



KILLED IN SCUFFLE WITH J. A. CHALONER. JURY EXONERATES FORMER NEW YORKER.

Englishman Follows Wife, Who Had Fled to Merry Mills, Attacks Her, and Is Shot.

Charlottesville, Va., March 16.—John Armstrong Chaloner, former husband of Amelle Rives, the authoress, engaged in a scuffle for possession of his revolver last night with John Gillard, an Englishman, at his country home, Merry Mills, near Cobham, Va., during which the revolver was discharged and Gillard was killed.

Mr. Chaloner was fully exonerated of all blame by a coroner's jury which investigated the case this afternoon.

Gillard came to Virginia about two years ago from Australia, and was living within three miles of Merry Mills. His wife sought Chaloner's protection yesterday from her husband, who, it is alleged, had beaten her and threatened her life.

Mrs. Gillard arrived at Merry Mills in advance of her husband, and, with her children, was waiting in the dining room to tell her story when her husband entered, and, it is alleged, assaulted her with a pair of heavy tongs. At this point Chaloner and Erle G. Money, who was with him, entered the room and interfered.

A scuffle between Chaloner and the Englishman ensued, and the former drew his pistol to restrain the frenzied man. Gillard seized the pistol, it is said, and tried to turn it on his wife. Chaloner grabbed it, and in the scuffle the pistol was discharged, the bullet entering Gillard's temple.

A magistrate was at once summoned and made acquainted with the facts. He held an inquest this afternoon at which the widow told the story of her husband's alleged brutal treatment.

She said she was positive that her husband discharged the pistol in an effort to kill her, and others testified to this fact. Her fourteen-year-old son, who was present at the tragedy, said that his father had fully determined to kill his mother, and that he would have succeeded had it not been for Chaloner.

The body was kept at Merry Mills all night as it was when death ensued, and the jury, consisting of substantial farmers, made a searching investigation and came unanimously to the decision that death was due to accident during an effort to save the life of Mrs. Gillard.

At the time of the inquest the room still showed evidences of the struggle. The woman's hat was in one corner of the room and hairpins were scattered about the floor. The tongs, bent from the blows, were bloody and contained clumps of hair. Mrs. Gillard showed evidences of brutal treatment. Her head was badly cut in many places and her clothes were torn.

At the inquest to-day she told how her husband had frequently maltreated her, and that whenever she tried to escape to seek protection he would overtake her and force her to return. Gillard was about forty-five years old and was of powerful build. Chaloner had frequently befriended him, as he was in poor circumstances, and only recently had offered to give him a mule so that he could get around the country better.

After the adjournment of the inquest this afternoon, Gillard's body was placed in a coffin and removed to his home, near Campbell's, where the funeral will take place to-morrow.

Thomas T. Sherman, committee of the estate of John Armstrong Chaloner, said to-night that Robert W. Chanler and Mrs. John J. Chapman, brother and sister of Mr. Chaloner, had started for Virginia as soon as they heard of the shooting to lend such aid as they could to their brother-in-law. Mr. Chanler and Mrs. Chapman, who were in Europe and the latter in Bermuda.

When John Armstrong Chaloner (then Chanler) made his escape from Bloomingdale Asylum in 1890 he began a life as strangely romantic as that of any hero of melodrama. He apparently disappeared from the face of the earth for nearly a year. His friends gave him up for dead. Then suddenly he reappeared in Virginia and ever since the strange case of this exile from his native state has been before the courts.

In Virginia, John Armstrong Chaloner, man of wealth, and patron of art and letters, enjoys the possession of the estate on the north side of his splendid estate, Merry Mills, at Cobham. The most exclusive club welcomed him as a member. In New York, where all his early life was spent, he is a fugitive from the law. Let him so much as step foot on the ferry on New York soil and there opens before him that rambling red brick pile at White Plains, which is his home. "The House Behind the Hedge at Bloomingdale" he called "The Battle of the Four Hundred."

When, in 1890, a sheriff's jury took testimony as to his sanity, Dr. Samuel P. Lyon, of Bloomingdale, testified that Mr. Chaloner was an incurable paranoiac, believing that every one was trying to poison him, and at times evincing a desire to kill himself. The witness said that Mr. Chaloner at times believed he was Napoleon Bonaparte.

On the other hand, his Southern friends point to Mr. Chaloner's escape as the act of a keen, clear mind. His psychic ideas they hold a proof of unusual intellect, and point to his poems and prose as further demonstration of his sanity.

Mr. Chaloner has been contending fighting for the restoration of his rights in this state, recognition of his sanity and the control of the rest of his estate, which altogether is said to amount to more than \$1,000,000.

Thomas T. Sherman, who is the committee of the person and property of Mr. Chaloner in this state, was ordered on Saturday by Justice Fitzgerald in the Supreme Court to pay Mr. Chaloner \$13,000 a year.

Mr. Chaloner recently adopted his present name by legal process, it being the more ancient form of the present family name of Chanler. Regarding this change, his counsel in a letter sent to the press recently made this request:

John Armstrong Chaloner desires to notify the press that on June 1, 1898, in the Superior Court of North Carolina, he is a great-grandson of John Jacob Astor and his wife, Adeline, fifty-two, committed suicide by hanging themselves in their home, at No. 565 Grove street, Glendale, Long Island, yesterday. The bodies were found by one of their sons when he returned from work at 7 o'clock in the evening.

A chair that had apparently been kicked from beneath the feet of the couple was found overturned on the floor. Both bodies were of about the same weight and the weight of one served to hold taut the rope for the other. Coroner's Physician Nutt, who examined the bodies, said that the couple had apparently been dead several hours.

Neither of the sons of the old couple could explain the suicides of their parents. They had lived happily together and were in comfortable circumstances. Philip Dietzel, it was learned, suffered greatly from asthma during the last year, and being unable to sleep grew despondent. It is thought that he decided to kill himself to end his suffering, and that his wife decided that she would die with him rather than live alone.



JOHN ARMSTRONG CHALONER, who was exonerated by a coroner's jury at Charlottesville, Va., yesterday for the killing of John Gillard, an Englishman.

UPRISING IN CUBA

GOVERNMENT TROOPS SENT OUT.

Officer of Rural Guards and Peasants Takes to Woods at Vueltas—Insurrection Feared.

Havana, March 16.—The first armed uprising against the new Cuban Republic occurred last night, within a little more than six weeks after the inauguration of General Gomez as President. How serious the movement is it is impossible to determine at present, all that is known being that a sergeant of the rural guard, stationed at Vueltas, in Santa Clara Province, with a party of seven men, some other members of the rural guard and a number of peasants, took to the woods, and that the troops are in active pursuit.

While the movement apparently is unimportant numerically, all indications point to the fact that it is part of a widespread conspiracy, the nature of which is indicated by a dispatch received here this afternoon, which stated that a special train, carrying a detachment of the rural guard, under command of Major General Montegudo, was proceeding as quickly as possible for Vueltas.

News of the rising reached the palace at a late hour last night, but was suppressed until this afternoon, when, according to the first account, it appeared that a sergeant and seven of the rural guard had mutinied and deserted from a post near Vueltas. Later an official statement was given out that Sergeant Cortes and seven men had started an insurrectionary movement, the motive for which, it was officially declared, was the refusal of the government to give Cortes a commission as captain in the regular army.

President Gomez declared his intention of instantly suppressing the rising and making an example of all concerned. He ordered the rapid concentration of troops about Vueltas to surround the fugitives. Orders were issued to the troops to take no prisoners if they encountered resistance, and not to cease pursuit until all fugitives had been killed or captured.

Later it was learned that a conspiracy had been unearthed in which the rural guard was implicated. At Placetas, a former captain of the rural guard, Lavastida by name, and at Vueltas Corporal Ricardo and two civilians were arrested on the charge of complicity in the movement.

The district where the trouble has occurred is strongly Liberal, Santa Clara being the home province of President Gomez, of which he formerly was Governor. All those concerned in the uprising are reported to be Liberals of the Miguelista faction, among whom it is known there has recently been widespread dissatisfaction over the distribution of offices.

Señor Castellanos, the President's secretary, said this evening that the government attached little importance to the uprising, but the dispatch of troops from Havana under command of a major general to a point twelve hours distant from the capital is taken as an indication that the situation possibly is more serious than President Gomez will admit. There is no direct information from the district, as the government controls the wires, and officials say they have no further news.

It has been known for some time that the discipline in the rural guard has been greatly impaired. This has been particularly marked since the withdrawal of the American officers and since the recent attempt to draft its members into the regular army, which resulted in a mutinous demonstration a short time ago in front of the palace in Havana.

Rumors are current that Colonel Valle, who was recently dismissed from the rural guard, has risen in Oriente at the head of two hundred men.

TWO DIE ON ONE ROPE.

Husband and Wife Commit Suicide Simultaneously in Their Home.

Using the same length of rope passed through the transom of a door, Philip Dietzel, sixty-five years old, and his wife, Adeline, fifty-two, committed suicide by hanging themselves in their home, at No. 565 Grove street, Glendale, Long Island, yesterday. The bodies were found by one of their sons when he returned from work at 7 o'clock in the evening.

A chair that had apparently been kicked from beneath the feet of the couple was found overturned on the floor. Both bodies were of about the same weight and the weight of one served to hold taut the rope for the other. Coroner's Physician Nutt, who examined the bodies, said that the couple had apparently been dead several hours.

Neither of the sons of the old couple could explain the suicides of their parents. They had lived happily together and were in comfortable circumstances. Philip Dietzel, it was learned, suffered greatly from asthma during the last year, and being unable to sleep grew despondent. It is thought that he decided to kill himself to end his suffering, and that his wife decided that she would die with him rather than live alone.

GERMANY'S NAVY SCARES BRITAIN

ALL ENGLAND ALARMED BY REVELATIONS.

More Dreadnoughts Needed to Maintain Great Britain's Naval Supremacy.

London, March 16.—The dramatic revelation by Reginald McKenna, First Lord of the Admiralty, in Parliament to-day of Germany's extraordinary development in her capacity to build big battleships rapidly seems likely to mark a crisis in Great Britain's naval history. It seems certain that it will thoroughly arouse and alarm the country as to the possibility of England maintaining her naval supremacy. Its effect was electrical.

As soon as the debate on the navy estimates was concluded, a hurried meeting was called of the members of the House representing the "small navy" party, at which the situation thus unexpectedly revealed was anxiously debated. No decision was reached, but the speeches showed that little more will be heard of chess-playing as far as the navy is concerned. On the contrary, it seems that the government will be strongly urged by the majority of the members of its own party to make the "conditional" programme for additional Dreadnoughts an absolute building programme.

It becomes, as Mr. Balfour pointed out in to-day's speech, which greatly impressed the House, a question not of maintaining a two-power standard but of maintaining a one-power standard in first class ships.

"I am forced," said Mr. Balfour, "to the conclusion that now, for the very first time in modern history, we are face to face with a naval situation so new and so dangerous that it is difficult for us to realize all its imports."

Mr. Balfour added that, according to his information, which he challenged Mr. McKenna to refute, Germany had laid down last year eight Dreadnoughts, and that she was several months in advance of her programme. If Germany continued at the same rate, he said, the relative position of the two nations in 1912 would be Great Britain twenty Dreadnoughts and Germany twenty-one, or, if the Germans imitated Great Britain's new policy of collecting materials and armaments beforehand, Germany would have twenty-five Dreadnoughts.

Mr. McKenna questioned these figures, as being beyond Germany's constructive power, but Mr. Balfour retorted that it was difficult to discover what the Germans were doing.

The sensation caused by the debate will be reflected in all the editorials to-morrow morning, irrespective of party. The Liberal organs make a feeble attempt to justify the government's programme as adequate, but apparently with considerable misgiving. The matter was warmly discussed in the lobbies of the House, and the very general opinion was held that the government would be obliged in the autumn to introduce fresh estimates for one or two "conditional" Dreadnoughts.

NOT A TIME FOR ECONOMY. "The safety of the country stands above all other sacrifices, and no matter what the cost, the safety of the country must be assured," said Mr. McKenna, in justifying the increase of nearly \$15,000,000 in the navy estimates when they were introduced by him in the House of Commons this afternoon. No one could suppose, Mr. McKenna added, that the present government assumed the responsibility of these estimates with a light heart, but there were times when even the most determined economist would have to make sacrifices.

Mr. McKenna explained that he selected Germany as a standard only to measure British requirements for arithmetical purposes, and he did not presume to express any feeling or opinion except one of respectful admiration for Germany's administrative and professional efficiency.

The present difficulty of the government lay in the fact that it did not know the rate at which German construction was going on.

Mr. McKenna said he considered that the maintenance of superiority depended on superiority in Dreadnoughts alone.

Mr. McKenna paid a tribute to the "extraordinary growth in the construction of ships of the largest size in Germany." Two years ago there were no ships capable of competing with the British Dreadnoughts, while Germany had to-day several such vessels, besides three in course of construction. The same was true of guns, armor and mountings. In view of these facts, if the House of Commons approved the estimates, orders would be given out immediately for guns, gun mountings and other material, so that four additional Dreadnoughts could, if necessary, be completed by March, 1912.

GOOD DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS.

Premier Asquith admitted the grave importance of this debate, and deprecated the idea that the government might sacrifice the national safety to a question of expediency. It must not be supposed, he continued, that the calculation between Germany and Great Britain implied unsatisfactory diplomatic relations. On the contrary, the recent course of international affairs had tended to remove all barriers. The government had more than once suggested a mutual reduction in naval expenditures, but it always had received most formal assurances that the German naval expenditures were governed solely by reference to Germany's needs, and did not depend on Great Britain's programme. The government had received the distinct declaration, the Premier added, that it was Germany's intention further to accelerate shipbuilding, and the government could not present to the House of Commons a programme based on the assumption that this declaration was incorrect. It must, however, be admitted that Great Britain no longer enjoyed the superiority in ship construction she thought she held, and this vast, horrible, devastating and sterilizing expenditure was a supreme necessity of national security, which the Premier said he hoped Parliament would accept.

London, March 17.—"The Times" this morning asserts that Germany has been working at the highest pressure in certain dockyards, both at night and day, to push her battleships. This is rendered possible, it is said, by the German government's paying subsidies amounting in some cases to 25 per cent more than the original estimate for work thus hastened.

LABOR ORGANIZERS MAY ENTER CANADA. Ottawa, March 16.—A bill designed to prevent union labor organizers from the United States entering Canada was killed in the Senate this afternoon. The motion for second reading was lost by a vote of 13 to 2. The bill cannot be brought to life again this session.

DAYTONA AND PALM BEACH RACES. Seniors at Florida Limited only through train carrying club car. Office, 1184 Broadway.—Adv.

PRISONERS FIGHT HART'S ISLAND FIRE

DESTROYS SHOE FACTORY IN SHORT TIME.

Great Excitement Among 1,500 Inmates Locked in Cells When Flames Burst Forth.

Fire which broke out in the big frame building used as a shoe manufacturing plant on Hart's Island shortly before 6 o'clock last night destroyed the building and its contents, with a loss of about \$45,000. The blaze, caused by defective insulation of an electric light wire, spread rapidly beyond control.

The stand pipes provided for fire emergencies had become choked with sand, and the keepers, aided by forty "trusties" resorted to "bucket brigades" in fighting the fire. Help summoned from City Island, the nearest land, and from this city failed to reach the scene in time to be of assistance.

Fifteen hundred prisoners are confined on the island, all of them serving short terms, and great excitement prevailed during the fire. The alarm was given by a "trustee" just as the prisoners were leaving the dining rooms, in a building about one hundred feet from the shoe shop.

The prisoners were hurriedly locked in their cells, and a general alarm was sounded, which summoned all the keeps on the island to their emergency posts. Armed guards were stationed at all the boat landings, with instructions to "shoot to kill" should any prisoner attempt to escape.

There are on Hart's Island a branch of the Blackwell's Island Workhouse, the New York City Reformatory for Misdemeanants, and the Potter's Field, which is kept up by refractory prisoners, many of them sent from the Blackwell's Island Workhouse. The workhouse prisoners are all serving sentences of from ten days to six months.

Five hundred of the prisoners on the island are women, their building being the furthest from the scene of the fire. The Reformatory for Misdemeanants is for prisoners sentenced as first offenders for not less than three months nor more than three years. Frederick Bartell, the head keeper, directed the firefighters.

The alarm had been sent to City Island and to this city before the condition of the feed pipe was discovered, and the fireboat George B. McClellan and nine policemen and thirteen firemen from City Island had been sent to the fire. The men from City Island had to cross in rowboats in a choppy sea, and did not reach the scene until the blaze was beyond control of the bucket brigades. Police reserves were also sent from the East 164th, the East 125th, and the Alexander avenue stations.

Work in the shoe shop stopped at 5 o'clock, nearly an hour before the fire was discovered, the building being unoccupied at the time. It was impossible to communicate with outside points by telephone, as the wires, which passed directly over the burning building, had been melted. A keeper was sent in a rowboat to City Island, and from there the alarm was sent out.

While waiting for the arrival of help, the bucket brigades passed water along from the restaurant, about one hundred feet away. When the flames in the shoe shop swept beyond control they turned their attention to drenching the nearest buildings.

The shoe shop was a frame building of one story and basement, 75 feet wide and 120 feet long. More than one hundred prisoners were employed in the building. Several thousand pairs of completed shoes, as well as a quantity of costly materials, were destroyed.

Patrik Cranna, of the City Island firemen, probably prevented an explosion in the shoe shop by rolling two barrels of naphtha from the building into the waters of the Sound. Only once was one of the nearby buildings threatened. A burning brand was blown across the intervening space and lodged under the eaves of the restaurant. The men on the roof had some difficulty in reaching the small blaze, but managed to quench it in a few minutes.

Ninety boys in the Reformatory for Misdemeanants, one hundred feet away, were put to work drenching the roof of their building with buckets of water passed up to them by long lines of their fellows. Fifteen patients in the hospital building, one hundred and fifty feet away, knew nothing of the fire, as the nurses placed heavy shades before all the windows and shut out the glare that lighted up the whole island.

Terror seized the prisoners in the men's building, who were locked in their cells a short distance to the south of the shoe shop. There were frenzied cries of "Let us out! We'll be roasted!" But not until the fire was nearly extinguished were the keepers able to turn their attention to the frightened men and reassure them.

The last fitful flames from the dying embers were put out by the fireboat George B. McClellan, which ran out four lines of hose as soon as it arrived. Captain Short, of the fire department at Port Washington, Long Island, went over to Hart's Island with several of his men in a launch, but arrived after the blaze was out.

MEANING OF "LIAR" IN GEORGIA.

"Breach of the Peace and Most Generally a Fight," State Court Rules.

Atlanta, March 16.—To call a man a liar in Georgia is a breach of the peace and means a fight, according to the state Court of Appeals, in a decision handed down to-day. The lower court, which refused damages to W. M. Ramsey, who sued A. A. Bullard for \$100 for calling him a liar, is reversed, the opinion by Judge Powell concluding: "Being to the manner born, the judges of this court take judicial cognizance of the fact that in Georgia to call a man a liar, even without threatening him with a weapon, most generally means a fight. There may be exceptions to this rule, but they are exotic and find little nourishment on Georgia soil and under Southern skies."

MR. CARNEGIE'S JOKE ON PITTSBURG.

City Learns About \$1,000,000 School Only After It Is Built.

Pittsburg, March 16.—Andrew Carnegie's sense of humor was made apparent here to-day when it was discovered that he had built a \$1,000,000 school here without the people of Pittsburg really knowing anything about it, and that he is half way through with another structure. The lower court, which refused damages to W. M. Ramsey, who sued A. A. Bullard for \$100 for calling him a liar, is reversed, the opinion by Judge Powell concluding: "Being to the manner born, the judges of this court take judicial cognizance of the fact that in Georgia to call a man a liar, even without threatening him with a weapon, most generally means a fight. There may be exceptions to this rule, but they are exotic and find little nourishment on Georgia soil and under Southern skies."

The "Illik" stylish eyeglasses, call at Spencer's; see new Elisight Toric Glasses, Nov 31 Maiden Lane.—Adv.

DISCOVER ANCIENT CITY.

Important Archaeological Find in California.

Los Angeles, March 16.—In the San Jacinto mountains, near the edge of the Coachella Valley, B. F. Bond, of Long Beach, has just made what appears to be California's most important archaeological discovery. The ruins of a prehistoric city have been unearthed, containing over seven hundred well preserved stone houses, evidences of paved streets, and strange earthenware of fine type. The general aspect of the place shows it was no mean community, but savored of civilization.

Mr. Bond arrived here to-day, and after conferring with Charles F. Lummis and other scientists, arranged to place accurate information concerning his find before the Smithsonian Institution. He already has assurance that immediate and thorough exploration will be conducted from Washington.

Mr. Bond says the ancient city lies within fifteen miles of Indio and not over five miles from the old Los Angeles-Yuma stage road. His attention was first attracted by several gashes on the mountain side, and on investigating he found a series of heaped up stones. Approaching nearer, through a rocky canyon, he beheld a series of streets lined with ruins of houses built in terraces. Another road led from the town to a high peak overlooking the entire country and marked by another stone ruin, evidently used as a watch tower.

TELLS OF \$20,000 BRIBE.

Pittsburg Witness Says He Gave Box to Man with Red Carnation.

Pittsburg, March 16.—In the graft investigation to-day an employe of a large downtown firm told the grand jury that under orders he delivered in the street to a man he had never seen before a shoe box containing \$20,000, supposedly a corruption fund. He identified the man, he said, by a red carnation on his right coat lapel. The employe said he had instructions to pass to the man the box of money without asking any questions.

Mayor Guthrie spent two hours giving testimony to-day. Among other witnesses examined during the day were John Walker, formerly connected with the Carnegie Steel Company, but now retired; Thomas Welsh, Jr., a well known banker, and several Councilmen. More subpoenas were issued to-day, making fifty in all, it is said.

DIPLOMATIC CHANGES.

O'Brien to Remain at Tokio—Straus May Go to Constantinople.

Washington, March 16.—No changes in the diplomatic representation of the United States at London and Paris are contemplated at this time. The Ambassador to Tokio, Thomas J. O'Brien, will continue to represent the United States at that post. He has been offered both St. Petersburg and Rome, and has declined, finally concluding to remain at Tokio.

As has been told in the dispatches, John G. A. Leishman, now Ambassador to Turkey, will be transferred to Rome. It is regarded as probable that ex-Secretary of Commerce and Labor Oscar S. Straus will be offered the post of Ambassador to Turkey. He was Minister to Turkey from 1887 to 1889 and again from 1896 to 1901. It is possible, however, that Mr. Straus may be offered the post of Ambassador to Austria-Hungary.

It is asserted by those in authority that no other diplomatic retentions or changes have been agreed upon, and the President is inclined to defer consideration of these places until he has disposed of the host of small offices, the filling of which is now occupying most of his attention.

ST. LUKE'S TO ENLARGE.

Plans Filed for a Nine Story Addition to Hospital.

Plans have been filed for the proposed enlargement of St. Luke's Hospital, on Morning-side Heights, by a nine-story addition, to be known as the Travers Pavilion. This addition will form a new wing at the east end of the hospital quadrangle adjoining the administration building.

It is to be fireproof, and will be built of brick, with marble trimmings, from designs by Ernest Flagg. The addition will harmonize in appearance with the existing group of hospital buildings. It will be 75.94 feet front, with a similar depth, and will have a large central covered surgical operating and examination rooms and a sterilizing room. The second floor will have more examination rooms, an electrical room and a laboratory, and there will be a solarium on the eighth story and a roof garden on the top story. The building will cost \$200,000.

EDISON IN CONTEMPT.

New York Phonograph Company Wins in Court of Appeals.

The Judge of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals handed down a decision yesterday holding in contempt of court Thomas A. Edison, the Edison Phonograph Company, the Edison Phonograph Works and the National Phonograph Company. The case was that of the New York Phonograph Company, which has an action pending against the Edison companies for infringement, trespass and willful invasion of the plaintiff's rights.

When the phonograph was still a novelty in 1888 the New York Phonograph Company bought for \$250,000 the rights to the sale of the Edison invention in New York State. Subsequently the defendants invaded this field, and the suit for invasion resulted. The amount of money involved reaches several million dollars.

The courts sustained the contention of the plaintiff, and Judge Hazel, of the United States Circuit Court, fined the Edison companies \$2,500 for violating the decree in the case. An appeal was taken to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, in which decision was rendered yesterday confirming the lower court.

The fine becomes payable forthwith. Failure to pay the same makes the defendants' property subject to attachment. If then the fine still remains unpaid the officers of the several defendant companies become liable to imprisonment. The decision yesterday may mean also that the Edison companies will no longer be permitted to sell any phonographs or records in New York State except through the New York Phonograph Company, and that millions of dollars will have to be refunded from sales already made.

Ten Days Stopover at Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and Pittsburg, Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Full information at Ticket Offices, 454 & 1310 Broadway and 4 Astor House.—Adv.

REVISION OF TARIFF URGED BY PRESIDENT

TELLS CONGRESS LARGER REVENUE IS NEEDED.

Prompt Action Asked in Interest of Business—Bill To Be Introduced To-day.

Washington, March 16.—The President transmitted to Congress to-day his message pointing out the necessity for a revision of the tariff. It was received in the House with loud and prolonged applause from the Republicans, and was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The Payne tariff bill will be introduced soon after the House convenes to-morrow. In the mean time the bill will be reprinted.

The text of the President's message follows: To the Senate and House of Representatives. I have convened the Congress in this extra session in order to enable it to give immediate consideration to the revision of the Dingley tariff act. Conditions affecting production, manufacture and business generally have changed in the last thirty years, and it requires a readjustment and revision of the import duties imposed by that act. More than this, the present tariff act, with the other sources of government revenue, does not furnish income enough to pay the authorized expenditures. By July 1 next the excess of expenses over receipts for the current fiscal year will equal \$100,000,000. It is pledged to a revision of the tariff. The country, and the business community especially, expect it. The prospect of a change in the rates of import duties always causes a suspension of the business because of the uncertainty as to the changes to be made and their effect. It is therefore of the highest importance that the new bill should be agreed upon and passed with such speed as possible, consistent with its due and thorough consideration. For these reasons I have deemed the present to be an extraordinary occasion, within the meaning of the Constitution, justifying and requiring the calling of an extra session.

In my inaugural address I stated, in a summary way, the principles upon which, in my judgment, the revision of the tariff should proceed, and indicated at least one new source of revenue that might be properly resorted to in order to avoid a future deficit. It is not necessary for me to repeat causes and reasons, but I wish to suggest that the vital business interests of the country require that the attention of the Congress in this session be chiefly directed to the consideration of bringing in the bill to-day, that the less time given to other subjects of legislation in this session, the better for the country. WILLIAM H. TAFT.

The White House, March 16, 1909.

At a meeting of the sub-committee of Republican members, held to-day after Speaker Cannon had appointed the Committee on Ways and Means, several changes in the tariff bill were agreed to. The meeting was for the purpose of obtaining the approval of the new Republican member, Representative Cushman, of Washington, who had no knowledge of the provisions of the bill. While Mr. Cushman had little time in which to consider the tariff bill, his attitude may have changed the measure considerably. The changes agreed upon, however, are understood to be mainly in phrasing, although various paragraphs, which are referred to in other sections of the bill, will have to be renumbered.

Mr. Cushman represents on the committee that section of the country which desires to improve its commercial relations with Canada, and especially to obtain a market in the Dominion for its citrus fruits, olives, grapes and other commodities of a perishable character, for which a ready market is needed. On the other hand, the lumber interests are very large in that section, and Mr. Cushman's attitude may have had a material effect in regard to that schedule. There have been numerous briefs submitted by important interests in the Northwest favoring free iron ore, and the competitors in this section with Canadian coal are largely interested in the proposed reciprocity arrangement with Canada on coal.

The printed copies of the tariff bill, the matrices, and even the paper remaining on the presses of the printing office which were used to print the bill have been in the vaults of the printing office since 11:30 o'clock this morning. It had been planned to bring in the bill to-day, but it was desired to obtain for it the unanimous approval of the Republican members, making Mr. Cushman's indorsement necessary.

REVENUES INCREASING.

Treasury Has Ready Cash to Meet All Demands.

Washington, March 16.—Assistant Secretary Coolidge said to-day that there was a marked improvement in the condition of the Treasury and that government receipts show a substantial increase. "There is no foundation," he said, "for the widely circulated report that the payment of over \$50,000,000 of claims against the government now due has been postponed by the Treasury for want of ready cash. On the contrary, the department is abreast of demands upon it in honoring requisitions, and no necessary payments are postponed for future action. All claims are met as fast as appropriations therefor are made by Congress.

"While the appropriations and expenditures of the government are increasing annually and the expenditures for the current fiscal year are largely above the revenues for the year, the available cash in the Treasury is equal to all demands that may be made upon it for some time. The revenues from imports have recently shown substantial gains, and should these continue the Treasury will be in good condition to await the approaching readjustment of the tariff.

"So far from the Treasury being in a desperate way, the outlook is better to-day than it has been in months. The revenues for the first fifteen days of March have been \$28,430,758, as against \$26,785,256 for the corresponding period a year ago, an improvement of more than 27 per cent, while the excess of expenditures over receipts for the same period has been \$1,509,243, as against \$4,374,743, an improvement of more than 65 per