

THE W. LIBRARY

Unsettled and so Friday. Saturday cloudy moderate west coming variable.

THE MORNING STAR

FOUNDED 1867

OPPORTUNITY KNOCKS.

Mr. Dooley says it occasionally smashes in the door—take a look over the Business Local columns of today's paper.

VOL. LXXXV—NO. 109.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 28, 1910.

WHOLE NUMBER 13,203.

RANDELL SPOKE FOR WATERWAYS

Annual Banquet of Baltimore Merchants and Manufacturers' Association.

TERMINALS A PREREQUISITE

Should be Held in Public Ownership—Relation of the Railroads—Secretary Nagel Also One of Speakers.

Baltimore, Jan. 27.—The 29th annual banquet of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association was held at the Hotel Rennett today. Among the 200 participating were a number of guests from other cities. Mayor J. Barry Mahool, of this city; William B. Hurst, president of the Association; Secretary of Commerce and Labor Charles Nagel; United States Senator Robert L. Taylor, of Tennessee, and Representative Joseph E. Ransdell, of Louisiana, were the speech makers of the evening.

Representative Ransdell, who took for his subject inland waterway improvements, declared that in his judgment Congress before making any appropriation for any river or harbor improvement, should require as a condition that the State or community in interest be compelled to acquire and hold sufficient water front area to provide modern and adequate terminals.

Mr. Ransdell made the statement in connection with the assertion that terminals on all navigable waters should be public property, but in many cases they are owned and operated by railroads. In that Mr. Ransdell said "in their selfish interests, with scant regard for the rights of their rivals or the public."

"Railroads are very limited in their capacity and there is frequently extreme congestion on them," declared Mr. Ransdell. "On well improved waters such as Chesapeake Bay, the great lakes, the Hudson and lower Mississippi rivers there is practically no limit to the volume of business that may be carried with no danger of congestion."

"Railroads are monopolistic corporations owned, operated and controlled for private gain. Competition over any given line is impossible because the road bed belongs to a corporation. Waterways are free from road beds for the use and enjoyment of all the people. Conditions for competition are perfect upon them and they can never be monopolized. No rate commission is needed to fix freight rates upon improved water courses."

Mr. Ransdell then declared it would be unjust for the government to improve waters unless they could be used by all. He gave it as his opinion that Congress should provide for the establishment of terminals.

"In cases where the water front has already been acquired by private parties," concluded Mr. Ransdell, "I would suggest that the public resume ownership through condemnation proceedings under the power of eminent domain, for surely the good of the community is superior to the right of any private person or corporation."

Secretary Nagel in his address said that the organizations of corporations under State laws were well enough years ago, but today there is a conflict in that corporations large enough to go beyond State lines are not accountable to the Federal government. He also said that the National government was in this anomalous position of seeking trade with foreign nations and being compelled to stand sponsor for State organization over which it has no control whatever. He also advocated the passage of such laws as will enable American commerce to be carried in American bottoms.

A BILL BY MR. GODWIN

Would Change Name of Croatan Indians to "Cherokee."

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Washington, D. C., Jan. 27.—Hon. H. L. Godwin, Congressman from the Sixth District of North Carolina, has introduced the following bill which has been referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered printed:

"A Bill to change the name of the Croatan Indians of the State of North Carolina name to their original name, Cherokee.

"Whereas the Croatan Indians who now reside in the State of North Carolina are a branch of the Cherokee tribe of Indians and are desirous of changing their name to the original name, Cherokee: Now therefore

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the name of the band of Croatan Indians in said State of North Carolina be, and the same is hereby changed to Cherokee, by which name they shall hereafter be known and designated."

New Haven, Conn., Jan. 27.—A nickname plate from her husband's coffin was the novel proof of his death submitted by the widow, Mrs. Joseph Trent, colored, in the local probate court today. Trent died recently in New York leaving real estate in this city.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANK BILL

Perfected and Introduced in the Senate Yesterday—Provision to Prevent Concentration of Postal Deposits in East.

Washington, Jan. 27.—The postal savings bank bill drafted by Senators Carter, Dooliver and Owen, a subcommittee of the committee on post-office and postroads, was perfected today and by Mr. Carter was introduced in the Senate. It was referred to the postoffice committee and it is expected that it will be reported back to the Senate tomorrow.

To prevent the concentration of postal deposits in the money centers of the East, a provision has been incorporated allowing banks receiving the postal funds for safe keeping to give indemnity bonds in lieu of collateral security, which obviates the necessity of banks going to bond centers to purchase the securities required by the government.

The bill provides that there shall be established a system of postal savings depositories under the supervision and direction of a board of trustees consisting of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Postmaster General and the Attorney General acting ex officio. This board is authorized to make all regulations governing the receipt, mission, custody, investments and repayments of moneys deposited with the postal savings banks.

The board is required to report to Congress at the beginning of each regular session the number of post offices receiving deposits in each State and territory, the aggregate amount of interest paid, and the amount of expense incident to the postal savings bank system.

All postoffices of a class authorized to issue money orders, and such orders as, the Postmaster General may designate, are declared to be postal savings depository offices. They are to receive deposits from the public and are to be kept open for the transaction of business every day, Sundays and legal holidays excepted, during the usual postoffice business hours, of the town or locality where the depositories are located.

Accounts may be opened in any postal bank by any person of the age of twenty-one or over and by married women in their own names and free from any control or interference by their husbands. No person will be permitted to have more than one account. An account cannot be opened for less than one dollar and no more than \$200 can be deposited in any one account a month. All deposits must be in multiples of one dollar, but in order that smaller amounts may be accumulated for deposit, savings cards will be issued and ten cent postal savings stamps sold. When these cards are attached stamps show an investment of \$1 or multiples thereof.

Interest in postal savings banks will draw 2 per cent interest credited to the books of depositors once in each year. No person will be allowed to have a balance in a postal bank in excess of \$500 exclusive of accumulated interest.

Funds received by postal savings banks are to be deposited in any solvent bank or banks, subject to public supervision and examination, in the State or territory and as nearly as practicable in the immediate neighborhood in which the funds are received at a rate of interest not less than 2 1/4 per cent. The deposits are to be distributed among the local banks on the basis of the capital and surplus. The banks may give indemnity bonds to insure the safety and prompt repayment of deposits.

At its option any bank may deposit collateral securities subject to the approval of the board. In the event the conference realizes the great value of good roads in the industrial advancement and general uplift of the State, and believes that the time has come for the State to take some definite action in regard to State aid, the special road conference here under the auspices of the North Carolina Good Roads Association, adopted resolutions today urging the next General Assembly to provide for adequate road engineering assistance to all counties in the construction of roads and bridges; declared the conviction that the best use of State convicts is on the public roads, counties to be allowed to use them at a stipulated price. The State to retain control, maintain and guard them; and furthermore, declared it to be the sense of the conference that \$250,000 per year should be appropriated from the general State treasury annually for apportionment among the counties for road improvement under the condition that counties receiving the aid shall raise twice the amount apportioned by the State, all work by the use of such funds to be subject to approval by State engineers. The conference was attended by upwards of 100 citizens, representing county authorities from Wilmington to Asheville. State Geologist Joseph Hyde Pratt presided. D. McEachern and George L. Morton represented New Hanover county.

GOOD ROADS CONFERENCE.

Builders in This State Meet in Raleigh Resolutions.

(Special Star Telegram.)

Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 27.—Declaring the conference realizes the great value of good roads in the industrial advancement and general uplift of the State, and believes that the time has come for the State to take some definite action in regard to State aid, the special road conference here under the auspices of the North Carolina Good Roads Association, adopted resolutions today urging the next General Assembly to provide for adequate road engineering assistance to all counties in the construction of roads and bridges; declared the conviction that the best use of State convicts is on the public roads, counties to be allowed to use them at a stipulated price. The State to retain control, maintain and guard them; and furthermore, declared it to be the sense of the conference that \$250,000 per year should be appropriated from the general State treasury annually for apportionment among the counties for road improvement under the condition that counties receiving the aid shall raise twice the amount apportioned by the State, all work by the use of such funds to be subject to approval by State engineers. The conference was attended by upwards of 100 citizens, representing county authorities from Wilmington to Asheville. State Geologist Joseph Hyde Pratt presided. D. McEachern and George L. Morton represented New Hanover county.

Beautiful in design, durable in quality and liberal in price, is the matting on display in Gaylord's north window.

Big assortment of fancy dress gingham on sale today for 5 cents the yard at Rehder's Clearing Sale.

WRECK AND RUIN FROM EXPLOSION

Swain County Court House Demolished, One Man Was Killed.

TWO OTHERS FATALLY INJURED

"Thawing" Dynamite Preparator to Fishing Trip—Handsome Structure May Be Beyond Repair. Wounded May Die.

(Special Star Telegram.)

Asheville, N. C., Jan. 27.—A special to the Gazette-News from Bryson City, says: "Swain County court house was practically wrecked, Omar Conley was instantly killed, Barrett Banks was fatally wounded and Register of Deeds W. L. Francis was seriously hurt in a dynamite explosion which occurred at 7 o'clock tonight in Register of Deeds' room of the Court House. Register Francis was at work in the room, while Conley and Banks, were thawing dynamite. How the other two escaped with their lives is a miracle. The whole town was shaken and many windows were shattered. The force of the explosion extended for miles around."

The Register's room was totally wrecked and the windows and doors of the first floor were blown out. It is feared that daylight will reveal the fact that the new \$75,000 court house is beyond repair.

Omar Conley, aged 18, is a son of County Commissioner W. T. Conley. It is thought that the men were thawing out dynamite to use in the river to kill fish. The whole town is horrified to night not only over the death of the man, but from the fact that the new public building is ruined. Only recently the town was shocked by dynamite being exploded in the river and it was thought tonight that this was a similar explosion until the terrible facts became known.

Another Account.—

Asheville, N. C., Jan. 27.—By the accidental discharge of a stick of dynamite in the court house at Bryson City tonight, Omar Conley was instantly killed, Barrett Banks lost both eyes and was otherwise seriously injured, and Lee Francis, register of deeds of Swain county, was fatally injured. Conley and Banks were thawing dynamite on the radiator of the register in preparation for a fishing trip. One of the sticks of dynamite, it is said, fell to the ground and exploded with force as to shatter the doors and windows of the office and serious damage to the entire west end of the court house. Many valuable county records and legal papers were destroyed. Register Francis was working at his desk when the explosion occurred. Late advice tonight state that he and Banks have little chance of recovery.

CARRIE NATION A FIGHTER.

Hatchet Champion Had Trying Experience With Dance Hall Keeper.

Butte, Mont., Jan. 27.—Carrie Nation, of Kansas, heavy-weight champion hatchet wielder of the world, and Mrs. May Maloy, keeper of a dance hall, fought one round last night before a large crowd. A knockout was prevented by the spectators, who stopped the fight after Mrs. Nation had landed a vigorous right to Mrs. Maloy's jaw.

The fight was declared a draw. A large crowd followed Mrs. Nation through the red light quarter last night. The curious surged into Mrs. Maloy's dance hall and listened to scathing denunciation of a pornographic oil painting that hung on the wall. Mrs. Nation finally made a recitation similar to the movement one might describe in throwing a tomahawk. Mrs. Maloy fearing that Mrs. Nation was about to destroy the painting, screamed a tirade against the crusader and sailed into Mrs. Nation with both fists.

Before Carrie could defend herself, May had torn off the Kansan's bonnet and pulled her hair, keeping her attack well above the belt. Mrs. Nation, after having been figuratively rushed to the ropes, ducked a vicious left, sent a left to ribs and then landed a vigorous right on May's jaw. Then the crowd interfered.

CHRISTY MATHEWSON TO PLAY.

Famous Pitcher Signs Up With New York Nationals—Bueh's Denial.

New York, Jan. 27.—Christy Mathewson, the star pitcher, signed with the New York Nationals for another season today, after first receiving permission from President Brush to play indoor baseball and basketball during the off season, if he wishes.

President Brush denied the report that he is to retire from the New York National League Club.

Nevertheless, it is positively reiterated here that Brush will resign next month, and that Fred M. Knowles will become his successor. The annual meeting of the New York Club, it is stated, will demonstrate who owns the organization, and whether Brush or Freedman is the controlling power.

Big assortment of fancy dress gingham on sale today for 5 cents the yard at Rehder's Clearing Sale.

100 Rolls of beautiful high grade matting 22 1/2 cents by the roll; 25 cents by the yard at Gaylord's.

FOUNDER'S DAY AT MEREDITH

Interesting Exercises Yesterday at Raleigh—Several Charters Issued—Improvements at Capitol—The Geological Survey.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 27.—Dr. John E. White, of Atlanta, delivered the address today in connection with an elaborate celebration of "Founder's Day" at Meredith College, formerly The Baptist University. Dr. White's subject was "Thomas Meredith," being an eloquent tribute to the career of this able and faithful pioneer North Carolina Baptist, now honored by having this splendid college for Baptist girls named in his honor.

After the ceremony in the auditorium of which the address was the principal feature, the college students and faculty marched to the city cemetery, half a dozen blocks away, and decorated the grave of Dr. Meredith with fitting ceremony. The entire day was observed as a holiday at the college, a reception by the faculty being a feature of the afternoon.

Charters are issued for The Chowan Telephone Co., Tyner, Chowan county, for maintaining lines in Chowan and adjacent counties. The capital is \$10,000 by T. C. White and others. Another charter is to The Panacea Mercantile Co., Panacea Springs, \$10,000 capital by F. H. White and other business men in Littleton.

An important new corporation just chartered is The Colonial Trust Co., Charlotte, capital \$100,000 by J. S. Clifford, C. H. Wills, C. H. O'Neill and others for general real estate development, investment and trust business.

The State Board of Education today approved an appointment of the second \$100,000 for the public schools of the State, distributed on the basis of reports showing what counties sharing the apportionment required after performing their best efforts at revenue raising, required to make up a full four months school, the minimum term required by the State.

State Auditor Dixon has procured estimates of the cost of wiring the State house for electric lights in all the offices and for the legislative halls. The building has never been fully equipped for anything but gas which was put in along with the construction work. In the same connection he is having architects devise a scheme of ventilation for the legislative halls in compliance with an act of the last Legislature. The present purpose of the council of state is to award contracts for this work sometime in the Spring and have it fully completed by the time the 1911 legislature convenes.

The State Geological Survey has in preparation a book to be issued, Vol. 3 of the survey publications, this to describe the geological formations of each county on the Carolina coast and treating especially the underground water supplies and the possibilities for artesian water in the various coastal localities. Also the swamp lands and the possibilities for successful and profitable drainage.

The report also to be issued soon pamphlets on The Gold Hill-mining section of Rowan and adjacent counties, and the mining section of Davidson county.

FOUR MEN WRECK VICTIMS.

Pennsylvania Train Jumps Track Near Titusville.

Titusville, Pa., Jan. 27.—Four men were killed and three others were seriously injured today when a freight train on the Chautauqua branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad jumped the track about a mile north of this city. Three southbound freight trains had been coupled together with one engine ahead, one in the middle of the train and the other near the rear. The train was traveling very fast when the leading engine left the rails and plunged across the track. The cars behind piled upon the engine. All the victims were in the cab of the buried engine. The road was blocked for many hours.

OUTLINES.

The Seine continues to rise in France and the people of Paris are bordering on a panic. The flood has laved waste a large area and the damage will be enormous.—At the session of the House yesterday Congressman Boutell vigorously defended the Payne tariff act and President Taft. The tariff act has been given as the cause for the present high prices.—Japanese statesmen in Tokio yesterday in speeches displayed the peaceful attitude of that country toward the United States and Russia.—Warrants have been issued at the instance of a number of Tennessee and Indiana insurance companies for the arrest of several insurance solicitors, which are accused of swindling the companies by issue policies to dying persons.—The Merchants and Manufacturers' Association at their annual banquet in Baltimore last night, the Norfolk and Western Railroad will spend \$200,000 for improvement to the system.—New York markets: Money on call easy, 2-3 and 3 per cent, ruling rate 2-3 1/2, closing bid 2, offered at 2 1/2; cotton spot closed quiet 20 points higher, middling uplands 14.70, middling low 14.30; flour quiet; wheat spot firm; No. 2 red 1.30 elevator, domestic and nominal f. o. b. float; corn spot steady, No. 2 1 1/2 elevator domestic, 75 delivered and 72 1/2 f. o. b. float, all nominal, oats steady, nominal; rosin steady, turpentine quiet.

100 Rolls of beautiful high grade matting 22 1/2 cents by the roll; 25 cents by the yard at Gaylord's.

50 cent 40-inch suturing, big variety to choose from, Rehder's Clearing Sale 39 cents.

FLOODED PARIS TERROR STRICKEN

Furious Waters of Seine Still Surging Higher into the City.

LARGE AREA IS LAID WASTE

Appalling Conditions and People Border on Panic—Prefect Accused at Stormy Session of Council—Great Loss.

Paris, Jan. 27.—Another day has passed, but the inexorable yellow tide still creeps slowly higher, each inch of water widely extending the area of destruction, desolation and ruin. Although the barometer is rising rapidly, and bright sunshine today succeeded the raging storms, a feeling of consternation, bordering on panic, prevailed tonight when the authorities who yesterday promised the maximum of the flood for today announced that this would not be reached until tomorrow.

The city council at a stormy session tonight, charged M. Lepine, prefect of Paris, with withholding the true gravity of the situation. The prefect defended his attitude by saying that he was governed by the necessity of not unduly alarming the people.

In the meantime what is happening is enough to strike terror to the hearts of all. The very crust of the city seems ready to sink into the flooded subterranean labyrinth beneath. Every hour drains are bursting in new localities, causing a subsidence of the streets, or bulging them up feet above their normal level, while the overflow of surface water from the river is transforming the inundated districts into a sea of formidable lakes and the streets into canals.

In the Bercy quarter the water is six feet deep in the streets and the entire left bank of the Seine from above the islands to Auteuil comprising the law court institute, the fashionable St. Germain district, the foreign office, the chamber of deputies and the Champs de Mars, is submerged under from one to ten feet of water. Some of the deputies left the Palais Bourbon tonight in tow boats, others on the backs of attendants, the walls of the invalids station are crumbling and both that structure and the wing of the foreign office opposite are in danger of collapse. The streets surrounding the St. Lazare station have sunk three feet and the situation there is regarded as desperate. It is also feared that the foundations of the two big neighboring department stores are being undermined.

The overflow of the broken sewers into the flooded basements menaces the health of the occupants, and the smell of sewerage is already permeating the buildings.

Soldiers are working desperately to the aid of torches, disintegrating driftwood above Henry IV bridges, while large forces of men are still engaged in constructing dams to divert the course of the swiftly moving currents.

There was a further shut down of electric light plants tonight leaving the city in semi-darkness.

The relief work is proceeding bravely, none being refused food or shelter. Archbishop Amette was ordered public prayers in the churches and a collection taken up for the victims. In spite of the crippled water supply the authorities say that the reservoirs are intact and that there is no danger of a famine if the water is husbanded carefully and confined strictly to drinking purposes. At the same time a warning is again issued that the water should be boiled.

The situation below Paris is becoming appreciably worse. The stretch of water which engulfs Boulogne, Neuilly, Puteaux, Sevres, Anieres, Maisons-Lafitte, Lezeac, and Poincy, is widening rapidly, while farther below the swollen Oise is pouring in new torrents over the Pontoise section.

The weather everywhere throughout France has ameliorated and it is believed the worst of the floods is past.

No Americans are reported injured. The artists and students for the most part live in the Latin quarter, which is on high ground, and the richer Americans generally reside in the neighborhood of the Rue de L'Ettoile, the highest portion of the city.

"The Boulevard life of the gay Parisian has been suddenly silenced. Most of the music halls remain open, but they are deserted. A hushed multitude sits in front of the Boulevard cafes.

At a special meeting tonight the board of health drew up instructions for the prevention of an epidemic. The board especially insists that none of the flooded houses must be re-occupied until they have been thoroughly disinfected and the bedding and clothing, which have been contaminated by flood and water burned.

The board announced that there were 304,000 cubic metres in the reservoirs, enough for several days and therefore there was little fear of a water famine.

All omnibuses, street cars and other heavy traffic on the bridges were stopped tonight. Premier Briand declared that persons who hoarded up provisions in the affected places with food and water burned.

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

JAPAN FRIENDLY TO AMERICA

Relations With United States Firm and Enduring Says Baron Komura—Mayor of Tokio Likes Knox's Proposal.

Tokio, Jan. 27.—Baron Komura, minister for foreign affairs, addressed the diet this afternoon upon the subject of diplomatic relations, laying special stress upon Japan's relations with Russia, China and the United States. Regarding Russia, he said that the international relations had been regarded recently with a feeling of suspicion due to groundless rumors.

He said: "I assure you with perfect frankness and sincerity that the bonds of amity between the two countries are constantly being strengthened and there is absolutely no cause for apprehension or concern. Both governments are dealing in a spirit of mutual accommodation, which policy will be maintained firmly in the future. I confidently expect a further consolidation of these cordial relations."

"The friendship between Japan and the United States," continued the Baron, "stands firm and enduring upon the foundations which are essential to the best interests of the commercial relations of the two countries. Both governments are directing their best efforts to obtain the object in view."

"The United States government recently proposed a plan regarding the neutralization of Manchurian railways. The Imperial government with regret was obliged to announce its inability to consent to the proposal. I trust that the United States will appreciate our position and that the other powers will actually recognize the justice of Japan's attitude."

Following Baron Komura's speech M. Ozaki, mayor of Tokio, a prominent member of the Conservative party, unsparingly criticised the haste and curtness with which he asserted the government had replied to the American proposal for the neutralization of the Manchurian railway. He denounced as discourteous and unseemly the attitude assumed in Japan by those who believed that anything but the most sincere and friendliest motives were behind the American proposal.

Mayor Ozaki insisted that though the proposal could not be accepted, there was no reason why the government and people of Japan should assume other than the most friendly attitude.

At the conclusion of the mayor's remarks there was an unusual and continued demonstration of applause.

Baron Komura in reply explained that the government had not the slightest intention of discourtesy towards the government of the United States. The impracticability of the Manchurian proposal was evident, but Japan's refusal to accept it did not mean unkindness toward the government and people with whom it originated.

FORMER OFFICIALS INDICTED.

Charged With Defrauding City of Chicago Out of \$254,000.

Chicago, Jan. 27.—Paul Redieske, resigned deputy commissioner of public works; Michael H. McGovern, a wealthy contractor, who has had many big city contracts, and nine city officials and employees of McGovern, were indicted by the grand jury today.

The men are charged with conspiracy to defraud the city of \$254,000, according to the sum mentioned in the true bill.

The indictment on this charge came as a complete surprise as it was believed the alleged frauds involved only about \$45,000 in the so-called "Shakerock" scandal.

The men indicted besides Redieske and McGovern are Otto Niehoff, secretary of McGovern; Max Langduth, former superintendent for McGovern; George Moore, a foreman for McGovern; Ralph Honnell, resigned assistant city engineer; John C. Parks, assistant city engineer; Robert Green, a foreman for McGovern; Richard Burke, John McNichols and Joseph Maher, city inspectors in the engineer's department.

The indicted men are specifically accused of conspiring to defraud the city by laying only one-sixth of the concrete and brick work called for in the contract for the construction of Section N. of the Lawrence avenue tunnel.

The Merriman Commission which has been investigating municipal expenditures, brought out the fact that the city had been charged about \$45,000 for the cutting out of shalerock in Section D. of the tunnel. The "Shakerock" proved to be only hard clay. Evidence concerning the alleged \$250,000 fraud upon which the indictment was based was not brought out by the Commission.

In the indictment the men are charged with trying to obtain nine warrants for the payment of \$254,000 by the city of Chicago.

The last payment on the quarter million dollar contract for the Lawrence avenue tunnel and sewer was made by the city on July 19th, 1909.

Redieske displayed little emotion when he was told he had been indicted and shortly after furnished the \$20,000 bail required of him. McGovern was also held in \$20,000 bond, while the others were placed in \$5,000 each. McGovern announced that he would furnish the bonds tomorrow.

50 cent 40-inch suturing, big variety to choose from, Rehder's Clearing Sale 39 cents.

MEMBER DEFENDS TAFT AND TARIFF

Declares For Payne Act and Upholds President in House Speech.

BOURELL FLAYS DEMOCRATS

Makes Reference to Claim That Tariff Law is Responsible for High Prices—Hefflin Makes Charges Against Republicans.

Washington, Jan. 27.—Admitting that the Payne tariff law would have to be justified by the results of its practical operation, Representative Boutell, of Illinois, a member of the committee which framed the measure, made a vigorous defense of the new law in the House today.

President Taft had been criticised, he said, because he had declared the Payne Act was the best tariff law ever passed by Congress. But, he added, the result would justify that statement.

"The common sense and sagacity of President Taft will be recognized by his re-election in 1912.

"It has been said," continued Mr. Boutell, "that that tariff given preference to certain individuals and is the cause of the present high prices. It has been claimed that the tariff act has not brought prosperity, and that it will retard prosperity."

When the Democrats applauded these statements and laughed in derision, Mr. Boutell sharply rebuked them.

"Why is it," he asked, "that the Democrats always applaud any tale of misfortune or prediction of adversity?"

It was then the turn of the Republicans to laugh and applause and the Democrats lapsed into silence.

"I think," said Mr. Boutell, answering his own question, "its because adversity is so familiar and so in keeping with the history of their party. It is not indicative of approbation, but the result of party loyalty."

Mr. Boutell created great amusement by reading Democratic predictions of disaster after the passage of the Dingley Act, all of which were dissipated, he said, by the actual results. Paying especial attention to criticisms of Senator Bailey, of the Dingley and the Payne-Aldrich tariff laws, Mr. Boutell produced a bundle of Texas newspapers of recent issue and read from them predictions of unusual prosperity for Texas during the New Year.

"Texas," interposed Representative Slayden, of that State, "is prosperous, but it is in spite of and because of the Republican tariff and if the government is successful in its present prosecutions of the distinguished Republicans of the Big Four Beef Trust, times will be much more prosperous in Texas."

Upon being interrupted by Representative Henry, of Texas, Mr. Boutell asked that member whether he thought prices were too high.

"Certainly, I think prices are too high," replied Mr. Henry.

"Prices of what—do you want lower prices of cotton?" asked Mr. Boutell, and Mr. Henry's reply was drowned in the uproar of applause from the Republicans which followed.

Hefflin After Republicans.

Charging the Republicans with being responsible for the high cost of living, Representative Hefflin, of Alabama, declared in a speech delivered in the House today that never before had it cost so much to produce a crop of cotton as during the past year. The high cost of living, he said, had increased the cost of the cotton crop.

"If you Republicans in the North had a monopoly of cotton such as we have you would make us pay 20 cents a pound for it every year and you would convince us that it was cheap at that price."

Mr. Hefflin arraigned Speaker Cannon and "Cannonism," eulogized the Republican insurgents and declared the "meat trust has sprung up under the Republican party. He predicted Democratic success at the next elections. Referring to the meat trust, he declared the Republicans should say to it: "You shall not pinch with hunger the starving people of this country; you shall not reduce the common people of this country to the slavery of the peasants of Europe."

As to Naval Construction.

Read Admiral Capps, chief constructor of the navy, before the House Committee on Naval Affairs and explained at length his views upon the subject of naval construction.

Mr. Meyer's plan for the re-organization of the navy yards was gone over, Admiral Capps giving detailed facts and figures supporting his belief that none but a thoroughly trained and experienced naval constructor should be in charge of the navy yards.

He pointed out that the training of sea-going officers fitted them solely for that service and that they could not by nature of their education and experience be expected to deal adequately with the great industrial work of shipbuilding. Members of the committee indicated that they were much impressed with the statements of Admiral Capps.

Dislikes Taft's Order.

Reading the order of President Taft