

FREE ALCOHOL AS CAMPAIGN THUNDER

Senator Aldrich Was Induced to Forward Bill for Party Reasons.

MAY END OPPOSITION TO STANDPAT IDEA

Republicans Begin Fight to Prevent Tampering with the Tariff.

By W. W. Jermaine.

Washington, May 24.—"Pass a rate bill, and do something for free alcohol, and the republican party cannot be defeated in this year's campaign."

This was the statement which brought Senator Aldrich to time and induced him to withdraw his opposition to the free alcohol proposition, which yesterday was reported from his committee to the senate, thus insuring legislation before the adjournment of the present session of congress. In other words, Mr. Aldrich, acting with republican leaders in both houses of congress, came to the conclusion that the country would stand for two years more of standpat rule, provided the two matters alluded to were properly looked after.

A rate bill which goes to greater lengths than the bill passed by the house has been passed by the senate, and will go to the White House for executive approval perhaps late next week. Meanwhile, in the house, the republicans are putting on their armor for a tariff war.

Whisky Trust May Benefit.

Closer examination of the free alcohol bill, as reported from the senate committee, shows one amendment that is not so favorable to free distillation and denaturing of alcohol as appeared at first. This amendment provides that denaturing shall be done in bonded warehouses, to be designated by the commissioner of internal revenue.

Men like Representative Marshall of North Dakota, who have studied the language of the bill, say that under this provision it may be possible to give the big distillers of the country a free denaturing business. Some people here go so far as to say that under this clause of the bill the denatured alcohol business will all be in the hands of the whisky trust.

Representative Marshall, discussing the senate committee's action in reporting the bill, said:

"Free alcohol people have won a great victory in having the bill reported to the senate so quickly, in having been able to prevent the amendment taxing denatured material, and in shutting off the amendment putting a statutory limit on the size of distilleries. I am not inclined to think so well of the amendment requiring denaturing to be done in bonded warehouses, but will have to inquire further into its effect before expressing myself finally on it."

The change in the bill when the act shall go into effect, Jan. 1, next, is not of such vital importance as other amendments sought by opponents of the bill. I believe that, if the bonded warehouse provision of the bill is carried to the proposed new industry, it will be strongly opposed by friends of the measure, and they will, believe, be able to bring about a committee of conference that will not be so hard on small distillers.

I look for early action on the bill in the senate. His speech, in which control in both houses and their views will prevail in conference, so that an agreement should not be delayed many days.

"Standpat" Campaign Begins.

Representative Charles B. Landis of Indiana made an eloquent and interesting standpat speech to the house yesterday. The burden of his argument and eloquence was that the country is enjoying a prosperity which the country has had since the enactment of the Dingley law. All that prosperity he attributed to a standpat policy. His speech, the best thus far made on the republican side of the tariff issue, is to be a campaign circular paper and mailed broadcast over the land. Today only one word, the expectation of Representative McCleary that he will get in with his standpat campaign. This is also to be made a campaign circular.

The opinion is prevalent here that the democrats will not be able to gain headway with a tariff revision argument while the present condition of prosperity continues.

No Message on Ship Subsidy.

There was a rumor at the capitol yesterday that the president would in a few days send a special message to congress urging the passage by the house of the ship subsidy bill, which already has been passed by the senate. At the White House today it is said there is no truth in this rumor. The president has for years been in favor of building up the merchant marine of the United States by means of a subsidy, and he has said so in his messages and to congressional callers. Quite recently he reiterated his views to a company of men who came here from an adjoining state to take subsidy with him. He will not, however, communicate with congress on the question.

A special message would be likely to break the deadlock in the committee on merchant marine and fisheries, which has the bill in charge and perhaps put the bill thru the house. Without such interference, however, there is no possibility that the bill will pass.

San Domingan Treaty Dead.

It has been agreed that the San Domingan treaty is dead, so far as the present session of congress is concerned. The president will keep up the present arrangement he has with that country for the collection of revenues, and indeed will not abandon it during his presidency, unless the senate shall meanwhile ratify a treaty. It is believed by the president's friends that the longer this amicable arrangement is in effect the stronger will be the argument for a treaty embodying its essential features. The executive message to congress next December will discuss the Santo Domingo question, in the light of another year of executive administration, and again urge that the treaty be ratified.

Senator Beveridge of Indiana, Chair.

Continued on 2d Page, 4th Column.

RUSSIANS WANT A NEW CABINET

ONLY WAY TO AVERT A WAR

The "Black Hundred" Organizes for the Struggle—Crisis at Hand.

St. Petersburg, May 24.—The government seems to be hesitating about executing the resolution taken a week ago to grant partial amnesty. The official statement in the lower house, justifying the government in not granting plenary amnesty, seems designed to pave the way for a refusal on the ground that in the present circumstances the release of the political prisoners deserving freedom can be left to the local authorities.

Nothing could be more irritating for the liberals than for the emperor to delegate the discretion of granting pardon to the very men responsible for the wholesale arrests which occurred during the winter, and such a decision is sure to arouse a storm in the lower house and increase the danger of a conflict.

The hand of General Treppoff, who engineered the protests of the branches of the League of the Russian People (Black Hundred) in the interior, which are cited in the official statement as evidence that the Russian masses are opposed to amnesty, is seen in this new attitude of the government. It is again raised the specter of a counter revolution.

The Appeal to the Czar.

The Twentieth Century, formerly the Russ, today prints in parallel columns the text of identical telegrams sent to the emperor from widely different places protesting against the demands of the lower house for amnesty, proving them to have been inspired from a common source. The dispatch most used is as follows:

"If parliament desires to assist you, allow it to do so; but if the members attempt to play the role of rulers, disperse them from the country as the Russian people to support you."

Organize for War.

At Kiev yesterday the local branch of the League of the Russian People decided to organize for the coming war against parliament and pronounced itself in favor of the creation of a dictatorship to crush the revolution. Officers of the guard regiments in St. Petersburg at a meeting just held, openly advocated the dispersal of parliament.

Such facts serve to strengthen the campaign which the social democrats and social revolutionists continue to wage against the "illusions of a parliamentary regime."

Shipoff for Premier.

It is announced that Premier Goremykin will reply tomorrow afternoon to the address of the lower house in reply to the speech from the throne.

The impression is growing that if a peaceful issue can be possible, the Goremykin cabinet must give way to another ministry without previous bureaucratic connections. M. Shipoff of Moscow is considered the most likely candidate for premier. Michael Stakovich, Count Heyden and Professor Kuzmin-Karaviev, all members of the lower house, are also mentioned, but no leaders of the constitutional democrats are referred to in this connection.

To Make Way for Witte?

The Rech today prints an intimation that Count Solsky's retirement from the presidency of the upper house is intended to make way for Count Witte.

Former Interior Minister Duronov has gone abroad. The car in which he traveled to the frontier was guarded by gendarmes and members of the secret police.

Workmen May Strike.

The workmen's organizations are discussing plans for a strike on Monday unless the amnesty granted is full and complete.

107 Sent to Siberia.

Yekaterinoslav, South Russia, May 24.—One hundred and seven political prisoners started from here to Siberia today.

FEAR CAUSED DEATH; WRECK DIDN'T OCCUR

Journal Special Service.
Somerville, Ky., May 24.—To avoid a wreck which did not occur, Scott Gillespie of Somerset, a locomotive engineer, jumped from his locomotive at New River bridge, one of the highest in the world, and was killed.

John Colyar, the fireman, also leaped into the river and is not expected to live.

The men became alarmed when one of the trucks of the locomotive left the rails, believing it would fall from the truck, but it was stopped on the bridge by the second locomotive.

ENGLISH ARTIST IS SLAIN IN HIS ROOM

London, May 24.—Archibald Wakeley, an artist and exhibitor at the Royal academy, was found murdered in his rooms at Baywater today. The police theory is that the murderers entered the premises with the object of gaining an entrance into the vaults of a bank situated next door, where they were intercepted by Wakeley.

ANOTHER "REVOLUTION."

Washington, May 24.—News of another small outbreak in Santo Domingo has reached here from a senior naval officer on that station, to the effect that the rebels are withdrawing. No American interests endangered.

CHURCH UNION IS DECLARED A FACT

Dramatic Scene at Des Moines When Two Commissioners Oppose Cumberland Plan.

Des Moines, May 24.—"I do solemnly declare and here publicly announce that the basis of reunion and union is now in full force and effect, and that the Cumberland Presbyterian church is now reunited with the Presbyterian church in the United States of America as one church."

With these words, uttered before the general assembly today, Moderator Hunter Corbett officially established the union of the Cumberland church with the Presbyterian church in the United States of America.

The big assemblage burst into a storm of rejoicing. Handclapping, cheering and waving of handkerchiefs gave expression to unalloyed pleasure. The consummation devoutly wished and worked for thru many years, despite many obstacles had become a reality.

Yesterday a telegram was received from Decatur announcing the adoption of the joint resolution by the Cumberland church. At the opening session of the Des Moines assembly similar action was taken and messages to that effect dispatched to Decatur.

Two Opposed Union.

The most intensely dramatic scenes attending the formal union of the churches was the vote against union by two commissioners. Moderator Corbett put the question, which was in the form of a resolution and called for the affirmative vote to be expressed by a rising vote. Instantly the assembly hall was converted into a stamping, cheering crowd. As the handclapping, cheering died down and the commissioners took their seats, the moderator said: "All who are of the opinion that the motion should not prevail will please rise."

A laugh went around the hall, for it was believed the request was a mere formality and would meet with no response. To the astonishment of all present two commissioners rose to their feet. Pandemonium broke loose and it was feared for an instant that indignity would be offered the lonely men who opposed the union. One of the men was Dr. William Laurie of Bellefonte, Pa., and the other was Rev. Roger F. Cressley of Jacksonville, Ill. Dr. Laurie is a stalwart Scotchman, and has been a strong factor in the convention.

"Greatly as I dislike to record my vote against this union, and deeply as I feel the pain of being forced to disagree with my fathers and brothers," he said, "yet I cannot conscientiously vote for this union. It is purely a question between me and my God. I have to oppose it."

Rev. Mr. Cressley said: "This is a matter of conscience with me. I cannot honestly vote for the union. I agree with my fathers and brothers, but I have to oppose it."

"Did you ever get any money from coal operators on your division?"

"Oh, yes."

At Mr. Glasgow's request Mr. Vroom named a half dozen coal operators who had paid him money at various times in amounts ranging from \$5 to \$20.

"Why did they give you this money?"

"I suppose they expected some favors."

"Were the favors granted?"

"Not that I recollect."

"Then why did you take the money?"

"Well, if there was money to be given out I was there to take it."

"Is that your position now?"

"The witness said there was no scarcity of cars during the anthracite strike. He denied furnishing cars to certain companies at \$20 and \$50 a car."

FOREIGN TRADE GROWS.

Washington, May 24.—The foreign commerce of the United States for April aggregated \$223,000,000, of which \$107,000,000 was in imports and \$116,000,000 in exports. These figures are given in a bulletin issued by the bureau of statistics, which says that only in one previous April in the history of our export trade has the total of imports and exports reached as much as \$200,000,000.

ADMITS TAKING ALL HE COULD GET

Frank Confession by One of the Alleged Grafters of the P. R. R.

Philadelphia, May 24.—The interstate commerce commission resumed its hearings today in the investigation of alleged discrimination in the distribution of coalcars, and Frederick Vroom of Osceola Mills, assistant trainmaster of the Tyrone divisions of the Pennsylvania railroad, was called.

"Have you anything to do with distribution of cars?" asked Attorney Glasgow for the commission.

"I have."

"Did you ever get any money from coal operators on your division?"

"Oh, yes."

At Mr. Glasgow's request Mr. Vroom named a half dozen coal operators who had paid him money at various times in amounts ranging from \$5 to \$20.

PRINCESS ENA OFF FOR SPAIN

TO MEET KING AT FRONTIER

London, May 24.—Princess Ena and her mother, Princess Henry of Battenberg, left London today for Spain. At the frontier King Alfonso will await his future bride.

The departure of the princess from Victoria station was the occasion for an enthusiastic demonstration on the part of the Spanish colony here, while the platform also was crowded with English crowds who gave the future queen of Spain a hearty sendoff. King Edward, Queen Alexandra, the prince and princess of Wales, the duke and duchess of Connaught and other members of the royal family and the staff of the Spanish embassy were among those present. The king conducted Princess Ena to the royal salon car, which was filled with flowers.

Loud cries of "Long live the queen of Spain" were raised as the train left the station.

THE KING LEAVES

Brilliant Company Accompanies Him to Meet His Fiancee.

Madrid, May 24.—King Alfonso, accompanied by Premier Moret, the minister of war, Lieutenant General De Luque and a brilliant company of officials and court dignitaries left Madrid this afternoon for the frontier, where he will meet the future queen of Spain.

Vast crowds witnessed the king's departure, which inaugurated auspiciously the events attending the royal marriage. The king will arrive at Irun at daylight tomorrow morning, and the bride will reach there an hour later.

The station at Irun is elaborately decorated with Spanish and British flags. Passants playing flutes and tambourines and dressed in their local costumes will welcome the bride, the municipality will offer homage, and a regiment of guards will act as her military escort.

The royal train will return to Madrid at 5 o'clock Friday morning, arriving at the Pardo palace 8:30 Friday night. A special station hung with tapestries and displaying the royal arms has been erected near the palace. The Royal Householdiers will conduct the princess to the Pardo palace, where she will await the marriage ceremony.

Cronin was 36 years old, and married.

BRAVES FIRE ONLY TO MEET DEATH

Edward E. Cronin Killed by Live Wire as He Tries to Extinguish Flames.

Edward E. Cronin, 942 Central avenue, was instantly killed by a live wire at 6 a.m. today, while entering the window of a blacksmith shop at 930 Central avenue to extinguish a fire.

Cronin was passing the shop on his way to work when he noticed a small blaze in the rear of the building. He broke in the front window and, going thru, grasped a portable electric light wire, probably to steady himself.

He dropped dead with the wire still in his hand and the body was found by firemen who had been summoned after the fire was seen by other persons.

When found the dead hand still clamped the wire at a point where the insulation had previously been burned off. The man's face and breast had been badly burned and death had come instantly.

The flames that had started near the forge were quickly extinguished and Coroner Kistler was notified of the accident and the body was taken to the morgue when it was later turned over to the relatives.

PITTSBURG BUILDING COLLAPSES; ON FIRE

Pittsburg, May 24.—A building is reported to have collapsed at Beatty and Baum streets, east end, at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon.

Fifty persons are said to have been in the building at the time. An alarm of fire has just rung in from that district.

HOW SHIPPERS GOT REBATES

Mysteries of the System Laid Bare at Kansas City Trial.

NONE KNEW WHERE MONEY CAME FROM

It Was in Unmarked Packages, Sometimes Borne by Unknown Messengers.

Kansas City, May 24.—More sensational testimony was brought out today in the trial in the United States district court here of George H. Freyschlag, traffic manager of the Burlington railway, George L. Thomas of New York, a freight broker, and L. B. Taggart, his clerk, on a charge of conspiracy.

T. H. McKittick, president of the Hargrave-McKittick dry goods company of St. Louis, the first witness, who had testified that he had employed Thomas at a salary of \$500 a year to look after the interests of his firm in the matter of railway rates and routing from the cars, had admitted that he had received various sums of money from "unknown sources," and in one instance Mr. McKittick testified, a person whom he did not know entered his (McKittick's) office in New York one day and handed him a package of money containing between \$400 and \$500.

Didn't Know Messenger.

Mr. McKittick declared that he did not know the man who had given him this money; that he had not since seen him, that he did not believe he would be able to identify the man, and further, that he did not know for what purpose the money was given him nor from what source it came.

At this point District Attorney Van Valkenburgh requested W. P. Kelly, Thomas' clerk, to stand up, and, pointing to Kelly, asked of the witness:

"Is this the man who handed the money to you in your New York office?"

"I don't know; I do not believe I could identify the man," replied Mr. McKittick.

Mr. McKittick, continuing his testimony, said that he had employed Thomas while he was in New York office May 1, 1902, signing a contract which was renewed again in 1903. Thomas had, he said, solicited employment, claiming that he would be able to ship goods to McKittick's house from the east in the most economical way and by the railway giving the best service.

Thomas' duties, which were to include the shipment of all cases of losses in shipment and overcharges and to obtain from Lowell, Mass., and other mill-centers the usual mill allowances offered buyers of goods, were to include the shipment of New York. Thomas had been employed later on the same condition, but with no new contract.

Much Mystery in It.

In reply to a direct question, Mr. McKittick said that he had received times received money from "unknown sources." Witness then detailed the receipt of the money in his New York office from an unknown man. Continuing, he said that from any waterlines had been received by express. In this manner he said his firm had, within four or five years, received about \$10,000 during the present company, or about \$480,000 in freight charges. In one instance he said he had received some money personally and this he had deposited in his brother's bank.

On cross-examination Mr. McKittick said that in seeking employment Thomas had said he would get any legitimate commissions that McKittick's firm might be entitled to from railways and from any waterlines subject to the interstate commerce act.

Witness said he and Thomas had talked over the matter of rebates, and it was agreed that no rebates were to be sought. He did not know that money received in his New York office or by express had come from Thomas.

The principal witnesses here were George A. Barton of Barton Brothers' Shoe company; George W. Taylor of the Robert Keith Furniture & Carpet company; E. W. Freyschlag of the Freyschlag & Co. company; all of this city; and Walter B. Kelly of New York, clerk in 1904 and 1905 for Thomas.

Used Fake Names.

On the stand Freyschlag frankly referred to an agreement with Thomas whereby his firm was to receive 25 per cent rebates on freight bills and told how the money was deposited in New York to the firm's credit by one "Jackson," a person whom he did not know. He could not remember whether he or Thomas had suggested the use of the name Jackson. At first he believed the idea was his, but on cross-examination he changed and said that he could not remember. He admitted that the name was used to hide "his business" from all the witnesses today employed.

"Thomas was to look after our freight business and take care of our claims," said Mr. Freyschlag in his testimony, "and we were to receive rebates on all freight deposited to points west of the Mississippi river. This was 25 per cent."

Admits Taking Rebates.

"Did you receive those rebates?" was asked.

"Yes. The total with Thomas was about \$7,500. We did not receive the rebates for 1905 shipments. We got about \$1,700 in 1905 in rebates for goods shipped in 1904. The money came in currency monthly. Some of the names were Taggart or W. B. Kelly, Thomas' clerk, sent it, I suppose; I don't know."

Freyschlag said that the rebates for shipments were still due. He did not know who owed it to him. Taggart had told him, he said, that the railroads had not paid up. Freyschlag said his freight bills amounted to about \$30,000 a year.

"All in the Same Box."

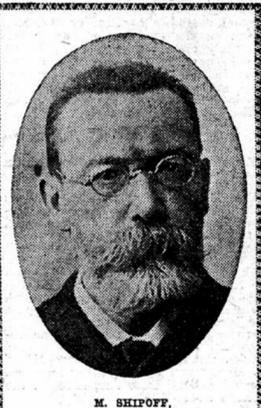
"All the shippers are in the same box with me," Freyschlag exclaimed defiantly. "Instead of four years, this thing has been going on for twenty-five years—not the 25 per cent rebates, but at 40 per cent."

\$1,470,000 FROM FRISCO.

New York, May 24.—The subtreasury today received \$970,000 transfer of currency from San Francisco. An additional transfer of \$500,000 from San Francisco thru the subtreasury brought the total up to \$1,470,000.

HE LET HIM PASS.

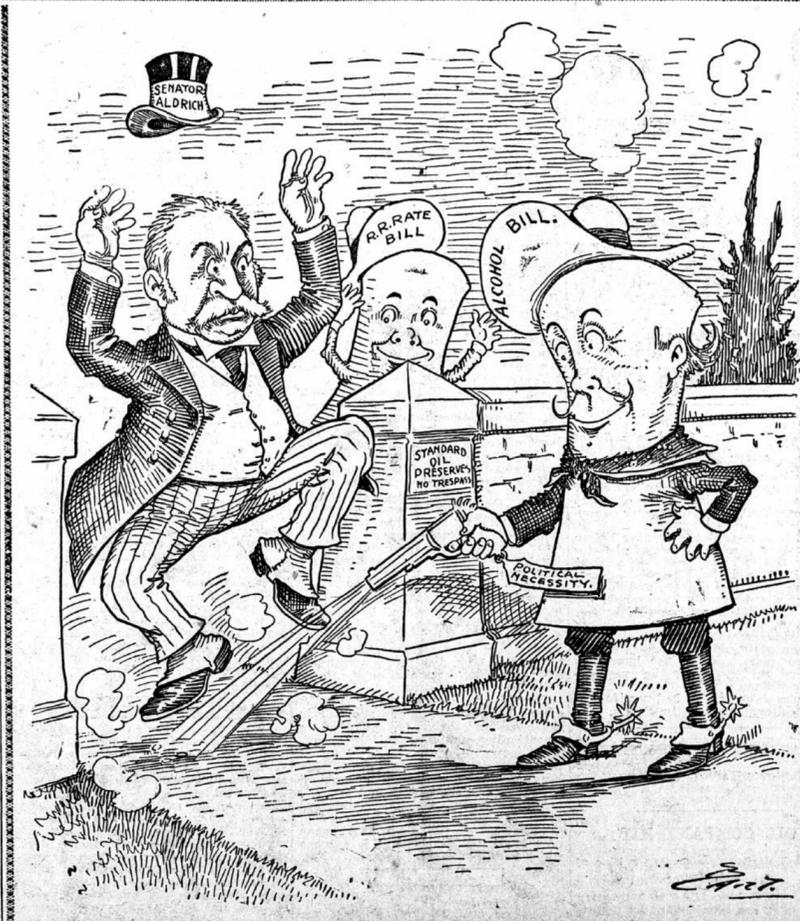
Alcohol Bill from the west gets by the chairman of the senate finance committee.



M. SHIPOFF, Whom the People Want for Premier.



PRINCESS ENA, Off for Spain to Become a Bride and a Queen.



HE LET HIM PASS. Alcohol Bill from the west gets by the chairman of the senate finance committee.