

WILSON REPRIMANDS
TARIFF COMPROMISE

President Makes Emphatic Declaration That He Stands for the House Bill.

NO SUGAR OR WOOL CHANGE

Democratic Senators Again Face Dissension on Question of Hearings, but Agree to Take Vote To-day.

Washington, May 15.—At his semi-weekly meeting with the newspaper men last afternoon the President was emphatic in the declaration that he would not compromise on the sugar or wool schedules of the tariff bill as it passed the House. He asserted that he had taken his stand with the House leaders for the present bill and he was not looking for or accepting any compromise.

Quotes a Lincoln Story.

After the President's emphatic declaration one of the correspondents asked about the 10 per cent duty on wheat being subject to amendment, and Mr. Wilson replied: "Mr. Lincoln once told this story: He had spent a whole evening with a gentleman whom he was sending on a confidential mission, and when the evening was over the gentleman said: 'Well, Mr. President, is there anything we have overlooked?' Have you any general instructions that you can give me?" and Mr. Lincoln said: "I will say what my little neighbor in Springfield said: 'I had a little bird in my hand, who on her sixth birthday received some alphabet blocks, which she was very much charmed with, and was allowed to take them until she got so sleepy that she could hardly see the blocks. She remembered that she had not said her prayers, and so she got on her knees again and said: 'Oh, Lord, I am too sleepy to pray; therefore are the letters, spell it out for yourself.'"

After another day of stormy debate the Senate reached an agreement late this evening to end to-morrow the controversy on the question of public hearings, which has blocked the progress of the tariff bill for nearly a week. A motion to refer the measure to the Finance Committee as amended by the Penrose-La Follette motion, directing that hearings be held, will be voted on to-morrow afternoon, and the way cleared for consideration of the bill by the committee. Both Democratic and Republican leaders were willing that a vote should be taken to-day, but the Democrats again found themselves facing dissension in their own ranks.

Declares Panic "Manufactured."

Senator Thomas again startled the Senate to-day with the declaration that the panic of 1893 was "manufactured" and the result of a deliberate plot on the part of the banking and financial interests of the country. He referred, as a basis for his charge, to a circular alleged to have been addressed to all national banks in all parts of the country, urging that they reduce their loans and withdraw their notes from circulation.

"This circular was sent out on March 22, eight days after the Cleveland inauguration," said Senator Thomas.

"Does the Senator from Colorado know who sent it out?" asked Senator Root. "I do not," replied Mr. Thomas. "Then," rejoined Senator Root, "the excuse of the Senator from Colorado for taking up the time of the Senate rests upon a very slender basis."

Predicts Ruin of Sugar Industry.

The prediction that the free sugar bill will ruin the sugar industry in Louisiana was made by Senator Williams, a supporter of the Underwood bill.

"I am willing to admit," said Senator Williams, "that free sugar will dismember every sugar mill in Louisiana. But when I proposed a reduction of 50 per cent on sugar the Louisiana representatives of the domestic sugar industry alone opposed it. They have not helped me to help them."

Whether the reduction be 50 per cent or whether sugar be put on the free list the result will be the same," said Senator Ramsdell.

"Whether the reduction be 50 per cent or whether sugar be put on the free list the result will be the same," said Senator Ramsdell. "In the one case the torture will be prolonged; in the other death will come suddenly. The sugar people of my state will accept a reduction of 50 per cent, which means about one cent a pound on Cuban sugar. Beyond that they cannot go."

"An industry," said Senator Williams, "that cannot exist under a protective tariff rate of 50 per cent is unworthy to exist."

WILLIAM WENTZ OPERATED ON.

William Wentz, State Transfer Tax Appraiser and former leader of the 5th Assembly District in Brooklyn, was operated on for intestinal trouble yesterday at St. John's Hospital in Brooklyn, by Dr. Henry Beckman Delatour, of No. 72 Eighth avenue. His condition last night was satisfactory.

THAW WEAKENS
ON RUSSELL CHARGE

Continued from first page.

shooting his nephew and his niece, and Matthews had been there two years. He told me of another man whom Dr. Lamb had discharged after he had been there only six weeks. There was nothing illegal or improper about that so far as I could see."

Thaw told of getting 140 shares of Consolidated Gas stock, then worth something more than \$20,000, from his sister, Mrs. George L. Carnegie, and five \$1,000 bills. The cash and securities, he said, came by mail. They arrived, he said, about a week after his talk with Anhut, and Thaw gave them to his agent, Horace A. Hoffman.

"Did you give him any instructions?" asked Mr. De Ford.

Thaw mumbled something unintelligible and wound up: "I don't want to give the impression that I'm talking nonsense about this matter, but I really cannot recall."

What Anhut Was After.

In closing Thaw said Anhut told him that while he was getting only a small portion of the money for himself, and might be disgraced if the facts came out, he was relying upon getting Thaw's legal business in New York State after his discharge, and hoped to profit considerably by that.

Mr. Palmer began his cross-examination with a blast. If he hoped to startle Thaw he was disappointed. The witness evinced a much livelier interest later when Mr. Palmer was reviewing the testimony already given.

"You are the Harry K. Thaw who shot Stanford White?" demanded Mr. Palmer.

Thaw sat perfectly rigid. His face showed no emotion. He was silent for fully a minute.

"No," he answered, finally, in the same low tone he had been using.

"What?" shouted Mr. Palmer.

"My name is Henry K. Thaw," answered Thaw, in his monotonous voice.

"You did shoot Stanford White?"

"Yes."

"Did you know he was defenceless?"

"No."

"You shot him with a pistol?"

"Yes."

"And with intent to kill him?"

Mr. Palmer shot out his questions viciously, but Thaw was so deliberate in his answers that Justice Seabury had time to advise him that he need answer none that might tend to incriminate or degrade him, and that he might refuse to answer the last question on those grounds.

"I cannot refuse to answer on those grounds," said Thaw, "but owing to the false position I occupy here as a witness I refuse to answer it."

"Do you waive your right to refuse to answer on those grounds?" asked Mr. Palmer.

"I refuse to answer that on the same grounds," said Thaw, "and also because it is immaterial to the issue."

Frequently Mr. Palmer framed his questions so as to include the words "mental" and "mind," asking: "Are you mentally conscious of having given this answer to one of Mr. De Ford's questions?" and "So far as your mind recall?" Thaw did not fail to note this, but instead of flaring up he carefully included in his answers the same phrases used by Mr. Palmer.

No "Break" with Russell.

Thaw said there had never been a "break" between him and Dr. Russell, although there had been a "change in their relations" after Dr. Russell testified at White Plains. Dr. Russell had told him, Thaw said, he would tell the truth, and that he held the same views as Dr. Adolph Meyer, thus leading Thaw to believe that Dr. Russell would testify he believed Thaw sane.

"Did he testify as he had led you to believe he would?" asked Mr. Palmer.

"No," said Thaw, "but he would not be precisely correct," said Thaw. "He testified that I was constitutionally inferior."

"Thaw's insinuation against Dr. Russell came out of a clear sky."

"When did you first meet Anhut?" asked Mr. Palmer.

"I met him but once," said Thaw. "I had had an understanding with Dr. Russell before Anhut ever appeared. Dr. Russell was to let me out after eight or nine months. He expected to be reimbursed for the criticism which might follow. There was a movement on foot by people outside, and Russell wanted to get rid of me and if he submitted to criticism should be reimbursed."

Thaw said that unless he were freed by January 1 of this year half of the \$25,000 was to be returned, and if he were not at liberty by July 1 the balance was to be returned. He got two receipts for the money, he said, each for \$12,500. He said \$14,700 had been returned.

"You've spent a lot of money trying to get out, haven't you?" asked Mr. Palmer.

"Not so much as has been reported," said Thaw. "When I first came to trial in this courtroom I was pretty well swindled. The charges and expenses were outrageous, but in the last five and a half years, including everything my friends have spent for me and outside of the counsel fees I paid to Colonel Bartlett and Russell Penobdy, the money so spent did not exceed \$65,000."

Mr. Palmer showed Thaw a book containing excerpts from testimony at previous hearings and asked if he had delivered it to Mr. Anhut.

"I did," said Thaw, "with very positive instructions."

"When was that?"

"Doctor 'Gave Plan Away.'"

"You don't want to hear the instructions, do you?"

WILL TURN ON LIGHT,
UNDERWOOD'S WARNING

Denies Democrats Threaten Business Men, but Says They Will Get the Truth.

WILL ALLOW NO INJUSTICE

Party Leader Makes Flat Promise That if Tariff Act Wrongs Any Industry It Will Be Set Right.

(From The Tribune Bureau.) Washington, May 15.—That the Democratic party will have the Department of Commerce "turn on the light" on any industry in which wages are reduced following the enactment of the tariff bill was the keynote of a significant announcement in the House to-day by Mr. Underwood.

The majority leader said his party had threatened business men, but if tariff legislation was used as an excuse for reductions in wages it intended to find out whether the manufacturers were telling the truth.

Mr. Mondell, a Wyoming Republican, drew from Mr. Underwood the equally significant promise that if investigation showed any injustice done to any industry "the Democratic side of the House stands ready to rectify the wrong done."

He waved aside, however, a specific inquiry regarding sugar and wool.

An echo of the tariff debate was heard when Mr. Mondell criticized the speech made last night by Secretary Redfield, in which the Secretary declared his department would investigate wage reductions laid at the door of the Democratic tariff.

"People are anxious to readjust themselves under the tariff bill," said Mr. Mondell, "but I do not think there is an employer anywhere who desires to reduce wages. In your effort to do what you believe to be the right thing you certainly should restrain yourselves from threatening men in their efforts at readjustment."

Mr. Underwood's Idea.

Mr. Underwood characterized the Wyoming Republican as typical of his party, "desiring protection for the great industries of the country and caring nothing for the labor which works in the factory."

"The situation is simply this," said Mr. Underwood: "If you will examine the tariff hearings which were held last winter you will find page after page and volume after volume filled with the statements of manufacturers that if the Democratic House dared to reduce this protective tariff in the interest of the American people they would take that reduction out of the labor in their mills and factories—and you cannot deny that."

"I want it distinctly understood that we are not threatening industry, nor are we threatening labor. I told you there was no need for a tariff board, because we had already organized a board in this government that could ascertain the facts and would do so."

"Now that the machinery of the government has started to ascertain these facts, you throw up your hands and show the white feather and run to cover—all because you are afraid to have a just and fair investigation. That is all there is to it."

Will Rectify Any Wrong.

"When the Department of Commerce reports, after a careful and an honest investigation, that an injustice has been done, either to an industry of this country or to the labor employed in that industry, you may rest assured that this side of the House will rectify any wrong that has been done."

"Does that include the wool and sugar industries?" Mr. Mondell asked.

"Oh," said Mr. Underwood, "there are some propositions that we recognize as not to be classed as legitimate industries any more than you can grow lemons in Maine. We do not expect to continue an artificial or an improperly conducted or managed industry, but we are entitled to know the facts, and we are going to know them. It is no threat."

J. Philip Bird, general manager of the National Association of Manufacturers, refused to comment yesterday on Secretary Redfield's threat to investigate manufacturers who had exceeded wages.

He said that he had already referred to an earlier statement by Mr. Redfield along the same lines as "asinine," he did not see that he could add anything.

Mr. Bird referred those who asked him for a statement to another man, whom he described as an authority on conditions of to-day in manufacturing. This man, who is the head of an association of manufacturers and is a close friend of Secretary Redfield, asked that his name be withheld. He said:

"Instead of a reduction in wages, which has been suggested by the lithographers and not by many other industries, so far as I can see, a different effect will be contingent upon the pending tariff policy. Manufacturers will go abroad. What Redfield says to a business that shuts down and goes to Europe to have its manufacturing done will have no effect. What will he do in the face of such a widespread movement?"

"I am assured on very high authority that the Singer people, in Elizabeth, N. J., have been considering such a transfer and intend to do it. What is there to prevent them? They have factories in Scotland, Russia and Italy. Nothing could prevent them from closing down their shops here and making the parts over there and, after importing them, putting them together in this country. That will be one effect of the tariff, and I am inclined to believe that many industries would adopt just that course. I know of other industries that contemplate such a course."

The manufacturer went on to say that the Secretary of Commerce might take the place of the permanent tariff board which Mr. Taft advocated.

No one connected with the Singer company would say last night whether or not its Elizabeth factory was to be taken abroad.

JOURNALISM SCHOOL PROGRESS.

Finishing touches are being put on the School of Journalism building, at Columbia University, and it is probable that part of it will be ready on commencement day, June 4. The first classes will be held in the new building during the summer. The new building is a five-story structure and will have sitting room for more than three thousand students, besides large reading and editing rooms. There is to be a printing plant in the basement.

ARRIVED.

May 14.—The Quiron, at Chinking, at Virginia, at Rockland, the Arctura, at Fort Arthur, Tex., at Salem, at Charleston, the Montana, at Albatross.

May 13.—The El Cano, from Shanghai for Nanjing, the Nashville, from Guantanamo for Savannah, the Albatross, from the South Philadelphia for Newport, the Virginia, from Boston for Rockland, the Georgia, from Boston for Rockland, the Glacier, from Boston for Norfolk, the Glacier, from Acapulco for Mazatlan, the Colorado, from San Francisco for Bremerton.

TWO HELD FOR EXTORTION.

Harry Stern and Charles A. Smith were held without bail yesterday by Magistrate Cornell, in Jefferson Market court, on a charge of extortion. David Easonson, president of the Kalos Manufacturing Company, of No. 43 West 27th street, said that Stern and Smith had threatened to put an article in a New York newspaper attacking him unless he paid them \$2,000.

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FORECLOSURE SALES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK—Anna D. Atterbury and Thomas Bohina, Plaintiffs, against Hilah Anna Davis, Defendant. Judgment of foreclosure and sale of real estate.

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