# 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

the Payne tariff 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, Pujo 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. 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 the Dingley bill failed. 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 some dancing up and down the aisles consideration.

After three weeks of consideration; and patting their fellow members on the back. After adopting a resolution that until further ordered, sessions shall be held only on Mondays and Thursdays the House at 8:20 p. m adjourned.

At the suggestion of Chairman Payne, the action of the House in fixing a rate of one per cent ad valorem on erude petroleum and its products was by unanimous consent reconsidered and the articles placed on the free list.

The committee amendments increasing the Payne rate on barley from 15 to 24 cents a bushel as well as the duty on barley malt from 25 to 40 cents a bushel were adopted.

One minute before 3 o'clock an amendment was adopted giving farmers the right to sell their tobacco in the manufactured state without paying the tax.

All efforts to change the tariff on lumber from the existing schedule of Hides are on the free list also, hav-

ing run the gauntlet of opposition. The bill now goes to the Senate whose committee has its amended form ready to report and the senior Republican cheered lustily, body will immediately proceed to its

### **OUTRAGEOUS SEIZURE OF JUDGE'S EFFECTS**

meeting of the Atlanta Bar Association has been called to make what reparation it can for the invasion and 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 age the jurist's secretary was driving Judge Sheppard home, when the car hit a ne-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 atorneys, accomnegroes, went to the judge's home United States Court.

Atlantaa, Ga., Special.-A special and found Mrs. Sheppard alone with her children, one of them a baby of only six months. At once they began to seize everything in sight and loaded it on drays. They took all the dismantling of the home of United furniture except the beds, the clothing of all the members of the family, the trunks and even the toys of the little ones. All he time, Mrs. Sheppard was

pleading with the men to wait until her husband returned, but they refused to listen and she says they were both rough and insolent. Next Mrs. Sheppard telephoned to the lawyer of the negro, but as soon as she explained who she was, she says he abruptly hung up the receiver, saying he talked business with men only.

Judge Sheppard was in court Friday afternoon and openly and bitterly denounced the treatment he had received as not only outrageous, but panied by a constable and a force of as an attack upon the dignity of the

## GOVERNMENT INJURING BUSINESS AFFAIRS

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 ake notice:

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 "squar 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

place with reassurance. can with consistency take away from it to live? the printer the printing of envelopes simultaneously with the stamping, ness?

The following from Charles W. principle out to a legitimate conclusion and you will find that every business in the country would eventually be attacked.

> But the government is not printing envelopes or anything else at a profit. The Dayton envelope plant is not only taking from the printer business that belongs to him, but is taxing him to help pay for the losses in-

curred in running this postal iniquity. A little figuring will prove this statement to be absolutely true. The government gets 50 cents a thousand for doing this nasty little trick, and it costs it about 70 cents per thousand to solicit orders for, print and deliver these envelopes.

But whether the government makes a profit or not is not the question.

Shall the government be allowed of the postoffice department will re- to enter into competition with the siness of the co If the United States government it derives the revenues which enable

Shall we be compelled to contribute on the plea that it can do the work to a fund that is to be squandered cheaper because the printing is done in an endeavor to cripple us in busi-

why isn't it just as consistent to print advertisements on postal cards from us.—South Hill, Va., Enterfor the same reason? Carry this prise.

# JURY COULD NOT AGREE IN THE BOUVY MURDER CASE

Planquemine, La., Special.-At 7 was seated by his bride of a few o'clock Friday night the jury in the hours in the chair coach of a Texas case of the State against Fabrian F. & Pacific train, en route to New Bouvy, charged with the murder of Orleans. Bouvy's attorneys attempt-Prof. Fred Van Ingen, reported that ed to show that he was decidedly atit was hopelessly disagreed and was tached to Miss Rhorer and that he therefore discharged by Judge smarted under the knowledge of a Schwing.

The killing of Van Ingen occurred prove Van Ingen had done Miss

on October 3 of last year, while he Rhorer before his marriage to her. STANDARD OIL LITIGATION IS CONGLUDED St. Louis, Special.-The Standard said he would rather begin his ad-Oil lawyers more than made good dress in the morning, promising to their promise to the court to complete finish by the usual closing time. their arguments Friday in defense of That will end the hearing. The court

the government's suit to have the will take the case under advisement coropration dissolved as a Sehrman but it is not expected that decision law violator. John G. Johnson, of will be announced before next fall.

Philadelphia, completed his address, Nintey-five per cent of the govern Nintey-five per cent of the governfollowing Mr. Rosenthal, 30 minutes ment's evidence was incompetent and if judged by the A B C's of the rules before the usual time for adjournment. of evidence would be thrown out, Mr. The court asked Mr. Kellogg, the

Rosenthal declared. government's attorney, if he wished John G. Johnson, of Philadelphia, to take advantage of the half hour followed with the concluding arguin which to commence his replying ment for the defense, discussing both argument, but the Federal lawyers the law and the facts.

## VIOLENT MANIAC SHOOTS UP SQUARE, THEN SUICIDES

er, narrowly missed slaying her husand then committed suicide, blowing entire square in which he said malie- obvious.

Aurera, Ill., Special.—John Ander-ious gossip concerning him had been son, a plumber, becoming violently circulated. Anderson's mind had son, a plumber, becoming violently circulated. Anderson's mind had insane, Thursday armed himself with been affected for some time and when two pistols, a shotgun and three he appeared with his armament of bombs and killed Mrs. John McVickthe entire square to which he had anband, wounded Mrs. John Belford, nounced his intention of laying waste. The bombs, he had strapped to his his head off with a shotgun. He start- body. That his already weakened out to kill the inhabitants of an mind had completely given way was

## 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 luxeries. The Senate committee has decided upon an increase amounting to about tweny-five per cent above existing rates on wines of all kinds and has made increases above the Payne bill on other spir 's.

Luxu: Duties Go Up. A number of other articles, garded as luciuries, have been in-

creased

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 bitiminous coal will be reported without recommendation. 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. 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 foriegn 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 strik-ing out of several countervailing countervailing duty clauses on which no estimates were made, probably will lessen the bill's productiveness another

The amendments taking off the 8cent duty on tea subtracted \$7,000,-000 from the estimated revenues. The striking out of 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 consider able 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 valuations 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 inheriatance 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. Cocea, now imported free, has been made dutiable at 3 cents per pound. Unmanufac-tured 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 Ding-

ley rates. The duty on unmanufac tured barytes has been doubled.

The Payne bill contains many re ductions from the Dingley rates of duty. The duties on lead ore and load are materially reduced, pig while the lumber schedule is cut in half. The differential on refined sugar is reduced 5 cents per 100 pounds. Cotton seed oil and tallow are placed on the free list. Provision is made for the free entry, under certain conditions of bituminous coal, wood pulp and agricultural machinery. The duty on print paper was considerably reduced. The most important changes made in the wool schedule was the reduction of 5 cents in the duties on shoddy and top waste, and changes from an ad valorem to a specific duty The bill permits the free on tops. entry of objects of art 20 or more yaers old.

Iron on the Free List. In the iron and seed schedules, iron of e is placed on the free list and material reductions are made in the rates on pig iron, scrap iron and steel bar iron, round iron, blooms, structural iron, forgings, anchors, cotton ties, steel rails, tin plates, wire and numerous other articles. One of the most imperfect provisions of the bill is that which permits the free entry of every product of the Philippine Islands, except rice; and exempts from duty any articles imported from the United States into those islands. The amount of sugar which may be imported is limited to 300,000 tons annually and the free importation of tobacco is restricted to 300,-000 pounds of wrapper, 3,000,000 pout ds of filled tobacco and 150,000 000 cigars.

#### Liquors Will be Returned.

Mobile, Ala., Special.-In the inferior criminal court Tuesday before Judge Alford, attorneys for defendants in the prohibition cases argued a motion to quash the affidavits and search warrants on the ground of insufficiency. Tuesday Judge Alford handed down his decision, sustaining the motion and ordering that all lithe court, be returned to the parties in whose possession they were found at the time of the seizure.

Conference For Education.

Atlanta, Ga., Special.-The twelfth annual meeting of the conference for education in the South assembles in Atlanta on April 14, for a three days session. This organization, so little known, is unique in the South. Its underlying idea is to interest laymen in education as a civic responsi y. Within its membership are business men, professional men. colge men of nearly every walk in fe whose object in banding together to raise the standard of citizen-

## NEWSY GLEANINGS.

ship in section in which they live.

Only one member of Taft's Cabinet Cars for women only were run on trains in the Hudson tunnels.

An unusual number of suicides by gas, shooting and hanging were re-

On the new Queensboro Bridge's Sunday opening 156,000 persons

Borings were ordered to begin to the location of the Hudson River Bridge,

Automobilists appeared at Albany, Y., to protest against prohibition of chains on tires.

The attitude of England in regard the Servian mobilization excited atest astonishment in Cash receipts on the new Queensboro Bridge on the first day of its use were \$88.83. The bridge cost \$20,000,000.

Jennie, the oldest elephant in captivity, gave a dinner in celebration of her 213th birthday at Bronx Park,

New York City. Anti-foreign demonstrations in China were caused by the purchase by American missionaries of a site near

Confucius' tomb. Alphonse Torso, five years old, was run down and killed by a trolley car in New York City when sent upon his

first street errand. Ulrich Egg asked permission of the New York Supreme Court to change his name to Eck, alleging that he and his wife were weary of their friends

The noted French bulldog, Mares-chel Ney II., owned by Lincoln Bartlett, of Chicago, and valued at \$10,000, has died. The dog swallowed some corks thrown to it by children while playing.

An Artist Hero. Fireman James Dempsey of Engine

Company No. 32, happening to be at leisure yesterday on State street near Washington, was able to give a neat and almost gaudy exhibition of the power of imagination when applied to small details. Mr. Dempsey perceived a runaway horse plunging toward the crowd of shoppers, unrestrained by the conventional bridle. At once he applied himself to the back of the frightened animal, and leaning forward thrust his fingers into its mouth to produce the impression of its familiar steering apparatus. Under this jury rudder, so to speak, the horse was cleanly turned back to the middle of the street and then brought to a halt a block further on. Mr. Dempsey seems to us not only a physical hero, but a creative artist of unusual genius. His kind of imagination has Rider Haggard's kind beaten a mile. + Chicago Evening Post.

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

# 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 firement, 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 precinct 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 smouldering 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. quors, held under previous orders of the Palmer lumber yards and several The St. Peter's Presbyterian church, 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.

en. 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 smouldering 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 corning mill of buildings fled when the first explosion occurred, but some 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. Kenilworth property is owned Senator M. Gazzam, 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.

Posses 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 logislation during the Sixty-first Congress. Representative Sulzer, of New York, is the latest members 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 closey the poicy of the early statesmen," 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 fomulated 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 Phillipines. It is represented that such action is necssary "to relieve the precarious industrial situation in the Phillippines 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 harmful to the Ellipino 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 he national capital Monday were the

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 petthe DuPont Powder Works here Frilist, although such was not the inroleum were omitted from the free Employes in the adjoining tention 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, steek 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

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 assertes 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.