SPRECKELS FOUND TREACHERY

DEAD RATS AND WASTE PUT IN HIS BARRELLED SUGAR.

He Never Got to the Bottom of It, but He Stopped It—Machinery Wrecked—Says Removal of Tariff Would Save to Consumers $150,000,000 a Year.

By the time Claus Augustus Spreckels, son of the pioneer beet sugar man of California, finished his testimony yesterday before the House committee that is looking into sugar matters here, he convinced the Congressmen of his belief in three things. One was that a combination of sugar interests exists in this country, another was that he had passed through a great many interesting experiences in fighting that combination, and the third was his conviction that if tariff were removed from sugar it would mean something like $150,000,000 a year in the pockets of the country's consumers.

He reviewed for the committee his experiences with the trust since 1891 and when he described his opinion on various matters this president of the Federal Sugar Refining Company at Yonkers backed it up with conversations and dates and names and when his memory failed promised to send the committee addresses of the persons he mentioned.

Perhaps a part of his day's recital which interested the members as much as any was his mention of the way the Federal plant in Yonkers was damaged from time to time in the first year after it was started in 1902. He said that there were no labor troubles in the refiney but that some one was trying to injure the reputation of his product by packing rubbish with the sugar. Dead rats were put in the barrels, said Mr. Spreckels, and often at night sugar liquor was siphoned off into the waste pipes of the building.

"I don't know who did this," said he, "but I can think of no one who would have profited by it except the American." After he had had these things reported to him for a time he decided to look into it for himself.

One night about midnight he went to the refinery and picked out at random a number of barrels that were closed and ready for shipment. On the tops of every one he found rubbish scattered in with the sugar.

"I kicked out the men in charge," said Mr. Spreckels," and stayed there for the night. When these men came back and asked for their pay I told them to go and get it from the men who had hired them to do that kind of dirty work. For a time I didn't hear from them and then a lawyer came to me twice and asked for the money. I refused to give it to him and he threatened to sue. I told him there would be nothing I should like better so that I might have a chance to question these men in court. They have never sued."

The same sort of annoyance in a different form happened to him years ago, said Mr. Spreckels, at the Philadelphia plant before his father disposed of this to the Havemeyer brothers and John E. Searles. On this occasion machinery was damaged and crippled in ways that couldn't have happened in the usual wear and tear of a refinery. The difficulties ceased when the interests passed from the hands of the Spreckelses.

One of the points made by the independent sugar man was that a combination exists between the best sugar people of the West and the American Sugar Refining Company. He was asked whether there is any reason why the consumer on the Pacific coast should pay more than is paid here.

"It's because there is a combination between the refineries and the best sugar people," said he. "There is no natural reason why sugar should average a cent a pound higher there, and yet I have known it to be as much as two cents a pound higher. It wasn't because the sugar wasn't on hand, for they were sending their surplus as far east as the Missouri River at that time to meet New York competition. They were making a different price in forty cities.

"A division of the spoils was the reason. They could take their proportion of the total sales there and then they had to wait for the other fellows to catch up.

"A year and a half ago I met John A. Buck of San Francisco on the street there one day," continued the witness. "He's president of the Honolulu Plantations Company. He was telling me how well they were doing and I said it was no wonder, since they were selling it a cent higher and buying a quarter cent cheaper than the New York price."

"Is that true?" asked one of the committeemen.

"Oh, yes," said Mr. Spreckels. "I've seen the contract and I'll furnish the committee with a copy of it. Well, Mr. Buck said that he was doing well but that he couldn't sell any more. I asked him why not. He said, 'We've sold our allotment and we'll have to wait for the others to catch up.'"

"Who were the others?" asked Chairman Hardwick.

"I imagine they were the Western and the California-Hawaiian, in which the Havemeyers were interested." A sugar buyer named Louis Saroni told Mr. Spreckels that he never traded with the Western when he could help it, but some days he had to, for when he went to Mr. Buck he was told that the allotment was exhausted and that the sugar on hand was being sent to the Missouri River.

"I don't think they would want to do that," said the witness, "because it would mean a difference of a cent and a half in freight."

"Then you believe there was a definite combination or a gentlemen's agreement?" asked Mr. Hardwick.

"Either one or the other, unquestionably, or else — Well, let me tell you an instance. A friend of mine was in my office in San Francisco one day and I asked him to call up these beet people and ask them for a certain amount of sugar. They gave him the price and the freight delivered to the Missouri River. He told them that he wanted to pay the freight himself and they said: 'Oh, no; we can't sell it that way. We'll deliver it to you on the Missouri River.' That was the only way they would sell it. Now they were either afraid that the purchaser would not ship it, but sell it in San Francisco and upset the market or they were getting a rebate from the railroads. California people always insist on paying the freight."

"Does the Federal?" he was asked.

"We not only allow customers to pay the freight," was the answer, "but we prefer to have them do so."

All the sugar companies except the Federal received a rebate of 4 1-5 cents on lighterage business from their refineries to the docks in Jersey City for Buffalo and points beyond that. The Federal's plant was located, said he, about two miles beyond the fixed limits of the lighterage district in New York. He had brought suit for discrimination before the Inter-State Commerce Commission, which had decided in his favor, but the case had been appealed to the Commerce Court. The discrimination meant $500 to $600 a day to the Federal, "and we have to pocket that loss," finished the witness.

"How much difference, do you think, free sugar would make to the consumer?" asked the chairman.

"A difference of two cents a pound," said Mr. Spreckels. It was explained to him that the Government probably had to get some revenue and he was asked what the revenue would be if the tariff were cut in two.

"You would get just as much," said he, "because the importations would increase. There are fruit industries waiting for more sugar in this country. England doesn't grow sugar and she gets her fruits from the Mediterranean countries and yet in jams and jellies and marmalades she has built up one of the biggest industries of the United Kingdom. That's just one. Chocolate and condensed milk are others.

"I've heard a lot about the American farmer and how he must be protected and I thought I would see just what the man who cultivated beet sugar was like." The committee had in its possession a circular that was the result of Mr. Spreckels's investigations. On one side was a picture of a German refinery with the so-called cheap labor of that country represented by a group in front of the building. They looked like a pretty prosperous and cheery lot. On the other page were a number of views of Japanese and Hindu laborers in the fields of California.

"Practically all of the laborers there," said Mr. Spreckels, "are Japanese or Hindus. It's only in the factories that white labor is employed."

"As a matter of fact," put in Representative Raker of California, "aren't those remarkably good looking Japanese and Hindus in that picture?"

The witness said he believed they were above the standard. But those who looked at them didn't think that they compared very favorably with the Germans.

"How much does the tariff add to the annual bill of the consumers in this country?" Mr. Hardwick asked.

"It amounts to $150,000,000, and of this the Government gets about $50,000,000," was the reply.

"Your father was the first successful beet sugar man in this country, wasn't he?" asked the chairman.

"I believe he was," said the witness. He was asked to tell how much beet sugar could be made for. His father had told him and he had verified this from personal observation that it could be made for 2.75 cents a pound.

"Take seven tons of beets for one of sugar," said Mr. Spreckels. "That's a liberal allowance. Suppose you pay $5.50 a ton. That makes $38.50. Now allow $20 for the manufacture and other expenses, which is very liberal, for I think that it could be done for half that, and that brings it to $58.50, or 2.92 cents a pound.

"I don't think you will have to go West to verify those figures," when the committee asked where they could find a record of the beet people's cost of production. "I think they are so interwoven with the American Sugar Refining Company that you can get the figures from the monthly reports that they receive." The attorney for the American, who was in court, was asked to produce these records and he promised to do so.

"In your opinion about free trade are you influenced by the menace to cane sugar?" asked Representative Hinds.

"The more we can refine, the cheaper the cost per unit," was the answer. "We can produce double the amount at the same capital." He said he believed the trust was a long way behind him in the campaign for free trade. When he was asked how the Government was to raise its fifty or sixty millions of revenue he said that there were as many ways of raising revenue as there were of killing a cat. He believed that it ought to be confined to the luxuries.

He was asked how he considered the reliability of the trade journal issued by Willett & Gray in this city. He believed that its figures were made to suit the trust. As far back as 1889 he was in the office of John E. Searles, he said, when a messenger brought in the lists from this paper for the supervision of Mr. Searles.

"He was too busy to do it and he said, 'Oh, well, let it go.' I asked him what he had to do with the figures and he said, 'We pay them so much a month.'

"Now, last week," continued the witness, "they said that the tons produced in this country amounted to 48,000. Nobody knows what the Federal produces. They never inquire from us."

Mr. Spreckels remembered meeting John Arbuckle after the latter had been to see Mr. Havemeyer. This was after the Arbuckle-Havemeyer war had been going on a long time.

"He came and told me what a nice man Mr. Havemeyer was," said Spreckels. "He told me that he was a man of culture and refinement and that he played the violin beautifully. 'Yes,' I told him, 'I've heard of a man named Nero who also played the fiddle.'

"In this conversation Mr. Arbuckle tried to get me to cut down production. I told him that the Federal would put through every pound that it could. Right after that Mr. Arbuckle said: 'We've buried the hatchet. We're only melting 1,500,000 pounds.' Their capacity was two million." He said that Mr. Warner of the Warner Sugar Refining Company had also come to him saying that they could make more profit on a smaller production. He told both these men, he said, that he would rather do business at a loss. He said he took it that they were sent by Mr. Havemeyer.

The witness told about meeting Mr. Searles on a ferryboat in 1891, when the secretary of the American told him that the trust wanted to bury the hatchet. Mr. Searles proposed that the Spreckels people sell 51 per cent. of the stock of their Philadelphia factory to the American in consideration of the trust's closing down its California plant entirely. Telegrams went to the elder Spreckels, who refused to come East to talk it over. Mr. Searles said he couldn't go to San Francisco because he was in contempt of court there, so the meeting occurred at San Diego. Here it was agreed that the trust should lease the Spreckels refineries in the West and the American plant there was shut down. Later, he testified, 45 per cent. of the stock in the Philadelphia plant was turned over to H. O. Havemeyer, Theodore Havemeyer and John E. Searles. Claus Spreckels the elder didn't know until afterward that the American was not buying the stock. The American later took over the majority of stock still held by the Spreckelses, father and son, and for this was paid $5,000,000 preferred and $5,000,000 common in the American. The elder Spreckels unloaded this as fast as he could at $120 a share, making a profit of 100 in about three months.

The witness had remained in the refinery for a short time in its management, but he couldn't agree with Mr. Searles on cutting down the output, so he left. Two years later he went to Hawaii, where he ran the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company for five years and then sold out. The factors' company out there, he said, sold exclusively to the Havemeyer interests. In spite of that he sold out after cleaning up a couple of millions, as he expressed it.

Representative Hinds caused some amusement near the end of the hearing when he recalled that the first time sugar was extracted from beets was when Napoleon at the time of the English blockade set the chemists of France to work upon the problem.

"It was Daniel Webster who said," remarked the committeeman, "that you might just as well try to get sunshine out of cucumbers."

Bank Robbers Get $1,200.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., July 22.—The safe of the Tennessee Valley Bank at Stevenson, Ala., was blown up last night and robbed of $1,200. The robbers missed $5,000 in a drawer in the safe. The bags that contained currency were found this morning on the outskirts of the city. There is no clue.

Harlan Whitaker Found Dead in a Field.

MORGANTOWN, Ky., July 22.—Harlan Whitaker, who was one of the first men arrested for the murder of William Goebel, was found dead in a field to-day. Heart disease was the cause of death.

ASKS FOSS FOR INFORMATION.

Governor Requested to Give Facts About Alleged Shoe Machinery Monopoly.

BOSTON, July 22.—Attorney-General Swift made a demand to-day on Gov. Foss and Charles H. Jones of the Commonwealth Shoe and Leather Company for evidence which they have publicly asserted to possess showing that the United Shoe Machinery Company is a monopoly in restraint of trade.

The Attorney-General says he is desirous of taking action against the company if the facts warrant it, but having no personal knowledge of the alleged illegal situation he hopes that the Governor and Mr. Jones and others having such knowledge will come to his assistance.

Mr. Swift suggests that Mr. Jones or the Governor should have made complaint to the Supreme or Superior Court under the statute passed by the present Legislature and asserts that he is willing to make amends for their failure if they will give him the facts in their possession.

The Attorney-General in his letter to Mr. Jones says:

"Your letter of July 19 to Gov. Foss concerning the shoe machinery situation made public in his message to the Legislature to-day and in the press comes to my attention. In it you say in part that there is plenty of evidence to be had and that you will be glad to give the Governor any assistance in this direction if he feels called upon to gather the evidence himself. I assume that you will be equally willing to furnish me also with the evidence and the assistance that you offer the Governor.

"Inasmuch as neither you nor any other person who has actual knowledge of the facts has seen fit to take advantage of the legislation passed this year, whereby the Supreme or the Superior Court could undertake immediately an investigation of the situation, I ask you to give to me such evidence and sources of evidence and information as you have, and such assistance in that regard as you are able so that I may acquaint myself with the facts and circumstances for the purpose of taking action in case the evidence warrants action by the Attorney-General."

WESTINGHOUSE IS CONFIDENT.

Says He Has Sufficient Proxies to Win Out in Wednesday's Election.

PITTSBURG, July 22.—Although he has three more days in which to continue his fight to force the declaration of a dividend on the assenting stock of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company George Westinghouse to-night said that he has won the battle against Eastern capitalists and bankers. His campaign for proxies has been so successful up to date, he says, that he will be able to go into the annual meeting on next Wednesday with sufficient power to accomplish his purpose.

Mails which arrived to-night brought the total of stock shares which Westinghouse will represent up to the 300,000 mark. By means of the cumulative voting system he says this will elect one director out of the four to be elcted and show the present directors that there is dissatisfaction among the stockholders.

Mr. Westinghouse to-day attacked the statement of Robert Mathers that Westinghouse had approved the adjustment of the disputed claim in which the Surety Investment Company and one of the trust companies of Pittsburg were involved. He produced a printed statement made by himself last July in which he said he did not approve of the adjustment.

J. W. Marsh, one of the directors who is opposing Mr. Westinghouse, gave out this statement:

"The statement credited to George Westinghouse that this is a fight between Pittsburg and Eastern capitalists is not true. The stock of this company is held by many Pittsburg banks, business houses and individuals."

DETECTIVE BURNS ARRAIGNED.

Pleads Not Guilty to the Indictments in the McNamara Case.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 22.—W. J. Burns, the detective, has arrived from Europe and to-day appeared in the Criminal Court to answer to four Grand Jury indictments on the charges of kidnapping John J. McNamara, whom he and others took out of Indianapolis by alleged irregular proceedings, to be tried in Los Angeles on dynamiting charges. Burns pleaded not guilty and gave bond on a surety company for $2,500 on each of the four indictments.

While signing the bonds Burns asked whether any attempt had been made to arrest James Hosick, the California detective who also was indicted by the Marion county Grand Jury on charges of kidnapping McNamara. Nobody seemed to know much about the matter. He was told that Hosick was not under bond and that he had not been arrested.

From the Sheriff's office Burns and the attorneys went to the Criminal Court room, where Judge Markey gave Burns an immediate hearing. In a minute Burns had waived arraignment on each indictment. Altogether Burns was not in the court house more than fifteen minutes. He left Indianapolis at 11:30 o'clock for Chicago. Judge Markey said the case probably would be set for trial in September or October.

A NEW MERCHANT FLEET.

Taft Hears of a $3,000,000 Company of Mississippi Capitalists.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—G. Grosvenor Dawe, managing director of the Southern Commercial Congress, told President Taft to-day that capitalists of the Mississippi Valley, through a $3,000,000 corporation called the Mississippi Valley, South American and Crient Steamship Company, are planning to have in commission by the time the Panama Canal is opened a fleet of the highest type of American ships built in American shipyards and sailing under the American flag. This fleet of steamers will sail from New Orleans. Pending the completion of the Panama Canal the steamers of this line will operate to points in Central and South America. The officers of the new company have asked privilege of sending the first American merchant ship through the Panama Canal when it shall have been opened.

In reply Mr. Taft has written the following letter to Mr. Dawe:

I note what you say about the organization of a corporation to put into commission a fleet of highest type of American ships to take part in the business that the Panama Canal may open for the world's commerce. It delights me to know that there are people in the Mississippi Valley who are taking practical steps to improve our merchant marine, and if they do so I have no doubt that those who will have the power to arrange the ceremonies will yield to every claim to proper recognition.

P. R. R.'S OHIO PROPERTY.

State Appraisers Value It at $200,000,000, an Increase of $152,000,000.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 22.—Property of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in Ohio was appraised at $200,000,000 by the State Tax Commission to-day, embracing all its lines and covering more than 1,300 miles of track. The company's property last year was appraised at $48,000,000. In its own report submitted to the tax commission this year the company admitted a valuation of $163,000,000, or more than all the railroads in Ohio were appraised at in 1909.

Valuations of railways in Ohio have been boosted this summer from 100 to 1600 per cent. The officials are protesting.

STEEL PROBE IN PITTSBURG

FEDERAL SUBPŒNAS SERVED ON BANKERS AND OTHERS.

Action of the Washington Investigators Said to Be a Surprise—Various Deals to Be Inquired Into—Leading Men Summoned to Go to Washington.

PITTSBURG, July 22.—Federal subpœna servers announced to-night that they had served subpœnas on the following Pittsburg men to give testimony in the Congressional probe into the United States Steel Corporation: Andrew Mellon, president of the Mellon National Bank; H. C. McEldowney, president of the Union Trust Company; Walter F. Mitchell, cashier of the Mellon National Bank; Herbert H. Dupuy, chairman of the board of directors of the Crucible Steel Company; John Boileau, expert coal man, who led the recent fight against railroads for equitable coal rates; W. C. Moreland, secretary of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Company, and Messrs. Kelly and Jones of the firm of Kelly & Jones.

Not one of those subpœnaed expected to be served and all were surprised when the Federal representatives handed them the papers. It is said that this means the beginning of the real work in the probe. It is said that all the bankers subpœnaed will be asked to tell what part they played in the various deals made by the United States Steel Corporation in this neighborhood lately in the way of financing.

Mr. Boileau will be asked to give testimony concerning the contract that the United States Steel Corporation had with the Pittsburg Coal Company, whereby the latter was said to have been compelled to furnish the United States Steel Corporation with coal for from 10 to 20 per cent. below the actual cost of production. The Union Trust Company owns the Mellon National Bank, which is said to have financed the Pittsburg Coal Company and the Crucible Steel Company.

Herbert N. Dupuy will be asked about the Clairton Steel Company deal. On April 29, 1904, the Crucible Steel Company sold its Clairton property to the United States Steel Corporation, the latter assuming $11,916,715 principal and interest of mortgage debt on the Clairton property and delivering $1,000,000 par value of its 5 per cent. sinking fund bonds.

All those subpœnaed will have to appear in Washington on Monday and Tuesday.

The total losses incurred by the Crucible Steel Company in the Clairton deal were said to be $3,997,426. The amount the corporation paid the Crucible company for the Clairton plants was $14,000,000. In some manner there was a complication in the deal whereby the Crucible Steel Company is said to have lost $1,000,000. All the steel men and bankers who figured in the transaction will be quizzed by the Stanley committee.

HINES AGAIN ON STAND.

Lorimer Probe Witness Diffident About Naming Men He Visited Here.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Edward Hines of Chicago, president of the Edward Hines Lumber Company, was recalled to the witness chair to-day before the Senate committee which is investigating charges of alleged corruption in the election of Senator Lorimer of Illinois. John H. Marble, counsel for the committee, questioned Mr. Hines about two trips from Washington to New York in February of this year.

"Whom did you see on these visits to New York?" Mr. Marble asked.

"I should not like to name them," replied Mr. Hines, "as they are men of prominence, and I do not think they would care to be drawn into this case."

Mr. Marble persisted, however, and Mr. Hines said that on these visits he talked with Judge Elbert H. Gary of the United States Steel Corporation and W. C. Brown, president of the New York Central railroad.

"What did you discuss with Mr. Brown?" inquired Attorney Marble.

In answer to questions Mr. Hines said he discussed business matters with the men he named, but declined to disclose their nature.

"Was the attitude of Senators Root and Depew toward the Lorimer case discussed by you with Mr. Brown?" asked Senator Kenyon.

"In no shape, form or manner," replied Mr. Hines.

"How did those Senators vote in the Lorimer case?" asked Senator Kenyon.

"I believe that Senator Root voted against Mr. Lorimer retaining his seat in the Senate and Mr. Depew in favor of Mr. Lorimer," replied the witness.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The gunboat Petrel has arrived at Port au Prince; the battleship Virginia and cruiser Salem at Hampton Roads; the battleship Michigan at Newport; the yacht Sylph at Nyack; the battleship Idaho at Philadelphia; the battleship Connecticut at New Haven; the transport Buffalo at Nome; the tug Patapsco at Boston; the despatch boat Dolphin at Gloucester; the destroyers Bainbridge, Dale, Barry and Decatur at Shanghai.

The collier Brutus has sailed from Hampton Roads for Boston; the gunboat Marietta from Cristobal for Port Limon; the gunboat Peoria from San Juan for Fort Liberte; the torpedo boat Montgomery from Newport for Provincetown; the collier Abarenda from Nagaski for Cavite.

House Adjourns Until Wednesday.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The House of Representatives was in session only a few minutes to-day and adjourned until Wednesday without transacting any business. On Tuesday next the Democrats of the House will caucus and endorse the Underwood bill to revise the cotton schedule of the Payne-Aldrich tariff act. The measure will be reported to the House on Wednesday.

"COMMERCIAL TRIBUNE" SOLD

Cincinnati Newspaper Purchased at Auction by a Baltimore Lawyer.

CINCINNATI, July 22.—The Cincinnati *Commercial Tribune* was sold to-day by Sheriff Cooper for $420,000 to satisfy claims aggregating $446,500. The purchaser named was Francis T. Homer, an attorney of Baltimore.

Although Homer says he has had business relations in the East with John R. McLean, owner of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, he declares that he bought the paper for himself. He says E. O. Shelby who has been president of the Commercial Tribune Company, will be retained if he chooses to stay. He says that the politics of the paper, which has been the morning organ of Republican boss George B. Cox, will not be changed.

Homer and Attorney Richard Ernst of Covington, brother of James P. Ernst, the latter one of the directors of the Commercial Tribune Company, were the only bidders. Some comment was occasioned by the fact that C. H. Rembold, business manager of Charles P. Taft's afternoon newspaper, and Hulbert Taft, nephew of Mr. Taft and associated in the management of his paper, were present. The *Commercial*, one of the newspapers merged into the *Commercial Tribune* about a dozen years ago, was founded by the late Murat Halsted.

COLORADO SENATORSHIP PLAN.

Effort to Choose a U. S. Senator While Mayor Speer of Denver Is Away.

DENVER, July 22.—In the absence in Europe of Mayor Speer, the recognized head of the Democratic party, the organization is going to elect a United States Senator. The so-called "platform Democrats" are at the head of the movement.

A form of agreement is being circulated among Democratic members of the body pledging the signers to agree to enter a caucus and name a candidate who shall be voted on in the open session of the extra session which is to be called by Gov. Shafroth when the necessary number to assure an election, fifty-one signatures, has been attached to the agreement.

This agreement, however, stipulates that neither the name of Speer nor Adams shall be submitted for consideration. It is the intent of the Democratic conspirators to have the deed done before Speer's return next month.

Gov. Shafroth has had several consultations with the Democratic Senators from this county and in the State who are behind the scheme. He has given his word that the Legislature will be called into extraordinary session whenever it is made clear to him that the Democratic majority is ready to do business. The expectation is to have the session over within twenty-four or forty-eight hours.

COOLIDGE OUT FOR OFFICE.

Wants to Run for Lieutenant-Governor in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, July 22.—Louis A. Coolidge, treasurer of the United Shoe Machinery Company, formerly private secretary to Senator Lodge, once a Washington newspaper correspondent and ex-Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, is to be a candidate for the Republican nomination for Lieutenant-Governor against ex-Representative Robert Luce of Somerville.

Up to to-day Mr. Luce has had a clear field. He was once regarded as a "progressive" and has been a pioneer in the cause of direct nominations and the move to prevent the illegitimate or extravagant use of money in elections, which has now been given concrete form in the direct nominations law and the corrupt practices act.

Leading political experts think that this was not the psychological moment for Coolidge's friends to announce his candidacy. His position as treasurer of the United Shoe Machinery Company makes his candidacy injurious to Republican interests, as the shoe machinery company is now under sharp fire at the hands of Gov. Foss and a part of the Legislature. What makes the situation also awkward is that Luce, whom Coolidge's friends seek to defeat, was the author of the law which some think is a sufficient remedy for the alleged evils which the Governor is attacking.

Among those who have indorsed Coolidge, though saying nothing against Luce, are Samuel L. Powers, Melvin O. Adams, John D. Long, Congressman John W. Weeks, Timothy E. Byrnes, vice-president of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, and Gen. Hugh Bancroft. Some of them doubt whether Coolidge will run.

CHRISTIAN SCIENTIST DIES.

Physician Treating Manicurist for Heart Trouble Was Dismissed.

Minnie Weedow, a manicurist at 12 John street, died on Friday night at her home, 317 West 119th street, where she lived with her mother. The mother is a Christian Scientist, as was her daughter, and the latter had been under Christian Science treatment.

Dr. M. H. Block of 87 West 119th street, who had been called in for the first time to treat Miss Weedow on July 15 and 16, said that the mother told him last Sunday that they would dispense with medical treatment and depend upon Christian Science entirely. The physician says that Miss Weedow was suffering from heart disease. He had given her digitalis and also an iron tonic.

Dr. Block said he believed the girl was in almost a dying condition when he first saw her and that a physician would have been of little avail if he had been called a month previously, although with two months treatment something might have been done for the girl. Mrs. Weedow said that her daughter had been affected with heart trouble since girlhood.

The Coroner's office was notified of the girl's death by a friend of the family.

DROWNS IN NEW BATHING SUIT.

Mills Was Showing His Friends How He Could Swim When He Sank.

William Mills, a sixteen year old boy of 318 West 142d street, was proud of a new bathing suit yesterday afternoon and when he pushed off the dock at West 151st street resolved that the three girls and the chum he had with him in the rowboat should see that he knew how to swim. Time after time he dived from the prow of the boat and rose again shaking the water out of his hair and shouting to the others to come in.

When the boat was about 300 feet off shore he leaped into the water again. This time he did not come up so soon and when he did it was to call for help. The boy companion, Raymond Rossiter, of 228 West 135th street, jumped after him, but Mills had gone down before he reached him. Those in the boat called for assistance and Frederick Geggus with Joseph Nesbit from the Cobweb Yacht Club dock set out in a motor boat. Nesbit, who is an expert diver, went down several times, but could not find the boy.

The girls, Ethel Banall, Martha Kettock and Nellie Brandenberg, all of 490 St. Nicholas avenue, became hysterical and their boat was towed ashore. Last night the harbor police were looking for Mills's body.

ENRAGED NEGRO KILLS FOUR.

Stamps His Wife to Death and Then Shoots Three Others Dead.

LA GRANGE, Ga., July 22.—Inflamed by jealousy, Charlie Reese, a negro, ran amuck early this morning, killed four persons, wounded two mortally and then committed suicide. Reese's wife had left him and early this morning he went to where she was staying to try to persuade her to return. The woman refused and Reese threw her to the ground and stamped her to death. Armed with a gun and pistol Reese then went to the home of Jesse Brown, a negro, whom he shot dead. He then killed Hall Smith and Kate Smith, negroes and man and wife.

Going to the home of James Hamby, a planter, the negro called him to the door and shot him as he held a baby in his arms. It is thought that both Mr. Hamby and his child are wounded mortally. Meanwhile posses were organizing and chased the negro, who fled to a swamp. When the posses closed on him he shot himself through the head.

R. Hoe & Co. Have Not Decided to Move.

Frederick W. H. Crane, secretary of R. Hoe & Co., said yesterday in reference to a published report that the firm would remove its plant from New York that no such arrangements had been made. It has been said several times in the last few months that it would have to move away eventually unless its labor troubles ceased. Mr. Crane said that nothing had been decided upon.

OUTLOOK FOR LEGISLATION

SENATE NOT APT TO PASS MORE TARIFF BILLS.

Neither the Underwood Measure Nor La Follette's Amendments Likely to Go Through—Farmers' Free List Bill Seems Almost Certain to Fail.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Now that Canadian reciprocity is out of the way the Senate will turn its attention to the tariff bills. There are two tariff revision measures pending in the Senate that have heretofore passed the House. These are the Underwood bill and the farmers' free list bill. Under the terms of the unanimous consent agreement providing for action on pending legislation the wool bill will be voted on Thursday and the farmers' free list bill on Saturday. Some time ago it looked as if a substitute offered by Senator La Follette to the Underwood wool bill would be adopted, but a canvass of the Senate made to-day showed clearly that the La Follette bill cannot command the united support of the Democrats. Without their unanimous support it cannot pass. The canvass made to-day indicates there will be probably as many as eighteen Democratic Senators who will not support the La Follette bill.

The Democrats regard it as a protectionist measure. The rates of duty proposed in the La Follette bill are much higher than those in the Underwood bill. La Follette admits that the duties are protective and this is especially true of the duties on raw wool. Chairman Underwood of the House Committee on Ways and Means has estimated that the average duty on raw wool in the La Follette bill is higher than in the Payne-Aldrich law. He estimates that the average duty on raw wool is over 60 per cent. Senator La Follette says it is only slightly above 40 per cent. Even at that it is one-third higher than the duty proposed in the Underwood bill. It is now generally conceded that neither the Underwood bill nor the La Follette bill can pass the Senate.

There is no expectation in any quarter that the farmers free list bill will be passed. The indications at present are that there will be no tariff legislation at the extra session other than the Canadian reciprocity bill, and it was generally predicted to-day that in view of this situation Congress will complete its work and adjourn not later than August 8, the day after the vote on Statehood.

Philippines Director of Agriculture.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 22.—Prof. Frederick W. Taylor, formerly of the chair of horticulture in the University of Nebraska, has received the appointment of director of agriculture in the Philippine Islands and has announced his acceptance. In recent years he has been engaged in conservation and reclamation work in Western States. He is at present in Denver and will begin his new duties on October 1.

Army and Navy Orders.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—These army orders have been issued:

Capt. Frank D. Ely, Thirtieth Infantry, to Quartermaster's Department, vice Capt. William Brooke, assigned to Thirtieth Infantry.

Capt. H. S. Rowland, Nineteenth Infantry, to Quartermaster's Department, vice Capt. John L. Hines, assigned to Nineteenth Infantry.

Major George W. Goode, Eleventh Cavalry, to retired list.

Capt. William H. Monroe, Coast Artillery, from 118th to Sixty-ninth Company.

Capt. Elisha G. Abbott, Coast Artillery, from Sixty-ninth to 118th Company.

Capt. Richard H. Williams, Coast Artillery, from Thirty-fifth to 166th Company.

Capt. John O. Steger, Coast Artillery, from 166th to Thirty-fifth Company.

Capt. Roderick L. Carmichael, quartermaster, to New Orleans, relieving Capt. Frank H. Lawton.

These navy orders have been issued:

Commodore J. M. Orchard, retired, from command of the West Virginia to home.

Capt. E. T. Witherspoon, retired, from command the Prairie to home.

Capt. H. K. Hines, retired, from command the Glacier to home.

Capt. J. E. Craven, from captain of yard Boston, to command the New Jersey.

Capt. R. O. Bitler, from captain of the yard to Boston.

Commander A. Rust, from the Louisiana to home and await orders.

Commander H. F. Bryan, from the Vermont to command the Prairie.

Commander A. S. Halstead, from command of the Pensacola to command the West Virginia.

Lieut. L. P. Davis, from the Delaware to home and wait orders.

Ensign B. V. McCandlish, from the Delaware to the Asiatic station.

Ensign R. E. Gillmor, orders July 20 revoked.

Passed Assistant Surgeon P. R. Stalnaker, to naval hospital Las Animas.

Passed Assistant Surgeon L. L. Taylor, from the Chester to naval hospital, Norfolk.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMANAC THIS DAY.

Sun rises....4:44 Sun sets....7:21 Moon rises..1:46

HIGH WATER THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 4:42 Gov. Island..5:14 Hell Gate...7:07

Arrived—SATURDAY, July 22.

Ss St. Paul, Southampton, July 15.
Ss President Lincoln, Hamburg, July 12.
Ss Campania, Liverpool, July 15.
Ss Lovstakken, Fowey, July 7.
Ss Prins der Nederlanden, Hayti, July 17.
Ss Cuyahoga, Rotterdam, July 9.
Ss Altamana, Brunswick, July 19.
Ss Apache, Jacksonville, July 19.
Ss Princess Anne, Norfolk, July 21.
Ss Indramayo, Boston, July 21.
Ss Chesapeake, Baltimore, July 20.

ARRIVED OUT.

Ss St. Louis, at Plymouth from New York.
Ss Potsdam, at Rotterdam from New York.

SAILED FROM FOREIGN PORTS.

Ss Mauretania, for New York from Liverpool.
Ss Barbarossa, for New York from Bremen.
Ss Rotterdam, for New York from Rotterdam.
Ss California, for New York from Glasgow.
Ss Vaderland, for New York from Antwerp.
Ss Philadelphia, for New York from Southampton.
Ss Celtic, for New York from Liverpool.
Ss La Savoie, for New York from Havre.
Ss Minneapolis, for New York from London.

OUTGOING STEAMSHIPS.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Sail To-day.		
Atrato, Kingston	6 30 A M	11 00 A M
Ikalis, Montevideo	2 30 A M	6 00 A M
Sail To-morrow.		
Marowine, Paramaribo	11 00 A M	1 00 P M
Princess Anne, Norfolk	....	3 00 P M
Sail Tuesday, July 25.		
Kronp'z's'n Cecilie, Bremen	6 30 A M	10 00 A M
Advance, Cristobal	11 30 A M	3 00 P M
Cearense, Para	9 00 A M	12 00 M
Asiatic Prince, Bahia	12 00 M	3 00 P M
City of Montg'm'y, Sav'nah	....	3 00 P M
Apache, Jacksonville	....	1 00 P M
Jefferson, Norfolk	....	3 00 P M

INCOMING STEAMSHIPS.

Due To-day.		
San Giorgio	Naples	July 6
Citta di Messina	Naples	July 7
Nueces	Galveston	July 15
La Touraine	Havre	July 16
C. F. Tietgen	Christiansand	July 13
Baltic	Liverpool	July 15
Tennyson	Rio Janeiro	July 6
Vigilancia	Tampico	July 14
City of Montgomery	Savannah	July 20
Comanche	Jacksonville	July 20
Due To-morrow.		
Oceania	Naples	July 13
Noordam	Rotterdam	July 14
Minnewaska	London	July 15
Furnessia	Glasgow	July 15
Stork	Cardiff	July 10
Albingia	Kingston	July 18
San Juan	San Juan	July 19
Comus	New Orleans	July 19
El Cid	Galveston	July 18
Lampasas	Mobile	July 17
Due Tuesday, July 25.		
Kronprinz Wilhelm	Bremen	July 18
Carpathia	Naples	July 13
Campanello	Rotterdam	July 13
Finland	Antwerp	July 15
Caronia	Liverpool	July 15
Bristol City	Swansea	July 11
Saratoga	Havana	July 22
Cearense	Para	July 12
Coppename	Trinidad	July 14
City of Columbus	Savannah	July 22
Concho	Galveston	July 19

By Marconi Wireless.

Ss Minnewaska, for New York, was 740 miles east of Sandy Hook at 7.22 A. M. yesterday.

Ss La Touraine, for New York, was 715 miles east of Sandy Hook at 5.30 A. M.

Ss Furnessia, for New York, was 675 miles east of Sandy Hook at 6.33 A. M.

Ss Campanello, for New York, was 750 miles east of Sandy Hook at 7.02 A. M.

Ss Friedrich der Grosse, was 1,160 miles east of Sandy Hook at 2.25 P. M.

Ss Baltic, for New York, was 46 miles east of Nantucket at 5.45 P. M.

Ss Caronia, for New York, was 421 miles east of Cape Race at 5 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

Coffee Lower—Provisions Quiet.

Coffee declined under lower European cables and some local and European selling. Spot coffee was steady at nominally 13¾c. for Rio No. 7. Futures closed firm on near months and steady on distant positions, with prices unchanged to 18 points off; sales, 46,500 bags. Havre declined ¼ to ½f. and Hamburg ½ to 1 pfg. Rio was unchanged; receipts, 15,000 bags. Santos was unchanged to 50 reis higher; receipts, 36,000 bags. Sao Paulo receipts, 42,000 bags; Jundiahy, 42,400. Prices here as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.	Prev. close.
July	11.65	11.63	11.63@11.65	11.69@11.70
September	11.29	11.20	11.30@11.31	11.30@11.31
October			10.85@10.88	10.96@10.97
December	10.59	10.53	10.54@10.55	10.64@10.65
March	10.56	10.53	10.55@10.56	10.65@10.66

PROVISIONS.—Lard, dull; prime Western, 8.40c