

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS IN BRIEF

Saturday, June 12.

Washington, June 12.—Having completed the consideration of items of the tariff bill that had been passed over under objection by senators during its second reading, the senate by its adjournment today until Monday marked an important period in the progress of the measure. When the bill is again taken up, it will be upon its third reading for the final disposition of items upon which the most pronounced objections have been made.

In completing the second reading of the bill, a number of items in the free list were disposed of. Works of art over 20 years old, and collections illustrating the progress of art over 100 years old, were retained in the free list by a vote of 53 to 15.

The starch industry received protection by a reversal of the recommendations made by the committee and tapoca and sago will be subject to a duty of one cent a pound, when not imported for food.

Crude potash, potash carbonate, caustic potash, yams and radium were placed upon the free list.

Friday, June 11.

Washington, June 11.—The income tax shared with the wool schedule the senate's attention today, and after discussion of an hour or more its further consideration was postponed until June 18 by a vote of 45 to 34. This action was the result of a motion made by Aldrich, which followed a charge by Bailey that undue influence was being brought to bear against the proposed income tax amendment to the tariff bill. Aldrich declared that he knew of no such effort, but pleaded for the postponement of the question until the schedules should be disposed of.

It was agreed to admit animals for breeding free of duty and an amendment offered by Aldrich putting fruit in brine on the free list was adopted.

The consideration of the free entry of hides was postponed for later consideration. An amendment offered by Dick admitting miners' safety appliances free until January 1, 1912, was agreed to as amended by Culberson, eliminating the restriction as to the time.

It was decided to pass over the question of free refined petroleum. Orange oil was stricken from the free list and nut oil and oil of nuts were placed on it. The restriction on the value of oils admitted free to 60 cents a gallon was stricken out and palm kernel was added to the list. Oleostearine was also included in the free list.

Thursday June 10.

Washington, June 10.—Time and time again today Dolliver and others of the so-called progressive Republicans went down to defeat in their efforts to break the ranks of the Aldrich forces on the wool schedule of the tariff bill. Dolliver offered numerous amendments looking to the reduction of the finance committee's rates, but in each instance the amendment was voted down and the committee sustained.

The debate throughout the day was good-natured and Dolliver seemed to have real feeling over the possible tears in the eyes of the Irish potato.

The wool schedule occupied the attention of the senate throughout the entire day and on this account consideration of the proposed income tax, which had been set for today was postponed until tomorrow.

Wednesday, June 9.

Washington, June 9.—The woolen schedule of the tariff bill was still under consideration by the senate today when the recess for dinner was taken. The committee amendment increasing the house rate on wool tops and other wares from 20 cents a pound to 30 cents a pound was adopted by a vote of 46 to 30. This was a finance committee change and the committee scored its usual majority. Gamble and Crawford deserted the "progressives," but with these exceptions the ranks of the contingent remained unbroken. The committee amendment increasing the duty on shoddy from 20 cents a pound to 25 cents, and that on tops from 8 to 20 cents also prevailed, by 42 to 31.

Tuesday, June 8.

Washington, June 8.—Much good humor and pleasantries were injected into the debate on the woolen schedule in the senate today. Dolliver, the central figure, offered several amendments and announced his intention of preserving others, appealing to Republican members to vote with him because, he said, the amendments would justify the attitude of the Republican party in advocating a protective tariff.

One of the interesting features was a lecture on the woolen industry from beginning to end by Carter, who brought forth a large box filled with samples of various grades of wool. To senators who gathered about him he explained each step in the manufacture of woolen goods from the raising of sheep to the making of the garment. He familiarized members of the senate with the uses of shoddy waste, soiled tops and various grades of wool.

Legation Secretary Out.

Washington, June 11.—Algernon Sartoris, secretary of the American legation to Guatemala, has resigned. The cause assigned is ill health. That there may have been other reasons than ill health for the resignation was strongly intimated tonight. The Times is authority for the statement that while he was on leave in Paris recently he received in response to a request for extension of leave a curt message that his resignation would be acceptable.

Monday, June 7.

Washington, June 7.—The senate chamber was again today the scene of a lively debate, Aldrich leading the conservatives and Beveridge heading the progressives, did most of the talking. Both senators were frequently on their feet and there were many sharp conflicts between them.

Beginning the session with a vote on the recommendation of the committee for a duty of 3 cents a square yard and 20 per cent ad valorem on the fabric known as window holland. Aldrich was apparently somewhat encouraged over the prospect of making decided headway with the cotton schedule.

About the middle of the afternoon the senate reached its second vote, which was on an amendment by Senator Dolliver to strike out the committee provision fixing a duty of one cent a square yard for the process of mercerization. The amendment was lost by the unusually close vote of 32 to 38. The narrowing of the margin was, however, due to the absence of senators rather than to the conversion of the progressives to the Aldrich standard.

At the night session Dolliver argued against a duty of 50 per cent ad valorem on cotton tapestry and jacquard figured goods as affording too much protection to American manufacturers. Aldrich then offered an amendment making the rate of 40 per cent ad valorem on goods valued at more than \$1. These rates were adopted.

Shake-up Badly Needed.

Washington, June 8.—Although conditions existing at the United States naval academy at Annapolis are giving the navy department officials much concern, it is not considered probable that Secretary Meyer will adopt radical corrective measures until Captain Bowyer relieves Captain Badger as superintendent this month.

The recent report of a board of five naval officers specially detailed at the academy, which was in substance that physical exercises now in vogue were responsible for poor physiques common among recent graduates and midshipmen, has been borne out in a measure by the failure of 43 out of 180 midshipmen to graduate this year on account of physical disability. Most of those who failed, however, were rejected, it is said, because of defective eyesight.

Turkey Makes Strong Denial.

Washington, June 8.—Emphatic denial was entered today at the Turkish embassy to reports that 20,000 or 30,000 persons had been killed in the recent troubles in Asiatic-Turkey. It was declared unusual efforts were being made to punish those responsible for the disorders. Deep regret was expressed that exaggerated reports had been printed in certain newspapers concerning the disorders. In contradiction of the reports, it was stated in the last official news that victims would not exceed 4,000. Not only had the minister of the interior asked for the appropriation of \$150,000 to aid the victims, it was stated, but the government, on its own responsibility, had sent \$10,000 at once.

Oil Lands Restored.

Washington, June 12.—Oil lands in Malheur county, withdrawn a year ago at Senator Bourne's request, have been restored to settlement notwithstanding the application made by Malheur people for continued withholding that further explorations for oil might be made. Secretary Ballinger decided that the original withdrawal was contrary to law, and no law having been enacted subsequently to the change in the legal status of the lands, Bourne will introduce a bill making lawful such withdrawals.

Taft Will Visit Coast.

Washington, June 9.—President Taft said today that he expected to be in San Francisco on October 19. He said he had decided not to visit Alaska, as he would be obliged to start late anyway, and aside from that he desired to allow Mrs. Taft to take more time to recuperate from her attack of nervous prostration due to her activity in social matters since entering the White House. He thinks the Alaska trip may come at some future time.

Five Destroyers Ordered.

Washington, June 10.—The following companies were today awarded contracts to build one torpedo boat destroyer each:

Bath Iron Works, \$659,500; New York Shipbuilding company, \$648,000; William Cramp & Sons, \$637,000; Newport News Shipbuilding company, \$620,000. The Fore River Shipbuilding company also will be awarded a contract for one at \$644,000.

Gift to Miss Boardman.

Washington, June 10.—The famous "Taft Philippine party" showed its appreciation of Miss Mabel Boardman by presenting her tonight with a diamond studded watch and chain. President Taft made the presentation. He spoke of the kindly feeling which every member of the party had toward Miss Boardman, because of what she had done to make the trip pleasant for everyone.

\$250,000 Asked for Juneau Building.
Washington, June 12.—Delegate Wickersham today introduced a bill authorizing the erection of a \$250,000 public building at Juneau, Alaska, to be used as territorial capitol, and to accommodate all government offices located there. He has also introduced a bill providing a new system of mine inspection in Alaska.

DR. HALE DEAD.

Chaplain of Senate Passes Away After Brief Illness.

Boston, June 11.—The morning light was breaking as the venerable Edward Everett Hale, D. D., chaplain of the United States senate, Unitarian divine, author, journalist and lover of peace, breathed his last yesterday in his home in Roxbury.

At his bedside were his wife, his daughter, Miss Ellen D. Hale, and his son, Philip L. Hale, the artist. Two other sons, Arthur Hale, of Washington, and Professor Edward Everett Hale, Jr., of Union college, returned home last evening. It is expected that partial arrangements for the funeral on Monday in the South Congregational church, of which Dr. Hale was the pastor emeritus, will be announced tomorrow.

On his return from Washington a few weeks ago it was reported that Dr. Hale was not in good health, but he soon regained his activities and until Tuesday attended meetings and received friends. It seems as though the whole country joined in mourning the loss of Dr. Hale. Messages expressing sorrow and esteem poured in to the Hale household, one of the first being from President and Mrs. Taft.

As an author Dr. Hale's fame rests on his short stories, such as "The Man Without a Country." As an instigator of social uplift, the work of the two great organizations, the Lend-a-Hand club and the King's Daughters, will always add to his renown. As a minister and pastor his half century in the pulpit of the South Congregational church and his preaching in many other churches were prolific of wise spiritual inspiration. As a historian his writings have become authorities.

WOULD NOT AID SMUGGLER.

Dining Car Cooks Refused Money—Chinaman Died in Ice Box.

Chicago, June 11.—August Mueller and Gustave Weir, dining car cooks, employed on the Golden State Limited of the Rock Island railroad, told on the witness stand before Judge Landis how they had refused offers of money to aid in smuggling Chinamen into the United States. The men were witnesses for the prosecution in the trial of Bob Leung, a well-to-do Chinese merchant of El Paso.

Until one Chinese was smothered to death it was the regular practice, according to testimony, to place the smuggled Chinese in an icebox of the dining car after they had been put aboard the Golden Gate Limited. "The icebox," testified Albert Champion, a negro cook on one of the cars in question, "was about four by four by two and one-half feet in dimensions. On one occasion one of the brakemen told me we would have to find some other way of carrying these Chinese. They won't ride in the box since that one was smothered."

HARRIMAN KEEPS POSTED.

Synopsis of Press Comment Sent in Twice Each Month.

Chicago, June 11.—Edward H. Harriman, who is absolute master of over 54,000 miles of rail and water transportation, has decided to keep in constant touch with public opinion regarding himself, his railroads and railroads generally, provided it is possible to do so through things which are printed about them.

Twice each month each general manager telegraphs Mr. Kruttschnitt a brief synopsis of public sentiment as reflected by the press. His report also shows: the number of publications which were examined, the percentage favorable, the percentage unfavorable and the percentage which is neutral. He quotes also from criticisms, complaints, expressions of opinion and from special articles as well as giving the trend of opinion as voiced in political and commercial centers.

Mr. Harriman regards the reports as valuable aids in detecting causes of friction between his railroads and the public and in applying corrective measures.

Cattlemen Pay Damages.


Denver, June 11.—According to a Republican special from Sun Dance, Wyo., the criminal case which grew out of the raiding of the sheep camps and burning of the ranch buildings of the Rodney King Sheep company and the Guthrie Sheep company, in Crook county, have been settled out of court, the nine defendant cattlemen paying the sheep companies all damages, attorneys' fees and expenses of prosecution and agreeing not again to molest the sheep men. Valuable range is also left to the exclusive use of sheepmen.

Huge Libel Suit is Lost.

Boston, June 11.—A verdict for the defense was given in the Supreme court today in the libel suit of ex-Judge Henry M. Dewey against five members of the Good Government association, in which \$76,440,000 damages were asked. The suit was the outcome of the statements alleged to have emanated from the Good Government association in the mayoralty campaign of 1905, when Judge Dewey was candidate for mayor.

College Girls on Tour.

San Francisco, June 11.—Two hundred girl students of Radnor college, Nashville, Tenn., arrived this morning on a sight-seeing tour, which is a part of the school curriculum, and departed tonight for Seattle to visit the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition.



KING OF THROAT AND LUNG REMEDIES

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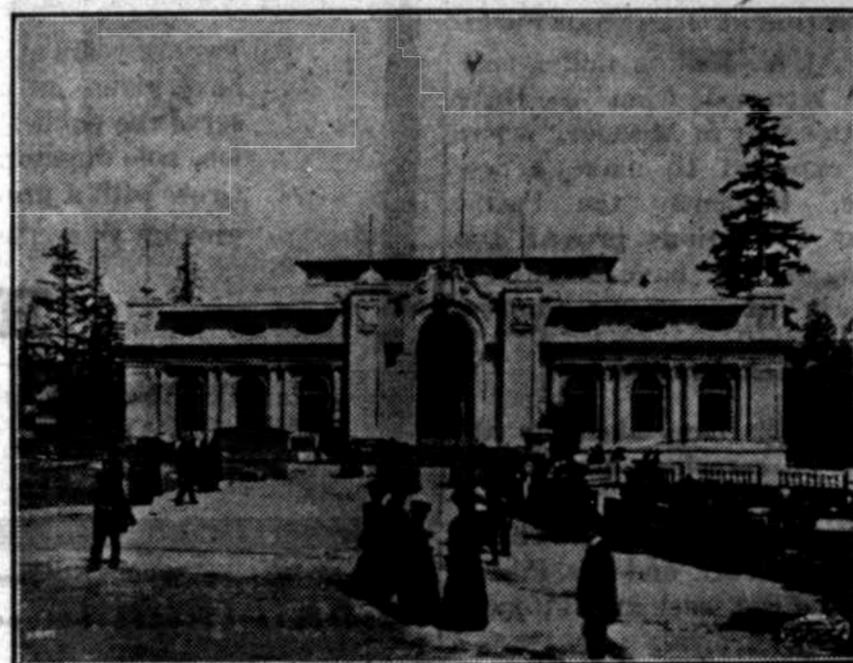
My son Rex was taken down a year ago with lung trouble. We doctored some months without improvement. Then I began giving Dr. King's New Discovery, and I soon noticed a change for the better. I kept this treatment up for a few weeks and now my son is perfectly well and works every day.

MRS. SAMP. RIPPEE, Ava, Mo.

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THE HAWAIIAN BUILDING, A-Y-P. EXPOSITION, SEATTLE.

The building erected at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition for the exclusive use of the Hawaiian Islands, occupies a prominent position on the Court of Honor next the central government structure.

Hawaii has prepared a more extensive and comprehensive exhibit of its marvelous resources than for any other world's fair. It will show all of its native fruits and vegetables; will offer an aquarium of live fish, and in various other ways interest the fair visitors. Fruits will be served by native girls and native orchestras and singers will be always on hand. A tank in the center of the structure will show the islands as they rest in the Pacific Ocean.

Upwards of \$100,000 has been expended in assembling Hawaii's display.



THE FINE ARTS PALACE, A-Y-P. EXPOSITION, SEATTLE.

Into the Palace of Fine Arts there has gone as fine a collection of works of art as has ever been shown at a world's fair. It is made up of loan collections from Great Britain, France, Italy, Germany and the Eastern states of America. Also there are valuable specimens of work by the leading modern artists of Japan and China, and many of the more notable works of their ancient artists.

So valuable is the collection that insurance in the sum of \$1,225,000 has been placed upon it with Lloyds.

The building is absolutely fireproof. It is of reinforced concrete and brick and, at the end of the Exposition, it will revert to the University of Washington, by which it will be used as a School of Chemistry.

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