

SHIP CAME TOO LATE

SIGNING OF TARIFF BILL

COST \$15,000.

German Liner Pennsylvania Had

Been Importuned by Wireless to

Hurry to Port.

One little message from Washington closed a dramatic scene at the Custom House yesterday...

Mr. Aldrich was recognized and at once called up his resolution directing the Committee on Enrolled Bills to make the reduction in the leather schedule...

Mr. Culberson offered an addition to the resolution for the placing of cotton bagging on the free list...

Mr. Beveridge explained that it was his purpose to offer an amendment directing the Committee on Enrolled Bills to correct the tobacco paragraph by prohibiting the use of coupons...

On Mr. Aldrich's motion the free cotton bagging amendment of Mr. Culberson was tabled...

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IMPORTANT CHANGES IN THE TARIFF LAW

RATES IN THE NEW MEASURE COMPARED WITH THOSE OF DINGLEY SCHEDULES.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, Aug. 5.—The following table presents more than one hundred of the more important changes in tariff rates made by the Payne bill:

Table with columns for 'Dutiable under Dingley law at' and 'Dutiable under Payne law at'. Lists various goods like hides, shoes, leather, iron, steel, etc., with their respective tariff rates.

The new tariff law will impose a tax of 1 per cent on the net earnings of all corporations, except that they shall be allowed to deduct from such net earnings an amount sufficient to pay the interest on any bonds not in excess of their capital stock.

MR. FORDNEY MISTAKEN.

Letter from President to Representative Made Public.

Washington, Aug. 5.—President Taft made public today a letter written by him April 14 last to Representative Fordney, of Michigan, in which he sets forth that Mr. Fordney had been mistaken when he said in a speech in the House that "Mr. Taft has agreed in my presence that during his administration he will not permit, as far as he is concerned, any further reduction in the sugar schedule if we let 200,000 tons come in free from the Philippines."

"I know, of course, that you did not intend to mislead," the President, continuing, said, "and, on the other hand, I do not wish myself to mislead. What I said to you in respect to the matter was that while I was in office you could count on my influence, so far as it went, to prevent any increase in the limitation of the United States duty imposed upon sugar coming from foreign countries. What I said had no reference to the general sugar schedule. I do not mean to express any opinion as to the maintenance of the present sugar schedule; but what I do wish to invite your attention to is the fact that when you refer to the limitation on the amount of sugar to be introduced from the Philippines at a rate below that imposed upon sugar coming from foreign countries."

"In order that no one may be deceived by this publication, my dear Mr. Fordney, I would like to have you make the correction."

Mr. Fordney replied two days later, saying he would gladly make the correction when the tariff bill returned to the House.

GREAT RIVALRY FOR PENS.

Mr. Payne Gets One with Which President Signed Bill.

Washington, Aug. 5.—There was great rivalry among members of Congress and others for the pens with which the Payne tariff bill was signed. In accordance with custom, the pen with which the President signed the bill was presented to Representative Payne, author of the measure, but as Representative Langley, of Kentucky, had begged the President for the pen, Mr. Taft added the words "Approved, at five P. M., August 5, 1909," with another pen, which he gave to Mr. Langley.

Mr. Payne also put in a plea for the pen with which the Vice-President signed the bill, but Frank J. Stillman, a Capitol employe, was before-hand. Therefore the Vice-President signed "James B." with a pen which he presented to Mr. Stillman, and "Sherman" with a pen which he gave to Mr. Payne. Speaker Cannon signed the bill with only one pen, which he presented to Asher Hinds, parliamentarian of the House.

LABOR BUREAU UPHEAVAL.

Many Dismissals for Inefficiency, Also Salary Reductions.

Washington, Aug. 5.—Another great upheaval occurred in the personnel of the Department of Commerce and Labor today, as the result of a probe into the efficiency record of employes in that department.

The official axe fell heavily upon employes in the immigration service. It has been directed that a number of employes be dismissed, and others are slated to go. Some have been allowed to resign, others have been reprimanded and still others blantly disciplined. There are still more whose cases remain to be acted upon.

Only recently Secretary Nagel allowed about ten employes in the department to resign and reduced upward of one hundred.

Of the more than eight hundred cases of employes in the immigration service outside of Ellis Island, New York, a hundred and thirty were apparently below the required standard of efficiency. In about fifty of these cases it was directed that charges be filed, with a view to their dismissal. Reductions in salaries were ordered in some of the cases.

Other employes were sharply admonished to do better work, while the remaining cases were placed on probation for from three to six months. A few immigration inspectors, old and incapacitated for duty, will be reduced to the watchman grade.

NEW YORK YOUTH DROWNS UPSTATE.

Son of Druggist Loses Presence of Mind After Dive Near Cowansville.

Ogdensburg, N. Y., Aug. 5.—George Reid, eighteen years old, son of Avery Reid, a druggist of New York City, who was visiting his cousin, Mrs. Arthur E. Millmore, near Cowansville, was drowned last evening. Accompanied by two smaller boys, Hastings Ross and E. Millmore, he went to the river, for a swim. The smaller boys went in first and Reid followed, diving from the rock.

It is not certain whether or not he could swim, but in diving he struck on his stomach and lost control of himself. He called for help, but his companions thought it was in fun. When help did arrive the boy had disappeared. The body was recovered.

PUNISHED BY CANNON

EXPECT LITTLE EFFECT

VIEW'S IN NEW ENGLAND.

Haverhill Man Says Cost of Shoes Won't Be Changed.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)

Boston, Aug. 5.—New England manufacturers in various lines of industrial activities are breathing sighs of relief now that the tariff bill has been signed and become a law. In answer to the queries of The Tribune representative as to what effect the new bill will have on their various industries the manufacturers seemed to be in a unit in the statement that the passage of the bill would not, for the time being, materially affect the various lines of business.

"The increase in duties on gloves and hosiery," said Elwyn G. Preston, of the R. H. White Company, "will have the effect of either raising the price or the sale of an inferior quality at the level prices in use for years. The duty will not make any difference in the importation of hosiery at least, for the American manufacturer is not able to compete in quality with the foreigner."

"We consider that putting hides on the free list will be a benefit to the shoe industry," said A. R. Kimball, a shoe manufacturer of Lawrence.

Myron O. Whitcomb, a shoe manufacturer of Haverhill, said: "The tariff on hides won't affect the shoe industry a mite. Free hides won't have the least effect. It won't make 5 cents' worth of difference in the cost of a pair of shoes for a long time to come."

"It seems to me to mean that cheaper shoes can be made abroad, and it will open a wider field for foreign goods," said George W. Lennox, a morocco dealer of Haverhill. "The small tanners won't reap any benefit from free hides."

Colonel H. Clinton Taylor, a shoe man of Portsmouth, said: "We are going to have prosperous times."

A representative of the Woodbury Shoe Company, the largest at Beverly, said: "The tariff has not affected us enough to be worth notice. Business is rushing, and our orders are pouring in, and its getting to be better."

Walter H. Langshaw, a cotton manufacturer of New Bedford, had this to say: "I don't see where business has been affected a bit by the tariff tinkering and do. I think it will be either."

Edwin C. Knowles, cotton cloth manufacturer, of New Bedford, said: "The tariff hasn't touched us in the least."

SHOE MEN PLEASED.

Say Tariff Will Have Favorable Effect on Business.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)

St. Louis, Aug. 5.—No business in St. Louis has taken more active interest in the new Payne tariff bill than the shoe manufacturers. H. W. Peters, of the Peters Shoe Company, expressed confidence in the great benefits to come in the future from the new tariff schedule on hides and leather. I. H. Sawyer, of the Brown Shoe Company, holds similar views, saying that both the manufacturer and the consumer will profit by the removal of the tariff from hides.

By breaking the monopoly's control over prices, they say, the price of shoes and all leather goods will be prevented from advancing as much as would have been the case had the tariff been maintained.

"I think the effect on the future is favorable," Mr. Sawyer said. "There was no immediate effect, but the whole range of the leather business will be put on a more stable basis, free from the price dictation of the monopoly. There would have been an almost immediate increase in the price of shoes and other leather goods if the tariff had remained. There will be an increase in price, in any event, but the consumer will profit by the fact that the increase will be only slight, as against what would have been an important increase."

Mr. Peters practically repeated Mr. Sawyer's statement, saying that the price of shoes, fixed by supply and demand, would not go down. He said he hoped it would not go up, but seemed to think it would within a few months.

Jackman Johnson, of Roberts, Johnson & Rand, had similar views, saying that the tariff had had some effect in getting sufficient leather, and that they had been anticipating a considerable increase in the price of leather, but that there will be no immediate change in the leather market or the shoe market, but that the effect of the tariff will be to give more stability for many years to come.

FRAUD, CRIBS EX-JUDGE PARKER.

Says This Was the Object of the Tariff Plank—Critiques President.

Ex-Judge Alton B. Parker, who was the Democratic candidate for President in 1904, made the following statement yesterday on the new tariff bill:

"The opinion widely entertained and sometimes expressed in the campaign of 1908, that the Republic platform's promise of a revision of the tariff would be to deceive the people, is now fully justified."

By bold and impudent speech Senators and members of Congress have associated the tariff plank with a revision, not a reduction, of the tariff. Their arguments demonstrate that the purpose of the tariff plank was to cheat and to defraud the majority. And at the same time the action of the President has made a strong effort to secure at least an appearance of honesty, but the fact that he has accomplished his purpose of creating an Executive independent department of government, in violation of the spirit of the Constitution, is a gain to gain or retain large areas of the tariff plank. Only a little—little for it will be found that the subject for a period of years, the tariff plank, and the circumstances surrounding its making will come will wipe out the unjust results, if not the stain of the fraud."

TWO VIEWS OF NEW TARIFF'S EFFECT

Senator Gore Predicts Calamity and Senator Johnson Prosperity.

Washington, Aug. 5.—Two views of the effect of the new tariff law were exchanged just before the adjournment of Congress today. Senator Gore, in the measure, while Senator Johnson predicted prosperity to under it.

"The people of this country," said Senator Gore, "will not know whether these duties are higher or lower. They will not consult the law to learn the changes that have been made. They will learn each month, when they consult their bills, the end of it will see what Congress has done. They will find higher prices for everything they consume. I look forward to a veritable saturnalia of extortion. I predict that the price will be no lowering of prices."

"Of course, prices will not be lower," rejoined Senator Johnson. "I remember, after the passage of the Wilson bill, prices went down, but people had not enough money to buy, regardless of the low prices. Men came to my back door begging for work and then begging for bread. I divided my food with them, but there was no work for me. I predict prosperity as the result of the operation of this bill."

A REAL "DRY" BILL IN ALABAMA.

Makes Possession of Government License Prima Facie Evidence of Guilt.

Montgomery, Ala., Aug. 5.—One of the most drastic prohibitory bills ever introduced in the Alabama House by Representative Fuller today. It provides, among other things:

"That buildings shall not be let for the sale of intoxicating liquors; that any right or lease is forfeited in case a tenant violates the law; that liquor shall not be advertised in newspapers; that liquor shall not be sold in any public place; that any public place which is used for the sale of liquor shall be closed; that any person who is found in violation of the law; grand jurors must against principals; soliciting for the sale of prohibited liquors are to be prohibited; the presence of a government license is prima facie evidence of guilt. No one shall drink intoxicating liquors on trains."

The regular session of the Alabama legislature passed the House late today by a vote of 29 to 29, six more of wild enthusiasm followed the vote. Scenes besides for a popular referendum.

NEW DIRECTOR OF MINN.

A. Piatt Andrew, of Massachusetts, Appointed to Succeed F. A. Leach.

Washington, Aug. 5.—President Taft today notified the Senate the nomination of A. Piatt Andrew, of Massachusetts, to succeed F. A. Leach, as Director of the Mine Bureau. The nomination was confirmed by the Senate in a session held on August 4. Mr. Andrew has been at work for the monetary commission as a linguist as well as a financial expert. He has been of great assistance to the commission while working last summer. His selection for the office was made by the administration independent of the Senate's nomination. The nomination is to succeed Frank A. Leach, who resigned some time ago to become president of a water company.

Boston, Aug. 5.—A. Piatt Andrew is a graduate of Princeton and of Harvard University, holding the degree of Ph. D. from the latter institution, of which, for the last seven years, he has been an assistant professor of economics. In order to be eligible for the position of Director of the Mine Bureau, he was granted leave of absence from Harvard.

In his capacity of an expert, he has been charged with investigations of the world, and the result of his work will be embodied in the report of the currency committee of the next session of Congress. He is about thirty-five years of age, and is residing in Washington.

M. JUSSEURAN ON THE TARIFF.

Paris, Aug. 5.—M. Jusseurand, French Ambassador at Washington, who has just arrived here from America, says, in an interview printed in the Temps, that he would be in the United States for the purpose of influencing the adoption of the moderate tariff proposition recently under consideration at Washington.

Mr. Taft also expressed himself in favor of the free entry of leather, of which France exports annually \$2,000,000 worth to the United States.

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