

PAYNE BILL PASSES HOUSE

Four Democrats Vote for Bill and One Republican Against It—Deep Interest Taken in Final Vote and Republicans Make Joyous Demonstration Over Result

After three weeks of consideration the Payne bill was passed by the House of Representatives Friday night by a vote of 217 to 161. One Republican, Austin, of Tennessee, voted against the measure, and four Democrats, all from Louisiana, Messrs. Broussard, Estopinal, Pujot and Wickliffe voted for it.

An attempt made by Champ Clark, the minority leader, to recommit the bill with instructions was signally defeated.

The day was filled with excitement from the moment the session began at noon until the last minute. The members were keyed up to the highest pitch and a practically full membership remained on duty throughout. The final vote demonstrated the capacity of the Republican organization to get together.

The general public was greatly interested in the proceedings and the galleries were packed. Both the diplomatic and executive reservations likewise were fully occupied, one of the conspicuous observers being Mrs. Taft, wife of the President.

When the bill actually was passed the Republican cheered lustily, some dancing up and down the aisles

OUTRAGEOUS SEIZURE OF JUDGE'S EFFECTS

Atlanta, Ga., Special.—A special meeting of the Atlanta Bar Association has been called to make what reparation it can for the invasion and dismantling of the home of United States Circuit Judge W. B. Sheppard under a writ of attachment. Lawyers as well as citizens declare the affair was an outrage.

A month or more ago the jurist's secretary was driving Judge Sheppard home, when the car hit a negro. The judge claims he was not negligent but agreed to pay the injured man's bill and give him \$50. The attorneys for the negro refused to accept this sum and said they would sue.

Instead of filing an ordinary suit, they waited until late Thursday evening and swore out a writ of attachment. One of the attorneys, accompanied by a constable and a force of negroes, went to the judge's home

GOVERNMENT INJURING BUSINESS AFFAIRS

The following from Charles W. Brown, publisher of Hoosick Falls, N. Y., Democrat, is in line with the sentiment expressed a few weeks ago by The Enterprise and shows that those publishers who also run job plants are beginning to sit up and take notice:

Is the fact that the government of the United States is spending the money of the people (among them printers and publishers) for the purpose of diverting business from the printers of the country a demonstration of the kind of "square deal" the country is going to get under the Taft administration?

I am loath to believe it. But recent events have inspired a deep distrust that only a complete obliteration of the policy and methods of the postoffice department will replace with reassurance.

If the United States government can with consistency take away from the printer the printing of envelopes on the plea that it can do the work cheaper because the printing is done simultaneously with the stamping, why isn't it just as consistent to print advertisements on postal cards for the same reason? Carry this

JURY COULD NOT AGREE IN THE BOUVY MURDER CASE

Planqueme, La., Special.—At 7 o'clock Friday night the jury in the case of the State against Fabrian F. Bouvy, charged with the murder of Prof. Fred Van Ingen, reported that it was hopelessly disagreed and was therefore discharged by Judge Schweng.

The killing of Van Ingen occurred on October 3 of last year, while he

STANDARD OIL LITIGATION IS CONCLUDED

St. Louis, Special.—The Standard Oil lawyers more than made good their promise to the court to complete their arguments Friday in defense of the government's suit to have the corporation dissolved as a Sehrman law violator. John G. Johnson, of Philadelphia, completed his address, following Mr. Rosenthal, 30 minutes before the usual time for adjournment.

The court asked Mr. Kellogg, the government's attorney, if he wished to take advantage of the half hour in which to commence his replying argument, but the Federal lawyers

VIOLENT MANIAC SHOTS UP SQUARE, THEN SUICIDES

Aurora, Ill., Special.—John Anderson, a plumber, becoming violently insane, Thursday armed himself with two pistols, a shotgun and three bombs and killed Mrs. John McVicker, narrowly missed slaying her husband, wounded Mrs. John Belford, and then committed suicide, blowing his head off with a shotgun. He started out to kill the inhabitants of an entire square in which he said mal-

REVIEW OF PAYNE BILL

The Productiveness of the Measure Probably Lessened \$40,000,000 by Amendments—The Payne Bill Contains Many Reductions From the Dingley Bill With a Few Increases.

Washington, Special.—The Payne tariff bill, as amended by the Senate committee on finance was presented Monday.

Senator Aldrich asserted that 75 per cent of articles used by all the people had been reduced.

In placing a large number of articles on the free list and in reducing duties on many others it has been found necessary to materially increase the duties on many luxuries. The Senate committee has decided upon an increase amounting to about twenty-five per cent above existing rates on wines of all kinds and has made increases above the Payne bill on other spirits.

Luxury Duties Go Up. A number of other articles, regarded as luxuries, have been increased.

In addition to placing tea and coffee on the free list the committee proposes to admit cocoa free. An especial effort was made to reduce rates on the so-called "breakfast table" articles of commerce.

The Payne rates of 40 per cent a ton on bituminous coal will be reported without recommendation. The present rate of 15 cents per ton on black coal will be maintained.

Senate Against Free Lumber.

The Senate stands about two to one against free lumber. Its advocates fear they will not be able to maintain the reduction agreed upon by the House. The fight to be made for free hides has begun already. Western Senators are confident the duty will be placed on hides but are not sanguine of maintaining the existing 15 per cent ad valorem.

Tobacco interests failed in their efforts to induce the committee to reduce the amount of Philippine tobacco to be admitted annually free of duty and to get an increase in the rates on tobacco from other countries. The recommended raise on lithographing, including postcards and cigar labels, as contained in the Payne bill, will be reported. The Payne rates on pottery and fine china have been agreed to.

It was learned that the Senate committee would provide ample protection for American manufacturers of watch dials, all but two of whom are said to have been driven out of business by foreign competition.

No attention was paid to the so-called "joker" in the Payne bill as it passes the House. Petroleum and its products are among the articles which are to be reported to the Senate without recommendation.

Reduction of Revenue.

The estimates of the revenue which the Payne tariff bill will produce for the government have been reduced nearly \$20,000,000 through the amendments made to the measure before it was passed by the House and the Senate finance committee will have to provide means for making up this difference if the original estimates are to be met. The striking out of several countervailing duty clauses on which no estimates were made, probably will lessen the bill's productiveness another \$20,000,000.

The amendments taking off the 8-cent duty on tea subtracted \$7,000,000 from the estimated revenues. The striking out of the countervailing duty provision for a rate of 20 per cent ad valorem on coffee coming from countries which do not give the United States the benefit of their most favored nation clause disposes of probably \$15,000,000 in duties.

Where Loss Comes In.

Taking out the countervailing proviso for lumber and for petroleum means a loss to the revenues of several million dollars, it is estimated. By repealing the manufacturers' license tax for farmers desiring to sell the leaf tobacco which they raise, the House has withdrawn considerable revenue under the internal revenue law. A slight increase in revenues may be provided by the increase tax on Turkish filler tobacco, pineapples, barley and barley malt.

The Payne bill as it passed the House, like the Dingley bill when it went to the Senate, places hides on the free list. Under the Dingley law, hides have produced a revenue exceeding \$3,000,000 annually.

The Payne bill differs from the Dingley law in the maximum and minimum retaliatory feature, the additional method of valuation for the purpose of preventing under valuation and its provision for the \$40,000,000 issuance of Panama bonds and \$25,000,000 issue of Treasury certificates. It extends the drawback privileges. An inheritance tax, which should bring in \$20,000,000, is provided for. The internal revenue law should produce \$1,500,000 additional revenue because of the increase in the tax on cigarettes.

Two Prominent Increases.

The two increases over the Dingley rates that stand out most prominently in the Payne bill are those in the rates on women's and children's gloves and hosiery. Cocoa, now imported free, has been made dutiable at 3 cents per pound. Unmanufactured mica has been reduced one cent per pound and the manufacturers of mica have a duty levied upon them 2 cents per pound less than the Dingley rates. The duty on unmanufactured barytes has been doubled.

BIG FIRE IN ROCHESTER

Several Sections of City Destroyed and Damage is Estimated at Not Less Than \$500,000—Aid Was Summoned From Nearby Cities as It Looked at One Time as if Greater Portion of the City Would Be Swept.

Rochester, N. Y., Special.—Swept along in the face of a 25-mile gale, fire Tuesday destroyed several sections of the city and did damage estimated at half a million dollars.

For a time it was thought that a great portion of the city would be swept, and aid was summoned from Buffalo and Syracuse. Generously and promptly the out-of-town firemen, with apparatus, responded, but ere they reached the scene, the heroic work of the local department and of volunteers had got the flames under check and their assistance was not required.

One hundred families are homeless and militiamen are in the affected zones guarding what little the people saved of their household effects. Mayor Edgerton issued a call for relief funds for these families. Some of them were quartered in precept houses and a large number spent the night in a public school.

A heavy rain set in a 6 o'clock Tuesday night and while it helped in extinguishing the smoldering ruins, it was a hardship on the homeless, especially those whose household effects were in the open. Thieving, which started early in the day, was stopped by the presence of the militia.

Buildings which were destroyed in addition to about 50 residences, were the Palmer Building, Temple Berith Kodesh, First Reformed Church of America, the Ward Apartments, and First German Lutheran Zion church. The St. Peter's Presbyterian church, the Palmer lumber yards and several small firms on Main street were damaged.

Although accurate estimates cannot be made at this time, the loss is estimated at least \$500,000. This includes \$60,000 on the Palmer Building; \$100,000 on the Hunting Company, manufacturers of plumbers' supplies; \$90,000 on the beautiful Jewish temple, Berith Kodesh, and the rest in small amounts, is apportioned among the manufacturers, house owners and tenants.

Several firemen were injured by falling walls or were overcome by smoke, but none was seriously hurt. The origin of the fire, which started in the Palmer Building, has not been determined.

Rochester is terror-stricken. Tuesday's conflagration was the culmination of an uninterrupted series of fires of weeks, many of which have been charged to incendiarism. Added to this natural fear is the fact that although both of Tuesday's fires were under control after 3 o'clock in the afternoon the flames were still smoldering in dozens of places.

Explosion in Powder Mill.

Wayne, N. J., Special.—One man, Jerome Marsh, an employe, was killed and several others were injured and ten small buildings destroyed by an explosion in the coming mill of the DuPont Powder Works here Friday. Employes in the adjoining buildings fled when the first explosion occurred, but some of them were knocked down and the clothing was torn from their bodies by the subsequent explosions of other buildings. The shock of the explosion was felt for twenty miles and windows were broken and chimneys thrown down in Little Falls, Passaic and the outskirts of Paterson, the latter ten miles distant.

Kenilworth Inn Burns.

Asheville, N. C., Special.—Fire broke out at 2:30 o'clock Wednesday morning at Kenilworth Inn, three miles from this city. The guests were roused, and as far as is known, all succeeded in making their escape. The fire was burning furiously at 3 o'clock Wednesday morning. The Kenilworth property is owned by Senator M. G. Gamm, of Philadelphia, and was built at a cost of \$140,000.

For Better Government.

Constantinople, By Cable.—The roops of the garrison made a violent demonstration Tuesday before the parliament building against the committee of union and progress and the government. They demanded the dismissal of the grand vizier, Hilmi Pasha, the Minister of War and the president of the chamber. The outbreak was caused by an order issued to the troops to the effect that they must obey their officers under all circumstances, even if called upon to shoot down their co-religionists.

Poses After Garber Moore.

Asheville, N. C., Special.—A telegram from Chief of Police Galloway, of Brevard, N. C., Tuesday stated that a man answering the description of "Tennessee Dutch," alias "Garber Moore," who with his confederate, George Barton, alias "Chicago Army," dynamited his way out of the Greenville, S. C., prison Sunday night, April 4, had been seen on the outskirts of that city early Tuesday morning.

WASHINGTON NOTES

Congress will have many ship subsidy bills to select from, if it concludes to act on that kind of legislation during the Sixty-first Congress.

Representative Sulzer, of New York, is the latest member to introduce a bill on the subject. His bill provides for a graduated system of tonnage taxes in favor of American built ships and against foreign ships.

"It follows closely the policy of the early statesmen," said Mr. Sulzer, explaining the bill. "During the continuance of the old law the United States had the finest deep sea carrying fleet in the world."

President Taft has received a letter from Francisco Fuentes Ruis, secretary-treasurer of the agricultural association of Panay and Negros, forwarding a petition formulated by the agriculturists of the Philippine Islands. This petition opposes the Dingley tariff and asks for the establishment of free trade between the United States and the Philippines.

It is represented that such action is necessary "to relieve the precarious industrial situation in the Philippines and to prove that the American people are no longer indifferent to the welfare of the Filipinos especially in view of the oft-repeated declaration that the only justification for the American occupation is the promotion of that welfare." The petition denounces the customs barrier as being helpful to the American trusts and harmful to the Filipino as well "as a cruel reversal of McKinley's admirable doctrine."

Secretary Dickinson, accompanied by Mrs. Dickinson and Major General J. Franklin Bell, chief of staff, will leave here next Sunday evening for Charleston, S. C., where they will embark next Tuesday afternoon on the Mayflower for a cruise to Colon to personally inspect the Panama canal. On the way South, the party will spend next Monday at Fort Monroe to inspect the batteries installed at that military post.

The most important happenings in the national capital Monday were the following: The tariff bill was reported to the Senate by the committee on finance. General reductions all along the line are recommended except in the case of luxuries, especially the liquor schedule, on which the duties are substantially increased.

Merry children thronged the White House lawns in full enjoyment of the annual Easter egg rolling, a time honored custom which appears to grow in popularity each succeeding year. Samuel Gompers, who is again persona grata at the White House, arranged for a conference at the White House next Friday between President Taft and the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, at which important matters affecting organized labor, will be discussed.

Mr. Payne, of New York, offered a resolution providing for the return of the tariff bill to the House in order that it might be amended so as to make it plain that crude petroleum and its products should appear on the free list. After the bill passed last Friday an inspection of it disclosed the fact that products of petroleum were omitted from the free list, although such was not the intention when the Norris amendment was cut out and petroleum made free.

Congressional halls, diplomatic chambers and departmental desks had many absentees, due to the annual outpouring on the occasion of the opening of the baseball season. A good, workable membership was present when the House of Representatives met Monday for the first time of its semi-weekly sessions. The galleries were filled with Easter visitors.

The Senate tariff bill, so far as rates are concerned, was completed Saturday, but it was decided that in making a report, Chairman Aldrich will announce a reservation on certain important schedules for future action. These reservations will include hides, steel rails, wood pulp and crude petroleum.

President Taft has recently declared that he favored the passage of a ship subsidy bill; Senator Gallinger has announced that at some early day, possibly not until the regular session of this Congress, he will introduce and push with all his ability a similar bill to the one defeated in the House by a small margin this year.

It is firmly believed here that, in the near future, a ship subsidy bill will pass Congress and become a law. The fight against such a measure has been long and hard-fought but with Taft in favor of it it will more than likely be enacted.

Chairman Aldrich asserts that the Senate committee had made a more general revision on rates than was done by the House committee on ways and means and that reductions in schedules had been made on a far greater number of articles. This did not mean that there would be reduction of revenues but that there would be recommended a bona fide revision downward of the tariff.

Korea's average annual rice crop is placed at 2,560,000,000 pounds.