

QUEEN FLEES FROM SPAIN ACROSS BORDER

Is Now at Bayonne, in France, 18 Miles From Spanish Frontier

SPAIN HARD PRESSED

Events in Spain Had Become So Threatening That the Queen and Her Children Have Gotten Out of the Country—Military Dictatorship is Actually in Effect Though Not Officially Declared—General Feeling of Unrest Throughout Spain Still Continues—Terrible Conditions at Melilla—Many Spanish Residents Have Left the Country.

(By Cable to The Times)

London, July 30—Despite the strict censorship enforced by Spain a dispatch was received today from San Sebastian saying that Queen Victoria and the queen mother had fled across the French frontier in an automobile and are at Bayonne awaiting events. They have made preparations for every emergency.

The reports say that Queen Victoria took with her her two little sons, Alfonso and Jaime, and the new princess. The children offered the queen the greatest source of anxiety and she seemed more concerned over their safety than her own.

Alfonso, the youthful king, had a sad farewell from his wife and children when she left San Sebastian. Distraught by the cares of state, tears rolled down his cheeks when he kissed the queen goodbye. He took his sons in his arms and fondled them, adorning the guard to take especially strict care of them.

Bayonne is eighteen miles from the Spanish frontier and three miles from the sea.

Don Jaime, the pretender, is expected to issue an address to the powers and a manifesto to the Spanish people maintaining his claim to the Spanish throne.

Hundreds of Don Jaime's agents have been arrested and cast in prisons.

A military dictatorship is actually in effect in Spain today, though no official announcement has been made of it.

Of Melilla vague news came today. The rigid censorship of the government is still unabated and news of an authentic nature is hard to get. It has been definitely ascertained today, however, that the Spanish have once again been beaten back from their advanced position about Melilla and are now in the town defending it against invasion of the tribesmen. Since the fierce fighting of yesterday morning there has been desultory skirmishing all about the city of Melilla and the Spanish are being hard pressed.

The general feeling of unrest throughout Spain in sections outside the violent Catalina district was not quieted by Senor Maura's statement of success in Morocco. The premier issued a circular to the people of Spain, in which he declared that the Moors were retreating from Melilla. In many quarters this was merely looked upon as a ruse.

The official judgment in the capital that it requires 75,000 Spanish troops to subdue the Moors indicates that the army in the beleaguered city of Melilla is in sore straits. If because known today that the 5,000 reinforcements of the Rif and Kabyle tribesmen have joined the Moorish army outside Melilla and that, with this added strength, the Moors are preparing to make an assault upon the city's wall to capture it if possible. The Moors are not centering all their activities upon Melilla as dispatches from Morocco today indicate. An army of tribesmen is attacking Alhucemas and a warship has been sent there to aid the city.

Couriers from Melilla, leaving the city by vessel, tell the most terrible stories of conditions there. The barracks, churches, theatres and schools have been practically converted into hospitals. The city is filled with dead and wounded. At dawn the rumble of gun fire opens the day, while cries of the dying and wounded never ceases. Fires have broken out and food supplies are getting scarce. The mutiny in the garrison added a new aspect of terrors and several soldiers have been shot.

The Spanish loss, already upwards of 3,000 men, is being increased so rapidly that the government refuses to make the authentic figures known. The government today is on the verge of ordering indiscriminate con-

scriptions. Spain needs more men but there has been no patriotic awakening yet to overflow the recruiting offices. All Spaniards twenty years of age have been ordered to report for military duty.

This order has been in force but was not generally obeyed and the sons of the wealthy families were not even compelled to report. This has been another reason for the hatred against the government. The poor people claim that the rich have been treading upon their rights.

Heretofore the poor boys were compelled to leave their homes, no matter how hard they protested nor what the circumstances were. On the other hand, the rich young men either bought their exemption or failed to pay attention to the order of the government.

The battleship Numancia has been hastily dispatched to Alhucemas. This is to prevent that city from falling into the hands of the Moors. The tribesmen's army started to desert some of the positions before the city of Melilla and it was thought by the Spanish that they were retreating but it is now found that they were merely shifting their operations against the other city. When the Moors began giving up some of the heights in front of the city this news was flashed to the capital and word was given out by the government that the Spanish had been successful in battle. With the iron hand used in Barcelona and rebellion about crushed out the government looks for easiest work in dealing with the other revolutionary movements outside the province of Catalonia.

Many of the more peaceably inclined residents of the larger towns have fled and many have tried to leave the country, but this is practically impossible. Extra guards have been stationed all along the frontier, both in the railroad stations and mountain passes. The strictest regulations are prevailing concerning the in coming of strangers and all must have passports signed by the military authorities. There were further outbreaks of feeling against the king today but in Madrid and other cities.

HENRY VINCENT FREED

Pardons Refused to Three Applicants

Vincent Was Serving Term For Larceny—Colle Fisher, Will Cannon, and Bule Lutz Must Serve Their Terms.

Governor Kitchin today pardoned one convict and refused pardons to three. The unlucky applicants were Colle Fisher, of Rutherford county, convicted at the April term of court, 1909, of manslaughter, and sentenced to four years on the roads; Will Cannon, of Cabarrus county, convicted of murder in the second degree, in August, 1906, and sentenced to eight years on the roads; Bule Lutz, of Burke county, convicted of horse-stealing at the March term of court, 1908, and sentenced to five years in the pen.

The man pardoned is Henry Vincent, of Orange county, convicted at the March term, 1909, of the crime of larceny, and sentenced to 14 months on the roads.

The governor gives the following reasons for pardon:

"Prisoner was convicted of stealing a pocketbook and contents, worth \$7.50, and sent to the roads for 14 months. After serving about four months he was placed in jail on account of physical debility, suffering from tuberculosis. The county physician says he will die in jail if confinement continues much longer. The county commissioners instructed the sheriff to apply for his immediate pardon on account of his health. The solicitor and the attorney who aided him in the prosecution recommend pardon. Believing that confinement in a poorly ventilated jail will hasten prisoner's death, and acting upon the doctor's certificate, I pardon prisoner."

NATIONAL SHOOTING MATCH.

Officers Detailed for Duty at the Shooting Match at Camp Perry, Ohio.

(By Leased Wire to The Times) Washington, July 30—The following officers have been detailed for duty at the national shooting match for 1907 at Camp Perry, O.: Mayor William M. Morrow, Porto Rico, regiment of infantry; Capt. Preston Brown, seventeenth infantry; Capt. Charles T. Boyd, tenth cavalry; Capt. James F. McKinley, eleventh cavalry; Capt. Theodore A. Baldwin, Jr., twenty-sixth cavalry; First Lieutenant Linwood E. Manson, twenty-sixth infantry; First Lieutenant Grant B. Amos, eleventh cavalry; First Lieutenant Oliver F. Snyder, seventeenth infantry; First Lieutenant Philip Mawry, seventeenth infantry; First Lieutenant George S. Gillis, twenty-sixth infantry.

THAW AGAIN GETS GRILLING FROM JEROME

Grilling is so Thorough That Thaw is Physically Exhausted.

JEROME IS PLEASD

Prisoner Shuffles to His Chair and Sinks Into Seat—His Attorney Helps Him to His Room—Thaw Towards the Last Moments on the Stand Bore the Look of a Hunted Man—Jerome Thinks He Has Proven His Point—Thaw's Lawyer Declares He Will Fight Wife's Suit For Divorce to the Last Ditch.

(By Leased Wire to The Times)

White Plains, N. Y., July 30—Physically exhausted after the grueling cross-examination of District Attorney Jerome and the searching questions hurled at him by Justice Mills, Harry Thaw today had to be helped from the court-room, where his trial to establish his sanity is in progress.

Jerome appeared well-pleased with his onslaught on the Thaw defense while the prisoner shuffled to his chair after being released from the witness stand and sank into his seat. Attorney Morschauer, his counsel, half supported Thaw from the room. Thaw, towards the last moments on the stand, bore the look of a hunted man as he rolled his eyes about the room and uneasily shuffled his feet. Jerome, smilingly confident, indicated that he thought he had proven that Thaw still holds delusions concerning Stanford White.

Before Thaw was called today his attorney declared the young Pittsburger would fight his wife's divorce suit to the last ditch.

"You have stated that the alienists said you were legally but not medically insane?" was the first question put to Thaw by Jerome.

Thaw summed up his opinion of the various alienists who had pronounced upon his case in this wise: "I think it was the opinion of all of them that I was legally crazy."

Q. Didn't Dr. Hirsch say you were a paranoic?

A. The only part of his testimony that I recall was the part that made me laugh.

Thaw took the minutes and read from them: "Dr. Hirsch was asked if he ever made mistakes. He said he made very few mistakes. Then he was asked if exaggerated ego was a sign of paranoia when he said not always, everybody laughed."

The crowd in the court-room appreciated the point and laughed at the quick retort to Jerome.

Q. We are trying to find out if you are a dangerous lunatic. You have had many chances to prove your sanity and have always been defeated. You have always been sent back. If you are a dangerous lunatic you cannot be expected to be allowed at large, can you?

A. That's right; but I have had only one chance to prove my sanity and I did that.

Q. When was that?

A. Before the lunacy commission. They declared me unqualifiedly sane.

Q. Do you think you were legally insane when you killed White?

A. Yes, I agree with the jury that acquitted me for that reason.

Thaw fenced cunningly with Jerome, fanning himself with a large palm-leaf fan.

He asked Jerome to put one question at a time.

"I am told that legal insanity has nothing to do with this hearing," offered Thaw.

Q. What do you mean?

A. That unless I am medically insane I cannot be confined.

Q. Why did Hartridge choose this Merrill woman to pay her money?

A. Ask him. I heard him say he was paying her money. I never sent him any to pay her.

Q. Didn't you have that room at Mrs. Merrill's?

A. I never did.

Q. Who you innocent of killing White?

Morschauer objected to the question. Justice Mills declared that as the witness could never again be placed on trial for the crime he should answer the question.

THE CONFERENCE REPORT BROUGHT BEFORE HOUSE

Chairman Payne Presents the Report of the Conference of Conferees

THE CHANGES MADE

Report is Accompanied by a Statement From Chairman Payne Explaining in Detail the Increases and Decreases Made in the Duties of Each Schedule of the Bill—Said That Reductions in the Dingley Rate Largely Predominate While the Increases Are Comparatively Lowered Where They Were Too High.

(By Leased Wire to The Times)

Washington, D. C., July 30—Representative Payne, of New York, chairman of the ways and means committee, presented to the house today the conference report on the tariff bill which was sent to conference July 9. The report was accompanied by a statement from Chairman Payne, explaining in detail the increases and decreases made in the duties in each schedule of the bill.

The reduction in the Dingley duties largely predominate, while the increases are comparatively few in number, but the increases are on articles of large use. The heaviest increase in duties is found on wines and liquors, silks and perfumeries, and what are termed luxurious articles. In his statement Mr. Payne says that he has had an investigation made based on the last census returns of 1905, showing the amount of domestic consumption of articles upon which duties have been raised and also the articles upon which duties have been lowered by the bill as finally reported from the conference committee. This has been done because comparisons have been made based upon the amount of importations.

Duties have been lowered where they were too high under the present law, sometimes prohibitive in character, and for that reason the importations were comparatively small. On the other hand, they have been raised in some instances where the tariff was insufficient for protection and the importations were very great.

The following tables shows the consumption value of articles on which rates of duty have been increased and decreased in all cases where amount of production can be ascertained:

Of the above increases the following are perfumes, pomades, etc., wines and liquors, silks, totalling \$579,850.32.

This leaves a balance of increases which are not on articles of luxury of \$579,850.32.

In preparing this table the experts used all of the available information from the census office and other sources, but all of these are not sufficient to present the total consumption of either class of articles. If the total amount of consumption were available the contrast between the amount of goods on which duties were lowered and those increased would be still more striking.

The tariff bill as agreed to in conference shows an almost complete victory for President Taft. In fact the victory is so striking that the members and senators are speaking of it as the Taft-Aldrich bill. It is conceded that the president's demand for free raw material and lower duties would never have been accepted by the conferees but for the work done by Senator Aldrich. At least ninety per cent of the changes made in conference are in line with the president's suggestion that the revision of the tariff should be downward.

The principal items in dispute, viz: iron ore, coal, lumber, hides, crude petroleum, hosiery and gloves, were adjusted to meet the approval of the president, the duties being reduced and hides to go on the free list after October 1, together with the cut on boots and shoes, sole and upper leather, harness, saddles and saddlery. The reduction on boots and shoes is ten per cent and the reduction on the other article remain as heretofore published. The president was strong enough to knock out the joker which threw gasoline, naphtha and similar oils produced from petroleum into the basket clause which provided a duty of twenty per cent ad valorem, and these articles go on the free list with crude petroleum. Print paper is put at one-sixteenth of a cent

a pound, which is equivalent to \$3.75 per short ton. If Representative Mann, of Illinois, adheres to his public declaration he will vote against the conference report. Such action, it is asserted, may endanger the adoption of the report. The duty of \$3.75 on print paper was in response to an alleged threat from Senator La Follette, who promised to do all kinds of things to the conference report if the duty was reduced to three dollars a ton. The president, it is said, did not insist on a lower duty on print paper.

The salary of the marshal of the United States court of customs appeals, which is to be located here, is fixed at \$3,000 per annum, and the salary of the assistant clerk to the clerk of the court is fixed at \$2,500, an increase of \$500 over the sum named in the amendment as originally passed. These are the only changes made in provision of the customs court.

An examination of the bill as finally agreed on by the conferees is more in keeping with the measure as it passed the house. Nearly all the reductions by the senate were accepted by the house conferees. There are two items in the bill that the house conferees made a hard and stubborn fight for, viz: the increased duties on gloves and hosiery. But the president would not consent to the increase, so the senate amendments restoring the Dingley rates prevailed, with the exception that a slight increase was made on cotton, fashioned.

There were two items that the house made a hard fight for: the increased duties on gloves and hosiery, but the president would not budge from the stand he had taken in favor of the senate amendments, and so the house conferees reluctantly yielded.

The increases and decreases on some of the schedules are as follows: Lumber—The duty on shingles increased from 30 cents to 50 cents per thousand. A duty of 15 per cent is placed on briar wood and laurel wood for pipemakers' use, now free.

Cotton—This schedule is reconstructed and readjusted to bring the duties up to those collected during the first four years of the operation of the Dingley law and to the rates then collected under said law. Since that time the rates have been lowered, in some cases from 60 to 5 per cent, by court decisions. These new rates are equivalent to an addition, on the whole, of 3 per cent, ad valorem increase over that collected under the present law for the year 1908. Cotton hosiery, fashioned, valued at not more than one dollar per dozen, from 50 to 70 cents per dozen pairs. More than one dollar and less than one dollar and fifty cents per dozen pairs, from 60 to 85 cents per dozen pairs. More than one dollar and fifty cents and not more than two dollars, from 70 to 90 cents per dozen pairs. The remaining rates on stockings are the same as under the present law.

Hemp, Flax and Jute—Hemp increased from \$20 to \$22.50 per ton. Hemp, huddled, from \$40 to \$45 per ton. Certain high-priced laces made on the Lever or Gotherg machine increased from 60 to 70 per cent. The cheaper laces remain at the same rate as in the present law.

Paper and Pulp—Surface coated papers, wholly or partially covered with metal, from three cents per pound and 20 per cent, to five cents per pound and 20 per cent, ad valorem; other surface coated paper, from two and one-half cents per pound and 15 per cent, ad valorem, to five cents per pound. Lithographic prints, including postcards, cigar labels, decalcomanias and other like articles, have been readjusted as to classification and rates. On many of these there has been an increase while on some the rates remain practically the same. It is not possible at this time to state exactly the changes made.

Decreased.

Metals—Iron ore from 40 to 15 cents per ton. Pig iron, iron knowledge, and spiegel Eisen from \$4 to \$2.50 per ton. Scrap iron and steel from \$4 to \$1 per ton. Bar iron from six-tenths to three-tenths of one cent per pound. Round iron less than seven-sixteenths of one inch in diameter, from eight-tenths to five-tenths of one cent per pound. Slabs, blooms, loops, or other forms less finished than bars, from five-tenths to four-tenths of one cent per pound. Charcoal iron from \$12 to \$6 per ton. Beams, girders, joists, angles, and so forth, not fabricated, from five-tenths to three-tenths and four-tenths of one cent per pound. Anchors, from one and one-half to one cent per pound. Iron and steel forgings, from 35 to 30 per cent, ad valorem. Cotton ties, from five-tenths to three-tenths of one cent per pound. Railway bars and steel rails, from seven-twentieths of one cent per pound to seven-fortieths; railway fishplates from four-tenths to three-tenths of one cent per pound. Rolled sheets, of iron, steel, copper, nickel, etc., from 45 per cent, ad valorem to 40 per cent ad valorem.

Lumber—Timber, from one cent to one-half cent per cubic foot. Sawed boards, planks, etc., of whitewood, sycamore, and basswood, from one dollar to fifty cents per thousand. All other sawed lumber from \$2 to \$1.25 per thousand. Dressed lumber, if planed or finished on one side, from \$2.50 to \$1.75 per thousand; if planed or finished on one side and tongued and grooved or planed or finished on both sides, from \$3 to \$2 per thousand; if planed or finished on three sides, from \$3.50 to \$2.37 1/2 per thousand; if planed or finished on four sides, from \$4 to \$2.75 per thousand. Paving posts, railroad ties, telephone poles, etc., from 20 per cent, to 10 per cent, ad valorem.

(Continued on Page Two.)

BE NOTHING TO WORRY YOU ON CANADIAN TRIP

Your Every Comfort and Convenience Will be Looked After by Others

YOU SIMPLY ENJOY IT

Some One Will Look After Every Little Matter of Detail and Take All the Worry and Responsibility Off Your Hands—You Will Have Nothing to do But Sit Back and Enjoy Yourself—Get in the Game and Win One of These Four Trips—It Will be Easy for You to do so if You Will Only Give It Just a Little of Your Time.

Not a single contestant in The Evening Times Canadian contest has lost any time in the last few days in getting votes. All of them were encouraged at the great offer just made and many made a great gain in the standing of their votes. Since the close of this bonus offer not a single contestant has let up, every one has gone to work more enthused and more determined to win one of these great trips.

Have you seen the itinerary of the trip? It covers the greatest section of the country and is a trip that is well worth taking. Not only that, it will be on a personally conducted tour. Someone will look after every little matter of detail and take all the worry and responsibility off your hands. Isn't it fine to get on train in Raleigh and know that you are going to take one of the finest trips in the country and have nothing to worry you?

Mr. C. H. Gattis, district passenger agent of the Seaboard and Mr. Jas. Kerr, Jr., are to be in charge of the trip. Both of these gentlemen are thoroughly familiar with this class of work and to know that you are to be on a personally conducted tour with two such experienced railroad men in charge, is a great ease of mind. Mr. Gattis now has a large party out touring the west. He is scheduled to return to Raleigh next month and from then on he will give his entire time and attention to the great Canadian trip, which is to leave Raleigh on September 1st.

It is not too late yet to jump in and win one of these trips. You can't imagine how easy it will be for you until you get out and work a little. Let your friends know that you have entered the contest, and that you are there to stay. They will always help you and in this way your votes will grow fast.

Read the following rules and regulations governing the contest, and if you have not entered send in your name or write us at once for full information.

Read the following rules and regulations and then get busy:

- 1. This is only a subscription contest, and advertising will not be allowed to count for votes.
2. Anybody can enter for the race, boys, girls, men and women.
3. There are no districts to cut you out, and you can send in your subscriptions and have an equal chance no matter where you live.
4. The people who have the highest number of votes will be awarded the trip.
5. Three judges will be selected on August 26th to count the votes and award the trips to the four people who holds the highest number of votes.

6. Many are asking what will be given in the trip. The itinerary published last Saturday of the trip is what will be given FREE. That outlines the whole trip and tells what will be included free of cost to the contestants. We give you everything included by the Seaboard in the trip.
7. Votes will be given when money is paid, and no votes will be issued at a later date for money paid now. Get your votes when you pay.

8. People living in other cities will have the same chance to win as the people in Raleigh, because there will be no district and the four people holding the highest will get the trips. Each person will have the same opportunity to win.

9. Votes cannot be transferred after they have been published in the paper, but until they are published in the paper the person holding them can do as they please with them and vote them for whom they please.

10. No votes will be issued on August 26th, the closing day, but all subscriptions and money will be counted and the votes issued by the judges.

11. Each week the vote will be published in the paper and the standing of each contestant will be given up to that time.

12. No coupons will be printed in the paper good for votes. This will give contestants outside of Raleigh (Continued on Page Eight.)