

TARIFF BILL'S BEFORE SENATE

Debate Began Today—Shows Reduction of 27.64 per Cent. Below Payne-Aldrich Measure.

SENATE COMMITTEE ADDS TO FREE LIST

Bill Contemplates Surplus of \$2,020,000; and \$266,730,000 Revenue from Customs Alone.

Washington, July 18.—An average reduction of 27.64 per cent under the rates of the existing Payne-Aldrich tariff law is proposed by the democratic Underwood-Simmons tariff bill upon which the senate began general debate today, according to the report of the finance committee majority submitted by the chairman, senator F. M. Simmons.

The report shows the bill as reported to the senate provides rates 4.22 per cent lower than the Underwood bill as it passed the house and that from it, together with other government receipts for the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1914, there will be an estimated surplus in the government treasury of \$2,020,000.

A salient feature of this bill, it is pointed out, is the large increase of imports to be admitted free of duty. Under the house bill the value of free listed imports, on the basis of 1912, importations, was \$13,000,000, whereas the democrats of the senate in caucus by sweeping changes, propose to free list imports valued at \$47,367,000, an increase in undutiable imports over the house bill of \$34,367,000.

Upon the basis of 10 months for the coming fiscal year the report estimates that the receipts from Customs alone under the new bill will be \$266,730,000; from income tax for 10 months, \$58,330,000; corporation, \$37,000,000; internal revenue—including tax on cotton futures of \$5,000,000—\$297,000,000, and that the revenue from all other sources will bring the total for the fiscal year to \$996,810,000.

With disbursements estimated for the committee by treasury experts, \$747,730,000, a balance is shown in favor of the government of \$2,020,000.

In analyzing its changes in the house administrative features of the bill, the committee "deemed the amendments of the house entirely too drastic," particularly those authorizing examination of books of foreign ministers, a five per cent tariff discount on imports in American ships and other like features which were stricken out. Particular attention is called to the senate provision "designed to furnish the president with power to impose tariff duties of a retaliatory character upon all articles comprised in a specified list," which includes many agricultural products.

"For some years," says the report in referring to this retaliatory provision, "there has been a development in maximum and minimum tariffs abroad, and in not a few instances the government of the United States has been compelled to see its citizens subjected to harsh and discriminating tariff treatment abroad without being able under the law to afford relief. The tariff act of 1909 recognized this situation and established a general maximum schedule of duties 25 per cent higher than the general or minimum rates of the law. This maximum schedule has proved embarrassing, clumsy and inadequate, and the situation under it has been less satisfactory than that which previously existed. No material advantages have been derived from it, but on the contrary it has stood in the way of successful commerce, with other countries.

"The provision now recommended will, it is believed, place in the hands of the president powers which, though extensive in their sphere, are sufficiently circumscribed to permit of their being exercised within the limits assigned them without disturbing the general fiscal system of the United States."

Of another important feature added by the senate committee a tax of one-tenth of one cent a pound on cotton sold through stock exchanges for future delivery, the report says: "The committee believes the subject matter to be one fit for imposition of a proper tax, not only because of its direct influence in eliminating a parasite which has afflicted the business of dealing in purchase of cotton for future delivery but because it will result in the collection of a considerable sum of revenue from a source which in its usual operation produced abnormal profits from a business that is not susceptible of just taxation in any other way."

"The committee is advised that since 1897 no official record of the extent of the dealings on the cotton exchanges in contracts for future delivery is accessible to the public, but reliable estimates of these dealings at about 120,000,000 bales annually, in recent years.

"If the effect of the proposed tax is to eliminate all of the latter class of business and to leave intact that part of the dealings reported in for bona fide purposes, the revenue derived therefrom would amount to about 11,000,000."

JAPANESE FINANCE CHINESE REBELLION

Heavy Fighting Occurs in Southern Provinces, Where Troops are Deserting Their Colors to Join Revolt—President Yuan Planning Extensive Campaign.

Peking, July 18.—The situation brought about by the rebellion in the southern provinces of China has improved somewhat today regarded from the northern point of view. Fewer soldiers have deserted the government of Provisional Yuan Shi-Kai than had been anticipated by the authorities.

Heavy fighting is expected at Kiu Kiang in the province of Kiang-Si after the full following the recent defeat of the southern forces at Hushow in the province of Che-Kiang. The southerners have been joined by the forts at Wu Sung, a seaport ten miles north of Shanghai and at Nanking, the southern capital, both in the province of Kiang-Si, while the large force of troops occupying them has also gone over to the rebels.

The leaders of the southern forces issued a proclamation today announcing the appointment as president of the republic of Tsun Chun-Huan, a former viceroy of Canton, and Yuan Shi-Kai's old enemy, Wang Chung-Wai is named foreign minister, and Cheng Hsuan-Hual finance minister. All three are considered fanatics in northern circles.

The southern rebels yesterday killed 20 officers who had remained loyal to the Peking government, including the new governor of the province of Ngan Hwei.

Provisional President Yuan Shi-Kai had a long conference with the local generals today and plans for the suppression of the rebellion were discussed. The belief prevails very generally in Peking that the Japanese are financing the revolution in the southern provinces and some of the newspapers assert that 40 Japanese army officers are with the rebel troops.

Asks \$25,000 Heart Balm For Proposal made in '63

Paterson, N. J., July 18.—Miss Emma Hehoney, 67 years old, of Wooster, O., asks a heart balm of \$25,000 from John Wolf, a 77-year old veteran of the civil war and a retired merchant, in papers which have been served upon him here.

Miss Hehoney asserts that she has not seen Mr. Wolf since their separation in '63, when he went to the front, after, it is alleged, he had proposed to her. She says she has waited 50 years in the hope that her sweetheart of youthful days would some day wed her, and that she was recently encouraged by a second proposal of marriage by mail, but later received word that the marriage would never take place. She has forwarded scores of alleged love letters, many of them containing poems.

Today, as he had planned to do, he will speak tomorrow, however. When the majority report was submitted, Senator Stone of Missouri announced that Senator Simmons had deferred his address.

Republicans of the senate held a conference before the senate met and discussed procedure during the tariff discussion. It was the sense of the conference that whenever a republican senator desired a record vote on an amendment that the minority should stand by his request.

Both imports and exports for year just closed higher than ever before.

Washington, July 18.—A new record for the foreign trade of the United States was made in the fiscal year 1912 just closed as set forth in figures which the department of commerce made public today. Both imports and exports during the year were considerable larger than ever before, imports aggregating \$1,512,621,160 and exports \$2,465,761,910. For the preceding year the figures were \$1,653,264,324 and \$2,264,322,469.

Total foreign commerce for 1912 totaled \$4,775,383,370 as compared with \$4,327,987,343 for 1911 an increase of \$447,396,027, of which \$159,356,228 was in imports and \$288,039,800 in exports.

The sugar and wool schedules are left unchanged as to free sugar and free raw wool. Sweeping reductions in the metal schedule are treated in the report with considerable comment. Pig iron, ferro-manganese and other products were placed on the free list by the committee and the report says: "The house bill places iron ore upon the free list mainly because it was found that the domestic supply of iron ore was largely controlled by the United States Steel corporation and for the purpose of aiding the independent steel manufacturers in competition with this monopoly. For similar reasons the committee on finance thought the ferro-manganese should also be placed upon the free list."

PRESIDENT WILSON WAS NOT PLEASED

With Bryan's Attitude as to His "Stipend," So Report Has It.

Washington, July 18.—While the senate is in session today it will consider the resolution introduced by Senator Bristow of Kansas, calling upon President Wilson to advise the senate what salary would be necessary to keep Secretary Bryan on the job as secretary of state in Washington. Mr. Bryan has stired up a hornet's nest, not only among the opponents of the administration, but some of the friends of President Wilson, since he announced at Hendersonville this week that he could not live on \$12,000 a year, or \$1000 per month. As secretary of state Mr. Bryan is furnished free of charge, two horses, carriages, driver and butler.

It is said that President Wilson is displeased with the attitude of the secretary of state, and it would not be surprising should he request Mr. Bryan to cancel his chautauqua engagements and remain at his post of duty. Those who do not agree with the "commoner's" statement, point to the fact that he is estimated to be worth easily \$50,000, and they say, President Wilson himself probably could not raise \$10,000 in cash today if all his assets were turned into cash.

It is now being recalled that Mr. Bryan was receiving a salary of \$1500 a day for every day the Baltimore convention remained in session, for writing for several newspapers. Enemies are saying that Mr. Bryan was interested in prolonging the convention proceedings, and they are asking: "What has become of that 'democratic simplicity'?"

There was no change in the contest over the district attorneyship for western North Carolina today, Cameron Morrison, who was expected today, did not arrive, but will be here tomorrow, when it is expected the conference with Senator Overman in behalf of Chairman C. A. Webb will be held. James Cook, another supporter of Mr. Webb, called on Senator Overman today, but it is not known what took place.

EIGHT WERE HURT IN TRAIN WRECK

Big Four Passenger Crashes Into L. S. & M. S. Passenger Near Cleveland.

Cleveland, O., July 18.—Bib Four passenger train No. 11 plowed into the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern passenger train due in Cleveland at 4:25 a. m. between Perry and Madison, east of here, early today, while the Lake Shore train was held up by a freight stalled ahead of it. It splintered the dining car to pieces and telegraphed the next car, a Pullman, injuring twelve persons.

Eight of the injured, all occupants of the dining, were brought to a Cleveland hospital in a special train. The others are being treated at Madison and Perry. None is thought fatally hurt.

The injured brought here were R. W. Buchanan, Ludlow, Ky., conductor, and seven members of the dining car crew. The Lake Shore train, stalled by the freight, was standing on the main track. A flagman was sent back but in the darkness and fog, the trainmen say, it is supposed his light was not visible and for the trainmen say, it is supposed his light was not visible to the engineer of the big four train.

BLACK BANISHED FROM THE STATE

In Superior court this afternoon Wiley Black pleaded guilty in four cases for selling and keeping whiskey for sale. A sentence of two years was imposed in the first case, execution to issue the first day of August, and prayer for judgment continued in the other three cases.

In an assault case judgment was suspended on payment of cost, and the solicitor took a non-pro in the "white slavery" case against Black and Ollie Bird.

Warehouses Burned. Wilmington, N. C., July 18.—Fire of unknown origin broke out last night in the warehouse of James J. Metts & Son, merchandise brokers, on the river front and destroyed \$40,000 of property fully covered by insurance. Warehouse of Metts concern and C. C. Livingston & Co., wholesale meat and sausage dealers, were completely wiped out.

DEMOCRATS TABLE BRISTOW RESOLVE

Motion to Inquire What Salary Will Keep Bryan on Job, 41 to 29—Senator Bristow Offers New Criticism, Despite Effort to Squelch Him.

Washington, July 18.—By strict party vote, the senate democrats today succeeded in tabling Senator Bristow's resolution, aimed at Secretary Bryan's proposed six weeks lecture tour. The resolution would have called on President Wilson to advise the senate what salary would be sufficient to keep Mr. Bryan continuously at his post, and was prompted by the secretary's public announcement that he was obliged to augment his pay of \$12,000 a year by lectures to meet his living expenses.

Senators Poindexter and Borah voted with the democrats to table the resolution. The vote was 41 to 29. As the vote was announced, Senator Bristow faced the democratic senators and declared: "You may shut off debate in the senate, but you cannot convince the American people that a secretary of state may neglect the duties of his office for three months of a year."

Vice-President Marshall ruled Senator Bristow out of order. "It would be just as reasonable for the attorney-general to take three months off a year to practice law," he shouted. "I think there is a condition before the country that should demand the attention of congress and the administration in power."

As they passed a man shouted: "There goes three soldiers now." The crowd at once attacked the soldiers and a free fight was on, during which the army men sustained a number of cuts with pocket knives.

Two sailors from the Pacific reserve fleet saw the attack on the soldiers and went to their aid. A riot call was turned in and the police restored order.

ACTION DEMANDED OF MEXICAN AUTHORITIES

State Department Asks for Protection of Americans in Durango Section.

Washington, July 18.—Consideration of the Mexican situation took much of the time of the president and the cabinet at the regular session today. Secretary Bryan had a long conference with the president before the other members arrived. Although reports are coming in from various sources, the administration is looking forward to first hand information from Ambassador Wilson, on his way from Mexico City. It was again authoritatively stated today that the attitude of the administration still was unchanged.

In response to Consul Hamm's request for protection for Americans in the Durango section, the state department has demanded action from the Mexican federal authorities. The department went further than usual, in that it requested the federal government to dispatch troops from Torreon.

Consul Hamm has previously reported foreigners irrespective of nationality being held by revolutionists for ransom in Durango. The prisoners at one time included the Archbishop of Durango.

TRUSTEES SEEK TO HAVE TITLE CLOUD REMOVED

Church Brings Suit Against Scott Lumber Company Asking for Settlement.

The trustees of the Fire Baptist Holiness church, have instituted suit in Superior court against the Scott Lumber company to have a cloud removed from the title of their church property on Max street.

In the complaint filed today it is recited that the trustees owned a lot on Max street and had built thereon a church which cost \$695; that they executed in favor of P. E. Ingle, contractor, a deed of trust on the property for \$201; that part of the material for the church had been purchased from the Scott Lumber company and that the deed of trust was assigned to the defendant company to satisfy their claims.

CLAIM PROBERS PLAY POLITICS

Mulhall's Attack on McClave, Now Republican Candidate for Congress, Arouses Friends.

Washington, July 18.—The senate lobby investigating committee today decided to give an immediate hearing to W. McClave, republican candidate for congress in the new sixth New Jersey district where a special election is to be held next Tuesday.

M. M. Mulhall, the late "lobbyist" for the National Association of Manufacturers, swore yesterday before the senate committee that he had run McClave's campaign against William Hughes in 1910. McClave today wired Senator Cummins demanding the right to be heard. He said he would leave New Jersey at noon and the committee decided to hear him as soon as he reaches Washington.

The cross-examination of Mulhall on McClave yesterday, only a few days from the special election in that district, aroused the ire of the two republican members of the committee, who regarded it as an attempt to play politics.

"I didn't know this committee was being used for campaign purposes yesterday," said Senator Nelson. None of the three democrats made any answer.

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Mulhall went back today to the campaign of 1908. Schwedman wrote him on August 17 of that year, he swore that newspaper clippings "evidently emanating from democratic or labor union headquarters," stated that the National Association of Manufacturers as well as the American Federation of Labor was opposing Speaker Cannon. Schwedman said he thought he should write to the speaker that Mulhall had definite instructions to "give attention to the speaker's district ahead of anything else," and that the association would concentrate all its energies in his favor if "there is the slightest occasion for it."

Mulhall wrote the late Henry C. Loudenslager, secretary of the national republican committee on August 12, 1908, about helping the National Association of Manufacturers could and would give. He said: "We are doing active campaign work in New Jersey, in Pennsylvania districts and would be glad to aid in the Indiana districts." He added:

"We have got workers covering several districts in New York and Maryland and have written to most every large city throughout the union to our members for information covering the districts in their section."

Mulhall swore he believed the activity of the National Association of Manufacturers against the election of Congressman Coudrey in Missouri in 1908.

Schwedman wrote Mulhall on August 22 about the situation in Indiana, which he said was "very critical" and added, "if we win, most of the credit will be due to your good work."

"This is appreciated by everybody that knows you and if some of our political friends should forget it later on I want to take a trip with you into Indiana for the specific purpose of laying these good people over our knees and giving them the kind of a spanking they ought to have. They must never forget what the National Association of Manufacturers is doing for them, through its commanding political representative, Col. M. M. Mulhall."

Mulhall in August was evidently centering his fight in Indiana and in Wisconsin where John J. Jenkins was up for re-election.

Hines' Name Used Again. The Wisconsin fight was worrisome to the National Association of Manufacturers leaders, the letters showed, although the National Brewers Association through its national chairman told Mulhall it was "his fight."

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