The parent that pollutes his children's minds by bringing home filthy newspapers is no less than a criminal. The Bee aims to print a paper for the home.

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

WEATHER FORECAST.

For Nebraska—Generally fair.
For Iowa—Fair and warmer.
For weather report see page 3.

VOL. XXXIX—NO. 12. OMAHA, FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 18, 1909—TWELVE PAGES. SINGLE COPY TWO CENTS

DAYTON HONORS ITS AVIATORS

Ohio Town Turns Itself Loose in Honor of Men Who Invented Flying Machines.

WRIGHT BROTHERS MODEST

"Thank You, Gentlemen," Their Sole Response to Tributes.

THEY WORK PART OF THE DAY

Business Suspended While Townsmen Join in Celebration.

HAVE PARADE AND FIREWORKS

Quaint Figure of Father Jonathan Dayton Figures in Lively Pageant—Medals Authorized by Congress Presented Today.

DAYTON, O., June 17.—In the city in which a few years ago they began in obscurity their first experiments with flying machines, Orville and Wilbur Wright today received the homage of their townspeople. Escorted by brass bands, let beneath triumphal arches, through streets decorated with models of their aeroplanes and praised in public speeches, the Wright brothers appeared the least conscious that anything unusual was going on.

When that part of the program was reached which read, "Reponses by the Wrights," Wilbur and Orville each arose and said: "Thank you gentlemen."

This is how the Wright brothers spent the day:

9 a. m.—Left their work in the aeroplane shop and in their shirt sleves went out in the street to hear every whistle and bell in town blow and ring for ten minutes.

9:10 a. m.—Returned to work.

10 a. m.—Drove in a parade to the opening ceremony of the "home coming celebration."

11 a. m.—Returned to work.

Noon—Reunion at dinner with Bishop Milton Wright, the father; Miss Katherine Wright, the sister; Reuchlin Wright of Tonganoxie, Kan., a bother, and Loren, another brother.

2:30 p. m.—Reviewed a parade given in their honor in the downtown streets.

4 p. m.—Worked two hours packing up parts of an aeroplane for shipment to Washington.

8 p. m.—Attended a public reception and shook hands with as many Daytonians as could get near them.

9 p. m.—Saw a pyrotechnical display on the river front, in which their own portraits eighty feet high and entwined in an American flag were shown.

When the fireworks were over, Wilbur turned to Orville and said: "Let's hurry home, you know we have to get up early."

Fluttering in banners and gay decorations, Dayton left nothing undone to honor the aviators. Business was suspended save for the sale of toy airships and post cards illustrative of the Wrights' home, the modest two-story frame dwelling in Hawthorne Street. It was also suspended at Huffman Prairie, eight miles east of Dayton, where in 1905 the Wrights made their first long aeroplane flight. In Mans, France, the scene of many of the European flights of the Wright machine was remembered in a banner which bore these words:

"The three great cities, Dayton, Washington, and Le Man, France."

After the salute of cannon, ringing of bells and blowing of whistles, with which the day began, the opening ceremony was held in a park beneath the trees. "Jonathan Dayton," representing the founder of the city and dressed in colonial costume and a wig, with a cast of characters, presented a pageant. The crowds were so great that people viewed the spectacle from fences, trees and house tops. Casting his eyes skyward, Jonathan Dayton said:

"Methinks I see two great objects like gigantic birds coming from the eastward as if riding on the wings of the morning. What manner of birds can these be?"

"They," interposes another character, "are none other than two of Dayton's illustrious sons coming home from foreign triumphs with the greatest invention of the age. Let us welcome them."

It was after receiving this welcome that Wilbur and Orville Wright, sitting as spectators on the platform, arose and said: "Thank you, gentlemen."

Back to Their Workshop.

A few minutes after the ceremony the Wrights were back in their workshop, where the windows were covered with canvas to keep out the gaze of the curious. General James Allen, chief signal officer, accompanied by Lieutenant Lahm of the signal corps, arrived from Washington today with the gold medal authorized by congress, which he is to present to the Wright brothers tomorrow. Governor Judson Harmon of Ohio is expected to present a medal on behalf of the state and Mayor Burkhart on behalf of Dayton.

Carlos Gracia Volez, the Cuban minister, is here and it is expected representatives of other foreign governments will attend the presentation.

Many Are Hurt at Celebration of Bunker Hill

List of Injured Resembles that of Famous Revolutionary Battle Itself.

BOSTON, Mass., June 17.—The list of injured in the Bunker Hill celebration today rivalled that of the actual battle of 134 years ago. Sixty-five persons were treated at the hospitals of Boston and vicinity for injuries caused by fireworks and pistols, and many more were attended by physicians at their homes. Fortunately there were no serious casualties.

Charleston's great day closed tonight with an elaborate electrical pageant. The display was emblematic of the "gems of the world," the floats representing the brilliancy and lustre of the diamond, ruby, emerald, garnet, amethyst and kindred precious stones. Miss Hettie Turnbull was the queen of the carnival.

It was estimated that fully 100,000 persons saw the pageant. Business was suspended in Boston, Lynn, Cambridge, Newton and other cities during the day.

Kinkaid Sees Ballinger About Irrigation Canal

Congressman Urges Secretary to Push Completion of Improvement in North Platte Valley.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, June 17.—(Special Telegram.)—Congressman Kinkaid this morning took up with Secretary Ballinger the matter of the completion of the third section of the large government canal, commencing in Wyoming and extending into Nebraska. The secretary, as settlers along the Platte are aware, has reached the conclusion that construction by the co-operative plan is not legal. However, he is personally favorably disposed to furtherance of the ditch and is giving earnest and friendly consideration to the case with the view of doing whatever is consistent and practical for the department to do under existing conditions.

The Commercial club of Beatrice has been [illegible] us to have a clock installed in the [illegible] government building there and has [illegible] Senator Burkett's assistance. The se[illegible] took the matter up with the Treasury [illegible]tment and the architect announced today that he would make plans to have this clock installed, and specifications for it will be included in bids that are to be submitted on the work.

P. E. Taylor of Tekamah, who was recently appointed consul to Mauritias, has wired Senator Burkett that he will accept the position and expects to reach Washington in a day or two.

Senator Burkett, who has been fighting for elimination of duty on paraphernalia for fraternal organizations, was informed by Senator Aldrich today that the finance committee had decided to put such paraphernalia on the free list. Just to what extent this will affect fraternal organizations is not known, but it is thought thousands will be saved to societies purchasing certain kinds of regalia and paraphernalia abroad.

H. J. Penfold and C. E. Pickens of Omaha were at the White House today and gave President Taft to understand that one of the biggest welcomes he ever received in this or any other country would be his if he chanced to stop off at Omaha should he decide to go west after adjournment of congress. The president stated he could not promise anything because no arrangements had been made in view of the uncertainty of tariff legislation.

Assault Victim Knows Little of Brutal Affair

Miss Annie L. Owen, Kansas City Stenographer, Will Probably Recover from Injuries.

KANSAS CITY, June 17.—Although the police and city detectives searched diligently today for the assailant of Miss Annie L. Owen, stenographer to the police board, who was slugged in her office last night, they made but little progress. There was no clue on which to work.

At the hospital it was said that Miss Owen would recover unless complications should arise. She suffered concussion of the brain and is in a semiconscious condition part of the time. Miss Owen aroused sufficiently today to talk for the first time, but she was not able to give any definite idea of her assailant.

Rewards aggregating $1,500 have been offered for the apprehension of the criminal.

The common council met today to take action in regard to the case. Mayor Crittenden said:

"We will do everything possible to apprehend the criminal. The police have been ordered to exert every means. The city will offer a reward and I hope every citizen who can possibly do so will add to it."

Governor Hadley today telegraphed local officials offering a reward of $300 for the capture of Miss Owen's assailant.

Prof. Davidson Given Decree

Miami University Confers Title of Doctor of Laws on Omaha Educator.

OXFORD, O., June 17.—William H. Davidson, superintendent of public schools at Omaha, Neb., was honored with the degree of doctor of laws by Miami university at its centennial celebration here today. The degree of doctor of literature was conferred upon Rev. Lyman Abbott of New York, editor of the Outlook, and Brander Matthews of Columbia university.

Declaring he was unworthy of the honor, George H. Trull of Philadelphia, Pa., national secretary of the Sunday School association, and one of the most noted religious workers in America, refused to accept the degree of doctor of divinity.

WARM REGION FOR CALHOUN

Francis J. Heney Says There is Evidence Evough to Send Him to "Bottomless Pit."

HOT BLAST FOR THE DEFENSE

He Declares Every Hair of Accused's Head is Guilty.

ALSO FLAYS HIS HENCHMEN

Charges Him with Committing Other Crimes to Conceal First.

SCORCHER FOR LAWYER ABBOTT

"As Mild-Mannered a Villain as Ever Cut a Throat or Scuttled a Ship"—Portrays Evils of Bossism.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 18.—Francis J. Heney half completed tonight his closing argument for the prosecution in the case of Patrick Calhoun, charged with bribery.

During his address, Mr. Heney admitted having an ambition to become district attorney under the new administration in San Francisco. He also outlined the theory of the prosecution designed to connect the president of the United Railroads with the accusation of bribery that has served as the basis of a five months' trial.

Mr. Heney declared the prosecution has no course open save to grant immunity to the supervisors who gave the most direct testimony against the defendant.

Consigned to Warm Regions.

"Isn't there enough here of evidence of guilt to sink Patrick Calhoun to the bottomless pit of hell? Every hair on his head is guilty. Caught in one crime, he has been back of a dozen more to prevent his conviction, and to obstruct the course of justice. A man will do much for his liberty, even to the commission of new crimes and Patrick Calhoun is willing to pull down the government, of which he boasts to be so stalwart a supporter.

"I have purposely refrained during this trial from attempting to gain the friendship of any man on this jury. I have done nothing to curry favor. But you have watched me all these weeks and you know what manner of man, and what manner of prosecutor stands before you. You know whether or not I was justifed in resenting what I did resent. Is there one among you who would have taken as much as I have taken? I did not stand it. I have been fighting for a principle. But I will never go into a court again so long as I live and allow any man to abuse me in the performance of a public duty, so help me God.

"What does it matter to me if I am abused by an attorney like Earl Rogers, the partner of the infamous Luther Brown?"

Calls Abbott a Villain.

Reaching a discussion of the activities of William A. Abbott, of the legal force of the United Railroads, Mr. Heney said:

"I am talking about W. M. Abbott, than whom no milder villain ever cut a throat or scuttled a ship. In appearance a Sunday school teacher, he is yet one of the men who was responsible for this record of black iniquity."

Referring to the relations of Abraham Ruef and Tirey L. Ford, general counsel for the United Railroads, Heney said:

"They have defied us to produce a witness who witnessed this bribery. Well, I will produce the man who saw Ford give this money, if he is here. His name is Tirey Ford and he is the man who saw his own hand pass this bribe money to Ruef."

On the subject of bossism Heney said:

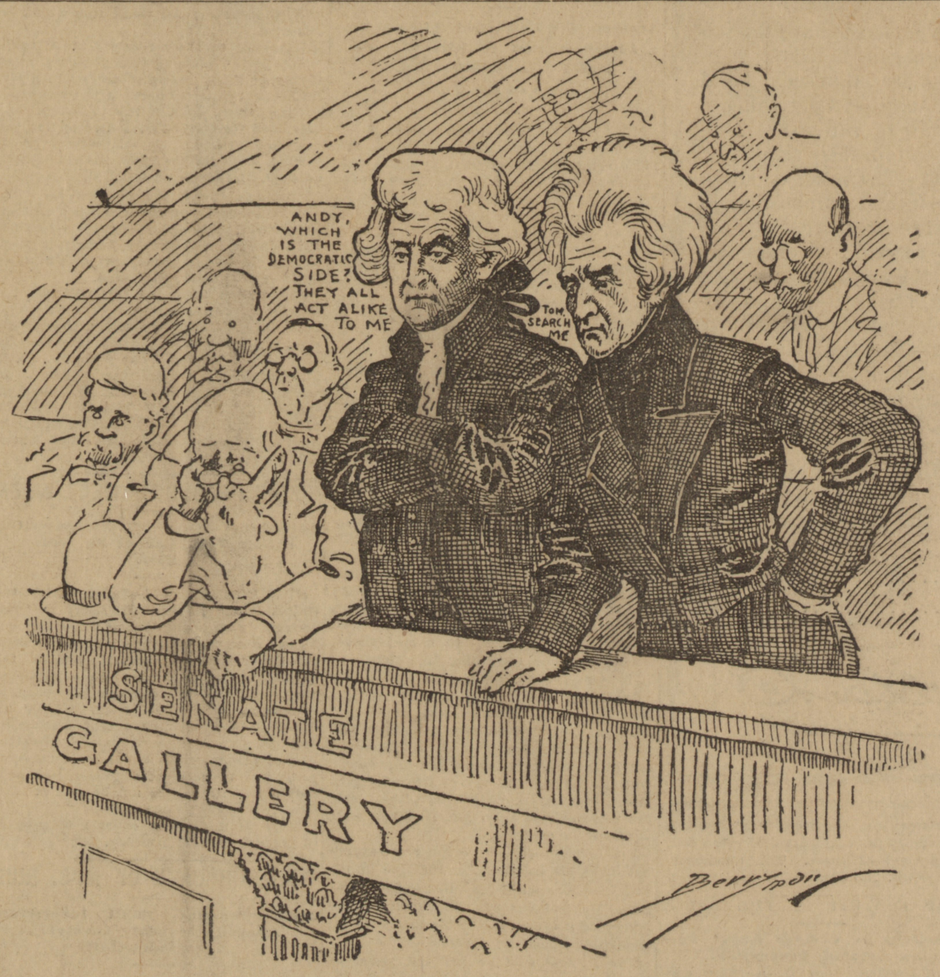
"The history of this country shows that the menace to our existence lies in the great cities, where we foster the bosses, who are supported by the classes. One holds forth in the tenderloin, where they want a permit to commit a crime. The other class holds forth in the fashionable neighborhoods and wants higher dividends from their investments in gas and railway and telephone stocks. They join hands with the Tenderloin to accomplish their ends and that is what has made the boss possible."

Mr. Heney expects to conclude tomorrow.

FORTY STAB WOUNDS IN BODY

Woman Found Dying in Mining Town in Pennsylvania—Daughter Also Injured.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., June 17.—With her skull fractured and forty stab wounds in her body, Mrs. Kate Speerenze was found dying in her home at Coaldale, near here, today. Her 7-year-old daughter also had been fatally injured. There is no clue as to who made the murderous attack. The woman ran a boarding house for miners.



SHADES OF JEFFERSON AND JACKSON AT THE TARIFF DEBATE.
From the Washington Evening Star.

MRS. GOULD IN TIPSY STATE

Broker Testifies to Her Condition on Yachting Trip.

HAD BREAKFAST WITH ACTOR

Hotel Waiter Tells of Serving Meals for Woman and Dustin Farnum in Her Room—More Servants' Testimony.

NEW YORK, June 17.—The spotlight of the cross-examiner continued to oscillate today in the trial of Mrs. Howard Gould's suit for separation, from the estate at Castle Gould to the St. Regis hotel; from the farm at Blue Gap, Va., to the Niagara, the Gould yacht, and back to New York again, but except for those moments when it lingered on Dustin Farnum it never got far away from the butler's keys to the wine cellar.

There was visible an attitude on the part of the defense, which in this trial of many surprises has been curiously shifted over to what is virtually the prosecution, to prove that Mrs. Gould was not only so frequently under the influence of intoxicants as to fall within the rulings of Justice Dowling that she must be proved an habitual drunkard before her husband can be justified for leaving her, but to prove that when she had been drinking her character underwent a transformation for the worse.

Delancey Nicoll, former district attorney for the county of New York, and now counsel for the husband, was willing enough to adduce testimony that the wife was affable when herself, if only he could bring her good nature into contrast with testimony that tended to show her violent, abusive and uncertain in her motives and confused in her actions at those moments she was alleged to have been drinking.

Shrinks in Pain.

There was no abatement of her ordeal today, and the burden of reiteration grew heavier, she shrank visibly and a look of pain came into her eyes, as if, though she might have read or seen such things, it was a new realization of them for her to hear them applied directly to herself, with the weight of a sworn oath behind them. At other times she smiled broadly, shook her head in amused denial, and several times stared the witness out of countenance.

Only once was there a break in the procession of footmen, butlers, chauffeurs, maids, waiters and bellboys on whose testimony it is sought to prove Mrs. Gould an impossible wife, and that was when Mr. Nicoll called Melville E. Chapman, a broker, who was a guest of the Goulds on their yacht, the Niagara, during the several cruises in the year 1905 and his narrative walked in the steps of others. He had several times seen Mrs. Gould undeniably drunk, he testified, and, led by Mr. Nicoll, he described several alleged outbreaks, with emphasis on the overbearing manner of the wife and the efforts of the husband to soothe and conciliate her.

Dustin Farnum in Room.

Mr. Watson read the deposition of a waiter at the Carroll hotel, who told of serving supper for Mrs. Gould and Farnum in her rooms at the hotel on November 18, 1906. The waiter said that Mrs. Gould instructed him to set the table with a chair at the end and the other chair on the side near the first chair. He left Farnum and Mrs. Gould in the room after he had cleared away the dishes.

The following morning the witness was called to Mrs. Gould's rooms and she ordered breakfast for two. She stood in the doorway and read the bill of fare and he could see but a small part of the room. He noticed that a door leading into another room of her suite was closed. He served supper for them in her rooms that night again.

She left some time during the night, the witness testified, for, he said, he went to the head waiter the next morning and asked if he should go up to room No. 14 (Mrs. Gould's room), and the head waiter said: "No, they have gone."

Farmer Shot from Ambush.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., June 17.—William Moore, a truck farmer, was shot and killed from ambush in Galloway county, five miles from this city, today. William Grider, who was with Moore, said that he thought the shot was meant for himself. He refused to reveal the identity of the man whom he suspects of the killing.

Deadwood Editor May Go to Jail for Contempt

Freeman Knowles Will Refuse to Pay Fine Imposed by Federal Court.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., June 17.—(Special.)—That Freeman Knowles, former congressman from South Dakota and for some time past editor of the Deadwood Lantern, a weekly publication, intends going to jail rather than pay a fine of $500, which was imposed upon him by Judge Carland, of the United States court in this city, is indicated by a statement made by the former congressman in the current issue of his newspaper.

At a term of federal court at Deadwood, Knowles was tried on an indictment charging him with having circulated objectionable matter through the mails, and was convicted. The objectionable article was printed in his newspaper and referred to the death of a former Black Hills young woman. The Deadwood editor was fined the $500 by Judge Carland, and failing to pay the fine was committed to the Pennington county jail at Rapid City, where he remained for some days, or until an appeal had been perfected to the United States circuit court of appeals, which a few days ago affirmed the action of Judge Carland.

In the current issue of his paper Mr. Knowles prints a long statement in reference to the case, in which the following sentence appears: "I have sent for a copy of the opinion which was written by Judge Amidon, and until the opinion arrives it is impossible to state upon what grounds the judgment was affirmed. As soon as the remittur from the court of appeals is received by the clerk of the district court at Sioux Falls I expect to be committed to the Pennington county jail."

This makes it clear that Mr. Knowles will not pay his fine. However, the fine doubtless will be paid by friends of Mr. Knowles regardless of any objections he may have. The Free Press league, which is composed of Black Hills friends of the former congressman and present editor, has taken up the matter of raising the amount of the fine, and, it is believed, will insist upon paying it to the federal court and thus do away with the necessity of Mr. Knowles' going to jail.

DENY HARMS OPEN HEARING

Board of Inquiry Decides to Hold Secret Session.

ACCUSER LEAVES PRESENCE

Testimony, it is Said, Will Not Be Made Public, but Findings of Board Will Be Announced—To Call Witnesses.

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., June 17.—Secretary of Agriculture Wilson's board of inquiry, appointed to investigate the charges of former Inspector J. F. Harms that the government's inspection system in the packing houses here is faulty, held a closed session this afternoon. Harms, after being denied an open investigation, withdrew from the room.

The board is composed of Dr. A. B. Melvin, chief of the bureau of animal industry; George P. McCabe, solicitor for the Department of Agriculture; Dr. F. A. Behnke, an assistant inspector of the bureau; Dr. R. P. Stedden, chief of the inspection division of the bureau, and George Ditwig, traveling inspector.

Dr. Melvin issued a statement which said that every man on the meat inspection force, who is in position to have any knowledge about the alleged occurrences, will be a witness. The board heard the testimony of the fourteen witnesses Mr. Harms furnished the Department of Agriculture in his letter of charges.

Eighty witnesses are yet to be examined. The testimony will not be made public, but it is probable the finding of the board will be announced here.

Smugglers Get Prison Terms

Two Men Who Beat Customs Officers on Dress Goods Are Sentenced.

NEW YORK, June 17.—George C. White, William Kilgannon and the latter's wife, Elizabeth Kilgannon, pleaded guilty today in the United States circuit court to indictments charging them with smuggling. White and Kilgannon are associated in business as dealers in dressmakers supplies on Fifth avenue and Mrs. Kilgannon is a dresmaker.

Kilgannon was sentenced to one year in the penitentiary and White to two years in the federal prison at Atlanta, Ga.

Mrs Kilgannon was fined $5,000, which she paid.

Russian Torpedo Boat Fires on English Steamer

VIBORG, Finland, June 17.—A British steamer has been fired upon by a Russian torpedo boat for approaching too close to the bay on the Finnish coast, where Emperor Nicholas and Emperor William are to meet today.

The British steamer in question is the Northberg, Captain Robertson. It was hailed and fired upon last night off Wirelahti, island of Biorke. The projectile from the torpedo boat pierced a steam pipe and one member of the crew of the English vessel was wounded. The incident shows the extreme nervousness for the safety of Emperor Nicholas.

Russian torpedo boats have been patroling Pitkipas bay, the rendezvous of the two emperors, and it was one of these guard vessels that fired.

STOCKHOLM, June 17.—Dispatches received here from Helsingfors confirm the news that the British steamer Woodburn of New Castle was fired upon by a vessel of the Russian squadron in Pitkipas bay, the rendezvous of Emperor Nicholas and Emperor William.

The first was a blank charge, but this was followed a few seconds later by two shells. Portions of the shells penetrated the bulkheads and the boiler of the Woodburn. The engineer of the steamer was wounded in the leg and was taken aboard the Russian cruiser Asia, where his wounds were dressed. Later the injured man was conveyed to a hospital at Viborg.

After making repairs, the Woodburn sailed tonight for its home port.

LONDON, June 17.—Neither the British Foreign office nor the Russian embassy here has issued any statement regarding the firing upon the British steamer Woodburn by a Russian warship in the vicinity of Viborg. The owners of the vessel, Whitfield & Co. of New Castle, have received a telegram from Captain Robertson, dated Frederikshafen, confirming the reports of the attack on his ship.

MISS WYNNE WEDS OFFICER

Daughter of Consul General at London Becomes Wife of English Lieutenant.

LONDON, June 17.—Ida M. Wynne, second daughter of Robert J. Wynne, the outgoing American consul general in London, was married in this city today to Hugh Ronald French, a first lieutenant in the Seventh Dragoon guard. The ceremony was performed in Brompton oratory, only relatives and personal friends of the bride and groom having been invited. Following the wedding, there was a reception at the Savoy hotel.

Aldrich Plans to Delay Income and Earnings Taxes

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 17.—When the income tax question comes up in the senate tomorrow Senator Aldrich, chairman of the finance committee, will again move that action be deferred until after schedules in the tariff bills shall have been completed.

This motion will carry with it President Taft's program for the enactment of a law taxing net earnings of corporations, and the adoption of a resolution submitting the question of amending the constitution so as to permit congress to levy and collect a tax on incomes without regard to apportionment among the states. Mr. Aldrich will make the statement that he believes consideration of schedules may be finished by Monday, and he will suggest that the postponement of the income tax and corporation tax measures be until that time.

At a caucus of the democratic senators today, it was decided that the minority shall stand by its previous declaration in favor of the enactment of an income tax law at the present session. The caucus was well attended. There were speeches by Senators Bailey, Shively, Culberson, Money, and Rayner, and brief remarks by a number of others, in which the opinion was expressed that the administration movement in favor of placing a tax on net earnings of corporations is destined to prevent the income tax amendment from reaching a direct vote.

All of these senators did not denounce the plan of President Taft for the taxing of corporations. Many democrats believe in that plan, but they are opposed to the sidetracking of the income tax issue.

Attorney General Wickersham presented to Senator Aldrich last night the draft of the amendment which President Taft desires to have adopted, placing a tax on the net earnings of corporations. This draft was submitted to the republican members of the finance committee today, but no action was taken regarding it. It was not made public, and members of the committee declined to discuss its provisions.

The senate committee on finance will not present an amendment placing a duty on petroleum, but such an amendment will be offered by Senator Penrose, a member of the committee on the floor of the senate. It is expected that Chairman Aldrich will then accept the amendment.

The rate to be proposed is one-half a cent a gallon on crude oil, and 25 per cent ad valorem on refined oil, benzine, naphtha, paraffine, and other similar products of petroleum. The amendment will provide also that there shall be no drawback allowed on petroleum.

PRINT PAPER DUTY SCORED

Brown of Nebraska Tells Senate that that Industry Needs No Protection.

CANADIANS HAVE NO ADVANTAGE

Cost of Production There is Greater Than in This Country.

TILLMAN WHACKS NEWSPAPERS

Scowls, Stamps His Foot and Cries "Humbugs!"

MAINE SENATORS TO THE FORE

Hale and Frye Quick to Defend Wood Pulp Manufacturers of Their Own State—Story of Day's Tariff Debate.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The battle to place wood pulp and print paper upon the free list was opened up in the senate today under the leadership of Senator Brown of Nebraska. Going over to the portion of the chamber in which Senators Aldrich, Hale, Frye, Lodge, Gallinger, Smoot and other leaders have their seats, the Nebraskan stood in the midst of the opposing force, and with good nature bandied thrusts that came to him from all quarters as he delivered a telling speech in behalf of the cause he has espoused.

Showing familiarity with all available information on the wood pulp and paper schedule, Mr. Brown frequently quoted from various authorities to sustain his contention that wood pulp and print paper are both produced in the United States with cheaper labor and cheaper materials, resulting in a cheaper product than can be obtained in the Dominion of Canada. Citing rates of wages in this country and in Canada, he undertook to show that the United States had an advantage in that respect. Turning to his republican colleagues, he asked them how, in view of that fact, they could justify a duty on the products for the "protection of labor."

Without divulging the source of their information in any definite manner, Senators Aldrich and Hale flatly contradicted these statements in reference to wages and cost of production. They insisted that the Mann committee of the house of representatives, from which Mr. Brown quoted, was lacking in accurate testimony, and contended that, even accepting that report, it could not be maintained that the United States had an advantage in the production.

Mr. Brown's Speech.

"Canada is our only competitor in this market," said Mr. Brown. "The seas and the inferior product of other countries than Canada protect the mills of the United States against all competition worth mentioning.

"This question depends on the cost of production at home and abroad. If foreigners can manufacture print paper for less than it costs Americans, that amendment of the finance committee might find justification. If the fact be, as I shall prove it is, that print paper can be made and is being made at a less cost here than elsewhere, then any duty in any amount is wholly wrong in principle and utterly unendurable and extortionate in practice.

"Canada had an investigation into the subject in 1901. The testimony in that investigation showed that the American mills had an advantage of $5 per ton in the cost of production of print paper. Following that report the manufacturers of Canada petitioned their government to continue the 25 per cent ad valorem duty on paper importations.

Wages Higher in Canada.

"Our consul in the province of Quebec reported that the laborers in the Canadian mills received as high, if not higher, wages than those in American mills. It is undisputed by the testimony taken by this committee that many of the workmen in the Canadian mills are American citizens and receive higher wages than when in the United States."

Senator Brown drew the following conclusions at the end of his argument:

"Our pulp wood supply is nearly exhausted.

"The pulp wood supply of Canada is apparently inexhaustible.

"Free pulp wood would tend to conserve our pulp wood.

"The production cost of print paper is less in the United States than it is in Canada.

"A ton of news print paper costs in Canada $29.54 to manufacture, in the United States it costs $27.74 per ton.

"The print paper market is controlled in the United States by combination, and whatever duty the law may fix, will assist the combination in that control in violation of the law in competition to the injury and outrage of the public.

"By reason of such control, the cost of print paper to the consumer has been arbitrarily advanced to an unreasonable and unconscionable profit to the manufacturer.

"Print paper advanced from $38 in 1907 to $42 and $50 per ton in 1908.

"The importation of print paper for all time has been neglible.

"The proposed duty on pulp and print paper is therefore not necessary for protective purposes, nor useful for revenue purposes. It is an outlaw duty and should be stricken from the bill."

Brown and Frye Argue.

Mr. Frye interjected that the average cost of spruce wood from Canada delivered at Maine paper mills was $10.02 a cord. Mr. Brown replied he would abandon his contentions and vote for $6 a ton on print paper if the testimony of one responsible witness in support of Mr. Frye's statement could be cited.

In opposition to Mr. Brown's statement that print paper can be manufactured as cheaply in the United States as in Canada Mr. Frye said that while skilled labor in Canada is paid as much as in the United States, unskilled labor, which, he said, is 80 per cent of the whole labor involved, is paid 30 per cent less in Canada.

Mr. Aldrich said the house committee, in recommending the $2 rate on print paper, did not take into consideration the difference in cost of wood at mills in Canada and the United States and the senate committee had added $2 a ton on that account.

Mr. Brown asked Mr. Hale if the results of a ten months' investigation by the house committee were less reliable than a ten weeks' consideration by the finance committee of the senate. Mr. Hale said the facts brought out by the finance commit-