

PAYNE TARIFF LAW SPEAKS FOR ITSELF

Has Flourished and Grown Strong Despite Kicks, Cuffs and Slander.

CELEBRATING BIRTHDAY

Ends First Year with Unequaled Record of Achievement as Revenue Producer and Aid to Commerce.

[From The Tribune Bureau]

Washington, Aug. 4.—The Payne tariff law will celebrate its first birthday to-morrow. Its first year has been a strenuous one. It has been kicked down stairs by Democratic godparents, who disowned it, lost at several family gatherings of its own people, and apologies have been made for its appearance by some relatives who ought to hold it near and dear.

The official figures now available contradict in so striking a manner most of the charges against the Payne law as to make them seem absurd. These figures, compiled by government experts wholly without reference to political considerations, tell the truth in a simple and direct way and give "the shorter and uglier word" in no uncertain fashion to certain eminent politicians who are denouncing the Payne law for its alleged exorbitant duties and its failure to meet the needs of the people and the government.

It appears from the statistics that President Taft was entirely within the facts in his two principal statements respecting the Payne law. On the day he signed the bill the President said he believed it to be the result of a sincere effort on the part of the Republican party to make a downward revision, and six weeks later, at Winona, Minn., he declared the Payne law to be the best tariff ever proposed by the Republican party.

It will be ten days or two weeks before the customs statistics for July are compiled. For comparative purposes, however, a summary finished to-day by the experts of the Bureau of Statistics tells the story of the first year of the law. This summary covers the eleven months ended with July 1, and is shown in the accompanying table.

What the Law Has Accomplished.

The tale unfolded in these statistics is so remarkable as to confound the critics and amaze the friends of the law. It shows:

First.—That the total value of free imports in the eleven months of the Payne law was greater than for an average similar period under any other tariff law.

Second.—That the total value of dutiable imports was greater than for an average similar period of any other tariff law.

Third.—That the percentage of free imports was greater than for an average similar period of any other tariff law, the McKinley law alone excepted, when sugar was on the free list.

Fourth.—That the customs receipts were greater than for an average similar period of any other tariff law.

Fifth.—That the average ad valorem on dutiable articles was lower than for an average similar period of any other tariff law.

Sixth.—That the average ad valorem on all imports was lower than for an average similar period of any other tariff law.

It goes without saying that an increase of both dutiable and free importations unequalled in American history, is not indicative of extortionate duties. "The average rate of the Payne law is at least 2 per cent higher than the average of the Dingley law," said Champ Clark, the minority leader, in a burst of righteous rhetoric. A glance at the table shows how far from the facts Mr. Clark was. The average ad valorem on all imports were practically 1 per cent lower than under the Wilson tariff-for-revenue law, framed by Mr. Clark's party, and about 4 1/2 per cent lower than under the Dingley law.

Customs Receipts \$1,000,000 a Day.

Since the Payne law went into effect the customs revenues have been approximately \$1,000,000 for every working day. The monthly average of customs receipts under the Payne law has been double that under the Wilson law, nearly double that under the McKinley law and about \$6,000,000 in excess of the Dingley law receipts. As a producer of revenue the Payne law is so far ahead of all other tariff acts that an attempt to compare any of them with it is not comparable but contrast. In addition to increasing the average monthly customs receipts over the Dingley law from \$21,676,985 to \$27,529,287, the Payne law has added more than \$2,900,000 a month to the Treasury by means of the corporation tax.

Another measure of a tariff law's success is the amount of manufacturers' materials imported under it. For it follows that if the imports of these materials are gaining, labor is protected and employed. A table finished to-day by the Bureau of Statistics shows the total amount of imports of principal manufacturers' materials from August 1 to June 30 in each fiscal year from 1900 to 1910. Sixteen articles are covered in this compilation, and on every one of them it is shown that there was an increase in the importations in 1910 over the average for the ten-year period preceding. With few exceptions the importations in 1910 were greater than in any single year in the preceding ten-year period.

In hides and skins, the average increase in importations, in pounds, over the average from 1900 to 1909 was 77.30 per cent; in crude india rubber it was 63.73 per cent, in wood pulp it was 152.80 per cent, in tin bars it was 22.95 per cent, in copper pigs and bars it was 78.60 per cent, in copper ore, etc., it was 35.12 per cent, in iron ore it was 156.81 per cent, in leaf tobacco it was 44.27 per cent, in

ARE LITTLE ARCTIC BROTHERS

Wickersham and Nagel Initiated in Alaskan Order.

Skagway, Alaska, Aug. 4.—Attorney General Wickersham and Secretary Nagel were initiated into the mother company of the Arctic Brotherhood at a largely attended meeting last night. A social session followed the initiation, and many speeches concerning the welfare of Alaska were made. President Tait, an honorary first grand master of the order, into which he was initiated in Seattle last year.

HAD A MAYOR'S CERTIFICATE

Hollander Called British Subject by Quebec Executive.

When Alexander Hollander, confidential customs broker for Henry Clews, J. P. Morgan and many other persons as well known, was arrested in a pension at Naples, Italy, on July 20 last, on a charge of forgery, a certificate signed by the Mayor of Quebec, Canada, was found among his effects, declaring that "James Bonhomme," the name Hollander was known by in Naples, was a citizen of Quebec and a loyal subject of King George of England.

Hollander, who is said by the government to have defrauded it out of \$500,000 by means of falsifying invoices, did not attempt to use the certificate when arraigned before the Italian authorities. The Secret Service agent who made the arrest knew him, and there was no denial of identity. The customs authorities here received word yesterday from Italy regarding the arrest and the finding of the certificate. The latter will figure in a letter to Washington, and may result in further inquiries in Canada.

Hollander, who thought that he had been indicted only for larceny, evaded all nations where that was an extraditable offense. He did not know that a forgery indictment was also found against him, and it is upon that charge that the accused customs broker may be extradited. Hollander would have been safe in Spain, it was said last night, as none of the extradition treaties, abrogated at the time of the war, has been renewed. It is not believed that there will be opposition to the extradition.

COURTSHIP LASTED 30 YEARS

Then Marriage Was Delayed Because License Was Forgotten.

After courting a girl for thirty years, the wedding of a couple, set for 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon at Dobbs Ferry, on the Hudson, was an hour late because the bridegroom forgot to get a marriage license. The bride was Miss Margaret McConnell, daughter of a former editor of a Hastings newspaper, and the bridegroom was Nathan B. Hallett, a retired druggist, formerly of Dobbs Ferry. The ceremony was performed in the Dobbs Ferry Presbyterian Church by the Rev. R. M. Berkeley.

STUDENT HITS PROFESSORS

Shows Contempt for Diploma by Lighting Cigar with It.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Syracuse, Aug. 4.—Dean Sheppard and Professor Paul C. Nugent, of the Lyman C. Smith College of Applied Science, fared badly to-day in fist fights with Herbert W. Faus, a graduate of the civil engineering department. Vexed over the delay in obtaining his diploma after he had made up two subjects in which he was back because of his time given to athletics, Faus walked into the dean's office and said:

"If you want to know what I think of this institution and your diploma, I will show you," and he started to light a cigar with the diploma.

"Don't try that or there will be trouble, young man," warned the dean, but Faus was not frightened.

"That is what you mean," replied Faus, "just take off your glasses."

While the diploma was burning in the student's hand the dean struck him on the nose, drawing blood and cutting it.

Faus retaliated and had by far the better of the argument. The dean called for help from two young men in his office, and it was not forthcoming. After this encounter Faus went to the home of Professor Nugent and had another fight.

PUERTO CORTEZ UNTAKEN

Bonilla's Sea and Land Forces Checked in Honduras.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Puerto Cortez, Spanish Honduras, July 25 (via New Orleans, Aug. 4).—Miguel Bonilla, with his fleet of four schooners, with Generals Lee Christmas and David, appeared off this city on Saturday morning at 8 o'clock, had a brush with the Tumbulia, the gunboat of the Honduras government, and then sailed away because Bonilla's plans to take Puerto Cortez had gone astray.

The trouble was caused by the premature action of General Marin, who was to lead the attack on the cartel on Saturday morning while Bonilla and his men landed from the fleet. Marin, thinking that he was in danger of arrest, started his revolt on Friday and died while his force was scattered, many of them being arrested and others killed.

Marin, with about twenty-five men attacked near the railroad yard, and his lieutenants were killed at the first volley, and General Marin fell with the first reply from the fort. His death demoralized his followers, and they began to retreat up Railroad avenue toward Duverney's store and a running fight was kept up. Both sides displayed bad marksmanship. A machine gun riddled the houses near the bridge and the cartel. Two women and two children in a house near the bridge were killed. Two more of the government troops were killed and seventeen wounded before the firing, which lasted an hour, ended. To add to the confusion, the gunboat Tumbulia was firing at the insurgents, and its aim was so bad that half its shots landed in the cartel.

The Tumbulia got within range of the fleet, fired one shot and then ran. The Bonilla fleet was maneuvering so as to surround and capture her. In the mean time they raked her decks with cannon and rifle fire, which hastened her flight.

MRS. BULL VOLUBLE ON STAND AGAINST PAIR

Examination Series of Skirmishes Between Complainant and Mr. McIntyre.

COULDN'T READ OWN HAND

Letter Requires United Efforts of Those Concerned Before It Becomes a Part of the Record.

Mrs. William T. Bull was again a witness yesterday before Magistrate Krotel in the hearing of John A. Qualey and Harvey W. Corbett on her charge that they subtracted \$35,000 from her bank account by devious methods. Her cross-examination by John F. McIntyre, attorney for the accused men, occupied the attention of the court, and some of Mrs. Bull's asides and unsolicited additions were as illuminating as the testimony that went on the record.

When Mr. McIntyre was trying to fix the time when Mrs. Bull first saw Corbett, she set the day by saying: "That was the Tuesday that Mr. Qualey went to call on Mr. Lauterbach and agreed to give him back \$15,000."

Mr. McIntyre objected to the form of the answer, and it was finally agreed between the lawyers that it should be "last week Tuesday."

Mrs. Bull, who had been waiting with considerable impatience for the lawyers to get through their argument, then said: "I had a very vigorous conversation with Mr. Corbett."

"You can't get that in the record, madam," Mr. McIntyre interrupted.

"Well, he remembers it," Mrs. Bull said. "Don't you?" she appealed to Corbett, and the embarrassed architect bowed assent.

Charles L. Craig, attorney for Mrs. Bull, said after the adjournment that Corbett on that occasion had offered Mrs. Bull a note for \$15,000 and four monthly payments in addition of \$5,000 each.

Got Qualey's Help, Too.

That was not the only time that Mrs. Bull appealed to one of the defendants to corroborate her. When a letter she had written to Qualey was offered in evidence she asked him to confirm her statements, and he obligingly did so. Mr. McIntyre by that time had given over trying to prevent her interpolations, and when it came to reading the letter there was a running fire from all around the table, lawyers, witness, prisoners and judge talking part.

"I will ask you to read this letter; I can't make it out," Mr. McIntyre said.

"Let Mr. Qualey do it," replied Mrs. Bull. "He's read it once."

Qualey declined the honor, and Magistrate Krotel passed the letter over to Mrs. Bull to read.

"Oh, I can't read it," she said. "I can't read my own handwriting over night." But Magistrate Krotel told her to read it, and she began.

"I write to you in haste. U-m-m, what's this word? Oh, I had your letter. Mr. Young told me last fall if I put the insurance money back into the estate he would resign."

She got through with the letter somehow, until she came to where it read: "The estate has not given me a penny. Please advise me and give me your advice on the value of the stock. It sells at 215."

"That was gas stock," Mrs. Bull explained. "It was selling at 8 per cent. Mr. Qualey will tell you."

"What does the letter say?" Magistrate Krotel asked.

"My husband bought it at 150, and it was worth 225," Mrs. Bull said. "It was 10 per cent stock."

She took up the letter once more. "I will write later," she read. "I miss you both." That means Mrs. Hopkins and Mr. Qualey," she said. "I never saw Mr. Qualey except with Mrs. Hopkins."

Mr. McIntyre handed her a paper he held. "I show you a copy of the will," he said. "Did you send that to him?"

"And did you keep that?" Mrs. Bull demanded, jumping to her feet.

"Certainly, madam," Mr. McIntyre replied.

"Well," said Mrs. Bull, sitting down again, holding the will, "you are a worse man than I thought you were."

She looked at the will, folded it up and threw it across the table. "Don't throw things at me," Mr. McIntyre said.

"I beg your pardon," Mrs. Bull said, recovering her composure. "I didn't mean to throw it at you."

Mr. McIntyre then asked another question, and Mrs. Bull leaned back in her chair and said, "I won't answer any more questions." "Answer the question," Magistrate Krotel ordered.

"Then the letter was produced and Mrs. Bull tossed it on the table after identifying it.

"There you go again," said Mr. McIntyre.

Calls McIntyre Touchy.

"I didn't mean to throw it," Mrs. Bull said. "The next time I will send it around by some one. Mr. McIntyre seems very touchy. I believe yesterday he accused me of waving my hand at him."

When she finished reading the letter on the next exchange, Mrs. Bull rose with it. "Lame as I am," she said, "I will get up to hand this to Mr. McIntyre."

Mr. McIntyre bowed deeply. "Thank you, madam," he said with his best air. "Peace is restored," remarked Magistrate Krotel.

The examination began with an argument between counsel over the admission as evidence of the complaint in the suit Mrs. Bull has brought against the Fifth Avenue Bank of New York, the First National Bank of Hoboken, the Stone Age Plaster Company, the Magnesia-Asbestos Company and Qualey and Corbett to recover "71,835.000."

Qualey, Mr. McIntyre wanted to show by the complaint that she alleged that the money went to the company. Mr. Craig argued that the complaint only recited that the money was paid to a grand master of the order, into which he was initiated in Seattle last year.

MRS. LONGWORTH SILENT

Won't Say Whether or Not She Smokes Cigarettes.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Cincinnati, Aug. 4.—Mrs. Alice Roosevelt Longworth and Congressman Nicholas Longworth, her husband, politely but positively declined to-day to discuss reports that Mrs. Longworth smoked cigarettes. A meeting was called to-day of the Walnut Hills branch of the Cincinnati Woman's Christian Temperance Union for to-morrow night to consider the plan of the National Anti-Cigarette League to ask Mrs. Longworth to quit smoking cigarettes, if she does smoke them.

According to Dr. Sarah M. Stewers, head of the Cincinnati organization, it probably will endorse the action recently taken by Lucy Page Gaston, president of the National Anti-Cigarette League, who directed that a committee wait on the daughter of the former President or present a letter asking that she quit smoking cigarettes or publicly deny that she does so.

The matter is also to be discussed by the Susan B. Anthony Suffrage Club, of which Dr. Stewers is also president, at an outing the latter part of next week.

BABY HURT, CALLS FOR DOLL

Brooklyn Crowd Sees Amputation in Effort to Save Life.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Edna Fette, four years old, of No. 309 Fulton street, Brooklyn, thought only of her "baby" when she was lifted by an ambulance surgeon from under the truck of a trolley car of the Fulton street line, which had run her down in front of her home last evening.

"Baby, go to sleep," her own baby lips said drowsily to her broken and torn doll, which was placed beside her in the ambulance. Dr. Duff had just amputated her left arm, while a large crowd looked on.

Attentive to her doll, she was crossing the tracks when the car struck her; she rolled under the fender and was dragged fifty feet.

Last night in St. Mary's Hospital it was said the "little mother" would probably not awaken from her slumber. She had been terribly injured internally.

NEW YORK SHRINER SUICIDE?

Hair Dye Said to Have Affected His Brain.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Wilmington, Del., Aug. 4.—A man believed to have been Philip Becker, aged fifty-three years, a member of Mecca Temple, Mystic Shrine, of New York City, committed suicide in the Central Hotel, Delaware City, to-day. He was found dead seated on a chair in his room, with a bullet wound through his head.

The suicide used hair dye, and after stating that the preparation had affected his brain he said he would go to Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, to-day for treatment.

UNTRUE, SAYS BALLINGER

Nothing Personal in Conference with Senator Crane.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

St. Paul, Aug. 4.—Secretary Richard A. Ballinger of the Interior Department, while on his way to Seattle, wrote the following note to The Associated Press: "Please say for me that reports to the effect that Senator Crane's conference with me had to do with the suggestion that I resign are without foundation. "Our conference did not in the slightest degree relate to myself or any matter affecting me. "Very respectfully, "R. A. BALLINGER."

GOVERNMENT SENDING TROOPS TO THE BASQUE PROVINCES.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

San Sebastian, Aug. 4.—A rebellion is reported to have begun in the Basque provinces of Biscay, Alava and Guipuzcoa and in the adjoining province of Navarre. The government is sending troops to the scene of the trouble.

Madrid, Aug. 4.—The government has learned that a priest in one of the Basque villages is distributing arms to the populace. An investigation has begun, and troops have been sent to that territory. Extreme measures will be taken to prevent demonstrations at San Sebastian next Sunday. The Minister of the Interior has gone to Bilbao to settle the strike.

SAVE BOY FROM THIRD RAIL

Older Brother and Flagman Almost Lose Own Lives.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

In their efforts to save Paul Knotta, seven years old, of No. 2362 Pacific street, Brooklyn, from being burned to death last night by a powerful electric current which shot through his body from the third rail of the Canarsie division of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit, his brother Nicholas, eleven years old, and Stephen McCormack, of No. 39 Henlock street, a flagman, almost lost their own lives.

The boy stumbled over the third rail at New Lots Road and Vesta avenue, and there was a sizzling and flash of electric flames as the current passed through him. McCormack finally managed to shove the boy away from the rail with a stick. The little fellow was unconscious. His face, chest and hands were badly burned, and he was taken to the Bradford Street Hospital, where his condition was said to be serious.

MARSHALL CALLS ON CRITICS

Mayor Wants Them as Special Policemen in Columbus Strike.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Columbus, Ohio, Aug. 4.—Mayor Marshall, with the departure of half of the national guard on duty to-day, issued a formal call upon the men of Columbus for one thousand special policemen to serve during the street strike. The Mayor calls upon members of the Chamber of Commerce, made up for the most part of prominent business men of the city, to volunteer. He has been severely criticised by many of the members for his attitude during the strike. There was little prospect to-day of an immediate settlement of the strike. There was no disorder and more persons rode on the cars than for a week. Seventeen hundred troops still remain here.

EXPECTS TO LIVE 121 YEARS

Prof. Luther O. Emerson Is Now 91, and Looks Forward to 30 Years More.

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Boston, Aug. 4.—Professor Luther O. Emerson, of Hyde Park, who wrote the music to William Cullen Bryant's "We Are Coming, Father Abraham," and who has just entered on his ninety-first year, declared to-day that he expected to live at least thirty years more.

"You know I had a brother who lived to be one hundred and sixteen years of age, and I want to go him a few years better," he said. "My uncle, Ezekiel Pratt, was born in 1787 and died in 1862, and at the age of one hundred and one years was a farmer and swung the scythe as well as a younger man. My grandmother on my mother's side lived to be ninety-five years, also. Therefore, you see, I am naturally of a long lived family."

HAIR DYE SAID TO HAVE AFFECTED HIS BRAIN.

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NO COMMENT AT BEVERLY

Silence To Be Maintained on Gore Charges.

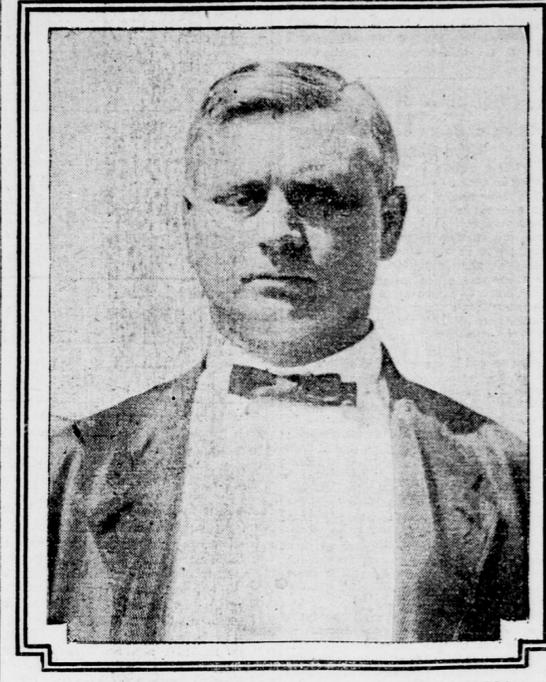
[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Beverly, Mass., Aug. 4.—No comment was available here to-night on the Gore charges in Oklahoma, and it was said there will be none.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER.

Its purity has made it famous.—Adv.

GORE'S CHARGES OF ATTEMPTED BRIBERY QUICKLY DENIED BY ALL MEN ACCUSED



SENATOR THOMAS P. GORE, OF OKLAHOMA. Who testified that he had been offered a bribe in the Indian land cases. (Photograph, Copyright 1910, by the American Press Association.)

BASELESS, SAYS SHERMAN.

Big Moose, N. Y., Aug. 4.—Vice-President James S. Sherman issued the following statement to-night concerning the charges made by Senator Gore at Muskogee to-day: "The story that comes to me about the charges made by Senator Gore at Muskogee to-day is absolutely without the slightest shadow of foundation."

BOTH DENY CHARGES

Curtis and McGuire Ready to Testify.

Topeka, Kan., Aug. 4.—Senator Charles Curtis to-day denied having any connection with the McMurray Indian contracts. He named the President, members of the Cabinet and Senators as witnesses to prove his assertions.

He made the following statement: "The use of my name in connection with the McMurray and Long contracts is without foundation. I am not and have not been interested in either of them, directly or indirectly. I have taken the position that the Chickasaws and Choctaws did not need attorneys to assist them in the sale of their reserved coal and asphalt lands, nor in the sale of their reserved timber lands. I have contended that it was the duty of the government, under the law passed by Congress, to handle that property for the Indians. This can be verified by the President, members of his Cabinet and Senators."

Senator Curtis said to-night that he would go to Muskogee either Sunday or Monday to appear before the investigating committee.

REVOLT BEGINS IN SPAIN

Government Sending Troops to the Basque Provinces.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

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AUTO TURNS OVER; 2 HURT

Rear Axle Breaks While Machine Is Descending Hill.

[For other news of the Spanish-Vatican trouble see page 5.]

Two persons were badly hurt yesterday afternoon when an automobile owned by William E. Kenny, a contractor, living at 14th street and the Shore Road, Bay Ridge, Brooklyn, overturned and hurled its occupants to the ground. Those in the automobile at the time were Charles and William Bogenheuer, wholesale grocers, of Newark, Ohio; George Snow, an electrician, of Portland, Me., all guests of Kenny, and Warren Brown, of No. 1447 Bedford avenue, a friend of Kenny, who was running the car.

The machine was descending a hill in 95th street, between Second avenue and the Shore Road, when the rear axle broke and the left rear wheel collapsed. All were thrown out, but Brown and Charles Bogenheuer jumped up immediately, unharmed. They saw William Bogenheuer and Snow lying in the road, and picking them up, carried them to the Kenny home. Physicians attached to the Norwegian Hospital were told their services were not needed.

MAYOR WANTS THEM AS SPECIAL POLICEMEN IN COLUMBUS STRIKE.

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