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DAILIES

CENTS. PRICE

HAVEMEYER ON

TARIFF AND TRUST Says Blame the Protective

IF THE PEOPLE SUFFER

Tariff System

THE TRUSTS ARE ONLY THE MACHINERY.

WANTS LABOR AND CAPITAL LET ALONE

In that Case they Could Adjust Their Own Differences, he Says. The Late Drop in Sugar Caused by Starting of New Refineries.

Washington, June 14.-Mr. Henry O. Havemeyer, President of the American Sugar Refining Company, was examined by the Industrial Commission today in connection with its investigation of trusts. His testimony related almost wholly to the sugar industry, and he opened with a vigorous attack upon the customs tariff which he declared was the "mother of all trusts," becoming such by providing "an inordinate protection to manufactured articles."

Continuing his statement, he asserted that a tariff of 10 per cent was as high as any tariff should be. He contended that sugar is discriminated against in the tariff in the interest of the Louisiana cane growers, the beet sugar-makers and sugar growers of the Ha-waiian Islands. To these interests, he contended, the United States contributed \$24,000,000 which was taken anunally out of the pockets of the people. The protection on sugar amounted to only one-eighth of a cent a pound, or about 3½ per cent ad valorem. It ought to be twice as much.

"What the sugar refining business has paid, or is paying represents nothing more than an adequate return on the capital invested," he said.

What Congress should have done was to have put an internal revenue tax on the American production of sugar. The representations made in Congress concerning the trust, he declared, were untrue, and if it was a fact that the people suffered from trusts they must blame the protective tarffi system of which the trusts were merely the machinery. No advantage had ever been taken by his company of the protective system beyond the one-eighth of a cent given. He admitted freely that the company did all possible to advance its business interests. He did not think the corporations were under obligations to the different States, but that the reverse was true.

'Capital and labor," he stated, "would all adjust themselves if let alone. The only way to prevent competition, Mr. Havemeyer testified, was to keep prices at a minimum-not necessarily in the interest of the consumer, but

He referred to the anti-trust laws some of the States as a premium on dishonesty, specifying the Missouri law. There were always two classes of people in a community-the industrious and those who wanted to live off them. Replying to questions by Professor

as a matter of business.

Jenks after he had concluded the reading of his paper, Mr. Havemeyer said American Company was capitalized for much less than it was worth.

"But for the clamor against trusts," he said, "it could be sold for three times its capitalization." Yet he thought the refineries could be duplicated for \$35,-000,000 or \$40,000,000.

The present capacity of the trust is, he said, 45,000 barrels a day and the output 30,000. He thought the trust was refining about 90 per cent of the sugar refined in the United States.

The witness spoke very freely of the methods of the company in preserving and extending its business. Of the earlier history of the enterprise he said he did not fight the Harrison Refinery at Phil-

adelphia. "But we had to fight Spreckles when he came into the field with his enormous We had to do that or suspend our dividends. We went into the fight and we kept it up until we got the re-

The late drop in the price of sugar had been caused by the starting of new refineries which had threatened to take

fifty per cent of the business. was a part of our policy to put prices down and let the opposition take the result whatever it may be. Every sale made by the opposition displaces so much

of the American company's product," he said. "We must protect our own busi-Mr. Havemeyer then went on to say that what the company did it did not for motives of philanthropy—that it had

its own shareholders to protect. "Any-body can buy our stock," he continued, "and as a consequence the public owns the stock. But I doubt whether any one would want any of the stock of the in-

dependent refineries."
"How many stockholders have you?" asked Professor Jenks. "About eleven thousand," he replied.

and added: Enough to take Cuba and they would

take it if they could." The latter remark was made in a light He stated as his opinion that the

Cuban sugar should be brought in free of duty, and that this course would bring refined sugar down to 3 cents a pound.

and in it to stay.

Mr. Havemeyer's statement aroused great interest, and the next three hours were devoted to answering questions asked him in rapid succession by mem-bers of the commission. He at first declined to state whether the company was making money at present, aying that was the business of the company alone, but he afterwards made an incidental statement which the commission construed into an admission that the business was not profitable now.

The witness confessed that his com-pany had very little regard for the welfare of rivals in business, saying that prestige, ability, experience and wealth would win in the long run in the struggle, and that trusts were an example of the survival of the fittest in business.

"That is trade," he said, "and the sooner you realize it and quit frying to con-trol it by Federal legislation the better A man cannot expect to have himself continually wet-nursed by the Government. If men do not want to buy our stocks they need not. They do not need Government protection. If they wade in and get stuck, let them get out and if they wish, wade in again. The fate of rival concerns is their affair, not

Speaking of the "ethics of life," suggested by a member of the commission, Mr. Havemeyer said:

"I don't care two cents for your ethics. I know nothing about them. 1 am talking about business."

He declared that the tariff enabled the steel rail trust to mulet the public to the extent of \$9 per ton and said, incidentally, that Mr. Carnegle had not yet stated what he was going to do with his money.

On the question of labor, Mr. Havemeyer said the laboring element were forced to form organization, but that in doing so they sacrificed much independence and the unions had the effect of "bringing other men down to a low level." He contended that he was a friend of labor and said that good men in the employ of the trust were paid ten per cent more than they could get elsewhere.

Mr. Havemeyer said that many things were done in business which looked cold-blooded and harsh, but that busi-(Continued on Second Page.)

KRUGER'S BACK TO WALL

HE DECLARES HE CAN MAKE NO MORE CONCESSIONS.

The European Representative of Transvaal Republic Receives a Most Conciliatory Dipstch from Pretoria.

Pretoria, June 14.—The Volksrand has resolved to accept President Kruger's franchise proposal's and refer them to the people before putting them into operation.

President Kruger, in thanking the Raad, said:

"In these troublesome times we do not know what is going to happen." England, he added, and not made even one little concession and he could not give more. He reminded the Raad that God had always stood by them. War. he asserted, he did not want, but he would not relinquish anything more. In concluding, he called them all to witness that though their independenc-

rad once been removed God had restored

M. Poincare is continuing his efforts to form a Cabinet, but meets with ramerous difficulties. He has been especially desirous of having M. Bourgeois, Krantz and Delcasse in the minis try. M. Bourgeois declines to abandon his mission at The Hagne, M. Delcasse declines to take any thing but the Foreign Office portfolio, while M. Poincare wants him at the Ministry of the Interior, or of Marine; and M. Krantz raises difficulties concerning the Dreyfus trial, pointing out that he has discussed the matter already with M. Casimir-Perier.

It is understood that several other prominent men have refused to enter the Cabinet. These rebuffs are likely to discourage M. Poincare, who is modest and diffident and is inclined to steer clear of political troubles.

DISASTER MAY FOLLOW. London, June 14.—The correspondent of the Daily Telegraph at The Hague

"The Dutch Government has sent President Kruger a remonstrance respecting the disastrous consequences that are likely to follow persistence in his present policy.

PROMISE OF PEACEFUL END. London, June 14.—Though the seasational papers are making much of the blue book on the Transvaal negotiations issued last night, in which the British high commissioner at South Africa, Si: Alfred Milner, practically declared it a case for British intervention in the Transvaal, beyond doubt, the reply of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Mr Joseph Chamberlain, to the perition of Outlanders, removes many apprehen-

The text shows it did not contain threats, concerning which many rumors were affoat, and demonstrates that there is, therefore, still time for the disputants to arrange a compromise, of which signs are not wanting.

A CONCILIATORY DISPATCH. Brussels, June 14.-Doctor Leyds, the representative in Europe of the Transvaal Republic, received today the follow-

ng conciliatory dispatch from Pretoria. 'The Government does not make arbitration a condition of concessions. It will continue to make concessions, even as regards the franchise, independently of Great Britain's acceptance or non-ac Speaking of the coffee business, Mr. | ceptance of arbitration.'

BACK TO IMUS

GAROLINA

Bacoor Falls Without a Single Blow.

TOWN RIDDLED b' SHELLS

TRÉES AND SHRUBBERY TORN AS BY A HAILSTORM.

TRIUMPH OF THE FOURTEENTH INFANTRY

Next Battle Will Probably be Fought at Imus. One Hundred Filipinos Believed to Have Been Killed. American Volunteers Start Home.

Manila, June 14.-4:40 p. m.-The Filipinos retreated several miles southward, after yesterday's engagement, to the strongly fortified town of Imus.

The shelling of the American warships drove the rebels from Bacoor, so that the Americans control several miles of coast. General Lawton,, with his staff pino Government. and a troop of the Fourth cavalry, started to ascertain the nature of the insurgent's position. He rode five miles along the coast to Bacoor without discovering the enemy. He found the town full of white flags. But there were no soldiers there. The women and children who had fled to the woods during the bombardment were camping in the ruins of the homes. The shells had almost knocked the town to pieces. The big church was wrecked and many buildings were ruined. Even the trees and shrubbery were torn as by a hail storm.

Several hundred women and children came into the American lines for refuge, and the road from Bacoor was covered all day long with processions of them, on foot and in carts, driving animals and carrying goods on their heads.

The appearance of the battlefield testified to the fierceness of yesterday's fighting. Trees along the tween the lines, were almost torn down

The officers estimate that 100 Filipinos were killed and 300 wounded during the engagement. The next battle will probably be

fought at Imus. The American troops will control the coast to Cavite.

HOW THE AMERICANS WON.

Manila, June 14.-8:15 a. m.-Before dark last night the Fourteenth infantry swam the Zapote river, charged and carried the trenches, a heavy fusilade of artillery preparing the way and covering the crossing. The insurgents broke for the woods before the Fourteenth reached them. Almost at the same time the Ninth and Twelfth crossed a bar of the sea and came upon their left flank at a point where the body of marines with Maxim guns landed under protection of the ship's batteries and fired upon the enemy's left rear with a demoralizing effect. The Twenty-first crossed the river by a barge as soon as it could be Sixty-five dead Filipinos were found in the trenches, most of them shot through the head. Several five-inch ammunition marked "U. S. Navy Yard." After crossing the river the troops were withdrawn, with the exception of the Ninth and Twenty-first, these regiments being left with four guns to guard | Cabinet, as he had been unable to see the bridge. As they were being formed into companies the insurgents com-

menced to fire volleys from the bamboo jungle three hundred yards away. The regiments formed into line rapidly and coolly, though under fire, and cheering rushed to the woods, driving the enemy a mile away, the Filipinos disputing every foot. The Fourteenth encamped across the river, the caring for many of the Filipinos

wounded. Eight prisoners were captured. The majority of the Filipinos wore red uni-

VOLUNTEERS START HOME.

Manila, June 14.-11:45 a. m.-The first American volunteers started for home today, the transports Newport and Ohio carrying the Oregon regiment and the First volunteer signal company. They sail for San Francisco by way of Nagasaki, Japan, and are expected to arrive at their destination July 15th. The Oregons left here sixty-two dead, being the total of its men killed in battle and dead from disease as a result of the year's campaign.

The troops were cheered as the transports steamed out of the harbor. THE OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

Washington, June 14.—The following was received at the War Department

"Manila, June 11. "Adjutant General, Washington. "Lawton's troops under Wheaton and Ovenshine occupy country south to Bacoor; have scouted westwarl and some distance southward on line Zapote fiver and Bacoor road; enemy appears to Jim Jeffries, the heavy-weight chamhave retired on Imus, abandoning bay pion. country. The fighting yesterday severe. emy driven from heavy and well-con- place designated next Wednesday

Will not probably make any determined future stand in southern pro-"OTIS."

artment has received the following ablegram from Captain Barker, the naval officer in command at Manila, respecting the fighting there yesterday: "Manila, June 13.

Washington, June 14.—The Navy De

Secretary of War, Washington. "The insurgents fired at Navy Yard. Masked batteries. Ships of war shelled position and intrenchments. The Hele na and Monadnock landed forces to as sist in maintaining the position until reinforced by the army. The movement was successful. Enemy was routed. No casualties in the navy.

GUNS SERVED BY SPANIARDS. Given by Dewey to Agninaldo, They

Now Cause Havoc.

(Signed)

"BARKER."

Chicago, Ill., June 14.-According to General Anderson, commanding the Department of the Lakes, the heavy losses of the American troops in the recent engagements with the Fitipinos at Las Pinas and Bacoor, south of Manila, were caused by the artifiers which Admiral Dewey presented to Aguinaldo last winter. The batteries in question, General Anderson says, are being operated by Spanish prisoners who have been released by Aguinaldo with the understanding that they enlist in the insurgent

General Anderson took the first detachment of troops to the Philippines last fall and was a prominent figure in the first negotiations with the Fili-

"When Admiral Dewey captured Cavite," said General Anderson, "he took possession of a lot of artillery and later presented it to Aguinaldo. It is these cannon that are now being used by the insurgents against our troops with such terrible effect in the province south of field pieces and are evidently using their ing of the proper handling of articlery."

POINCARE IS RELUCTANT

LOUBET APPEALS TO HIM TO FORM A CABINET.

He is the Man Best Fitted to Unite and Lead the Republicans. Poincare May

Act To-Day.

Paris, June 14.-President Loubet received M. Poincare this morning for the purpose of intrusting him with the task of forming a new Cabinet.

In reply to the President's request that he form a Cabinet, M. Poincare declared that for several years he had kept aloof from politics and party strife and was wholly unprepared to accept under the present circumstances the responsibilities of the Premiership. M. Loubet, however, insisted, pointing

out that just for these reasons all factions of Republicans would accept his leadership more readily, adding that both M. Fallieres and the Presdent of the Chamber, M. Deschanel, had clearly pointed him out as the man best fitted to realize the concentration of the Republi-Finally M. Loubet appealed to M.

Poincare's patriotism, and the latter thereupon consented to consult his friends.

Although it is realized there are great difficulties in the way of his success, the general impression that if M. smooth-bore guns were captured, with Poincare is in earnest he will succeed in forming a Cabinet.

Later in the day it was announced that M. Poincare had requested the President to grant him until to-morrow to form a certain statesmen he is desirous of con-

THE MACEDONIA SANK.

Passengers and Crew Saved None of Their Effects.

New York, June 14.-The steamer Resche of the Merritt and Chapman Wrecking Company, arrived in quarantine early to-day, having on board Captain Kuffahl, six of the crew, and Charles W. Moss and Herman Brandt, two passengers of the steamer Macedonia, of the Ward Line, which was sunk by the steamer Hamilton, of the Old Dominion Line, last night. The remainder of the crew and one passenger, E. W. Wright, landed at Long Branch. After the Hamilton became cleared from the Macedonia and seeing the ship still afloat, Captain Kuffahl returned to her endeavored to beach her, but she suddenly took a lurch and sunk in six fathoms of water about 7 miles south of the Scotland light-ship and one and a half miles off the shore. She lies on even keel, and only the top of her funnel and her masts are visible. The passengers and crew saved none of their effects.

HE WOULD MEET JEFFRIES.

New York, June 14.-Mike Morrisey, newly-arrived Irish heavy-weight pugilist, who is to meet Peter Maher before the Lenox Athletic Club next Tuesday night, to-day through his ger and backer, P. J. Dwyer, of Brooklyn, deposited \$2,500 with George Considine, of this city, to bind a match with

In a letter addressed to W. A. Brady. Our loss ten killed and forty wounded; Jeffries' manager, Dwyer states that he majority at crossing Zapote River. Enstructed intrenchments to which they sign articles of agreement, the fight to held tenaciously; their loss several hundred take place at any time from one to 12 dred, of whom fifty buried this morn- months from the date of signing.

SUPREME JUDGE

Convention.

FIGHT GROWING NARROW

YERKES AND KENNEDY THE STRONGEST ASPIRANTS.

THE PLATFORM DECLARES FOR BRYAN

It Denounces the Appointment of Quay to the Senate by the Governor, and Declares its Opposition to all Combines in Restraint of Trade.

Harrisburg, Pa., June 14.-Four hundred and thirty-five representatives of the Democracy of Pennsylvania met here to day for the purpose of nominating candidates for Supreme Court Judge, Superior Court Judge and State Treasurer. Shortly after midnight the convention adjourned until to-morrow morning, without having accomplished the first and most important piece of work laid out for them, namely, the election of a candidate for Supreme Judge. Nearly six hours were consumed in the preliminary work of the convention, and between six o'clock and midnight, with an hour's Manila. The Spaniards operating the guns are experts in the handling of cast eleven fruitless ballots for a score or more candidates for that high office, knowledge with deadly effect on our the dead-lock at midnight being appartroops. The native Filipino knows nother than the dead-lock at midnight being appartroops.

When adjournment was had there were eleven candidates in the field with votes ranging from 13 to 72, the highest being a long way off from the 218 ne cessary to elect. The determined battle arises from the fact that the nominee is sure to be elected to serve twenty years. At this writing the fight appears to have parrowed down to Judge Kennedy, of Adegheny, and Judge Yerkes, of Bucks With the Supreme Court out of the

way, the remainder of the convention's acclamation. The convention was called to order at 12:10 p. m. by State Chairman Rilling. Temporary Chairman Wm. M. Brinton, of Lancaster, made a brief speech, conlating the Democracy on its fight

in 1896 and 1898. His mention of the name of William Jennings Bryan as the great leader of the Democracy was received with wildest applause. dicted the election of the ticket next If an election for Governor were held this year, he said, the Democrats would win by 100,000 majority. He said the freedom of Cuba was due almost entirely to the untiring efforts of the Democratic minority in Congress.

The platform as prepared by the executive committee was adopted by the Resolutions Committee. Mr. Siebert, of Potter, moved to amend the platform by making a straight out declaration in favor of the Chicago platform. This was defeated by a viva voce vote.

A recess was taken until 8:15 p. m. and when the convention reassembled Charles J. Riley, of Lycoming, was made permanent chairman. In course of his speech, Chairman Riley, touching the history of the Democratic party, said:

"This great party gave us a Jefferson. It gave us a Jackson and a Hancock. It gave to us a Schley. It gave to us moral, the intellectual, the great, the superb and matchless leader, William

The report of the Resolutions Committee was unanimously adopted. A synopsis of the platform follows:

Jennings Bryan.'

The Democracy of Pennsylvania, in convention assembled, again renewing our pledges of fidelity and devotion to the sacred rights of the people; true to the faith and principles of our party as declared in the platforms of our several national conventions, and proud of our matchless leader, William Jennings Bryan, realize that the issues involved in the coming campaign in Pennsylvania are honest government, clean ties and the redemption of our State from Republican misrule and corruption.

The increase of public officials and clerks and in salaries is denounced, and charged with being payment for political obligations and causing a deficit of over \$3,500,000 in the Treasury, and crippling charities, schools and adding to the burden of the tax-payer.

We denounce the indecent haste displayed and the disrespect shown the people by the Governor of the State in the appointment to the varincy in the United States Senate of M. S. Quay. who, to prevent a full investigation fore a jury of his countrymen, pleaded statue of limitations against the most se-

rious charges of crime, The course of the Democratic members of the recent Legislature is commended and various reforms in State affairs are demanded.

The immediate prosecution of those guilty of bribery, actual or attempted, in connection with the recent Senatorial contest and their sentence to the full enalty of the law, is demanded.

On the question of trus; s it reads: "We are opposed to all combinations of capital calculated to produce monope ly, or restrain trade, as being inconsistent with the spirit of free institution and if their establishment cannot be constitutionally prevented, we hold that fort and opportunity shall not be im-

The platform expresses warm admiration and approval of the work of National Committeeman James M. Guffey, "who," the platform reads, through his cautious, wise and prudent skill, energy and courage, reunited our party; and who without hope of reward, has spent his time and substance for the welfare of our State for which Pennsylvania Democrats in our party should hold him in grateful remembrance."

The platform closed with reference to

the war in these words:
"We glory and rejoice in the patriotic devotion to the cause of our country, in the late war with Spain, of the brave and noble men who periled their lives and shed their blood in or ler that a conflict waged for humanity's might be brought to a speedy and triumphant close."

NINE ARE DEAD AT HERMAN.

Eighteen Are Injured-The Town Proper Totally Destroyed.

Herman, Neb., June 14.-This village was destroyed by a tornado last evening. Nine people were killed and eighteen were seriously injured in the wrecks of their homes. The tornado started about two miles west of Herman and after travelling west a short distance, turned back, covering a strip about twenty-five rods wide. The eown was directly in its path and only two or three residences were left standing. The Methodist church and the school building are the only other buildings The Methodist church is being

used as a hospital and morgue.

The town proper is totally destroyed. There was but one tornado insurance policy in the town, and that was for but a triffing amount. The balance is a total loss.

The storm came on very slowly, giving most people ample time to reach their cellars. A large number not reported are slightly injured, while of those reported one half are looked upon as havng received fatal injuries. It is reported that the tornado which

struck this village wrecked several

houses at Dane Hollow. Two persons

were killed and ten are reported severely injured. FAMINE FOLLOWS THEM

GOLD SEEKERS OF THE YOUKON CARRY DEATH TO INDIANS.

work will probably be disposed of by Game Flies to the Higher Ground, and the Indians, Deprived of their Natural

Food, Are Starving. Vancouver, B. C., June 14.-Owing to the big rush to the Yukon gold fields, wild animals that have not been killed by the prospectors have fled to higher ground, and in consequence the Indians, deprived of their natural food, are starving, and in many instances ready to

massacre the whites. Today a definite story reached civilization. Cesare Francesca, Salt Lake City; Robert Hitchcock, Detroit, and a French Canadian guide who arrived by the Cottage City, say that while camping on the Upper Branch of Stewart they came into a camp of 150 Indians, and were told in trade language by their interpreter that thirty of them had died of starvation during the winter, owing to the whites' driving deer from the

lowlands. The men, supplied the Indians with food and camped a short distance off. The first steamer with news direct from Glenora and the all Canadian route reports that suffering on the trails has been terrible. The Hudson Bay Trading Company has saved hundreds of Ameri-

cans from death by starvation. FAR TAGIBLE RESULTS.

Delegates at The Hague Have a Plan That Inspires Hope.

The Hague, June 14.-It is now expected that the Peace Conference will not adjourn before the middle of July, and it is thought the labors of the delegates will not be finished before that time, and there is the additional question of the acceptance by the powers of the decisions adopted by the conference. The delegates who desire to see some tangible result accomplished by the conference recognize that if the mempers are contented with simply transmitting the decisions of their respective Governments, the work of the delegates will simply be pigeon-holed in the various chancelleries of Europe and will not be executed. Therefore, the delegates have resolved to adjourn their sittings as soon as their work is completed, and to submit the result to their respective Governments with the request that the dele gates be empowered to sign a definite document. It is expected the Governments will keep trace of the progress of the work and that they will require about ten days for deliberation on their final decision, which will bring the final adjournment in the middle of July.

The refusal of Great Britain to accept the stipulations of the Brussels conference if they are made definite will not prevent the other powers from pledging themselves to action in the mat-There is no doubt that the Brussels conference sub-committee will reach a practical result, but it is possible some of the powers, while reserving the right to apply the new stipulations when necessary, may not consent to bind themselves

DOMINION WINS THIRD.

forthwith

Beaconsfield, Quebec, June 14-The third race between the Canadian yacht Dominion and the American yacht Yanthey should be so regulated and limited kee was sailed to-day, the Dominion by proper legislation that individual ef- winning by 2 minutes and 55 seconds.