

DESCRIPTION PRICE: \$8.00 A YEAR. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

WRECKING THE MAINE BANDITS HOLD UP TRAIN GLASS DUTY EXORBITANT

Who Was in Command of the Destroyed Battleship at the Time of the Disaster? ... LOTTED THE REGISTERED MAIL. After They Had Secured an Unknown Amount and Started Engine and Mail Cars Back Towards Train at Rate of Twenty-Five Miles an Hour, the Outlaws Made Their Escape—Engine and Mail Cars Ran Into the Rest of the Train and Injured Eleven Passengers—It is Reported That the Robbers Secured as Much as \$20,000, But Railroad Men Declare Amount is Not Known.

Spokane, Wash., May 16.—Following the hold-up of a Great Northern passenger train by six bandits between Colbert and Mead last night, 12 persons were injured when the locomotive and the mail car, cut off from the rest of the train, were run back wild by the bandits after they had rifled the rest of the train.

The conductor saw the wild cars coming back at 25 miles an hour. He and another trainman placed a tie on the track, but the cars, though partly stopped, plunged into the coaches, throwing passengers from their seats, cutting them with broken glass. A trainman sprang aboard the locomotive as the collision occurred and shut off the steam, stopping the havoc.

When the train reached Colbert last night, while the crew was busy with some cab and thrusting revolvers into the hands of the engineer and firemen ordered them to do as commanded. The engineer and fireman complied and the mail cars were cut off from the rest of the train by four other robbers. The locomotive and mail car then ran back toward a few miles. The engineer and firemen were forced to leave the cab. Two of the robbers went to the door of the mail car and ordered it opened. Their command was obeyed by Benjamin F. Stumpf, mail clerk, who was hurried away from the cars with the engineer by a dozen revolver shots.

Manning the locomotive themselves the outlaws took the mail cars down the track and looted the registered mail. They started the locomotive back toward the rest of the train and escaped. Conductor C. L. Robertson cut in a telegraph wire to send word to Spokane. While he was telegraphing, about a half hour after the locomotive and the powerful locomotive carrying towards the rest of the train, which many were asleep. Many of the passengers knew nothing of the hold-up until awakened by the collision.

As soon as Conductor Robertson realized that a collision was imminent he called on the brakemen and porters to aid him. While the conductor and another man threw a tie across the track, a brakeman stood ready to board the cab as soon as ready to the collision checked the impetus of the wild locomotive. None of the passengers was fatally hurt. Two special train loads of deputies and doctors were hurried from Spokane. No trace of the robbers was found to-day.

While it is reported that the bandits obtained as much as \$20,000, the amount is not known. One of the bandits, who entered the cab, was more than six feet tall and evidently an experienced engineer. As the two robbers entered the cab, this man said, "You have heard of us before," indicating that they had been involved in similar hold-ups, and trainmen injured.

St. Paul, Minn., May 16.—At the headquarters of the Great Northern Railway, it is said to-day that six robbers held up westbound passenger train No. 3 just east of Morse, Wash., early to-day, cut off a powerful locomotive carrying towards the rest of the train, which many were asleep. Many of the passengers knew nothing of the hold-up until awakened by the collision.

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GLASS DUTY EXORBITANT

SIMMONS FAVORS A REDUCTION.

The North Carolina Senator Declares That the American Manufacturer Should Be Protected Against Unequal Foreign Competition. But at the Same Time Duties Should Not Be Made Three or Four Times Greater Than the Cost of Labor—Overproduction a Fostering of Trusts—Necessaries of Life Should Bear the Lightest Duties Possible—Bill to Enlarge Charlotte Postoffice.

BY H. E. C. BRYANT.

Observer Bureau, Congress Hall Hotel, Washington, May 16.

The views expressed by Senator Simmons in his speech Wednesday on the glass schedule, will interest many of his constituents. Among other things he said:

"Now, Mr. President, I am trying to treat this tariff question from a practical standpoint. I recognize the conditions that exist. I know that this is going to be a Republican bill and I know that the Republican majority in Congress has been instructed by people it represents to make it a protective measure. But while this is true, it is also true that the Republican masses, having in view, probably, former experiences, took the precaution to accompany their instruction and command with a specific definition of what they regarded as the measure of protection which should be accorded the industries of the country."

"I do not agree with the tariff declaration of the Republican platform. I do not think we have a right in levying tariff duties to consider primarily the question of difference in industrial and economical conditions here and abroad. Especially I do not agree that we have any right in framing a tariff bill to guarantee the industries of the country a profit of any kind, whether reasonable or otherwise. Every tariff ought to be levied primarily for the purpose of raising revenue to support the government. It ought to rest as lightly as possible upon the necessities of life and it ought to be distributed as much as possible upon all the interests of the country, so that each productive industry will bear its part of the burden and receive its part of the incidental benefits of tariff taxation."

INDUSTRIES SHOULD BE PROTECTED.

"I do not advocate free trade, on the contrary, I believe in levying these duties for the purpose of raising this revenue, and we should not lose sight of the fact that there are many things that the foreigner can make cheaper than we can, where the condition of competition is absolutely unequal. I think in laying these duties we should so adjust them as to afford the largest incidental protection to those things which most need to be secured against unequal foreign competition. In this way its burdens and benefits can, in some degree, be distributed and counterbalanced."

"But, as I said, Mr. President, we are framing a bill, not upon Democratic principles, but upon Republican principles, and in the discussion of these schedules we cannot lose sight of this fact without running the risk of bringing about a discrimination against certain industries and certain sections, and, instead of decreasing, increasing the inequalities in the burdens and benefits of the tariff."

"If the Republicans, who are making this bill and who are responsible for it, make a protective measure, I have no right to complain, because that will be in accordance with the instructions they have received from the people. We have no right to expect anything else. But when it is proposed to levy duties, as in the case of the paragraph now under consideration, which violates every known principle of tariff taxation, which raises no revenue, which imposes duties from four to five times higher than are needed for the purpose of protection according to the Republican definition of the amount of protection the industries of the country are entitled to receive, I have a right, as a minority Senator, representing a Democratic State which does not believe in the protective system, to protest; and all the people, whether Democrat or Republican, have a right to protest."

EVILS OF OVERPRODUCTION.

"What is the result, Mr. President, of a duty which is not only four or five times the difference between the labor cost here and abroad, but two or three times greater than the total labor cost, either here or abroad? I cannot answer this question better than to repeat the declaration of Mr. H. E. Miles, one of the largest manufacturers and best informed men of the country upon the subject of the tariff, a Republican and a protectionist, when he declared during the last campaign, and I think again in his testimony before the ways and means committee of the House, that when manufacturers are given a larger amount of protection than is needed to cover the difference between the cost of production here and abroad they regard the action of Congress in voting them this unnecessary duty as an invitation to them to put their product in a trust, suppress domestic competition, and advance the price of their product to the full amount of the duty."

"The schedule we are now considering illustrates this condition—the proposed duty, as Mr. Bache says, is four or five times greater than the difference between the labor cost here and abroad. Upon the smaller sizes it proposes a duty of 3 per cent. more than the total cost, labor and material, abroad; upon the larger sizes, 37 per cent. more than the total cost, labor and material, abroad."

"The manufacturers of this character of glass are not now in a trust, but with this inducement and invitation it is almost certain that sooner or later they will follow the example of the plate-glass manufacturers and exploit the American producer to the limit of the duty by the imposition and exaction of exorbitant and monopolistic prices. Of course, Mr. President, the man who will suffer is the ultimate consumer. He not only pays a tax to the domestic producer when the price is advanced as a result of overprotection, but he also pays a tax to the foreign producer."

SHOULD BE REDUCED.

"From any standpoint, the rate under discussion is indefensible. It is not needed for revenue, because it will bring no revenue—it is prohibitory."

BAPTIST MINISTERS TALK

FILL ALL LOUISVILLE PULPITS.

Many Notable Sermons Preached by Visiting Members of Prominence in Attendance on the Southern Baptist Convention—Mass Meeting Held in Broadway Church as a Memorial Service For the Ministers, Missionaries and Prominent Laymen Who Died During Past Year—Meeting of Those Interested in the Laymen's Movement Held in Convention Hall—Convention Will Hold Its Next Meeting in Baltimore in May, 1910.

Louisville, Ky., May 16.—With nearly all of the pulpits in Louisville filled by visiting members of prominence at both morning and evening services and four huge mass meetings to engage the attention of Louisville church-goers as well as the visitors, Sunday for those attending the Southern Baptist Convention brought a slackening of the zeal which the gathering has aroused. Full churches, many of them overflowing, were the rule everywhere and many notable sermons were preached.

Of the mass meetings, the one held at Broadway Baptist church as a memorial service for the ministers, missionaries and prominent laymen who have died during the past year probably attracted the most attention. There was a long roster of distinguished dead and for the memory of each, there was full tribute of praise. The meeting of those interested in the laymen's missionary movement at the main convention hall this afternoon, was largely attended, addresses delivered by the Rev. B. R. Gray, secretary of the Home Mission Board; E. W. Stephens and Henry E. Poliard, of Richmond, Va., being the features of a two-hour session.

An afternoon meeting in the interest of the Woman's Missionary Union was held at the First Presbyterian church, when reviews of the work in the home and foreign fields were given by the secretary, Mrs. M. C. Poliard, of Richmond, Va., being the features of a two-hour session.

The convention will meet in Baltimore, Md., next year, and will be held at to-morrow's sessions of the convention and final adjournment taken.

INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.

Lake Mohonk Conference Convened on Wednesday and Continues Through Friday—Many Prominent Men Will Make Addresses, Governor Ansel of South Carolina, Among the Number.

Lake Mohonk, N. Y., May 16.—The fifteenth annual meeting of the Lake Mohonk Conference on International Arbitration will convene here on Wednesday and continue through Friday. President Butler, of Columbia University, will preside and more than 300 educators, diplomats, army and navy men, clergymen, editors, business and professional men will attend.

Among the addresses will be one devoted to pan-American affairs and one to the business men's movement for international arbitration. Some 60 chambers of commerce and similar business organizations will be represented.

Among the addresses will be one by Dean Kirby, of the Columbia law school, on "The Systematic Study of Limitation of Armaments." While it is given out that the discussion of this paper is to be "strictly international in character, that it is without reference to the general question of the particular naval policy," previous experience at Mohonk Conferences has shown that there is abundant chance for an opening of the ginger jar, when the question of limiting armaments comes up.

British Ambassador James Bryce and Dr. Wu Ting-fang, the Chinese minister, are to address the conference, and probably Count Bernstorff, the German ambassador.

THE CONFEDERATE REUNION.

Memphis is Ready for the Annual Gathering of Dixie's Heroes on June 8, 9 and 10.

Memphis, Tenn., May 16.—Announcement is made by the general committee of the Dixie's Heroes, which will meet in Memphis on June 8, 9 and 10 and all indications point to one of the most successful gatherings in the history of the organization.

All Confederate veterans, who desire free accommodations, will be cared for in a general manner. The general committee makes announcement that food, lodging and medical attendance will be provided for each and every old soldier, who shall make his claims known.

SEABOARD LOSES BY FIRE

GENERAL WAREHOUSE BURNED.

Planes Gained Rapid Headway and For a Time It Appeared That All of the Buildings Located in the Seaboard's Repair and Construction Yards Would Be Burned—Fire Accompanied by a Tremendous Explosion, Which Endangered the Lives of the Firemen—Four Spectators Were Hurt, One Seriously—Between 50 and 60 Freight Cars, Many of Them Loaded, Also Burned—Loss Between \$100,000 and \$150,000.

Portsmouth, Va., May 16.—Fire of unknown origin, accompanied by an explosion, destroyed the general warehouse of the Seaboard Air Line Railway at the railroad terminal here to-day, entailing a loss of from \$100,000 to \$150,000, and resulting in the injury of four men, one being seriously hurt.

The injured are: FIREMAN WALTER BISSETT, struck by flying brick, seriously hurt. NIGHT YARDMASTER MATHEWSON, nose badly cut and back injured. TOM SELLERS, colored, cut about the head.

Unknown white man, teeth knocked out. Between 50 and 60 freight cars, many of them loaded, also were burned. The fire gained rapid headway and for a time it appeared that all of the buildings located in the Seaboard's repair and construction yards would be consumed. Soon after the Portsmouth fire department arrived on the scene a tremendous explosion, which followed by several smaller ones, sent bricks and burning timbers flying in every direction, greatly endangering the lives of the fire fighters and others who had gathered on the scene.

Whether it was a large tank of acid or a quantity of dynamite stored used in construction work on the railroad, which exploded, is a matter of doubt, but the shock, which ensued from the first explosion, was felt within a radius of five miles, even rattling windows in Norfolk on the opposite side of the Elizabeth river. The officials of the company attribute the explosion to a quantity of stored torpedoes.

The burnt store house contained general supplies for the entire Seaboard system and the loss upon the building and its general contents alone is placed at \$90,000. The fire was confined to the store house and cars, the latter being ignited by burning timbers from the store house, hurled upon the roofs by the force of the explosion.

The firemen were greatly handicapped in subduing the flames, it is said, because the department's hose would not fit the railroad hydrants. The injured men were taken to the Kings Daughters' Hospital. All, probably, will recover.

OFFICER SHOTS NEGRO.

Chief of Police Potts, of Port Mill, S. C., Shoots Unruly Negro Dead in His Tracks, the Shooting Being in Response to the Officer's Special to the Observer.

Port Mill, S. C., May 16.—Chief of Police V. D. Potts shot and instantly killed Jack Jackson, colored, at 10:30 o'clock last night. The killing occurred in the Spratville section of the town through which the negro was passing en route to his home at Prattville.

Jackson had been drinking and cursing on the streets and was overtaken by Officer Potts at the point mentioned above. When arrested the negro, a burly man of 200 pounds, agreed to return with Mr. Potts, but had gone only a few steps when with great force seized the officer and threw him to the ground. Mr. Potts finally felt Jackson's grip slacken and jerked one of the pistols, a 3-caliber Smith & Wesson, from the negro's hand. With this officer fired four shots, two of which struck Jackson. One bullet entered the heart and another lodged in the shoulder. Jackson fell dead in the street.

Jackson was a powerful man, and while Officer Potts regrets very much the necessity of having to shoot the negro, it was purely a case of self-defense. The county coroner is expected to hold an inquest to-day.

MISSISSIPPI AT NATCHEZ.

Elaborate Preparations Being Made For the Stay of the Battleship in That Port.

Natchez, Miss., May 16.—If there had been any doubt as to the stage of the water in the Mississippi river for the trip of the battleship of that name to Natchez, it would be removed by the forecast laid to-day by Section Director Belden, of the United States Weather Bureau at Vicksburg, who predicts a stage of close to 43 feet at Vicksburg May 24, which means a stage of 44 feet at Natchez as late as May 26.

FORECAST OF WEEK'S NEWS

FEW EVENTS OF IMPORTANCE.

Fourteenth Annual Convention of the National Association of Manufacturers Will Be Held in New York, Beginning To-day—An Effort Will Be Made to Retain President Van Taaffe in Office—Conference on Industrial Arbitration Begins at Lake Mohonk on Wednesday—President Taft to Speak in Charlotte on Thursday—Representatives of Cotton Seed Oil Industry to Meet—Forecast of the Week in Congress.

Beginning to-morrow, the daily sitting of the Senate will commence at 10 o'clock instead of 11 as during the past few weeks and 12 ordinarily. The hour has been advanced in the hope of expediting final action on the tariff bill. The consideration of the measure has developed greater opposition than was expected, and so of Republican Senators than was expected, and the supporters of the bill feel that every possible effort must be made to exhaust their criticism and bring the bill to a vote.

The Republican leaders are quite in the dark as to what the end may be reached. Indeed they are finding less difficulty on that point in dealing with the Democrats than in dealing with the independent members of their own party.

The discussion this week will deal with the various paragraphs of the bill which have of late been the subject of a few speeches on the general tariff question, including one by Senator Dewey, to be delivered to-morrow. Senator Clay has prepared and will deliver, probably on Monday, an elaborate speech on the question of the tariff and is undertaking to show that it is in the interest of the sugar combinations. Senator Simmons will continue his effort to have the rate on sugar lowered.

Senator Bailey will continue to press his demand for a vote on the income tax. He has a number of strong supporters of such a tax in that the case in the Senate has been materially weakened by the decision of the President not to press for the tax. Nevertheless, Mr. Bailey will force the issue and will vote on the question if he can get a majority.

In the House an attempt will be made to pass the Philippine tariff bill on Monday and the Porto Rican bill on Thursday. The latter measure will be reported to-morrow. Both bills will arouse discussion, but it is not believed that there will be any stubborn opposition to either.

Interest attaches to the fourteenth annual convention of the National Association of Manufacturers to be held in New York during three days, beginning on Monday because a new president of the association will be chosen. President James W. Van Cleave desires to retire, but because of the pending tariff measure it is probable that an effort will be made to retain him in office.

The National Guard Association of the United States will meet at Los Angeles this week, beginning Monday. The annual meeting of the membership of the adjutant-general of all the States. Assistant Secretary of War Oliver is expected to be present. A gathering of moment in the South will be the meeting, opening in Memphis on Monday, of representatives of the cotton section of the American warships to reach Asiatic waters since the outbreak of the anti-Christian rioting a month ago, the cruiser Montana, is due at Alexandria Monday. She will co-operate with the cruiser North Carolina, which arrived at Messina Thursday.

The situation in Turkey is much improved. The rioting is at an end and it is now principally a question of caring for the afflicted. Walter Wellman will leave Christiania, Norway, Thursday, in the three-masted schooner, Arctic, for Spitzbergen, from which point, he will begin in August his third attempt to reach the North Pole by airship. On Tuesday King Alfonso will inaugurate at Valencia, the Reginal Exhibition.

Theodore Roosevelt is now resting at George McMillan's ranch in British East Africa. He will resume his shooting expeditions from the ranch house as a base on Monday. The annual meeting of the Permanent International Association of Navigation Congresses will be held in Brussels Monday.

POSTAL STRIKE IS DEAD.

Only Four Hundred Men Out and They Will Probably Return to Work To-day—Strikers Resort to Destructive Measures.

Paris, May 16.—The postal strike is now practically dead. The government officials announce that only 400 men are out, and these are expected to return to-morrow morning. At a meeting to-night, 3,000 postal employees listened to violent harangues from the labor leaders, who promised that grave events would happen to-morrow in the direction of action by the outside unions. A resolution was adopted that the struggle be continued on a high.

The desperation of the strike leaders is evidenced by the fact that destructive measures are now being carried out, following recent threats. A gang in an automobile to-day cut thirty of the chief outgoing cables at various points on the outskirts of Paris. The police caught one of the men red handed, but the others escaped. There have been several cases of wire cutting in the provinces. Oil and other fluids have been poured into letter boxes, and in one instance the oil being set on fire and many letters destroyed.

WAGNER ARRESTED ON PERJURY CHARGE.

St. Louis, Mo., May 16.—Frank P. Wagner, who recently testified before the senatorial investigating committee at Madison, implicating three Assemblymen and two others in a "money trust," was arrested to-day on a charge of perjury.

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FRANCO-VENEZUELAN PROTOCOL ARRANGED.

Paris, May 16.—The Franco-Venezuelan protocol, for the re-establishment of diplomatic relations, has been arranged on the same basis as that between the United States and Venezuela. It provides for the arbitration of claims of French citizens against Venezuela.

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