

FOR DOWNWARD REVISION

Statement Is Given Out At White House Setting For In Detail What The President Had To Say To Twenty-Three Members of Congress Who Called To Protest

Washington, Special.—All doubt as to what President Taft stands with regard to the downward revision of the tariff was swept away Friday when a statement was given out at the White House setting forth in detail what the President had to say to 23 Republican members of Congress who called to protest against putting raw material on the free list.

The President declares that the Republican party is committed to a downward revision; that he has never had any other idea of the Chicago platform, and that he personally has promised a downward revision to the people.

This statement was interpreted in some quarters here Friday night as a direct notification to the conferees on the tariff bill that if the measure they finally agree upon does not constitute a material reduction in specific duties, the President will veto it.

"The President said that he was not committed to the principle of free raw material, but that he was committed to the principle of a downward revision of the tariff, which he had promised, and that he was obliged to look at the matter, not from the standpoint of any particular district, but from the standpoint of responsibility for the entire Re-

publican party. He said the question in each case was a question of fact to be determined by evidence, as to whether the present duty was needed for protection or whether the rate was excessive, so that a downward revision or putting the article on the free list would not injure the industry.

"He repeated the platform of the Republican party and said he had always understood that it meant a downward revision in many instances, though perhaps in some few instances an increase might be needed; that he reached this construction of the platform on what he understood to be the principle of protection and its justification, namely, that after an industry was protected by a duty equal to the difference between the cost of production abroad and the cost in this country, including a fair profit to the manufacturer, the energy and enterprise of American business men and capitalists, the effectiveness of American labor and the ingenuity of American inventors under the impulse of competition behind the tariff wall, would reduce the cost of production, and that, with the reduction and the cost of production the tariff rate would become unnecessarily high and ought to be reduced.

MRS. EVELYN NESBIT THAW TELLS OF THE THREAT

White Plains, N. Y., Special.—Harry K. Thaw's wife, formerly the chorus girl, Evelyn Nesbit, went on the stand here Thursday and gave damaging testimony against him. It was the strongest point scored so far by the State in its fight to keep Thaw in the asylum for the criminal insane at Matteawan. When Thursday's session was concluded, adjournment was taken until July 26.

"Did Harry K. Thaw threaten to take your life?" she was asked directly by Deputy Attorney General Clarke.

The court room was hushed and Evelyn Thaw turned appealingly to Justice Mills. She begged to be allowed not to answer because she said she knew she would incur his everlasting animosity.

But the court ruled that the only possible grounds upon which she could decline to answer were that it would tend to incriminate her, and he added that he did not see how that would be applicable to her situation.

"Yes, he did," she said in a low voice.

"What were his exact words?" demanded Mr. Clarke.

"He said: 'When I get out of here I suppose I will have to kill you.'"

"Why did he say that?"

"We were discussing his mental condition. I had asked him what he meant, and he said: 'You know I was not crazy on the night that I shot white.' I asked him again and he said: 'You know that I missed White by two minutes on the day before.'"

Thaw, when asked about his wife's testimony after court, said he was not surprised at her attitude but denied that he ever threatened her life.

Before leaving White Plains Thursday night, Evelyn Thaw said:

"If the Thaw family had done the right thing by me I would never have taken the stand to testify against my husband. But they wouldn't guarantee me the allowance I asked for.

"I must go out and get a living some how. I can't go back to the stage. My notoriety would prohibit that. I will try to get work as a model. I can do it, too, I am sure.

"Often I feel sorry I ever saw the stage at all. As a model I can be a good girl and earn enough to keep me. I can hope for nothing from my husband's family.

"I don't know whether or not my husband will harm me if he is released. He has made one threat, though, and what has terrified me."

EIGHTEEN MEET THEIR DEATH WHEN WALLS CRASH

Philadelphia, Special.—Eighteen persons were killed in the collapse of the Archambault Building, at Eleventh and Market streets, at 1 o'clock Thursday afternoon.

At 2 o'clock ten bodies had been taken from the ruins, and twenty of the seriously injured had been removed to hospitals.

It is believed there are at least fifteen or twenty other persons in the ruins.

Policemen and firemen were working like beavers in their attempt to tear down the debris. Ropes, with block and tackle, are employed in the endeavor to get under the ruins and raise the mass of wreckage from the bodies of the victims.

With the exception of Peter Fritz, foreman of the workmen, who was identified by a numbered tag, none of the dead at the morgue had been identified up to a late hour in the afternoon. All are horribly crushed, making identification difficult.

With a crash that could be heard for blocks, the walls of the building which is being renovated by the United Gas Improvement Company, fell, carrying with them ten workmen who had just returned to work from the noon hour, and burying a score or more pedestrians who were passing through the busy thoroughfare.

When the huge cloud of dust rose, the bricks and mortar were seen piled in the streets as far out as the car tracks, a mass twenty feet high. Underneath the ruins could be heard the groans and shrieks of those who had been imprisoned.

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THE BOLL WEEVIL AND BAD SEASON SCARE SUBSIDES

New York, Special.—One of the most remarkable breaks in the history of the New York cotton market occurred Friday as a result of a special report on the boll weevil situation by the government entomologist, Dr. Hunter. At the end of the decline cotton for new crop delivery was selling at \$2 a bale less than the closing price on Thursday.

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TO ISSUE \$40,000,000 BONDS FOR PANAMA CANAL

Washington, Special.—Congress will be asked at the instance of President Taft to authorize the issuance of bonds to the extent of the latest estimate of the cost of the Panama canal. This issue would be in lieu of that proposed in the rider to the Payne tariff bill (stricken out in the Senate) authorizing the issuance of \$40,000,000 in bonds to reimburse the general fund of the treasury for the purchase of the canal property.

This decision was reached Thursday at a luncheon conference at the

White House in which President Taft, Senator Aldrich, Chairman Payne, of the House ways and means committee, Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh and Assistant Secretary Norton participated.

The Goethals' estimate of \$397,000,000 as the cost of the canal complete, was used as a basis for the proposed bond issue.

The Secretary of the Treasury would be empowered to issue the bonds from time to time as the money is needed, at interest not to exceed 3 per cent.

MOHAMMED ALI, SHAH OF PERSIA, IS DETHRONED

Teheran, Special.—Mohamed Ali, Shah of Persia, was dethroned Friday and the Crown Prince, Sultan Ahmed Mirza, was proclaimed Shah by the National Assembly, composed of the chief Mujtahids and the leaders of the Nationalist forces in the presence of an immense crowd in Parliament square.

Mohamed Ali has taken refuge in the Russian summer legation at Serama, where he is under the protection

of detachments of Cossacks and sepers attached to the Serzenide by the Russian and British diplomatic representatives.

The new Shah is yet in his minority, and Azad Ul Mulik, head of the Kajar family, has been appointed regent.

Sipahdar, one of the most active leaders of the movement, has taken office as Minister of War and Government of Teheran.

MRS. HAYES DEAD

Last of Family of the President of the Confederate States Succumbs to Combination of Diseases—Succeeded Her Younger Sister as "Daughter of the Confederacy."

Colorado Springs, Col., Special.—Mrs. J. Addison Hayes, daughter of Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederacy, died Sunday night at her home after an illness of six months.

Mrs. Hayes, 54 years old, was the wife of J. Addison Hayes, president of the First National Bank of Colorado Springs.

Friends throughout the country had gained the impression that Mrs. Hayes suffered from cancer, but the cause of her death was announced by attending physicians as a complication of diseases.

Mrs. Hayes, the last of the family of the only President of the Confederacy, after the death of her sister, Miss Winnie Davis, in New York city, made a trip through the South a few years ago, when she was made the "Daughter of the Confederacy" in her sister's stead. Her mother, widow of the Southern President, died in New York about two years ago.

Mrs. Hayes is survived by two sons, Jefferson Hayes Davis and William Hayes, and two daughters, Lucy Hayes and Mrs. Virginia Webb, wife of Dr. Gerald B. Webb, of Colorado Springs. Jefferson Hayes Davis bears the name of his grandfather through a special act of the Legislature.

It is expected that official notice of her death will be given at once by the heads of the various Confederate organizations of the South, and a fitting tribute paid by them to her memory.

Only a short time ago, Mrs. W. J. Behan, of New Orleans, one of the leaders of the Daughters of the Confederacy, received a letter from Mrs. Hayes, thanking the former for her efforts to bring about the restoration on Cabin John Bridge, near Washington of the name of Mr. Davis, which had been chiseled off after his accession to the presidency of the Confederacy.

Motor Cycle Spreads Death.

Berlin, By Cable.—Four persons were killed, more than twenty seriously injured, and a dozen others slightly injured as the result of the explosion of a motor cycle, and a fire which followed it, during a cycle race at the old botanic gardens Sunday evening. Thousands of spectators had gathered around the track which was opened for the first time a few days ago.

During an endurance race, the tire of one of the pacemakers' motor cycle burst and the rider lost control. The benzine exploded in a burst of flame and the machine leaped into the air. The rider was thrown off and fell against other competitors. So terrific was the speed of the motor cycle that it continued on its course after the explosion, crashing into the public stand, hurling spectators right and left, and setting on fire several women's dresses. Two women were instantly killed and their bodies, saturated with flaming benzine, were burned to cinders. The wooden stand caught fire, and the flames flashed in the faces of bystanders, who, with clothing ablaze, rushed about shrieking with pain and fear. A panic ensued, in which a great number of persons, including children, were badly trampled. Eighteen men and four women were seriously injured, two of the men having since died. He hospital surgeons say that several others are in a hopeless condition.

Big Fire at Rocky Mount.

Rocky Mount, Special.—Fire was discovered in a room on the second floor of the Hammond Hotel Saturday morning at 4 o'clock. The building was crowded, containing about 100 guests.

Rare presence of mind caused the opening of a tap on the third floor by the first fireman who reached the burning building. This preserved the stairway until the third floor occupants could hurry from the building in their night clothes.

The loss is reported at about \$20,000 on the building, without insurance; furnishings about \$3,500, partly insured.

Sixteen Perish in Water.

New York, Special.—Sixteen persons, five of them women, met death by drowning in the waters either surrounding or in the vicinity of New York Sunday. Ten of the victims perished after the capsizing of the excursion sloop Roxana, carrying 22 passengers, which was struck by a sudden squall in Lower New York bay, midway between Coney Island Point and Hoffman Island, late Sunday afternoon. Of the survivors, one woman, Mrs. C. Knudson, of Brooklyn, is in such a serious condition that she probably will die. Her two daughters were drowned.

Frenchman Eclipses Wright's Record For Height.

Done, France, By Cable.—M. Paulham on Saturday beat the world's aeroplane record for height, held by Wilbur Wright. He made a flight at an altitude of about 450 feet. The previous record was 360 feet.

M. Blierot won the speed prize, covering 2,000 meters in 2 minutes 19 seconds. M. Paulham's flight occupied 57 minutes.

ELLA GINGLES ACQUITTED

Jury That Frees Irish Lace Maker Says That the Charges Against Miss Agnes Barrette Are Without Foundation.

Chicago, Special.—Ella Gingles was cleared Monday night of the charge of stealing lace from Miss Agnes Barrette, her former employer, but the story she told on the witness stand to the effect that an attempt was made to force her into white slavery was denounced as untrue by the jury that freed her. The verdict was as follows:

"We, the jury, find the defendant not guilty and we, the jury, further find that the charges made against Miss Barrette were unfounded and are untrue."

The basis of the defense made by Miss Gingles' counsel was that Miss Barrette and others had attacked her and mistreated her in the Wellington Hotel on two occasions last winter, and that the object of these attacks and of the theft charge was to force her to be sold to an unnamed man in French Lick Springs, Ind.

Miss Gingles shook hands with the jurors. Juror Thomas Mackey, the oldest man on the panel, said:

"Now, be a good girl, Ella. Go back to your home in Ireland and be a good girl."

The girl nodded her head and turned away.

It was announced by Assistant State's Attorney Furthman that the question of whether indictments for perjury would be asked against Miss Gingles would be taken up later.

Instructing the jury, Judge Brentano said that the girl's story of torture in the Wellington Hotel was to be regarded by the jurors as a test of the credibility of the defendant's testimony.

At one time the taking of pertinent evidence was halted long enough to give Thomas Taggart, of Indiana, former chairman of the Democratic national committee, an opportunity to declare from the witness stand that he had no knowledge of Ella Gingles, save what he had read in the newspapers. His name had been mentioned by Ella Gingles as one which was spoken while she was subjected to the imaginary abuse at the hotel.

Announce Mrs. Hayes' Death.

New Orleans, Special.—Official announcement of the death of Mrs. J. Addison Hayes, the last surviving child of President Jefferson Davis, of the Confederate States of America, was made to the United Confederate Veterans in a general order issued Monday afternoon from the headquarters of that organization in this city. The order, issued by command of Gen. Clement A. Evans, commander-in-chief, is as follows:

"With extreme sorrow the general commanding makes official announcement of the death of the last member of the immediate household of Jefferson Davis, our beloved and only President. Mrs. J. Addison (Margaret Davis) Hayes, died at her home in Colorado Springs late Sunday afternoon.

"Like her distinguished mother, Mrs. Hayes did not enjoy the best of health and was on this account denied the pleasure of attending the reunions of the U. C. V. to the same extent as her charming sister 'Winnie.' Yet she was often able to be present at these annual gatherings, and the 'boys' of the Confederate armies ever greeted her with that hearty affection that they felt for her immortal father.

"Gifted in mind, charming in manner, winning in behavior, she won the affections of all who knew her intimately. She will long be remembered by all the members of this order."

The body of Mrs. Hayes was cremated at the Riverside crematory, Denver, Colo., Monday afternoon. The cremation was private and an effort was made to keep it a secret.

French Aviator Fails.

Calais, Special.—Herbert Latham, the French aviator, made a daring but unsuccessful attempt to cross the English channel in his monoplane Monday morning. He got away splendidly under perfect conditions, for the top of the chalk cliffs at Sangatte, and had covered over half the distance at an average height of 500 feet when the motor slowed down and he was obliged to descend.

Appeal for Missionaries.

Boston, Special.—An appeal to President Taft in behalf of the Rev. Dr. William Morrison and the Rev. W. B. Sheppard, the American missionaries in the Congo region, whose trial for alleged "calumnious denunciation" of officers of the Kasai Company, a commercial organization operating near the mission station at Luebo, is to be held at Leopoldville, July 30, has been prepared by the Swiss League for the defense of Congo natives. The appeal characterizes the treatment of the missionaries as "persecution."

Mr. Taft Pardons Addington.

Washington, Special.—"I won't allow any man in the world to whittle me off my saddle," is the remark attributed to C. L. Addington, after a fusillade of shots on the Arkansas-Indian Territory border in the latter nineties, and Monday Addington was pardoned after serving a sentence of more than a dozen years of imprisonment following that shooting affair.

WASHINGTON NOTES

By passing over the cotton and woolen schedules without taking any of the amended paragraphs, and skipping the disputed points connected with the rates on lumber in the wood schedule, the tariff conferees were able to dispose of about 400 amendments Tuesday. This number however includes subjects that were settled tentatively on Monday and Saturday.

Many important subjects, such as the House drawbacks features in the alcohol paragraph, the rates on oilcloth and the various items under the head of lithographs, were submitted to sub-conferees. The treasury experts who helped the Senate finance committee in its consideration of the bill are assisting the conferees in gathering information about these subjects.

Strenuous objections were raised by the House members of the tariff conference Wednesday to the Senate provision in the maximum and minimum feature of the tariff bill, which gives to the President authority to employ such persons as he may desire to aid him in enforcing the tariff laws and which will be useful to Congress in tariff legislation in the future.

The provision which provides for the establishment of a court of customs appeals was adopted. It is intended that this court shall deal with all cases of appeal from the board of general appraisers and that its judgment shall be final. The salaries of the five judges were fixed at \$10,000, instead of \$7,000 as provided by the Senate amendment.

The Senate maximum and minimum provision was agreed upon tentatively as a substitute for the House feature, with the exception of the provision for the employment of tariff experts. The House conferees claimed that the House ways and means committee and the Senate finance committee have the investigation of tariff matters as their special province.

Twenty-four hours would see the end of the work of the Senate and House conferees on the tariff bill, and a substantial agreement upon the questions at issue but for the five propositions—iron ore, coal, hides, oil and lumber—upon which the President stands firm for radical reduction or even abolition of the tariff.

Great progress was made by the conferees Friday. A preponderance of the differences have been adjusted. In each schedule, however, are a few items that have necessitated investigation in order to enable the conferees to get together. This is true of lead products, such as paints, in the chemical schedule; numerous articles in the metal schedule on which the rates depend upon the settlement of the iron ore question; the demand for a change in the classification of wool tops; the change from ad valorem to specific rates on cotton goods; the increase made by the House on gloves, and the wool pulp and print paper contest. The rates on silks and woolen goods were determined Friday. The Senate won in both cases. On silks there will be a considerable advance over existing duties; on woolen, no change from the present law except in regard to wool tops, which are to be given a new classification. The duty on tops is prohibitive now, and it is predicted that it will continue so, even after the reduction is put into force. The Senate provision reenacted the Dingley rates of the whole woolen schedule, while the House provided for material reductions.

Washington, Special.—President Taft will win his fight for free or reduced rates of duty on raw materials. Nearly every member of the conference on the tariff bill conceded Saturday. The indications are that when the new tariff bill becomes a law, the rates on the articles which the President desired to come in free will be as follows:

Iron ore, free (present rate 40 cents per ton.)

Oil, free (now protected by countervailing duty.)

Hides, 7 1/2 per cent. ad valorem (present rate 15 per cent.)

Coal, 45 cents per ton. (Present rate 67 cents.)

Lumber will probably be \$1.25 on rough, with Senate rates on finished. This would be a material reduction throughout the lumber schedule.

When the conferees transferred to the President's shoulders the responsibility of putting the foregoing raw materials on the free list, it was not believed he would meet with success in bringing about a changed sentiment in relation to these articles.

A change of sentiment seems apparent.

The extra session of Congress will soon be a thing of the past and it is plain now, at this stage of the game, that the South is going to get a lemon, if not worse. Iron ore, coal and hides will be put on the free list. Lumber will be reduced as low as possible, retaining the House rate on rough lumber and the Senate rate on the finished product. Cotton bagging will be put back on the dutiable list. A drawback on ties will not be provided for. Sulphate of ammonia, used in fertilizers, is to be taken from the free list.

The New England States will get the benefit of raw material. The woolen and cotton schedules will not be lowered. There will be no reduction of rates on food products.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF

Items of Interest Gathered By Wire and Cable

GLEANINGS FROM DAY TO DAY

Live Items Covering Events of More or Less Interest at Home and Abroad.

John W. Hodges and Rufus Lucas, well-to-do farmers, at Oliver, Ga., fought an impromptu duel last Saturday over a trivial affair, resulting in the death of Hodges and the fatal wounding of Lucas.

John D. Rockefeller has recently added \$10,000,000 to his former gifts of \$42,000,000 to the General Educational Board.

Arnie Boerner, a Belgian, offers to build for the United States government an airship that will carry 200 men a distance of 3,000 miles without landing. He figures the cost of the trip at \$600,000 but will build it unaided if the government will pay him \$1,200,000 for it when conditions are fully met.

Herman Wilcox of Chicago, not knowing that Good Time lake near Pensacola, Fla., contained alligators, went swimming in its waters last week. Four days later his bones were found. The alligators had devoured him.

Miss Lois Campbell traveling with her father, the president of the "Frisco" system, in a condition of somnambulism rose from her berth and walked off of the coach that was running 40 miles an hour early last Friday. When she came to from the shock she found herself alone on the prairie. She fortunately had on a skirt that had some red and flagged a freight train. By this time all train crews were running slow along that part of the road looking for her. When the freight arrived at Sweetwater, she saw her distressed father on the platform and surprised him by her caresses.

State Auditor Kenehan, of Colorado docks the salary of Governor and all other State officials for the time they are out of the State. He goes further and makes out bills against former officers for the time of absence which was not docked by his predecessors.

The German Reichstag has completed the tax law which provides higher rates on tobacco, beer, tea, and coffee and imposes a stamp tax on checks.

Two hundred and fifty-one American wood pulp mills in 1908 consumed 3,346,106 cords of wood valued at \$28,000,000.

"Petrol Butter" is the latest production of the Standard Oil Company. Its color is brown and it does not get rancid from age.

Wyatt H. Ingram, Jr., a New Orleans banker, just married, has been arrested on charges of being a defaulter to the extent of \$100,000.

A big cave near Masontown, W. Va., is being explored and 250 persons who went in Sunday did not see it all.

The tunnels of the Pennsylvania Railroad under the Hudson river and Berge Hill to New York city are finished and the work of electrification and tracklaying will begin at once.

About Governor, N. Y., last Sunday there was a heavy storm that dropped young frogs. Pedestrians could scarcely proceed on the sidewalks and the frogs lay so thick on the railroad track that the wheels slipped with the slimy mash.

Bristol, Va., went "wet" by 32 votes in the late election but the Virginia law forbids issuing license to any but qualified voters of the county. There will be some business disappointments.

Washington News Notes.

William J. Bryan has written to President Taft urging him to allow popular vote for Senators.

The Cabinet decided upon the new form of the corporation income tax Tuesday.

President Taft has the use of the trowel and at a corner-stone laying recently spread mortar for about 15 minutes.

Chairman Payne is standing firmly for the lower House rates in the tariff conference.

Mr. Taft last Saturday reassured Senators Taylor and Frazier in regard to census appointments in the South.

Summoning Thursday Aldrich and Payne to the White House Thursday, the President insisted upon the retention of the corporation tax.

President Taft spoke last Saturday at the laying of the corner stone of Ingram Memorial Congregational Church which is to have a swimming pool, gymnasium, bowling alley and club rooms.

Foreign Affairs.

France and Italy are now considering the matter of a tunnel through Mont Blanc. It would be eight miles long and to equip it with a double track electric railway would cost about \$18,000,000.

A fearful storm swept part of the State of Vera Cruz last week. Six are known to be dead and property loss is estimated at \$1,000,000. Hundreds of acres of land were from 3 to 9 feet deep in the flood.