



CONGRESS TO ADOPT CONFERENCE REPORT POLLS SHOW MAJORITIES IN BOTH HOUSES.

Many "Insurgents" Expected to Fall Into Line—President's Support Saved Organization.

Washington, July 30.—The House is prepared to adopt the conference report on the Payne tariff bill to-morrow. Despite the despairing cries of the Democrats, the hopeless opposition of certain Middle Western Representatives and the opposition of the high tariff "insurgents" the organization claims a majority, and will probably exercise its will without let or hindrance. At 10 o'clock the rule providing for recess in the leather schedule and prescribing the time for debate and for the vote will be brought in by Representative Dalzell. Then will follow three or four hours' debate on each side and the vote.

Representative Dwight informed the Speaker late this afternoon that he had completed his part of the "use and found a substantial majority in favor of the report, with a number of doubtful members, all of whom are likely to join the organization. The same spirit of optimism pervades the sentiment of Representative Rogers, who cannot be persuaded that there is the slightest chance of defeat for the report. The support given by President Taft has been the salvation of the organization, and the House leaders do not hesitate to confess it. As soon as Mr. Payne's statement was available most of the Representatives retired to their rooms to study it. They emerged gradually in the afternoon, and immediately a change of sentiment was noticed among those who had been opposed to the report. Little by little the "insurgents" dwindled, until to-night there appeared to be not more than a dozen Republican votes against the measure.

The "insurgents" held their final meeting this morning. The result was that no resolution was passed instructing those present how they should vote. Each man was at liberty to choose his own course. The West Virginia delegation held out to the last and sought to lead the "insurgents" to vote against the report. They left the meeting vowing that they would do their best to defeat it, but their names appear in Representative Dwight's list to-night, and they will probably answer "aye" when the roll is called to-morrow. Out of the entire forty-two who attended the meeting it is not thought that more than three will vote against the report. These are Representatives Keifer and Thomas, of Ohio, and Woodyard, of West Virginia. There are ten others who announced this afternoon that they were undecided as to how they would vote, but this is taken to mean that a split vote would bring them into the organization.

CLAIMS OF "INSURGENTS." The "progressive insurgents" are in a quandary. If they thought the report could be beaten they would join in the attempt with great glee, but they have seen so many promising resolutions terminate in a triumph for Speaker Cannon that they have lost heart and fear they will be unable to hold more than ten of their original twenty-one. Representative Mann, of Illinois, is a spokesman in his opposition to the report. He is going to vote against it, but has decided not to exercise his strong influence in persuading others to follow his example. Representative Brandt, of New York, has also decided to vote with the Democrats. He is opposed to the conference tax, the duty on paper bags and the income tax provision, which he regards as an insult to the judiciary of New York State.

Representatives Miller, of Kansas, and Stafford, of Wisconsin, who served on the print paper investigating committee with Mr. Mann, are undecided as to the course to pursue. Mr. Miller changed his mind several times this afternoon, and to-night says he has not definitely determined. Mr. Stafford, who has been a consistent advocate of free hides, is expected to vote for the bill.

An "insurgent" leader gave The Tribune correspondent the following list of those on whom he can absolutely count to vote against the report: Mundock and Madison, of Kansas; Cooper, Cary, Lemont and Nelson, of Wisconsin; Bennett, of Washington; Mann, of Illinois; Bennett, of New York; Stevens, Lindberg, Davis and Volstead, of Minnesota; Gronna, of North Dakota, and Norris, of Nebraska. General Keifer, of Ohio, was later added to this list, making a total of sixteen. On the doubtful list he places the following names: Haugen, Richard, Kendall, Good, Woods and Pickett, of New York; Stearnson, Miller and Tawney, of Minnesota; Hinshaw and Kincaid, of Nebraska; Lane, of Wisconsin; Martin, of South Dakota; Woodward, of West Virginia, and Thomas, of Ohio.

It is estimated that thirty-two, or more than enough to carry the bill, will vote against the report. The "insurgents" are encouraged by the announcement from Representative Champ Clark that only five Democrats will be absent. They are Representatives Broussard and Entinof, of Louisiana, and Frank Clark, of Florida. The caucus leader predicts the defeat of the report, but Speaker Cannon has put up the "go-ahead" signal, and up to the present time that has always meant a majority of the votes.

SAFE IN THE SENATE. Leaders Confident of Sending Tariff Bill to President Next Week.

Washington, July 30.—The fate of the tariff conference report in the Senate is not giving the tariff men much concern. They have a safe margin of confidence that the bill will be in the hands of the President not later than a week from to-morrow. Some of them think it will be possible to take the final vote by Thursday, thus leaving four days for consideration of the report, but the same amount of time that has been consumed in debating the report of the conference on the Dingley law.

There is still some doubt as to how Senators Warren, of Montana; Nelson, of Minnesota; Moore, of Iowa, and Dooliver, of Iowa, will vote. Warren, Clark, Heyburn and Nelson are expected to oppose the adoption of the bill.

CANNON APPROVES BILL.

Says He Will Vote for Adoption of Conference Report.

Washington, July 30.—Speaker Cannon has put the stamp of his approval on the Payne bill. As leader of the Republican organization in the House he was expected to do this, but many believed that his expression on the subject would be somewhat perfunctory, because he felt that personally he had been badly treated in the measure. He wanted a duty on petroleum more than anything else, and finds it on the free list. He earnestly desired an increase in the glove rates, and was disappointed. He obtained a duty on zinc, but that is for his neighbors across in Missouri, and was the result of an ante-election promise. Notwithstanding these reverses he gave the following statement to a representative of The Tribune:

"I am earnestly in favor of the conference report and will vote for it. All legislation is the result of compromise, and the conference report on a tariff bill could not be otherwise when we remember that the people of the United States produce one-third of the production of the world. The report covers a bill that is fairly protective to those engaged in production. If I was supreme and could frame any legislation that I desired I could make a bill that would suit me better than this, but it might not be a better bill than the one agreed to by the conference. "While the bill sufficiently protects our present industries, in my judgment new industries will not be established under it. The country has waited five months, and many, having confidence that the bill would meet the protective policy of the Republican party, have governed themselves accordingly, and production has increased and is increasing. On the enactment of the bill the people will feel that for many years the tariff legislation will not be subject to change, and will produce hopefully. I am confident that we are on the eve of the most prosperous era ever enjoyed in the United States."

SYLPH RESCUES TWENTY.

Two Drowned When Power Boat Capsizes in Saco River.

Biddeford Pool, Me., July 30.—The presence of the naval yacht Sylph, which is used by the President, to-night saved the lives of a score of persons. Two members of a moonlight excursion party in the power boat Item were drowned. The crew of the Sylph saved twenty persons when the boat turned turtle in the Saco River, and so aided rescuers by the searchlight that seven others were taken out of the water.

Two women, whose names are not known, are missing and were undoubtedly drowned. The Sylph arrived here yesterday with Mr. and Mrs. More, of Cincinnati, who have been visiting Mrs. Taft at Beverly.

The Sylph later rescued three occupants of a canoe which had been overturned in a squall.

DEAD IN BATHROOM.

Heat Thought to Have Overcome Manager of Hotel Brayton.

Dr. George Heywood, fifty-four years old, the manager of the Hotel Brayton, at No. 62 Madison avenue, was found dead yesterday afternoon in a bathroom in the hotel by Charles Beresford, an elevator boy. Dr. Ross McPherson pronounced Heywood dead, and was inclined to think that the heat was the cause. In the absence of the coroner he would not give any specific reason for the death.

FIRE ON MR. FRANCIS.

Assemblyman Made a Target While Rowing in Harlem Canal.

Assemblyman James Francis, of the 23d Assembly District, says that he was fired upon yesterday while rowing in the Harlem Ship Canal, near Kingsbridge. Mr. Francis is a member of the Union Boat Club and well known in Harlem. He says he does not know where the shots came from, but they seemed to be fired by somebody on the north shore of the canal. The matter was reported to the Kingsbridge police station.

It was about 7 o'clock in the evening when the incident occurred, and as the Assemblyman neared a spot close by a shipyard he heard the report of a gun and the next instant a bullet whistled uncomfortably close to his head. "Mr. Francis stopped rowing and tried to find the person, without success. He then rowed to the boat-house and reported to the police.

FIND A HIDDEN FORTUNE.

Over \$100,000 Concealed by Eccentric Woman in Odd Places.

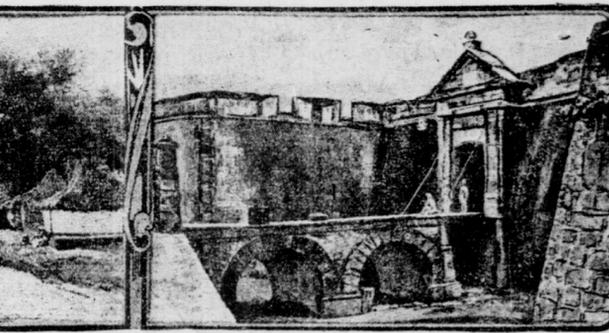
Fort Plains, N. Y., July 30.—More than \$100,000 in bonds, banknotes and gold has been found hidden in the house of Elizabeth Dieffendorf, the eccentric maiden recluse who died here last Saturday, leaving an estate estimated at \$1,000,000. The rear yard is to be ploughed and the house torn down in search of further returns. Many of the bonds found had run to maturity. They were found unclipped, under a loose board or tucked beneath a carpet or sewed into the lining of a dress that had not been worn for years.

A WINDFALL FOR "UNLUCKY JIM."

Poor Olam Dredger Finds a Pearl Which He Sells for \$3,000.

Davenport, Iowa, July 30.—"Unlucky Jim," a clam dredger, who bore that name because he had a wife and nine children and had never made a good "find," discovered a \$3,000 pearl weighing fifty grains in a clam he opened near Lansing.

SCENES IN THE ZONE OF THE MEXICAN EARTHQUAKE. ROAD LEADING TO FORT AT ACAPULCO. OLD FORT AT ACAPULCO.



TRIUMPH OF WRIGHTS. FINAL GOVERNMENT TEST SUCCESSFULLY MADE.

Acroplane Carries Orville and Foulois Over Straightaway Course at Forty-two-Mile Rate.

Washington, July 30.—The Wright brothers this evening attained the zenith of hard-earned success. In a ten-mile "cross-country" flight in the famous aeroplane built by himself and his elder brother, Wilbur, and accompanied by Lieutenant Benjamin D. Foulois, of the army signal corps, Orville Wright not only surpassed the speed requirements of the contract with the United States government but accomplished a most difficult and daring feat. Incidentally he broke all speed records over a measured course and established beyond dispute the practicability of the aeroplane in time of peace and in time of war.

Wright's speed was more than forty-two miles an hour. He made the ten-mile flight in 14 minutes and 42 seconds, including the more than twenty seconds required for the turn before the line at Shuter Hill, the southern end of the course. He attained a height in crossing the valley of Four Mile Run of nearly five hundred feet, and the average altitude of his practically level course was about two hundred feet. President Taft, who has become an enthusiastic spectator of the aeroplane trials—although years ago, when Secretary of War, he is said to have expressed to army officers profound skepticism as to the accomplishment of such a feat as that which he witnessed to-day—arrived upon the parade ground at Fort Myer just in time to see the aeroplane land and to take part in the wild demonstration which welcomed the triumphant aviators. He sent Colonel Treat, commanding officer of the artillery at Fort Myer, to bear his congratulations to the victors.

A terrific wind and rain storm early in the afternoon seemed providentially provided to clear and quiet the atmospheric conditions in preparation for the flight, which was delayed only by the failure of the army field telegraph line to Shuter Hill, depended upon for communication between the two ends of the course. It was still out of commission when Orville Wright, taking advantage of the best weather conditions which he had yet had for the speed test, had the machine placed on the starting rail and gave the motor a final test.

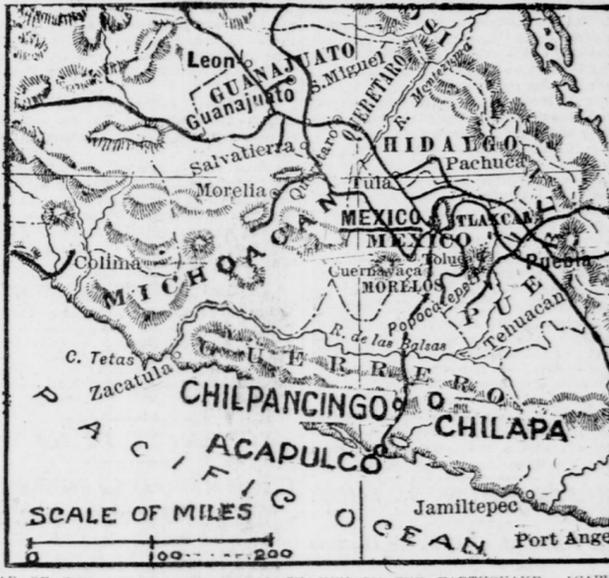
CROWD TENSE WITH EXCITEMENT.

The engine worked perfectly, and the crowd seemed to realize that the all important moment was at hand. The multitude pressed forward against the lines which held them back, breathless, intense, eagerly watching every movement of the aviator and his machine. The signal corps men hoisted the great weight in the starting derrick which gives the machine its initial impulse. Orville Wright inspected personally every detail of preparation, while his brother Wilbur walked about nervously, himself inspecting each minute particular of the mechanism upon whose fidelity depended his brother's life. Miss Katherine Wright, the sister, made no effort to conceal her excitement and anxiety. Indeed, she was one of the group which crowded so close to the machine as the crucial moment drew near that Wilbur was compelled to ask them to step back.

Lieutenant Foulois, lithe, wiry, brown as a berry, in his khaki uniform and leggings, at a sign from Orville Wright climbed into the passenger's seat beside the motor. Wilbur Wright and Charles Taylor, the Wrights' mechanic, took their places at the propellers. Orville turned on the spark of the motor as they whirled the blades around. The motor picked up the impetus, and Orville turned on full speed, setting the propellers of the aeroplane whirling at their maximum capacity.

The smooth and even song of the engine aroused the crowd to excited cheering. Wilbur took his place at the right tip of the planes and Orville clambered into his seat behind Foulois. He gripped the levers, and, nodding to his brother, slipped the cable which released the starting weight. The aeroplane shot down the track, arose before it reached the end, and skimmed over the ground for one hundred feet or more.

As if drawn up by invisible hands, the white-winged "man-bird" arose higher and higher, reached the end of the field, turned at a slight angle and came about, facing the madly cheering multitude. Hats and handkerchiefs were waving, automobile horns were tooting and some overwrought spectators even wept as the docile mechanism turned again southward at the starting tower. Everybody in the crowd seemed



MAP OF THE SECTION OF MEXICO SHAKEN BY THE EARTHQUAKE. ACAPULCO, CHILPANCIINGO AND CHILAPA WERE THE GREATEST SUFFERERS.

COURT EXAMINES THAW TRAINS TO LONG ISLAND INDICATES PRESENCE OF "EXAGGERATED EGO."

Witness Loses Jaunty Confidence During Unexpected Though Gentle Inquisition.

A few simple and pertinent questions put in a most gentle and kindly manner by Justice Mills in the courtroom at White Plains yesterday to Harry K. Thaw have done far more, it is thought, to shake the confidence of his friends in the prospect of his early liberation from the insane asylum than all the long hours of severe examination to which he has been subjected by District Attorney Jerome. What the justice seemed to think was an exhibition by Thaw of the "exaggerated ego" in the present proceedings may mean that in a week the slayer of Stanford White will go back to Matteawan for an indefinite period.

Justice Mills was explicit in saying that he had formed no decision as a result of his examination of the witness. But the general impression left by his short talk with Thaw at the close of the morning session was that Thaw, by his dictatorial and aggressive manner, had done far more to "quell" his prospects of freedom than had Mr. Jerome and his alienists and witnesses.

TALKS BACK TO JEROME.

As the morning waxed apace, and Jerome piled him with questions as to his alleged immoral and cruel practices, he seemed to cast discretion to the winds. There was nothing of deference in his manner, and he laughed scornfully as he told Mr. Jerome that the District Attorney was probably referred to as "Crazy Jerome" as often as he himself was called "Mad Harry." Mr. Jerome shortly after noon announced that he had finished his examination. Mr. Morschauser had no questions to ask the witness.

Then Justice Mills quietly took a hand. Turning to Thaw, he asked him for his own information what had been his honest belief in regard to the alleged immoral practices of Stanford White, and on what evidence had he based his belief. The justice then wanted to know why Thaw had sent his memoranda to Delmas, and why he had suggested that his act in killing White be compared in the lawyer's summing up to the deeds of those heroes of old, St. George and Jonathan. Thaw's jaunty air was fast deserting him.

But there was worse still in store. Justice Mills had noted Thaw's tendency to direct his counsel as to how he should conduct the case and his eagerness to offer suggestions and make interruptions. Thaw's gayer evaporated completely. He was breathing heavily as he bent over Justice Mills's desk and hastened to refute the impression that he felt himself more competent than his lawyers to look out for his own interests. Justice Mills's examination began:

Q.—Now, Mr. Thaw, did you thoroughly believe what you told Dr. Evans as to your belief in the practices of White, and was what you have said your honest belief? A.—Absolutely MISLED. Q.—Then you say that you understand that Dr. Evans was misled from outside sources as to your opinions and that he was told your beliefs were unfounded? A.—In my opinion, absolutely. And that led to his giving such an opinion. Q.—And you held this opinion at the time of the trial? A.—Not altogether. Q.—Well, then, in part, at least? A.—Yes. Q.—At the present time you hold the same belief in regard to Stanford White as you did then? A.—Not exactly; no. Q.—In substance? A.—Yes, I found I was mistaken in some things and have found some additional things. Q.—But in substance you believed that he and his associates were conducting these practices? A.—I never thought of his associates or anything about them. Q.—But you did think so in regard to him? A.—Yes. Q.—You hold this same belief at this moment that he committed rape on those young girls in this room—that is, with the exception of two of them? A.—Yes, sir. Q.—And you are watching all along here to get at that evidence you say you had in regard to the

TRAINS TO LONG ISLAND P. R. R. HOPES TO RUN THEM THIS YEAR.

Commissioners Eustis and McCarroll, After Tour of Inspection, Praise Progress of Work.

Public Service Commissioners John E. Eustis and William McCarroll, who, on the invitation of Samuel Rea, vice-president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, made an inspection of the new terminal at 23d street and Seventh avenue yesterday, were told by Mr. Rea that the company had strong hopes of beginning the operation of trains through the tubes running to Long Island by the end of the present year.

The commissioners were accompanied by Henry B. Seaman, chief engineer of the commission. Mr. Rea showed the party through the new station building, explaining the future track arrangement, and then about the excavation, escorting the party a little way into the two western tunnel tubes to New Jersey and as far east as Broadway in one of the four tubes which lead toward Long Island City.

"We were greatly impressed," said Commissioner Eustis last night, "with the immensity of the project and with the apparent excellence of the plans for taking care of the traffic. We were informed by the Pennsylvania officials that the company expects to operate trains to Long Island points by the close of the present year. The company is bending its energies in that direction."

TWO MINISTERS MAY STAY Gomez Favors Velez and Villegas—Speyers Get \$16,500,000 Loan.

Havana, July 30.—President Gomez returned from Cayo Cristó to-day and received the resignations of all the members of his Cabinet. He took no action, however, but announced that he would make public the Cabinet changes to-morrow. He issued a decree appointing Justo Garcia Velez, the Secretary of State, as Secretary of the Treasury ad interim, in place of Señor de Villegas, who sails for the United States to-morrow. This is taken as indicating that the resignations of these two officials will not be accepted.

Speculation continues regarding the changes in the other Cabinet posts, but it is thought that all will submit without protest to the President's judgment. Announcement was made to-day that the loan of \$16,500,000 authorized by Governor Magoon in 1908 has been awarded to Speyer & Co., of New York, represented by Frank Steinhart, former United States Consul General at Havana, who bid \$8.18 at 4 1/2 per cent interest. Of this amount \$5,500,000 will be issued immediately and the remainder in the two succeeding years on the call of the government. The loan is secured by internal revenue.

All of the bids were submitted by American bankers, of which the only other bid that approximated the conditions imposed by the government was that of Solomon Brothers, of New York.

HUDSON TUNNELS. After 1:30 p. m. Monday, August 2nd, Tunnel trains will run on regular schedule between Hudson Terminal, Fulton, Church and Cortlandt streets, New York, and Pennsylvania R. R. station and Erie station, Jersey City, and Lackawanna station, Hoboken.—Adv't.

EARTH SHOCKS RAZE TWO MEXICAN CITIES

CHILPANCIINGO IN RUINS—MANY LIVES LOST.

Acapulco Half Shattered—The Capital Severely Shaken—American Colony Escapes.

Mexico City, July 30.—Chilpancingo was destroyed and Acapulco was partly razed and Central Mexico, from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from Querato, on the north, to Oaxaca, on the south, an area of more than one thousand square miles, was shaken at an early hour to-day by a series of the most severe earth shocks felt in the region for the last quarter of a century. The earthquake was severe in Mexico City.

Reports telling of the loss of life are meagre, but the official figures thus far given show fourteen persons were killed and more than a score mortally injured. Word comes from G. Poyros, an American commercial traveller at Chilpancingo, State of Guerrero, that that city was destroyed and the inhabitants are living in the open, suffering from the elements. The loss of life is not definitely known. The shocks continue at Chilpancingo to-night, with subterranean rumblings, flashes of lightning and hail.

Acapulco, in Guerrero, was partly razed, but the extent of the damage is not definitely known, as communication with that part of the republic is not well established. According to the observatory records, the first shock of the series was felt at 4:15 o'clock this morning, the oscillation being from the east to the southwest. It was severe, causing the bells of the many cathedrals of Mexico City to toll, breaking crockery and in some instances leveling walls.

The inhabitants of the capital had hardly recovered from their first fright when a second and more severe shock caused an outpouring of nearly all of the residents to the streets and open plazas. This movement was of a twisting character, and lasted with marked severity for ninety seconds. The tall buildings of the capital swayed and in some instances cracked, the pavement opened in places, and in the poorer quarters a number of houses collapsed.

A PANIC IN THE CAPITAL. As far as can be learned from police records six persons lost their lives in Mexico City and its environs as a result of this second shock. Two were men of the lower class, the others being three women and a child. Four persons are now in hospitals, and it is said that they cannot recover. The second shock frightened the inhabitants so much that no one ventured indoors again until daylight.

The large American colony escaped unscathed. There were some slight contusions reported among them from falling plaster, but no serious injuries were reported. They, with the entire native population, remained in the plazas or squares until daylight gave them courage to enter their dwellings. The people were greatly frightened. For days these humble folk have been predicting disaster because the snow on the peak of the volcano Popocatepetl, visible from this city, has been melting. An old Aztec legend says that when the snows on this volcano disappear so will the city at its base.

The property damage in Mexico City is slight. Some of the cathedral walls were cracked, and scores of adobe walls were sent to the ground, but the main business part of the capital showed no signs of the severe shaking which it had undergone. Officers of the observatory say that Mexico City rests on an old lake bed, the made ground acting as a sponge, jelly like mass which neutralized the severity of the shakings.

All electric currents in Mexico City were shut off during the first shock, and the city was in darkness save for the frequent flashes of lightning. INDIANS WAIL IN THE SQUARES. The wailing and praying of the Indians in the public squares added to the weirdness of the situation, and impressed the half clad, shivering hordes of frightened men, women and children who stood out in the drizzling rain waiting for the coming of daylight.

When the sun shone people returned to their homes, having sufficiently recovered from their fright to sit down to breakfast. They had hardly begun this meal when a third shock sent them again scurrying to the streets. This was a lighter shock than the first two, but of sufficient intensity and duration to destroy the appetite. No further shocks have occurred in Mexico City to-day.

When the Federal Telegraph Company attempted to work this morning it was found that the wires to the west coast were down. No communication with the State of Guerrero, the centre of the earthquake region of Mexico, could be established. After hours of effort a wire was opened by the roundabout way of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. The first message came from the port of Acapulco to the director of telegraphs. It read: "Acapulco is in ruins. The loss is incalculable."

Communication was then lost. Soon after 2 o'clock another wire was opened up direct to Acapulco by way of Chilpancingo. A message said that the lower half of Acapulco had been destroyed and that four bodies had been taken from the ruins. Later a message from Chilpancingo said that three deaths had occurred there, and that the number of injured was not known. The barracks, the National Palace and the hospital at Chilpancingo were so damaged as to be untenable.

EVERY HOUSE IN ACAPULCO DAMAGED. The Associated Press's office in Mexico City received a reply early to-night to a message directed to the American Consul at Acapulco. The consul said that the shocks still continued, though with lessened intensity. Three bodies had been taken from the ruins. The churches, the custom houses and all the hotels in the place were rendered uninhabitable, white not a house in the city escaped damage of some kind. All buildings along the waterfront were leveled. The first shock at Acapulco occurred at 4:10 o'clock in the morning, and the people, knowing by experience what to expect, fled to the open. They had hardly got out when a series of six severe shocks threw the more unstable buildings to the ground.

There was no tidal wave, but the consul adds that the shocks were more severe than those of 1907, which inundated a part of the city. His message says that no American was killed or injured. As to the total number of injured, he declared that the police had not made count. Not many of the wounded will die. The people are suffering greatly because the repeated shocks