

COTTON MEN ASK PROTECTION

Southerners say it made the South prosperous. Farmers Benefiting From Industrial Development Which Was Due to Protective System—Cotton Seeks Same Treatment That Zinc and Lead Got.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Cotton men of the South came up to the tariff hearing today with a demand for protection for raw cotton. Mr. Underwood of the Ways and Means Committee remarked in answer to a suggestion about the South getting in under the banner of protection that what the applicants for a cotton tariff wanted was to join the gang. They had acquired a taste by seeing a tax imposed for the benefit of lemons and oranges and pretty much everything else.

Mr. Clark, member of Congress from Florida, appeared as special leader for the people of Florida, and by relation of interests for the people of Georgia and South Carolina.

The requirements of these constituencies was a duty of 10 cents a pound on Sea Island cotton. Georgia, Florida and South Carolina were specialists and exclusive growers in this country of Sea Island cotton, known as long staple cotton, and they found competition for this product from Egypt, Peru and the British West Indies.

The last election, Mr. Clark thought, and others preceding it, had established indirect taxation as a principle of government, and the South having to pay its portion of the indirect taxation, it is fair that the whole line of protected industries now wanted compensating benefits. If all things were on the free list then the South would not demand protection on cotton.

Growers of Georgia sent W. W. Webb to make the same demand. Mr. Webb put it in the form of a demand too, but did like protection if he could get some of it.

Mr. Clark of Missouri, a member of the committee, asked him why he did not raise corn or some other kind of cotton if he could not make money on Sea Island cotton. He said he could not make money raising corn either. Mr. Clark told him to move into a section of country then where he could make money raising something. This, he said, would be better than coming to Congress to ask for something for working land that did not pay.

Farmers in the South could not so rapidly abandon their land, and their land was good land. Mr. Webb protested. "What good is that?" he asked. "If you can't raise anything on it without losing money?"

Mr. Webb was forced to say that they could not make money on a pound of cotton. Mr. Lamar of Florida, also member of Congress, declared that he accepted the concrete fact that the people of the United States were for protection for protection's sake, this being the lesson of the last election. Therefore he called attention to the earning capacity of the sugar beet growers of the North and the cotton and tobacco growers of his own section and the comparative poverty of the growers of long staple cotton in the same district, and he asked for the latter the same protection as the former enjoyed.

"Suppose this committee brought in two bills, one for a tariff for revenue and the other for a tariff for protection, which would you support?" Mr. Gaines of West Virginia asked.

"I would support the bill that protected long staple cotton," Mr. Lamar replied. "Suppose the proposition was to cut out the protective duties on sugar, would you still be here asking for protection on your cotton?" inquired Mr. Poy of North Carolina.

CITY PAYS HIGH FOR FORAGE.

Police Department Has Just Instituted a Market Price System. The Legislative Committee for the Investigation of the Finances of New York City sat again at the City Hall yesterday and investigated the forage purchases of the city in 1907 and the first six months of 1908. It developed at once that the city had paid much more than the market price, but why did not appear. To-day, for instance, Fourth Deputy Commissioner Woods, in charge of the Police Department's bureau of repairs and supplies, will be called to the stand. If Deputy Woods can't explain about the cost of forage for police horses then Commissioner Bingham will be called.

The records produced by J. A. Shankland, chief accountant in the Comptroller's office, showed that in 1907 the city paid \$224,000 for forage, the market price of which, cartage added, was \$789,846. The forage bought from January 1 to July 1, 1908, cost the city \$470,008; market price, \$408,802.

John B. R. Tyler, a police lieutenant in charge of the department's storeroom on Charles street, explained in detail how requisitions for supplies are made. But his stock inventory showed only quantities, not values.

"Ask him," said Assemblyman Oliver, "if he didn't just recently hear an order promulgated through the department making Secretary Slatery its actual head in the absence of Commissioner Bingham. I want that on the record here."

Police Lieutenant Davis, who was in charge of the horses and equipment in Brooklyn until November 13, testified that forage purchases were all in charge of T. Harry Shanton at the Manhattan Headquarters. Shanton once held a similar job in the Street Cleaning Department, buying horses and forage. Shanton will be called to-day.

The next witness, N. J. Whitehead, described himself as an "expert" and a purchaser of supplies for the Police Department. He was sent for by Commissioner Bingham seven months ago, he said, to put on the job a salary of \$2,000. Prior to his appointment he said there was no attempt to find out the market prices of supplies and check them against bids. Whitehead attends to all that now, but it is only in the last month that he has had anything to do with the buying of fodder.

Fodder, Whitehead said, up to a month ago was bought without any requisition. The commanding officer of the district would simply sign a card for the amount required and the dealer would deliver the fodder on this card and get his money in due time. Now this is changed to O. K. every requisition for fodder, and it is his business to see that the price paid is not above the market. As he was about to be excused Jimmy Oliver asked him: "How many people were looking for that job you got?"

"None that I know of," answered Whitehead. "None," repeated Oliver, staring at him, on which Assemblyman Merritt exclaimed: "Say, Jimmy, that's a job you didn't know about, I guess."

The session will be resumed to-day. **DIVORCE CASE OVERTONE.** Middleton's Complaint Too Up to Date for the Evidence. Gilbert A. Middleton, who is in the automobile business and lives at the Hotel Collingwood, will have to begin a new action if he wants a divorce from his wife, Beatrice. Justice Dowling in the Supreme Court declined yesterday to grant a decree on the evidence produced.

The Middletons were married in 1900 in London and have one son, Darcy. They lived at the Collingwood until the middle of last September, when the wife departed, leaving a note telling Middleton not to follow her as she had determined to leave him from him. In another note she told him that she had found one who understands and loves her better than you and from whom I will never part.

Middleton traced her to the Hotel Majestic, where she was abiding in the rooms of Percy Brooks and passing as Mrs. Brooks. Middleton and two other men went to the rooms at night on September 17 and found both, and secured summons and complaint in the divorce suit then and there. The complaint charged Mrs. Middleton with offences committed on September 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17 at Highland Mills and other places.

On the trial the only evidence related to the incident at the Majestic Justice Dowling says that Mrs. Middleton had admittedly just arrived at the Majestic a few hours before the summons and complaint were served on her and that the complaint had been verified before any offence would have been committed there. Such evidence is no basis for a divorce decree, he says.

**AFRICAN TRIP CONFERENCE.** President to Complete Plans at Smithsonian Institution This Week. WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—President Roosevelt will meet this week some of his friends and the officials of the African hunting trip at the Smithsonian Institution on Friday, Saturday, according to present plans, when many things concerning the personnel of the African party and other details will be settled. Some of the members of the Cabinet will be present and a number of naturalists from the Government departments.

NEWBERRY NOW IN CABINET

AS SECRETARY OF NAVY—SALTERLEE IS ASSISTANT. Mrs. Newberry and Daughter and Bureau Chiefs See New Secretary Take the Oath—Metcalfe First to Congratulate His Successor and Praise His Services.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Truman H. Newberry of Detroit was sworn in to-day as Secretary of the Navy, succeeding Victor H. Metcalfe of California, resigned. The ceremony took place in the Secretary's office of the Department, and was witnessed by many naval officers on duty in the various bureaus. Among the speakers were Mrs. Newberry and Miss Carol Barnes Newberry. The oath of office was administered by Edwin B. Hanna, solicitor of the Department.

Mr. Metcalfe was the first person to congratulate Secretary Newberry. Mr. Metcalfe said: "Mr. Newberry, I most heartily congratulate you upon your appointment as Secretary of the Navy; but while I congratulate you I congratulate the service more, for no man has ever brought to the discharge of the duties of the high office of Secretary of the Navy a fuller knowledge and understanding of the duties that go with that office or come better equipped and better qualified for the discharge of those duties than you. Your appointment is especially pleasing and gratifying to me because it is a highly deserved recognition of loyal, faithful, conscientious and most efficient service."

Mr. Newberry replied as follows: "Mr. Secretary, I thank you from the bottom of my heart for what you have said. About my qualifications I do not feel that I can say anything, because I feel that you are altogether too flattering. But whatever help I may have been to the Department I feel is due to the friendly, almost brotherly, help that you have given me, because under other conditions it could not have been done. You have helped me to develop whatever talent I may have had in certain directions. I thank you for that and wish you the best of luck forever."

As soon as the ceremonies had been completed Secretary Newberry, accompanied by Mr. Metcalfe, went over to the White House to attend the Cabinet meeting. Mr. and Mrs. Metcalfe left Washington to-night for their home at Oakland, Cal. The announcement was made at the White House to-day that Herbert L. Satterlee of New York had accepted the appointment as Assistant Secretary of the Navy, to succeed Mr. Newberry. Official notification of the appointment of Mr. Satterlee was sent at once to all navy yard stations, fleets and vessels acting singly.

This was in accordance with a custom established in 1904, when Paul Morton was appointed Secretary of the Navy. Rear Admiral Yafes Sterling, who was then in command of the Asiatic squadron, received a cablegram containing certain orders signed "Morton" without having received any notification of Mr. Morton's appointment. Admiral Sterling sent this cablegram to the Navy Department: "Will obey orders; but who is Morton?"

Mr. Satterlee was busy all day arranging urgent business affairs preparatory to departure for Washington. He expected to be sitting at his new desk, he said, in twenty-four hours and looking forward to his work there with a great deal of pleasure.

Mr. Satterlee and Truman H. Newberry, the new Secretary of the Navy, have long been personal friends. Mr. Newberry was in the Detroit Naval Militia when Mr. Satterlee was in the New York Naval Militia. They met frequently then. Both served in the war with Spain, and since that time they have discussed naval affairs frequently.

The appointment is for the life of this Administration, Mrs. Newberry said. "Mr. Satterlee and I expect to take a great deal of interest in the work both from my liking for naval affairs and from a desire to assist Mr. Newberry in every way I can."

**F. M. S. UNDER CIVIL SERVICE.** Candidates for Fourth Class Offices in Some States Must Take Exams. WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The President issued an order to-day applying the civil service rules to fourth class postmasters in all States on the Mississippi River and north of the Ohio. It is the most sweeping extension of the civil service made in recent years. The order is in a way experimental. If it proves satisfactory in the States to which it has been applied it will be made general.

The new order is one for which William Dudley Foulke of Indiana has contended for many years and which he recommended while President of the Civil Service Commission. Mr. Foulke was in Washington recently and talked over the proposed order with the President.

There is much speculation in Washington as to how the order will be received by Senators and members of Congress. Executives of fourth class postmasteries have been appointed almost solely upon the recommendation of a Senator or Representative who controlled the official patronage for the particular district. From this time forward when a vacancy occurs in a fourth class post office in any of the States included in the order issued to-day it will be filled by certification from the eligible register of the Civil Service Commission. It is expected that sixty or ninety days will be required to make up the necessary list of eligibles, for it will require civil service examinations to be held in each locality.

Postmaster-General Meyer said this morning that an examination would probably be ordered by the Civil Service Commission for each county in all of the States included in the order. An order was issued to-day directing that until the Civil Service Commission has made the eligible register appointments should be made by the Postmaster-General to fill vacancies that may occur.

**RAN BEHIND \$9,935,000.** Government's Receipts in November That Much Less Than Expenditures. WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The Government receipts ran behind the expenditures to the extent of \$9,935,443 in the month of November and the Treasury deficit for the first five months of the fiscal year reached \$44,011,000. The showing is due entirely to increased expenditures on account of objects authorized by Congress.



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**KEEFE IMMIGRATION HEAD.** President Appoints Union Man Who Broke With Competers in the Campaign. WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Daniel J. Keefe, president of the International Longshoremen's Union, was appointed Commissioner-General of Immigration to-day. His home is in Detroit. This prospective appointment was rumored in the campaign at the time Mr. Keefe rebelled against Samuel Gompers's political programme and came out for Taft, but the White House then authorized a denial of the story, and Mr. Keefe also denied it. Mr. Keefe was one of the vice-presidents of the American Federation of Labor until the recent convention at Denver, when he was displaced. Gompers's friends made war on Keefe because of his attitude in the campaign.

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