GEN. REYES ABDICATES

VALENCIA TO SUCCEED.

Colombia's Executive Leaves His Post and Goes to Europe—Holguin to Transfer Power.

Colon, June 19.—Advices received here from Cartagena confirm previous reports that General Rafael Reyes, President of Colombia, has abandoned his office and sailed for Europe. He embarked on board a small fruit steamer at Santa Marta last Sunday, according to the information received at Cartagena on Monday night. It is believed that the steamer is one of the Elder-Dempster Line, bound direct for Southampton.

The Cartagena advices say that the President's trip to Europe is known and approved by General Jorge Holguin, the President, and the ministry, and that it is General Reyes's intention to return for the meeting of Congress on July 20, if a majority of his countrymen so desire, or in case of a disturbance of the peace, which is considered a remote possibility.

The recent trend of affairs in Colombia makes the departure of the President a matter of no surprise, as it has been openly asserted that either his voluntary resignation from office or a revolution appeared to be the only solution for Colombia's political troubles. The support given by President Reyes to the United States-Panama-Colombia treaty has been partly responsible for the prevailing dissatisfaction, the treaty being objectionable to the general public, and in the Congress election held in May the government party suffered a signal defeat. Following this election, a committee of the victorious Republicans had a conference with President Reyes, concerning the details of which the following statement is made:

General Reyes received the committee in a friendly spirit, inviting an exchange of opinion as to the urgent needs of the country. He frankly confessed that conditions were not satisfactory, that there was alarming discontent everywhere, and that these were menaces to the maintenance of peace.

President Reyes announced that his determination to withdraw as executive head of the government was unalterable, in proof of which, he added, he would present to the Colombian Congress his formal resignation from office on July 20. He was ready, he said, to place himself under the orders of whatever citizen the people should elect to rule the destinies of the country.

He added that he would resume the Presidency only in case of a revolution, or for a few hours to permit the transfer of power to General Ramon Gonzales Valencia as President Designate. Both General Holguin and himself had already urged General Valencia to accept this office. General Reyes expressed sentiments of respect for popular suffrage and disclaimed sympathy with his supporters, who had disobeyed his instructions and by their actions had ignored public opinion. He withdrew as head of the government now so that it would be impossible to say later than he had coerced Congress, since he earnestly desired that Congress might perform its duties freely in the correction of possible errors during his administration.

The President expressed the belief that the maintenance of peace and the progress of the country would be impracticable unless the government was representative of all political factions, as he considered that no one faction alone was capable of ruling the destinies of the republic. In his opinion, both General Valencia and General Holguin were capable of developing the harmonious policy which would be productive of a strong national government, likely to inspire confidence abroad. His contemplated trip to Europe was taken in order to calm the elements which had been disturbed by the recent electoral struggle.

It is understood that General Reyes's two sons accompany him, the other members of his family remaining in Bogota. Communication with Bogota is difficult, and it is understood that a strict censorship is being maintained.

It was said at the Colombian consulate in this city yesterday that General Reyes had not left Colombia for political reasons. His departure, it was explained, was due to fatigue and the need of change and rest.

In other quarters, however, it was asserted that General Reyes, tired of political strife, had left Colombia never to return, and that he had placed the administration of affairs in the hands of Dr. Holquin with that understanding.

PRESIDENT TO DEFINE WHISKEY.

The Controversy Now Before Him for Final Decision.

Washington June 19.—President Taft received to-day from John G. Carlisle and Edmund W. Taylor, representing the so-called "straight" whiskey interests in the recent controversy as to what is whiskey, their statement of exceptions to the findings of Solicitor General Bowers. Both sides having now taken exceptions to Mr. Bowers's ruling, the President, as final arbiter in the case, will probably fix a time soon for a hearing on the subject.

The controversy turns on the point as to whether or not whiskey which has been aged by higher rectification is entitled to rank as whiskey along with that aged in charred oak barrels, or whether, under the pure food law it should be labelled an imitation or compound whiskey because of the introduction of neutral spirits in the process of rectification. Dr. Wiley, the government pure food expert, decided that the whiskey should be labelled a compound, while the Solicitor General ruled that whiskey was whiskey whether neutral spirits were added or not. The President will now have to take up the question and render a final decision.

HOLDING LABORERS AT PANAMA.

Police Prevent Men from Leaving the Isthmus for Brazil.

Colon, June 19.—The Cuban steamer Oteri, to which the railroad authorities have refused permission to go to their piers, and for which clearance papers cannot be obtained, is lying at anchor in the roadstead. Several hundred Spaniards, who are booked for passage on the Oteri for Brazil, are roaming the streets, unable to embark. A police guard has been placed at the various approaches to prevent these men from going on board. They are canal employes, who, it is believed, have entered into contract to construct a railway in Brazil.

REMARKABLE PRANK OF LIGHTNING.

Photographs Tree on Bodies of Nine Children—Sixteen Are Injured.

Sparta, Ga., June 19.—While sixteen children attending a Sunday school picnic at Martin Springs, near here, were standing under a tree yesterday to escape a shower, a bolt of lightning struck the tree, and every child was rendered unconscious. Examinations disclosed that on the bodies of nine of the children the tree had been perfectly photographed.

The shoes were torn from the feet of the children and every piece of metal about them was fused. When aid came they were lying in a heap at the foot of the tree and all were apparently dead. An examination proved them to be alive, however, although six were probably fatally hurt.

UNCLAIMED AT WASHINGTON MORGUE.

Washington, June 19.—The body of L. C. C. Morris, an Englishman, about fifty years old, who died at a local hospital on Thursday from pneumonia, lies unclaimed at the district morgue. Mr. Morris was employed by a New York publishing firm, and engaged here in soliciting subscriptions for historical works. Nothing is known of his family. His employers and the British Embassy have been communicated with, in the hope of finding some one to take charge of the body.

THE PRESIDENT'S PLANS.

Trip to Beverly and the Champlain Celebration.

Washington, June 19.—With the prospect of the session of Congress lasting well into July, if not until the first of August, President Taft has decided to take his family to Beverly, Mass., on the evening of July 3. The President will spend July 4 at Beverly, and on the morning of the 5th will go to Norwich, Conn., to attend the celebration of the 250th anniversary of the founding of the city. From Norwich the President will go to Albany, where he will be joined by the committee in charge of the New York features of the Lake Champlain tercentenary celebration. The President will spend the afternoon of July 6 at Fort Ticonderoga, and July 7 in and around Plattsburg. On July 8 the scene of the celebration shifts to Burlington, Vt., where the President again will be the guest of honor. Leaving Burlington on the night of the 8th, the President will be back in Washington on July 9.

Mrs. Taft's health is steadily improving. In the last week she has been able to walk about the lower floors of the White House, and within a few days expects to have her first exercise since her nervous breakdown.

The President will attend the unveiling of the Stephenson Grand Army of the Republic memorial and make a speech in this city early in the afternoon of July 3, probably going direct from the exercises to the train to join his family. He also expects to attend the Yale commencement exercises on June 30.

Miss Helen Taft and the two boys—Robert, who is a student at Yale, and Charles, who is now in Washington—will remain with their mother at Beverly.

"23" LOSES ITS FETICH.

Republican Club of That District Starts New Home.

The Republican Club of the 23d Assembly District laid the cornerstone of its new clubhouse, between St. Nicholas and Amsterdam avenues and 159th and 160th streets, yesterday afternoon. It is a far cry from the City Hall to Washington Heights, but Collin H. Woodward, leader of the stalwart Republicans of the district, and Congressman William S. Bennet, "from our district, the 17th Congressional," said the clubhouse "will help to make a Democratic town Republican."

Congressman Paul Howland, of Cleveland, followed the laying of the cornerstone and the introductory remarks of Mr. Woodward with an address on "The Republican Party." He said he had not time to narrate all he knew to the advantage of the party, but he could tell in a very few minutes all the knowledge he had been able to acquire of Democratic principles. He said:

The Republican club is one of the most efficient instruments the party has for success. Make this clubhouse when you build it a veritable Gibraltar, able to withstand the onslaughts of the Tammany hordes, and when the Democratic rains and floods come it will stand because it is builded on the rock of Republican principles.

There once was a Democratic party and Democratic principles, but you must read ancient history to find them. The Democratic principles are dead. We must henceforth depend upon the Republican party to steer the ship of state.

The cornerstone, containing the usual souvenirs, was laid by James B. Gillie, of Dover Plains, N. Y., first president of the Liberty Republican Club, established in the district on "Dewey Day," May 21, 1898. Other addresses were made by Congressman Bennet and Assemblyman James A. Francis, of the 23d District. The Rev. Edward T. McGinley pronounced the benediction.

The club has 703 members, who are raising a $20,000 trust fund to pay the yearly rent on their twenty-year lease on the new clubhouse when it is finished for them.

STEAMSHIP WAR OFF.

Rate Fight Between Southern Pacific and Texas City Ended.

An official connected with the Southern Pacific Steamship Company said last night that the rate war between his company and the Texas City Steamship Company had been called off on Friday. He said the transaction had been made, but that he had not been present, and therefore he did not know the conditions.

He said that negotiations had been going on for at least two months, but that it was not until a week ago that the officers of both companies, after fighting each other for more than six months, had decided to stop the war.

Another official of the Southern Pacific Steamship Company, who, it is believed, was present when the deal was put through, would neither deny nor confirm the report last night.

HOT CONTEST IN OTSEGO.

Assemblyman Smith with Hughes—Mr. Clark His Opponent.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Utica, N. Y., June 19.—The coming week promises to be a lively one politically in Otsego County, inasmuch as the Republican caucuses will be held next Saturday. The present Assemblyman, Charles Smith, of Oneonta, desires a renomination, and he has behind him the so-called party organization. It is probable that Mr. Smith would have no trouble in succeeding himself were it not for the fact that in the Assembly last winter he was ranked as an opponent of Governor Hughes and his policies, especially the direct primaries issue.

Hughes men in Otsego have been active lately and have worked up a stiff opposition to Mr. Smith. Their candidate is Stephen C. Clark, of Cooperstown, a stepson of the late Bishop Henry C. Potter, who in a signed statement has announced himself as a supporter of the Governor, and especially of direct primaries. Assemblyman Smith to-day came out in a statement declaring that he is for Governor Hughes and for direct primaries.

SMALLPOX CASES HERE.

Two Patients in Hospital—Escaped Leper Also May Be Hiding in City.

Physicians reported two cases of smallpox in this city last week—one in the 11th Ward of Brooklyn and one in the upper West Side of Manhattan. The patients were men who were out of work. The Brooklyn man had not been out of the city for three weeks. He had been looking for work up to the day he fell ill. The Manhattan patient had not been out of town for months. They were removed to the smallpox hospital.

The Health Department inspectors have been instructed to be especially vigilant. Efforts to trace the sources of contagion are still under way. There is some alarm because of the failure to find the source.

Camden, N. J., June 19.—Dr. Leavitt and Inspector Munyon, of the local Board of Health, are firmly convinced that Joseph Clark, the leper, who escaped from the almshouse here a few days ago, is hiding somewhere in New York City. They claim that the entire country hereabouts has been scoured without any trace of him being found.

The inspector and Dr. Leavitt give as a further reason for believing Clark to be in New York that he has a brother there. This brother recently sent him a letter telling him of the money he was making shining shoes, and advising him to get to New York as soon as his health would allow him.

HE MIXED HIS STEAMSHIPS UP.

Colonel Morgan Got on Board the Baltic When He Wanted the New York.

Colonel Frank Morgan, a wealthy American timber owner, with options on large mahogany and other hardwood forests in Mexico, went aboard the White Star liner Baltic yesterday and searched in vain for his stateroom. He gave his name to the purser and told the number of his room, but the purser had no record of his booking, and said that the room was occupied by some other person.

"Were you booked to sail on this steamer?" asked the purser.

"I certainly was," said Mr. Morgan. "Here is my ticket, and it's plainly marked 'Steamship New York.'"

"Ah! that explains it," said the purser. "This is the Baltic. The New York sails from Pier 15, down at the lower end of the city."

Mr. Morgan hurried to a Belt Line car and boarded the New York a few minutes before she sailed. He said he was on his way to London to dispose of some timber stock, and would return within a few months.

LIKES STAMP TAX BEST

MR. DEPEW'S OPINION.

Does Not Believe Any Special Taxation Will Be Necessary.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, June 19.—Senator Depew was asked by the Tribune correspondent to-day for his views on the tariff situation, and especially on the proposed tax on the net earnings of corporations.

"The tariff bill," he said, "has about seven hundred main schedules, and, in the division of the schedules, two thousand items. These have all been acted upon except in the iron and steel schedule, pig and scrap iron, steel rails, wire nails and cotton ties, a part of the lumber schedule, tobacco, coal, hides and leather, hats, bagging for cotton bales, carpets, silk, linoleums and pineapples. Except for the debate which is aroused by hides and leather, coal, lumber and steel, the tariff could be finished in a few hours. The debates on these items, however, will probably consume from three to four days. The administrative features have not been acted upon. They involve reciprocity or countervailing duties, and may require a day.

"The uncertain equation is the income tax and the substitute proposed by the President of a tax of 2 per cent on the net earnings of corporations. There is no earthly doubt that the moment this tariff becomes a law the country will enter on an unprecedented period of prosperity. This will lead to plenty of money, large expenditures and a corresponding increase in importations. There will follow revenues more than sufficient for the support of the government. A six months' trial will demonstrate that there are no expenditures in sight or liable to be incurred which will equal the revenues from customs and internal revenue taxation.

"The income tax and the alternative of 2 per cent on the net earnings of corporations raise so many questions that the man in the street cannot understand why stamp taxes are not adopted. It has been demonstrated that they work well, that they have produced as high as $40,000,000 a year, that they are popular, and that they affect only those who are amply able to pay. Only persons who have to have bank accounts and have the ability to buy and sell property would be called on to use stamps. The revenue from this source would begin the day the bill was passed I do not think it is needed, and I believe that any tax in addition to the tariff and the internal revenue law now in existence will produce an unnecessary and dangerous surplus. The trouble with the situation is that it is wholly political and not economic. The Democratic free traders want an income tax, as their leader, Senator Bailey, frankly declares very frequently, in order to compel a reduction of the protective tariff to a revenue basis to avoid an unnecessary and dangerous surplus. Others believe that there is a sentimental demand for an income tax to penalize the rich, regardless of its effect upon the revenues. It is largely in order to meet this sentiment that the tax on the net earnings of the corporations is proposed.

"The income tax advocates are so fierce and so importunate to have the measure enacted now because they know that by the next session of Congress the surplus in the Treasury will make additional taxes of any kind absurd. They think their only chance is now, while they can claim there is a doubt as to whether the revenues, internal and from the customs, will be sufficient.

WEAK POINTS OF INCOME TAX.

"The weak point in the income tax proposition is that it enacts a lawsuit, and it will take two years before the Supreme Court can have an opportunity to reverse its old opinion in which it declared the bill of 1894, of which the present propositions are exact copies, unconstitutional.

"The second proposal, to submit to the states a constitutional amendment to empower Congress to pass an income tax which shall be levied on individuals and not apportioned among the states, as prescribed by the present Constitution, will meet when it comes to be acted on by the states, two objections. The first, and most important, is that all the larger states are so rapidly increasing their expenditures for state purposes. Many of them, like New York, no longer tax real estate for state purposes, because of the tremendous burdens upon real estate from town, village, county and city assessments. In New York—and in that we do not differ from many of the larger states—our expenditures have outrun our income from indirect sources, and we have exhausted every kind of indirect taxation other than a direct tax on land, except an income tax. I think that when the matter is fairly put before the people they will reject a constitutional amendment granting to the federal government this source of revenue, because it will take it away from the states. It would be a calamity to go back to taxes on land for state purposes, in addition to the taxes already resting on it for local purposes, because that would add so much to rentals, affecting every family. The other point which will be raised is whether the taxes to support the government should be paid by the citizens of a few states (about fifteen), leaving the others practically exempt. As it only requires the vote of twelve states to defeat a constitutional amendment, this would seem to place such an amendment in a good deal of peril.

OBJECTIONS TO CORPORATION TAX.

"Now, as to the proposal to tax the net incomes of corporations—that will lead to a very exhaustive discussion. The points made against it already are that the great majority of storekeepers and business men, no matter how small their capital, have incorporated on account of the limit of liability and to prevent dissolution and sale of the property on the death of one of the partners. They claim that to put a 2 per cent tax on the small earnings of the country store and the small manufacturer would be an inequitable burden. Another point made against it is that it will not reach bondholders, and Mr. Carnegie is cited as an eminent example, he having received $300,000,000 in the underlying bonds of the United States Steel Corporation on the sale of his steel, coal, coke and iron properties to that company. It is proposed to meet this by treating interest on bonds as net income. That would not reach Mr. Carnegie, because it would have to be paid by the corporation, and would have to come out of the stockholders. It can be seen that in corporations where there is a very large bonded indebtedness, if the tax on the interest on the bonds has to be paid by that corporation there would not be much left for the stock. Another point made is that where a corporation has a large number of subsidiary companies there would be a 2 per cent tax on the net earnings of each of these companies, and then, when the net earnings were paid in, as is always the case, to the treasury of the parent company, there would be another tax of 2 per cent because these earnings of the subsidiary company would be recorded as part of the earnings of the parent company. This opens a wide field of speculation as to results.

"Properly framed, and that is now being done by the Finance Committee, with the advice of the Attorney General, the bill is, however, far preferable to the income tax. It is not the kind of tax which the states would be likely to use for the purpose of the state governments. It is an excise tax, wholly within the power of the federal government. While I do not think that, in addition to the revenue measures which will be in force when we adjourn, this is necessary, yet if an experiment must be made, and if the income tax people will not permit a stamp tax, then it seems to me that the tax on the net earnings of corporations, as suggested by President Taft, is the only feasible way of solving the problem.

"Now, as to the time: The Senate bill should be in the hands of the conference committee within a day or two after July 1 and in the hands of the President by the 15th."

BIG GAS WELL IN PENNSYLVANIA.

It Is Alleged to Have a Pressure of 11,000,000 Feet and $90,000 Has Been Offered for It.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Punxatawney, Penn., June 19.—News of a gas well, with a pressure of 11,000,000 feet, was brought in to-day through the filing of a lease to G. C. Deemer, in Knox township.

The well was drilled on Thursday night, but did not show much pressure. A 2-inch pipe was fastened to the casing preparatory to stopping the flow, but when the heavy pressure came the pipe was blown off, and sand and gravel were thrown hundreds of feet in the air.

No other well in this vicinity ever equalled its pressure.

It was reported to-day that the Standard Oil Company offered Deemer $90,000 for the well, but he refuses to dispose of it, and will develop his lease of seven acres.

INCOME TAX SET ASIDE

To Come Up After Tariff Schedules Have Been Disposed of.

Washington, June 19.—Senator Bailey, speaking for himself and most of the Democratic and Republican income tax advocates, announced at the opening of the Senate session to-day that he would consent to postpone action on the income tax question until after the tariff schedules are disposed of.

It became apparent at once that the postponement would be made, but there was, nevertheless, some debate before a definite decision was reached.

After debate had proceeded for half an hour, an order postponing the subject was suggested by Mr. Bailey, and agreed to. The formal presentation was made by Mr. Aldrich, and it took the form of a unanimous consent agreement to defer the entire income tax and corporation tax questions until the schedules are out of the way. At that time Mr. Bailey's amendment for an income tax and the committee's substitute for it will be taken up and kept before the Senate until they shall have been disposed of.

Mr. Bailey again sought assurance that no motion would be made to refer the amendment to the committe, but was met with a prompt response from Senator Heyburn, who declared that he would not agree to such a proposition. Mr. Heyburn added that he was opposed to any income or corporation tax "or any other subterfuge" as a means of paying the expenses of the government.

"I still continue to march along the line of a high protective tariff," he said, declaring that he would not go beyond the custom houses and the internal revenue offices of the country to raise money for the government's expenses.

Senator Borah suggested to Mr. Aldrich that the Finance Committee should not delay in bringing in its plan for a corporation tax, as considerable time would be required to dispose of it.

"I may as well say now as any time," replied the Rhode Island Senator, "that the committee has requested the Attorney General to prepare an amendment, and under the direction of the President he will do so, giving us, no doubt, a provision largely reflecting the views of the administration. As soon as it is considered by the committee it will be reported to the Senate, and I hope that will not be later than next Monday morning."

Mr. Bailey then suggested the irregularity of the proceeding. "I understand," he said, "that bills to raise revenue originate in the House of Representatives and not in the White House."

Replying that it was not a question of raising revenue, Mr. Aldrich said the committee merely wanted the President's proposition in concrete form to consider it.

The Texas Senator said he had no idea that the Attorney General or the Finance Committee would prepare any amendment that he could support, but he reserved the right to withdraw his amendment if he should be wrong in that supposition.

The amendment was then allowed to go over, in accordance with the understanding, until the other provisions of the tariff shall have been put out of the way.

DEFENDS NEW ENGLAND.

Senator Lodge Says She Asks Nothing She Would Not Grant to Others.

Washington, June 19.—Replying to the criticism that has been directed at New England in the tariff debate, Senator Lodge to-day reviewed the industrial progress made by his part of the country. He defended the attitude of the representatives from New England, and insisted that New England desired nothing which she was not willing that any other part of the country should have.

"It would be hypocrisy to say that I am not influenced by the interests of my state and of New England," he said. "I should be unworthy to sit here if I were not profoundly interested in all that concerns the welfare of Massachusetts. I may add that I have not observed in an experience of five tariff revisions that any Representative or Senator was insensible to the wishes and hopes of his own state."

Saying that New England has always had a large influence in the legislation and the administration of the government of the United States, Mr. Lodge denied that this influence had been undue or improper. He recognized the importance of the development of other sections of the country as vital to the prosperity of New England. He called particular attention to the political importance of Massachusetts and the other New England States, with their forty-one electoral votes, which, he declared, could not be spared by the Republican party or by the cause of protection.

Asserting that New England originally depended chiefly on the advantages given her by her favorable seacoast, Mr. Lodge pointed out that the embargoes and non-intercourse acts and the War of 1812 fell with crushing effect on her. He said that New England did not at that time favor the protective tariff, but that when the country adopted the protective policy New England adaped herself to the new conditions. "New England made the best of the situation; that was all; and it does not become those who declined to take advantage of what was common to all to censure New England for doing so," he added. "The only industry to which protection has never been extended is that of the ship owner, which was peculiarly a New England interest in the old days, and owing to our refusal to protect that industry it has now disappeared from the face of the waters. Driven from the ocean, we of New England deserve praise, not blame, that we have turned with undiminished courage to a new scene and won prosperity on the land. Thus, shut out from her natural element, the whole energy of New England went into manufactures, and we have built up great industries and made populous and thriving states."

CONTINUES RIVER AND HARBOR WORK

Senate Acts at the Urgent Request of Mr. Frye.

Washington, June 19.—In compliance with an earnest appeal by Mr. Frye, chairman of the Committee on Commerce, the Senate to-day passed a resolution excepting river and harbor improvements from the provision of the sundry civil bill requiring that all unexpended portions of appropriations should be covered into the Treasury on July 1. This act, he explained, will affect over one hundred and twenty-five projects for river and harbor improvements, and without it, he said, every one of these projects would be stopped on July 1.

ALLEGED POOLROOM IN HOTEL.

Police Make Raid in 35th Street and Get Forty-one Prisoners.

Inspector McClusky, six of his detectives and a like number of policemen from the Tenderloin station raided an alleged poolroom on the third floor of a hotel in West 35th street yesterday afternoon and captured forty-one prisoners. A man who said he was Samuel Green and who gave the hotel as his address was charged with keeping a poolroom, and the other forty were charged with aiding and abetting.

Inspector McClusky got a tip yesterday morning that a poolroom was to be opened in the hotel during the afternoon. Acting on this, the detectives went to the hotel and, before an alarm could be given, ran through the lobby and up the stairs. At the sight of the police the men in the room attempted to escape. Several of them rushed to the fire escapes, but before they could get out policemen stopped them.

The patrol wagon was sent for, and it was necessary to make three trips to get the men to the station house. The police found some racing charts, "dope" sheets, two blackboards and a telephone. They took all these to the station house.

In the night court, before Magistrate Kernochan, Green was held in $500 bail, and William Harris, charged with aiding and abetting, in a like amount. The others were discharged.

CREW OF KEARSARGE HOLDS REUNION.

Waltham, Mass., June 19.—The remaining survivors of the crew which manned the warship Kearsarge during her fight with the Confederate ship Alabama off the coast of France on June 19, 1864, gathered in this city to-day to celebrate the forty-fifth anniversary of that encounter. Of the 163 men who comprised the crew of the Kearsarge at that time there are now only thirty living.

STEUBEN ASSEMBLYMAN RENAMED.

Hornell, N. Y., June 19.—John L. Miller, of Corning, and Charles K. Marlatt, of Troupsburg, were renominated without opposition for members of Assembly by the Republicans of the 1st and 2d districts of Steuben County to-day.

HIDES AND WOOD PULP

SENATE TARIFF DEBATE.

Notice to Canada in Regard to Exportation of Logs.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, June 19.—The Senate spent the greater part of to-day in considering the recommendation of the Finance Committee to restore hides to the dutiable list at 15 per cent. Mr. Clapp opened the debate with an earnest speech for free hides. He was followed by Mr. Lodge, who for nearly two hours presented the claims of the tanners and shoe manufacturers that their principal raw material be admitted free of duty. Mr. Warren followed with a speech for the 15 per cent duty, and had not closed when adjournment was taken. The vote on the hides paragraph will be close, although there is little doubt that the Finance Committee will be sustained.

Before the hides paragraph was taken up Mr. Aldrich submitted the Finance Committee's amendment to the pulp paragraph. The House provision relating to wood pulp was accepted by the committee, and a provision added which is intended to be a response to the recently announced decision of Canada not to permit the further exportation of logs from that country.

This proviso doubles the duty on wood pulp when exported from any country, dependency, province or subdivision which forbids, directly or indirectly, the exportation of wood pulp, logs or wood for use in the manufacture of wood pulp. Mr. Aldrich explained that the purpose of this amendment was simply a notice to the people of Canada that if they refused to permit the exportation of logs or pulp wood to this country they would have to pay a higher rate on the products of logs and pulp wood. At the request of several Senators, the amendment went over until Monday.

The print paper schedule was amended on motion of Mr. Aldrich to reduce from 6-10 of a cent to ½ cent a pound the duty on paper valued at 3 to 4 cents a pound. An amendment by Mr. Daniel was accepted to permit the free importation of scientific apparatus by cities and colleges.

An amendment by Mr. Beveridge to reduce the duty on cash registers from 45 to 15 per cent involved the Indiana Senator in a sharp colloquy with Mr. Burton. Mr. Beveridge said the cash register monopoly was second only to the Standard Oil Company in the atrocity of its practices. Mr. Burton defended the cash register corporation as one of the most progressive industrial enterprises in this country. No action on the amendment was taken.

MR. LODGE FOR FREE HIDES.

In urging the Senate to place hides on the free list Mr. Lodge insisted that he could not be charged with inconsistency as a protectionist. He pointed out that most of the increases made in the tariff bill would be found in the agricultural schedule, the average ad valorem duty on agricultural products being more than 46 per cent. Senators Warren, Carter, McCumber and others sought to embarrass Mr. Lodge by intimating that the Massachusetts idea of protection was to have free trade in everything that that state required in its manufactures and a high duty on all its manufactured products. Mr. Lodge denied this, saying that he had no disposition to treat the cattle interests of the West unfairly. He said the cattle industry was not local, as New England had more than one million head of cattle. Charging that the packers were the beneficiaries of the tariff duty, Mr. Lodge said that he would willingly vote for a duty on hides if he thought the farmers and cattle raisers were getting the benefit of this protection. He asserted that the entire tanning industry was destined to fall into the hands of the great packing interests unless hides were placed on the free list.

Mr. Lodge said he would vote for free boots and shoes if the Senate would agree to place paper on the free list, with the pulp logs from which it is made, and to put lumber on the free list, with sawed logs. Otherwise, he said, he would not vote to put the products of leather on the free list with hides.

Mr. Tillman did not understand why Mr. Lodge favored a protective duty on the wool of the sheep, but did not favor protection for the hide of the steer. He said the latter needed the protection most, because it could only be protected once, while wool could be protected each year.

"If you will give us the duty you have placed on leather goods, in ten years we will raise all the hides used in the United States," said Senator McCumber, referring to the large importation of hides.

Mr. Warren said the duty on hides would add from 1 to 3 cents to the cost of making a pair of shoes, and would not be paid by the consumer.

"I feel sorry for the Senator from Massachusetts," remarked Senator Scott, in pitying tones, "because he is making a free trade speech, when we all know he is such a good protectionist."

Senator Dixon suggested that his Massachusetts colleague was "joining the insurgents," which only called forth a smile from the subject of the thrust.

Replying to a suggestion from Senator Warren that the Central Leather Company had "instigated the outcry against the beef trust," Mr. Lodge said sharply that his course was not instigated by the Central Leather Company.

"That is a combination," he said, "that has been dealing in the food products of the people. I need no instigation from anybody to oppose them, and when I see a great industry pass helplessly into their hands I should like to do anything in my power to stop it."

His concern in this subject, he said, was to serve the interests of the independent tanners, and he firmly believed that the farmer would receive no benefit from the duty.

Referring to a charge that the duty on hides had been placed in the Dingley bill while the bill was in conference, Senator Warren denounced that statement as false. He was sustained by Senator Aldrich, who recalled that it had been put into the bill by the sub-committee which framed the paragraph and agreed to by both Senate and House.

Defending the hide duty, Mr. Warren said: "I don't have to go to Massachusetts or Pennsylvania or to the Leather Trust to learn whether the farmers want the duty. The farmers are not here asking for free hides."

Mr. Warren yielded the floor, with the statement that he would renew his discussion Monday.

Senator Aldrich then suggested an amendment, placing a duty of 10 cents a pound and 40 per cent ad valorem on nippers and pliers, except blacksmith tongs, surgical and dental instruments, which he said was less than the present law. It was agreed to.

Another amendment, placing a duty of 35 per cent ad valorem duty on bands and strips of steel, which he explained was less than the current law, also was adopted.

TAWNEY FIGHTS FOR REAL BUTTER.

Gets Busy When He Hears Oleomargarine Tax May Be Reduced.

Washington, June 19.—Regardless of the fact that the House is practically in vacation, Representative Tawney, of Minnesota, found something to do to-day. Indeed, he was a very busy man. He had heard incidentally that the Treasury Department was preparing to ask that an amendment be made to the tariff bill reducing the tax on oleomargarine from 10 cents to 2 cents a pound. Mr. Tawney represents a butter making district, and was largely instrumental in the passage of the oleomargarine law, which he considers in the interest of real butter.

He had no sooner heard of the probable effort to bring about a change than he went to the Senate and started in to counteract the Treasury Department's efforts. He immediately sought out members of the Committee on Finance, and, receiving from them some confirmation of the report, told them frankly that if such a provision should be incorporated in the bill the action of the House would be much delayed when the measure should be returned to that body. No one was in position to give any positive assurances, but it was said that the committee probably would make no recommendation on the subject unless it saw that there was a strong desire for it. The Minnesota member expressed his dissent, and for the present the subject remains undecided.

THIRD GEORGIA STRIKE ARBITRATOR.

Washington, June 19.—In view of the declination of Bishop Warren A. Candler, of Georgia, to act as arbitrator in the strike of the Georgia Railroad firemen, the arbitrators agreed to-day upon David C. Barrow, chancellor of the University of Georgia, as the third arbitrator. The first session of the board will probably be held in Atlanta the early part of next week.

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HUGHES TO PAY COST.

Will Attend Seattle Exposition August 2—Vetoed Junket Bill.

Albany, June 19.—Governor Hughes announced to-day that he had accepted an invitation to attend the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition at Seattle on August 2, which date, it is understood, has been set apart as New York Day at the fair. The Governor will be accompanied by Colonel Treadwell, his military secretary. He does not intend to make any speeches during the trip going or coming, but looks on it as a vacation. Before returning he will visit Yellowstone Park and the Canadian Rockies.

The Governor vetoed in the annual supply bill an item of $15,000 for the expenses of the Governor, his staff and a committee of the Legislature to visit the exposition. Consequently he will make the trip at his own expense.

The Governor will start for New York next Monday afternoon. He will speak that night before the annual Sängerfest of the Northeastern Federation of Singing Societies of America in Madison Square Garden. He plans to leave New York on the midnight train for Albany. On Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock the Governor will address the American Association of Local Freight Agents at its twenty-second annual convention, in the Assembly Chamber of the Capitol. He expects to start that afternoon for Hamilton, N. Y., to attend the commencement exercises at Colgate University. In the evening he will deliver an address before the Phi Beta Kappa Society of the college. He will remain at Hamilton Wednesday, returning to Albany on Thursday. On Friday the Governor will leave with his family for Saranac Inn, in the Adirondacks.

LEGISLATIVE COMMISSION TO MEET.

Albany, June 19.—The commission authorized by the last Legislature to investigate the question of employers' liability and the condition of the unemployed of the state will meet for organization at Columbia University next Tuesday. The State Labor Department will be represented at the meeting.

LORIMER ON SENATE COMMITTEES.

Washington, June 19.—Senator Lorimer, of Illinois, was made chairman of the Committee on Expenditures of the Navy Department to-day, and appointed to the committees on Manufactures, Pacific Islands and Porto Rico and Private Land Claims.