received \$15,000 from the Workingman's Savings and Trust company to have that bank named as a city depository, but the name of the bank official who paid him the money is unknown.

It is further declared in the presentment that the members of the grand jury are of the opinion that the books of the Workingman's Bank have been mutilated, three pages referring to this deal having been cut from the ledger. Einstein, it is also declared, kept \$500 for his services in arranging the deal.

Further declarations in the presentments are that two city clerks were given \$1,000 each, and \$1,750 was set apart for newspaper men, and then Henry M. Belzer, the saloon keeper, already convicted of bribery, was given \$500 for his services in bringing about the meeting between the officials of the German National Bank of Pittsburg and the councilmen.

Indictments were recommended against Charles Stewart, Wm. Brand and Hugh Ferguson for conspiracy; against Stewart for soliciting bribes from the six banks; against Stewart for distributing portions of the money to several councilmen; against Brand for soliciting a bribe from the Columbia National Bank, and for having received bribe money directly or indirectly from Max G. Leslie, and also receiving bribe money from other banks and against Brand charging him with distributing bribe money in various sums to various other members of council; against Hugh Ferguson for soliciting, demanding and receiving money from banks to be used to obtain votes to get the city deposits for those institutions and with distributing bribe money to other councilmen.

VERY SMALL CLEW

LED TO THE CAPTURE OF TWO TRAIN ROBBERS.

They Were Traced by an Old Hat Which They Had Stolen From a Car Years Before.

The two bandits who recently held up and robbed a fast mail train on the Missouri Pacific road, near Bureka, Mo., have been captured and are now in jail at St. Louis, each held in default of \$20,000 bail, and it is probable that each will get a prison sentence extending over the rest of his natural life. Bill Lowe and George Eberling are the two men who participated in the hold-up, and it is the story of their carelessness in leaving an old slouch hat laying around that finally led to the capture.

The train robbers, under cover of revolvers, compelled the engineer and fireman of the train to detach the two mail cars and run them up the track for a mile and then get out of the engine cab and walk back to the rest of the crew. Then the robbers ran the train about five miles further up the track, where they cooly looted the two cars. The post office authorities detailed Inspector Perkins on the job, and, after looking over the ground and the clews, he decided that an old, gray felt hat, left near the scene of the robbery, was the best one to follow.

In tracing the hat's owner, he discovered that it had been stolen with a lot of other loot from a freight car robbed in St. Louis some months before. The next move was to get a line on the suspects at the time the hat was stolen, and who might have stolen it from the freight car. In looking up these worthies the inspector was impressed by the rather dubious antecedents of one Jim Lowe, who had been employed by the Missouri, Kansas and Texas road at the time of the robbery.

The inspector was still further impressed with the fact that Jim had a brother Bill, who some 11 years before had been connected with the younger Jesse James in the hold-up of a train. Inquiry respecting Bill Lowe showed him as being for the moment engaged in the sale of mining stock, with an office in the Granite building, in St. Louis, and as ostensibly reformed and conducting an honest and legitimate business.

However, the inspector says, a sort of feeling crept into his mind as Bill had the nerve to hold up a train 11 years before, he might be tempted to try the old trick over again. At any rate, the inspector found that Bill was in St. Louis and handy for the job about the time of the robbery.

Furthermore Bill had been an engine driver and in a pinch could have done just as one of the robbers did in running five miles up the track with the mail cars at Bureka. And then if in the latter job might he not have worn the old hat found at the scene of the holdup, and further more might not his brother Jim have given it to him, after all? Then the developments came quick and surprising, indicating the inspectors line of logic to have been well founded.

A quiet search of Jim Lowe's home resulted in the finding of the goods stolen at the same time the old gray hat was taken from the freight car. Then Jim was asked to explain and upon being shown the hat after awhile hesitatingly admitted that it was "one that had been given to him by a friend" about a year ago, and which he later gave to his brother Bill. Then, the inspector says, all was plain sailing in the matter of running down the robbers.

CORN CONTEST PRIZE MONEY.

State to Distribute Over Five Hundred Dollars.

Prizes aggregating \$550 are announced by the State corn contest commission. The manual has been arranged and will be sent out upon request to those desiring to contest. The commission consists of the commissioner of agriculture, Prof. W. M. Riggs, acting president of Clemson college, and Prof. W. R. Perkins, of the agricultural department at Clemson. The following are the prizes offered:

One acre contest—first, \$125, second \$50, third \$20. Five acre contest under the same conditions.

Boys' one acre contest—first \$50, second \$25, third \$15, fourth \$10.

Rules provide that "each grower will be required to grow one acre of crop, or in five acre contest five acres, but no part of a five acre entry can be considered an entry in the one acre contest."

In the boys' contest all requirements are the same as in the contest among the grown men.

The scale of points is as follows: Purity and selection of seed 10, methods of culture 25, record of report 15, yield of contest acre 25, quality of crop 10, profits resulting from the entire operation 15 points.

The above prizes are in addition to those offered by the different counties. Any boy in the first prize in a county contest will be paid \$50 by the State, winner of second prize, \$25; winner of third prize, \$15; and winner of fourth prize, \$10.

SERVED HIM RIGHT.

Preacher Who Wanted a Divorce Been Dropped.

The Central Pennsylvania conference of the Methodist Episcopal church in session at York, Pa., passed a resolution last week depriving the Rev. W. W. Cagle of the right to preach in a Methodist pulpit. He was adjudged guilty of certain charges preferred against him by his wife when he sought divorce in South Dakota several years ago. The Rev. Mr. Cagle was married to a daughter of ex-Congressman Hicks, of Altoona, Pa. When he sought divorce in Dakota the court decided he was the guilty party and not his wife and consequently granted her the divorce. The conference accepted the view of the court.

NEW "STATE FLAG" ACT

EMBLEM MUST FLOAT FROM ALL STATE BUILDINGS.

Such as State House, Courthouses, Colleges, Public School Houses in Town and County.

Representative McMahan of Richmond had passed an Act providing for the display of State flags over public buildings. The Act goes into effect and Mr. McMahan directs attention to it. The Act is as follows: Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina: Section 1. That the State flag shall be displayed daily, except on rainy weather, from the staff upon the State House and every county court house, one building of the State University and of each State college, and upon every public school building, except when the school is closed during vacation.

Section 2. That it shall be the duty of the officer or officers in charge of said buildings to purchase suitable flags and cause them to be displayed, the expense to be borne out of the funds provided for maintenance.

Section 3. That it shall be the duty of Clemson College to manufacture in its textile department and sell at approximate cost flags of suitable sizes and correct design, which shall consist of blue, with white crescent in the upper flagstaff corner, and white palmetto tree in the center, as prescribed in the resolution adopted by the general assembly, January 28, 1861, to be approved by the secretary of the historical commission.

Section 4. That any person who mutilates, injures or desecrates the flag of the State wherever displayed, as above provided, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars, or imprisonment for not more than 30 days.

It will be in order for the county supervisor and commissioners and the school authorities of this county to see that the law is carried out so far as the public buildings of the county are concerned.

PLOUGHING WITH GASOLENE.

Spartanburg Farmer Uses Engine on His Farm.

The Editor of the Spartanburg Journal says recently he rode up to Ed Foster's farm to examine the ploughing he was doing with gasolene power. Mr. Foster bought a 12-horse engine and a gang of three disc plows. Soon after he began to work the wet weather set in and stopped him for several weeks, but he is now finishing about fifty acres. Here is what the editor says of the experiment:

"He took off one disc because the power was not sufficient to pull the three in the hard clay. The field examined had been ploughed 4 or 5 inches in former years. The hard pan in places had never been broken. The average depth he has ploughed this time is about 8 inches. It may be less in places."

"We said to him that he was bringing up too much red clay in places, while he admitted that it was too much, he thought by harrowing and heavy fertilizing the crop of this year would be good, and it will be. He did very fine work. When a disc plow brings up and pulverizes three inches of hard clay great power is required. Four heavy mules would not have done the work as well as it was done by gasolene power."

"There is no doubt as to the value of the work done. Next year two more inches of clay can be turned up and in the course of three years the soil will be 10 to 15 inches deep. Mr. Foster proposes to get a 15-horse power engine and use the three discs."

"Two hands are required to do the work and the gasolene and machine oil costs about \$2.50 a day of 12 hours. Two discs will cut about 22 inches. The machine does not move quite as fast as lively horses hitched to a plow. With the two discs four acres may be broken in 12 or 14 hours even when the clay is very hard. Counting time, oil and two hands the cost of breaking will be \$2 to \$2.25 an acre, and it is cheap at that, when the style of work is considered. Any farmer who owns 50 to 100 acres of land on which such a machine can be used should have one."

WANTED TO BE HIS WIFE.

Matrimonial Advertisement Brings Many Replies.

More than a thousand women answered the advertisement of Marcus A. Bunce, of Groveland, Mass., who recently caused a notice to be published in the papers stating that he would like to meet a woman who desired a home and a good husband. Over a dozen applicants have visited him and one, a woman from Boston, has taken up the duties of a home maker on trial. If she gives satisfaction she will be led to the altar. If not, a little New York woman will receive the next trial.

Among Mr. Bunce's letters were more than 200 from New York city. All the misses breathe sirenery, some coming from as far south as Virginia and many from the state of Maine. Bunce has a home of his own, cows, chickens, horses, is a member of the Masons and nights of Pithias and a prominent man in politics in his home town.

Opposed to Progress.

The men who say "let things alone, they're good enough for us," stand in the way of progress in the town in which they live. They want things to continue in the same old way that sufficed fifty years ago. We knew a man who was opposed to the electric lighting or any other system of lighting the streets of the town in which he lived, because, so he said, he could take a stable lantern with him when he wanted to go down town. That man did not live in this city, but we have some here who would pass for his twin brother.

BRIBERY SCANDAL

MONEY USED TO SHAPE INSURANCE LEGISLATION.

Investigation Shows that German Companies and National Fire Underwriters Worked Together.

The fire insurance inquiry started in New York City last week, bids fair to assume national importance. The testimony adduced shows that foreign companies made their boasts that they were spending money freely in Albany, N. Y., to assure passage of the Grady reinsurance bill. Witnesses also told that over \$19,000 was expended in the West to secure the passage of favorable and to block unfavorable legislation.

The most far reaching piece of evidence yet produced was the fact that Emmet Rhodes received \$10,000 in 1903 to be used in securing the repeal of the stamp tax act, passed by Congress during the Spanish-American war. It is declared an investigation will be asked to show when and upon whom this cash was used.

Concerning the Grady bill passed by the New York legislature, E. H. A. Cornea, vice president of the Home Insurance company, told that two German re-insurance companies made open statements to the effect that they were seeking to dominate things at Albany. They were the Munich Reinsurance company and the Prussia Reinsurance company. The Munich company made no bones about spending its money for the passage of the bill.

The largest cash payment yet mentioned in the inquiry was quoted by Col. A. H. Wray, manager of the Commercial Union Assurance company, limited, of London. Col. Wray is a member of the National Board of Fire Underwriters. He stated that \$19,000 had been paid in the West to establish and keep up a system for controlling legislation that it might be favorable to insurance companies.

The National Board of Fire Underwriters was touched by \$10,000 in 1903, according to the testimony of Mr. Cornea, a member of the board. Emmet Rhodes secured the money for service rendered in connection with the repeal of the stamp tax. The law in question was passed by Congress at the time of the Spanish-American war, requiring a tax, among other things, upon fire insurance policies. How the money was used is not known.

INSANELY JEALOUS.

Carpenter Tries to Wipe Out His Whole Family.

Enraged because his wife had gone to the theatre Friday night with her brother, taking the children of the family with her, Alfred Mitchell, a carpenter, Saturday shot and probably fatally wounded her, seriously wounded their 12-year-old son, and seven-year-old daughter then shot himself in the head dying instantly at Orleans, La.

Mitchell lived on the Gentilly road, several miles from New Orleans. When he returned home on Friday night and found that his brother-in-law, Conrad Falk, had taken his family to the theatre, he loaded a double barreled shot-gun and waited for them. When they returned, he fired two shots at Falk, who ran down the road and escaped. After hearing abuse upon his wife and children he went to bed but was in a bad humor. When he arose Saturday morning he commenced a quarrel with his wife which culminated in the shooting.

The wounded woman and children were brought to a hospital in New Orleans. Mrs. Mitchell received a load of shot in the abdomen and her condition is critical. The daughter is badly wounded in the shoulders and breast and may not live. The boy will probably recover. Mitchell reloaded the gun after shooting his wife and children, and placing the muzzle against his forehead blew off the top of his head.

FAMILY GOES CRAZY.

Five Stricken With Insanity in Two Days' Time.

Insanity, the Nemesis of the Goetz family of Belleville, Ill., claimed five victims in two days last week. Three of them are now in an insane asylum, while the remaining two are in the detention ward of a hospital under observation.

None of the five thus stricken, it is said, can be cured. The dreadful visitation is having a depressing effect upon the other residents of the little town of Belleville, and the Goetz home is being shunned as a pestilence.

Nothing can save the queer affliction of the family is talked about the town and all sort of theories are suggested. Some say it is the manifestation of divine wrath for some infraction. Others suggest it is hereditary, but long dormant. All that is known is that each had accused the other of dishonesty, and possibly the accusation drove each into insanity.

BLACK HAND IN KENTUCKY?

Incendiary Fire Causing Heavy Loss Credited to Italians.

Fire, supposed to have been of incendiary origin, early Friday at Morgansfield, Ky., destroyed property to the value of \$200,000 in the business section of that place.

The fire was discovered in the Green River department store, which was destroyed together with the following buildings: Masonic Temple, the opera house, the new Baptist church and parsonage, John Conway & Co. vehicles and groceries; the Bank of Union county, the Nathan Dyer company, dry goods, and a number of offices in that building. The Green River department store claims to have received several threatening letters lately from the black hand.

THE PEOPLE WIN

A Democrat Elected to Succeed a Republican in the House.

Wipes Out a Republican Plurality of Over Fourteen Thousand and Carries the District by Nearly Six Thousand to the Great Surprise of His Political Opponents.

A dispatch from Brackton, Mass., says the national political weathercock turned to the Democrats in Massachusetts on Tuesday, when the old colony section, one of the Republican strongholds of the State, placed Eugene N. Foss of Boston, one of the country's leading exponents of reciprocity with Canada, in the Congressional seat of the late William C. Lovering.

Mr. Foss accomplished what was regarded as almost a political miracle, turning a Republican plurality of 14,250 into a Democratic victory of 5,646. The vote was: Eugene N. Foss, of Boston (Democrat,) 14,980. William R. Buchanan, of Brockton (Republican,) 9,340. It was the most overwhelming defeat that the Republicans have met in Massachusetts since Governor Bates was overthrown by William L. Douglas, six years ago.

The result is considered of more than State-wide importance, for Mr. Foss stamped the fourteenth district on national questions and the people backed him up with a whoop. It was the first contest to be decided by the voters since the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill became operative, and had a peculiar interest on that account.

Mr. Foss, who has figured in several campaigns, first as a Republican, and later as a Democrat, with moderate protectionist leanings, left the Republican party last year on the issue of Canadian reciprocity, and became the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor. He failed by only 8,000 votes to carry the State at that time.

The high cost of living, the Democrats charged in the campaign to the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill and the failure of the Republican party to properly supervise the trusts. The fourteenth district has been the most consistently Republican district in Massachusetts, having never before elected a Democrat to Congress.

The remarkable shift of vote is difficult to analyze. The Republican leaders admit that their party, in the past, was divided. Twenty-five thousand ballots were cast, which is about four-fifths of the average vote in the three past Congressional elections.

Congressman-elect Foss is a promoter, manufacturer, banker and capitalist of Boston. He had been twice defeated for Congress in the eleventh district. He is a brother of Congressman Foss, of Illinois. Mr. Buchanan is the publisher of the Brockton Times.

MUST PROVIDE FIRE ESCAPES

Hotels and Large Boarding Houses Must Comply.

"Every hotel and boarding house in South Carolina over three stories in height is required to be equipped with iron fire escapes by an act passed at the last session of the Legislature and recently approved by Gov. Ansel. The act will go into effect on October 1 of this year and its enforcement is left with the insurance commissioner. A fine of not less than \$10 and not more than \$50 is provided.

Section 1. That every building or structure kept, used or maintained as an dwelling, or held out to the public to be an inn, hotel or public lodging or place where sleeping accommodations are furnished for hire to transient guests in which ten or more sleeping rooms are used for the accommodations of such guests shall, for the purpose of this act, be considered to be a hotel.

Section 2. Every hotel having three or more stories shall be provided with an iron fire escape on the outside of the building, the insurance commissioner shall have the power to prescribe the number and character of such fire escapes, and it shall be his duty to see that this act is enforced.

Section 3. This act shall go into effect October 1, 1910.

Section 4. Every owner, manager, agent or person in charge of a hotel, who shall fail to comply with the provisions of this act shall be fined of a misdemeanor and shall be fined not less than \$10 nor more than \$50 for every day that such hotel is carried on in violation of this act shall constitute a separate offense. 1

RAFT TELLS OF DISASTER.

The Mute Evidence of Loss of Lumber Schooner.

A raft 30 feet long, wave-swept, and with only a broken mast from which fluttered a torn fragment of a sailor's shirt, was passed at sea by the German steamer Scharzeif, which arrived at Philadelphia from Calcutta Friday.

The mute evidence of a possible disaster was encountered by the Scharzeif March 17 in latitude 27.44 north, longitude 45.37 west. The raft had been substantially constructed, presumably by the crew of an abandoned lumber schooner, but the vessel on which the raft had been built was nowhere to be seen.

GETS OFF EASY

MAN WHO KILLED HITREY PEOPLE SOON TO BE FREE.

On the Slightest Provocation He Killed His Wife's Grandfather and His Two Sons.

The doors of the state penitentiary at Columbia, S. C., will soon open and free "Bob" Jones, whose crime, trial, and conviction 25 years ago created such a furor. Following a trivial dispute, Jones killed his wife's aged grandfather, A. Pressley, and two other near relatives. It was one of the most brutal crimes in the criminal history of the South, and it was only after six years' legal battle that he was sentenced to a term of 20 years for his deed. That Jones did not hang was due to the fact that his resources at the time of the triple murder were ample for him to retain a corps of the ablest lawyers in the state, who saved his neck and got him off with a 20 years' sentence.

One frosty morning in November, 1885, the Pressleys, the old man and his three sons went out to plant some oats, Charley and Ed the elder sons, plowed the furrows and the old man dropped the seed. Then Jones came on the scene. It is said he thought they were using more of the land than they were entitled to. When Jones saw the Pressleys he did not indicate his murderous intentions.

Without warning he walked to within a few feet of Charles Pressley, called him by name and when Pressley turned around to meet him, fired a load of shot into his stomach, killing him instantly.

Then Jones ran and Ed Pressley ran after him. Ed was unarmed. There was method in Jones' fight. As soon as he saw that he was alone and far away from possible aid Jones stopped and, turning back, ran into Pressley, driving a long-bladed knife into his vitals. Pressley dropped dead in his tracks.

Jones then reloaded his gun and went back to the place where old man Pressley was grieving over the body of his son Charles. The old man was 75 years of age and was suffering from palsy. Jones walked up to him and touched him on the shoulder, and when the old fellow, tears running down his cheeks, turned and faced him, he calmly said: "Well, grandpa, I believe that I will kill you too," and then he fired the load of shot into the old man's stomach. The old man lived long enough to tell what Jones had said just before shooting him.

For six years the trial dragged on, and again and again Jones escaped with a mistrial. For some mysterious reason the prosecution was unable to get together 12 men who could testify to the man's guilt. Finally the prosecutor got a change of venue to Lexington county, and there, after a hard fight, he got a conviction carrying a sentence of 20 years in the penitentiary. Jones has been a well-behaved convict, and the usual commutation due to the fact accounts for his release in the next few weeks.

SCHEDULE OF THE COMET.

When and Where It Can Be Seen to Best Advantage.

The comet is still far away but is faintly visible with a good opera glass in the west after sunset and is rapidly growing brighter. It will probably be visible to the naked eye by the middle of April, but it will then be in the morning sky and one must look for it in the east about two hours before sunrise. On May 14 the comet will pass directly between the earth and the sun and will be only 13,000,000 miles from the earth. This will be its closest approach to the earth and after this date the comet will move rapidly away from the earth and sun and will soon be lost to view. On account of its rapid motion it will be seen in the west again in the evening from May 20 until the early part of June, when it will fade rapidly as it hastens onward along its outward path.

For some days before and after May 18, if the prognostications of astronomers are correct, the comet will be a magnificent object. Its head is already over 190,000 miles in diameter and its tail is more than 5,000,000 miles in length and constantly growing. Without doubt the brilliant tail will extend fully one-third the distance from the horizon to the zenith during its close approach to the earth, and the earth may be enveloped in the tail as it sweeps past us on the 18th of May. But as a comet's tail is exceedingly dimly, being no more than tiny particles of gas or flecks of dust, its visit to us will cause us no inconvenience.

On April 4 the comet may be seen in the morning in the east it will rise at about 5 o'clock. On April 15 it will rise at 4 a. m. On April 24 it rises at 3.30 a. m. On May 14 it rises at 3 a. m. After May 20 it will be seen in the west after sunset.

On May 20 it sets at 7.45 p. m. On May 25 it sets at 10.30 p. m. On May 30 it sets at 10 p. m. After the 1st of June the comet will be faint and will soon disappear from sight.

Raising Pepper.

The Calhoun Advance says: "An unusual sight which created considerable inquiry and comment on our streets this week was several loads of dry peppers grown and prepared for shipment to Baltimore, by Mr. J. E. Wannamaker, who planted several acres last year as an experiment. Mr. Wannamaker says he is pleased with the experiment, the crop having made him as much money per acre as his cotton crop. He will plant pepper again this season."

Long Hat Pins Tabooed.

A misdemeanor for any woman to wear a long hat pin in public places in Chicago. Any woman caught wearing one is liable to arrest and a fine of \$50. After a month's discussion the city council by a vote of 68 to 2 Tuesday night passed an anti-hatpin ordinance.

NEATLY FLAYED TOOK PLACE OF PLOW

Taft and His Party Taken to Task for Deceiving the People.

A WARM HOUSE SPEECH

Palmer of Pennsylvania Attacks the Administration.—Says Taft is a Pliant President and that Roosevelt is the Greatest Insurgent.—Republican Party Helps the Rich.

Referring to President Taft as "a rather pliant executive," and characterizing former President Roosevelt as "the greatest insurgent of them all, who taught the insurgents how to 'insure,'" Representative Mitchell Palmer, Democrat, of Pennsylvania, attacked the administration from the floor of the house Tuesday.

Mr. Palmer, in introducing his attack upon the Republican organization and the administration measure, said that the country could expect little real benefit from "this show of effort on the part of the president to redeem the pledges of the Republican platform."

The speaker said he did not impute to the president any lack of good faith, but he added, "any student of recent and present conditions in the Republican party must realize that, however much the president may desire to carry out the promises of his party in relation to these measures, he has bound himself hand and foot to an organization in the congress, which has demonstrated on innumerable occasions in the past that it can be true to nothing except its own false traditions."

The first effort of the administration flayed by Representative Palmer was the tariff. He related how President Taft had promised the voters in his public addresses before election that his pledges of the Republican party for tariff revision meant tariff reductions.

"The people understood that," said Mr. Palmer, "that in presenting the platform the Republican party gave its promissory note to the people. It was endorsed by William H. Taft and accepted by the people at the election. It never would have been accepted without that endorsement, for the credit of the maker of the obligation had been sadly impaired by the record of years of broken pledges."

"If President Taft had displayed but half the zeal in an attempt to force Congress to reduce the tariff taxation on the necessities of life that he displayed in securing these reductions of duties which will result in greater profits to the protected manufacturers, already enriched by operation of tariff laws beyond the dreams of avarice, he would have earned the right to say that as the endorser of the Republican party's promise he had saved its obligation from protest."

"If he had been but half as anxious to save the pennies of the workmen as he was to save the dollars of the steel trust by dumping into its mills its raw materials at much reduced expense, his name would have been enshrined in the hearts of the poor as his praises are now sung in the counting houses of protected wealth."

The reduction in the tariff on lumber was described by Mr. Palmer as purchased "at the price of a trade war with Canada, now all too imminent, which is liable to bring into operation the maximum rate provided in the law and increase the tariff on lumber products by 100 per cent."

"To say that the American people were deceived," he proceeded, "by the double play of a rather pliant executive and an astute leader of the Republican organization during the last inning of the tariff game, is to impute to the citizens of this country of lack of intelligence for which there is no warrant in their record for the prompt punishment they have meted out in the past to parties recalcitrant to their trust."

"Now, that the insurgents have been whipped into line," he said, "by the refusal of the public and by the successful issue of the most gigantic bluff in the history of this body, and these men of independent thought and action have been corralled into the party caucuses and made to promise to be good, what has become of these pledges in the Republican platform? The Republican legislative program started out bravely to redeem the party promises and to carry out the policies which prevailed in the election of 1908, but one after another we see the items of this program go down before the insidious assaults of the organization which, now, unfortunately, controls, the executive as well as legislative branch of the government."

"We have witnessed the spectacle of the greatest friend that conservative ever had being hurled from the councils of the administration because he was over-zealous in his support of the cause to which he has devoted his life. We see the postal savings bank