"He said, 'Don't you know me?' in an ordinary tone, as far as volume is concerned.

Had an "Insane Expression."

"He had what impressed me as an insane expression; he had a bluish pallor on the face.

"'This is Mr. Glover,' I said.

"He made no reply at first.

"Then he said, 'Why did you attack me on the floor of the House?'

"I said, 'I didn't attack you. I merely defended myself from an attack by you.'"

"He said, 'You ought to apologize.'

"I said, 'I will apologize for anything I have said not warranted by the facts.'

"I felt apprehensive of an assault, but not an ordinary assault by the hand. I told him I had taken his own statement and that I did not feel called on to make an apology.

Watched Glover's Right Hand.

"He then spoke angrily. I could not recall his language. I was watching his right hand with the purpose of grabbing his arm if his hand went toward his coat pocket. I told him I did not want to argue with him in a public place.

"He struck me then a very light stroke. I believed it was merely a provocative blow.

"A gentleman stepped in and shortly after that another one. Then my original apprehension left me. Mr. Glover went away."

The name of the second man was McAllister.

Mr. Sims said he saw Mr. Glover again in Lafayette Square.

Representative Davis brought out the fact the speeches in question made by Representative Sims were made during the Sixty-second session of Congress.

Charles A. McAllister on Stand.

Charles A. McAllister was called. He is engineer in chief of the revenue cutter service.

He said he had written out his statement and had it witn him under a heavy seal.

"I have been unfortunate enough to witness an altercation between two prominent men," the statement began.

"Mr. Glover slapped Mr. Sims several blows with the flat of the hand, crying, 'You are a damned lying scoundrel.'"

The McAllister statement contained nothing else bearing on the blows struck.

Sherman Allen Testifies.

Sherman Allen, assistant secretary of the Treasury, said he saw the two principals in the bout talking in the park and was within fifteen feet of the two.

"Glover struck Sims in the face.

"I stepped in and said to Glover, 'I wouldn't carry the matter any further.'

"I think he said to Mr. Sims, 'You're an infamous liar.'

"I took Mr. Sims by the arm and we walked away.

"I think Mr. Sims said when struck that he needed protection."

Representative Covington asked whether Mr. Allen had heard anything from Glover as to why he hit the representative. He had not. "I didn't think either of them were in danger of great damage," said Mr. Allen, with a smile.

Give Bird's-Eye View Version.

James Mullins, "the man up the tree," who was pruning a tree when the fight occurred, gave his bird's-eye view version of the affair.

"I was sitting in a tree, and I thought they were talking business. "I heard Mr. Glover say, 'I think you ought to apologize.' Then I heard him say 'Right here will do.'

"Then after a few words, Mr. Glover hit him.

"I laughed, because I thought a big man like that ought to hit back.

"Mr. Sims said, 'I need to be protected.'

"Mr. Glover said 'Damn you; I'll give it to you.'"

Representative Ben Johnson of Kentucky testified that he met Mr. Glover the first time last January, and had met him since only a few times.

He said he met Mr. Glover in the corridor of the House office building a few months ago.

Tells of "Dueling" Conversation.

"He stopped and said, 'I am sorry there is a law in this country against dueling.' He said it in an excited way. I didn't know to whom or to what it referred—didn't know whether he referred to me. I said I wasn't averse to the dueling code, and if any one wanted to apply it to me I would help him get around it.

"He said then that he referred to Mr. Sims, who had said things about him on the floor of the House."

Fred Steckman, a newspaper man, who interviewed C. C. Glover after the affray, said the banker's statement was a most elaborate one. Mr. Steckman said that Mr. Glover started to give all the circumstances that led to the affair, including the first speech Mr. Sims made, Mr. Glover's answer in the insurance hearing, etc.

Reads Glover's Account.

Mr. Steckman read the printed account of the Glover side of the affair, as printed in his paper, saying that the statements were accurate.

In that statement Mr. Glover is quoted as saying he slapped Representative Sims in the face.

"Later—on Sunday," said Mr. Steckman, "He told me he had not used the word 'damn'."

J. Fred Essary, correspondent for an out-of-town paper, who interviewed Mr. Glover, was a witness.

He said Mr. Glover had discussed with great length the details of the speeches which had led up to the affair, occupying forty-five minutes in that way.

Then he got down to the affray. He said he saw Mr. Simms "waddling" across the park. Mr. Essary's statement also contained the quotation from Glover: "I struck him in the face."

He said that he had struck Mr. Simms for things the representative had said in the House, concerning Rock Creek Park, Potomac Park, etc."

MRS. MINA R. SMITH DEAD.

Funeral Services Tomorrow Morning at Home of Daughter.

Mrs. Mina R. Smith, widow of Rev. C. B. Smith, for many years chaplain of the Grand Lodge of Masons of the District, died yesterday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. J. W. Little, 1313 14th street northwest. Funeral services will be held at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning at the house. Rev. Dr. Hinson V. Howlett of the Second Baptist Church will officiate. Interment, which will be private, will be in Arlington.

Mrs. Smith was born in Vermont ninety-one years ago. For many years her husband was the principal of an academy for boys, and Mrs. Smith was the teacher of several classes. Durng the civil war Dr. Smith served as a chaplain in the army. Following the war he was employed in the Treasury Department. He died about eight years ago.

For many years Mrs. Smith made her home in Anacostia. Since the death of her husband she had made her home with her daughter. Besides her daughter, Mrs. Little, several grandchildren survive her.

Pier and Five Barges Destroyed.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., April 22.—Clyde line pier No. 2 was destroyed by fire here today. The loss is about $75,000. Five barges belonging to the St. John's Terminal Company also took fire and drifted down the river, for a time threatening the entire shipping district of the city, but grounded separately out of harm's way and burned to the water's edge. None of the Clyde line steamers was at the dock.

Steel Plant Near Baltimore Burns.

BALTIMORE, April 22.—Fire today practically destroyed the plant of the Canton Iron and Steel Company at Canton, a suburb, causing a loss of from $75,000 to $100,000, and throwing about 400 men out of work. The works were fully insured.

DR. REMSEN OPENS SCIENCE ACADEMY

Pleads for Home in Washington for National Organization.

DISTINGUISHED MEN ATTENDING SESSIONS

Reception to Be Given by Smithsonian Regents—Wilson to Present Medals Tomorrow.

Proposing that the National Academy of Sciences be used more by the United States government as a clearing house for scientific work and knowledge, and that it be properly housed in Washington, Dr. Ira Remsen of Johns Hopkins University today opened the fiftieth anniversary convention of the academy in the New National Museum. Dr. Remsen, who is head of the Agriculture Department's "pure food" referee board, and president of the academy, spoke before a notable gathering of distinguished scientists from all parts of America and Europe.

The meeting was made notable by a paper on "International Research in Science," by Prof. Arthur Schuster, secretary of the Royal Society of London, in which he said that the present age is distinguished by disclosures of facts which take man nearer to the infinite design of the universe and to the infinitesimal structure of matter than the "boldest flight of imagination could have aspired to half a century ago."

Prof. Hadley Speaks.

President Arthur T. Hadley of Yale University added to the interest of the gathering by praising the tendency toward real scientific study and thought, and criticising the failure of some to grasp the real meaning of science. He spoke on "The Relation of Science to Higher Education in America."

The program for the convention includes discussions of subjects of deep interest to scientists and to the public. This afternoon Dr. George Hale, director of the Mount Wilson solar observatory, was scheduled to speak on "The Earth and Sun as Magnets." Tonight regents and the secretary of the Smithsonian Institution will receive members of the academy and guests at the National Museum. Following a short program tomorrow the members will go to the White House, where President Wilson will present the valuable medals awarded for scientific research.

The convention will be brought to a conclusion Thursday night with a dinner at the New Willard Hotel.

Cites Academy's Work.

Following a short business session this morning, Dr. Remsen opened the general meeting with a brief resume of the fifty year's work of the academy. He mentioned the long list of distinguished scientists who have been members of the organization. He also showed how, in the early days of the Academy, during and following the civil war, the government had called upon it for valuable investigations and reports. Under its charter, he showed, the academy must make such governmental reports free of charge.

"There is still ample room for such investigations," he concluded. "There are many scientific questions which might well be studied by the academy for the government."

Dr. Remsen spoke of a request made by Congress in 1908 for a report from the academy on the question of how to so organize the various government scientific bureaus so as to prevent duplication of work and energy. After thorough study of the question, he said, an able and comprehensive report was made, but no attention or study was ever given to it.

He said that the day must come when for the good of the country the government will use the academy more. He said he hoped to see the day when a proper building would be erected for the academy in order to make it a clearing house for scientific work and knowledge.

Trend of Education.

President Hadley of Yale reviewed the educational methods of the past, saying that there has been a general tendency in the last fifty years toward scientific training and teaching in all schools.

Sometimes, however, he declared, there is too much of a tendency to think that subjects make science, and that science means knowledge of a certain kind of facts.

Prof. Shuster urged the use of the International Association of Academies as a means for carrying forward scientific research of all kinds. In a comprehensive way he told of how various scientific bodies are doing certain kinds of scientific work, but he said there is still too many chances for overlapping and for waste of energy and time.

GIVEN OBJECT LESSON.

Justice Gould Enabled to Review Chemistry During a Trial.

Justice Gould, presiding in Criminal Court No. 2, had an opportunity today to review his college course in chemistry. His bench was furnished with a spectroscope in full operation. The justice was allowed to look through the instrument and note the red streak shown on the spectrum when lithium was burned before it, and also to see the effect on the spectrum when the so-called lithia water was examined before it.

The demonstration was given by chemists offered as witnesses by the government to prove that a certain brand of lithia water is mislabeled under the construction of the pure food and drug act. The government inspectors claim there is not sufficient lithium in the water to give it any medicinal value, and that it is misleading to so designate the water.

Counsel for the water company claim the water sold by them has been designated as lithia water since 1878, and that the therapeutic value of the water does not enter into the consideration of the question of the right to use the label.

Assistant United States Attorney John Lewis Smith is conducting the prosecution. Attorney H. P. Blair of the local bar and out-of-town counsel are appearing for the defense.

JURY UNABLE TO AGREE.

Validity of the Will of Josephine R. Hagerty Remains Unsettled.

After deliberating twenty hours, a jury in the Probate Court, Justice Gould presiding, at noon today reported its inability to agree on a verdict as to the validity of the will of Josephine R. Hagerty, made August 28, 1911, the day before her death. The last ballot taken by the jurors, it is understood, showed eight in favor of breaking the will and four for sustaining it. The estate is valued at $10,000.

Brothers and sisters, nephews and nieces of Miss Hagerty sought to break the will. The relatives were represented by Attorneys C. M. Stadden and John C. Gittings. The will was defended by Attorneys McNeill & McNeill.

Commemorate King's Death.

ROME, April 22.—The Italian chamber of deputies reassembled today after the Easter recess. The members solemnly commemorated the death of King George of Greece and expressed their satisfaction at the escape from assassination of King Alfonso of Spain.

COMMITTEE INVESTIGATING GLOVER-SIMS CONTROVERSY.

FROM LEFT TO RIGHT—REPRESENTATIVES NELSON, PROUTY, DAVIS, CHAIRMAN; COVINGTON AND CRISP.

RESOLUTION IS AIMED AT BALL CONTRACTS

House Member Inaugurates Movement for General Investigation of National Game.

Characterizing organized base ball as "the most audacious and autocratic trust in the country," Representative Gallagher of Illinois today introduced a resolution which would provide for an exhaustive inquiry by a special committee of Congress into the operations of the commission which controls the game, and would also direct the Attorney General to investigate the base ball contract system with a view to instituting prosecutions for violation of the Sherman anti-trust law.

Points to Determine.

The resolution would direct the Speaker to appoint a special committee of seven members empowered to investigate "the operation and practices of the base ball trust" to ascertain whether:

Unjust discriminations have been practiced in favor of or against players; whether players are now or have been prejudiced, coerced, or restrained from the exercise of their just rights to enter into contracts of a fair and equitable nature; whether such a combination has been effected among base ball magnates throughout the country as would preclude competition and operate in restraint of trade.

This is sought, the resolution sets forth, because "the most audacious and autocratic trust in the country is the one which presumes to control the game of base ball, its officials announcing daily through the press of the country the dictates of a governing commission; how competition is stifled; how territory and games are apportioned; how the prices are fixed which millions must pay to witness the sport; how men are enslaved and forced to accept salaries and terms or forever be barred from playing, and of other acts incident to trafficking in a national pastime for pecuniary gain."

Believes Committee Will Approve.

Representative Gallagher said today that he believed the House rules committee would consider his resolution favorably and that this effort will lead to a complete investigation of the game of base ball as controlled by the national commission.

"I have included in the resolution," said Mr. Gallagher, "a direction to the Attorney General to inquire into the matter. This will enable us to get the contracts of base ball players direct before the Department of Justice, with a view to have corrected the abuses of the system.

Mr. Gallagher expressed a willingness to co-operate with any other member of Congress interested in any specific case and plans to confer with Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia, who, upon request, was forwarded a copy of "Ty" Cobb's contract with the Detroit club. Senator Smith may recommend some legislative action after he has examined the terms of this contract.

Fogel Calls It "Trust."

Representative Gallagher has been in correspondence regarding his resolution against the base ball organization with Horace Fogel, former owner of the Philadelphia National League team. In a letter to Mr. Gallagher Mr. Fogel said:

"I think you have struck the popular chord in the movement against the base ball trust, as the public at large are sour on the methods of this monopoly, and you will have the people with you in demanding the investigation."

In another letter to Representative Gallagher Fogel said he could put him on the track to "lay the foundation for the investigation and to subpoena witnesses necessary to easily make out a clear case to turn over to the Department of Justice for immediate action to bust up this arrogant base ball trust."

GOV. JOHNSON EXPLAINS ALIEN LAND LEGISLATION

First Statement California Executive Has Made Over Pending Enactment.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., April 22.—Gov. Johnson gave out last night the following statement regarding the pending alien land legislation. This is the first statement the governor has made on the subject:

"Californians are unable to understand why an act, admittedly within the jurisdiction of the California legislature, like the passage of an alien land bill, creates tumult, confusion and criticism, and why this local act of undoubted right becomes an international question. Of course, the California legislature would not attempt to contravene any treaty of the nation, nor to do more than has been done by the federal government itself and many other states.

"To say that California must do less or be subjected to harsh criticism and the charge of disrupting friendly relations with foreign powers is to deny to California what has been freely accorded to every other state in the Union, and what has never been questioned with any other state.

"Our legislature is now considering an alien land bill in general language and not discriminatory. If terms are used which are claimed to be discriminatory those very terms long since were made so by many enactments and by the laws of the nation itself."

Judges Split on Trust Case.

NEW YORK, April 22.—Judges Lacombe, Coxe, Noyes and Ward filed today in the United States district court a memorandum stating that they were divided in the matter of the government's Sherman lawsuit against the Periodical Clearing House and other defendants, constituting the so-called magazine trust. Being unable to reach a conclusion, they will send the case to the United States Supreme Court for review.

SUFFRAGISTS ACHIEVE ANOTHER BIG VICTORY

Pennsylvania Senate Passes Resolution for State Vote on Question.

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 22.—The suffragettes won a great victory in the Pennsylvania legislature today, when the senate passed, with barely the necessary number of votes, the joint resolution proposing an amendment to the state constitution giving women the right to vote. The vote was 26 to 22.

The resolution had previously passed the house, and it must be adopted by the legislature of 1915, after which it goes to the people for ratification.

Thinks Men Should Vote.

In debate today Senator Powell of Pittsburgh, who has been leading the suffragette fight in the senate, said the men of the state should be given an opportunity to vote on this all-important subject.

Senator Salus of Philadelphia made an extended speech, in which he said that it was unmanly for senators to vote for the resolution on the floor of the senate and then go home and work and vote against it at the polls.

Their Courage Questioned.

The senators, he said, should have the courage of their convictions and vote against the resolution on the floor. He called the attention of the senators to their duties as laid down in the constitution. He said the senate should stand for law as against mob rule, hysteria and political tricksters.

ANNUAL CENSUS ORDERED

Police to Begin Next Monday to Ascertain Population of District.

Instructions for the taking of Washington's annual police census, to begin next Monday, April 28, were issued today by Maj. Sylvester to the captains of the police precincts. Approximately ten days will be required for the field work and at least two weeks for the compilation of returns, so that the result of the census probably will not be known for a month.

Chinese, Indians, prisoners, deaf and dumb, blind and insane persons and inmates of institutions, it is provided, shall be specifically enumerated. Persons who habitually sleep in the District and those who reside here, but are temporarily absent for a portion of the year, are to be considered permanent residents.

Classification of Children.

The census will show the number of children under one year of age; the number between the ages of 5 and 14 and 15 and 19 years, and the number of adults.

It also will be compiled so as to show the population of numbered streets and alleys.

The census conducted by the police for 1912 gave a total of 254,260 white residents and 98,676 colored, making the entire population 352,936.

PREPARING FOR CAMPAIGN TO RAISE $300,000 FUND

A number of men prominent in Washington's business, professional and social life expect to announce in a day or two the inauguration of a campaign, to begin May 2, which is to have for its object the raising of $300,000 in twelve days for the purpose of building a new Emergency Hospital.

Woodbury Blair is chairman of the executive committee in charge of the arrangements being made, and associated with him in the effort will be William Corcoran Eustis, John F. Wilkins, William F. Gude, Robert N. Harper and others. They have retained the services of Edgar C. Honey, a professional conductor of campaigns to raise money, who is said to have been successful in such work in his own city of New York and elsewhere in connection particularly with Y. M. C. A. work.

The committee has rented, temporarily, the quarters formerly occupied by the Cafe Republique, at 15th and F streets northwest, where clerks have been installed for the purpose of preparing literature, lists of names to be circularized and other information to be used in connection with the work, which is said to include novel features not hitherto used in Washington.

Temporary plans for the proposed new building for the Emergency Hospital have been drawn by Nathan C. Wyeth.

MRS. BALLARD SUCCUMBS.

Wife of Patent Office Law Examiner Was Ill Sixteen Months.

Mrs. Nell Moore Ballard, wife of William R. Ballard, law examiner of the patent office, died yesterday afternoon at her residence in the Blenheim, after an illness extending over a period of sixteen months. Funeral services will be held at the Washington Heights Presbyterian Church tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock. The interment, which will be private, will be in Rock Creek cemetery.

Mrs. Ballard was a daughter of Mrs. Margaret B. Moore, formerly of Grand Rapids, Mich., and niece of Edward B. Moore, commissioner of patents.

BILL PASSES THE HOUSE

Sundry Civil Appropriation Carries $16,000,000 to Be Expended in District.

Carrying over $16,000,000 to be expended within the District of Columbia for salaries, public improvements, upkeep and maintenance of various government offices and bureaus, the sundry civil appropriation bill passed the House this afternoon, exactly as it was when President Taft vetoed it.

Representative Gillette of Massachusetts endeavored, in vain, to have the bill sent back to the committee on the whole with instructions to lop off the proviso that no money should be expended in investigating labor unions or farmers' co-operative associations in the enforcement of the Sherman anti-trust law. This was the paragraph to which President Taft objected.

The bill carries about $116,000,000, providing for a large increase in the size of Rock Creek Park, additional ground for the Capitol reservation, increased pay of operators at the bureau of engraving and printing, provides for a central heating plant at the foot of 14th street southwest to heat and light a dozen of the largest government buildings, and takes care of scores of detached bureaus and government activities in this city, including the big payroll of the government printing office.

NEEDS BRITAIN'S CONSENT

Otherwise U. S. Cannot Abrogate Existing Treaties, Officials Assert.

Senator Chamberlain's resolution for the abrogation of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, in the opinion of the State Department officials, will be confronted with the contention that neither that treaty nor the Clayton-Bulwer treaty can be abrogated by the action of the United States without the consent of Great Britain.

These treaties, the officials point out, are in the nature of civil contracts, and where one party, the United States for instance, has acquired a valuable consideration under their terms, it cannot escape the liability without the full consent of the second party.

Diplomatically and according to the verblage of international law, the status of the United States, they hold, is one of "national servitude."

Legal officers of the government seem to be of the opinion that nothing can be done by the President or Congress toward terminating the treaties except by the consent of Great Britain or under the terms of an arbitration.

SENATE COMMITTEE GETS BRYAN PEACE PLAN SOON

Secretary of State to Urge World-Wide Treaties Submitting All Disputes to Arbitration.

Secretary Bryan's preliminary plans for a world-wide peace movement probably will be laid informally before the Senate foreign relations committee tomorrow. Mr. Bryan had been at work for some time upon a crystallization of his ideas for international peace, and it is understood that he is now prepared to recommend a series of world-wide treaties for the submission of all disputes to arbitration, and a limitation upon armaments.

The unusual course of discussing his peace plans first with members of the Senate committee has been chosen, it is understood, to pave the way in the Senate for any subsequent treaties that may be introduced.

While members of the Senate generally favored the arbitration treaties negotiated with Great Britain and France during former President Taft's administration, those conventions were practically defeated, because the Senate would not accept the provision for the submission of all disputes to arbitration.

It is understood that Mr. Bryan has in mind the arbitration of all disputes. The Secretary's suggestions as to the limitation of armament, it is said, will include the proposal that when vital questions have been submitted to a commission of inquiry neither country party to the dispute shall in any way increase its armament or make further preparation for war until the commission has reported its findings.

WOMAN IN MARTIN MYSTERY.

Believed She Sent Telegram From Switzerland as Emissary.

VEVEY, Switzerland, April 22.—Investigation made with regard to the telegram filed last Friday, saying, "Cease inquiries. All well. Writing. Martin," received in London by a friend of Joseph W. Martin, makes it apparent that the message was not handed in at the telegraph office by the missing Memphis cotton dealer, and it is now practically certain that he never visited Vevey.

Further inquiries tend to show that the sender of the telegram was a beautiful woman who probably was acting as Martin's emissary.

The American legation at Berne has officially announced that it has no knowledge that Martin is staying in Switzerland, and, consequently, the news that the police intended to arrest him in this country is not true.

Nine states will be represented by delegates to the Supreme Castle sessions of the Ancient Order of Knights of the Mystic Chain to be held in Silver Wave Castle, Lonaconing, Md., from May 20 to 24.

DAUGHTER OF VICTIM IS PRINCIPAL WITNESS

Miss Lupah Henry Is Closely Questioned by Defense in McCleary Case.

Special Dispatch to The Star.

ROCKVILLE, Md., April 22.—Miss Lupah Henry, daughter of Mrs. Nannie B. Henry, who is alleged to have been murdered at Hagerstown, Md., August 15 by Norman B. McCleary, was the principal witness heard today in the trial of McCleary which is being held here. The defense intimated that it would endeavor to prove that Mrs. Henry did not die of strangulation and that Miss Henry did not leave Hagerstown to escape the attentions of McCleary. A large number of questions seeming to bear out this plan of defense were asked during the cross-examination of Miss Henry.

Miss Henry described McCleary's visit to her boarding house on H street in Washington, D. C. She said when she answered a rap on her door she found McCleary standing there with downcast eyes. He asked her if that was "Miss Henry's room," she said, and, receiving an answer in the negative, left and went to other rooms, knocking upon the doors. Finally he returned to her room, she said, but she locked the door and did not open in response to his rapping.

In explanation to the remark which it is alleged that McCleary had made concerning Mrs. Henry after he had been forbidden to come to the Henry house, Miss Henry testified that she thought when he said, "I will show your mother what kind of stuff I am made out of," that he meant he would go to her and ask to be permitted to resume his attentions.

Other Witnesses Heard Today.

Other witnesses heard today included Harry K. Starchman, Benjamin Hartman, W. K. Hoffman, Charles Hull, Clifford Snyder, Edward Huitt and Barry Miller.

Miss Henry was also a witness shortly before court adjourned for the day yesterday afternoon. According to the state's theory, it was McCleary's infatuation for Miss Henry which led him to kill her mother, because she would not tell where her daughter was.

Miss Henry was extremely pale when she first took the stand. She appeared very nervous, but as her examination progressed she became more composed and gave her testimony in a firm and positive, although somewhat subdued voice.

When court adjourned for the day Miss Henry had been on the stand about twenty minutes.

REPUBLICANS TO FIGHT MAJORITY TARIFF BILL

Decision Reached at Open Caucus After Spirited Debate Over Procedure Plan.

That the republicans intend to make capital out of any dissatisfaction over the Underwood tariff bill was clearly shown at the open caucus of the party held last night. Opinions were divided somewhat as to the method to pursue while the tariff debates are in progress, but after a lively discussion the caucus rejected the proposition to "lay low" and not to offer any party amendments to the Underwood bill.

Representative Payne of New York led the fight against the "lay low" faction. He also offered a bill fixing the rates on raw wool at 18 cents a pound, and arranging those on manufactured wool at relatively compensatory rates. The bill was adopted.

Fordney's Tilt With Payne.

The discussion of the measure was spirited, and Representative Payne made a vigorous speech supporting his bill. He was interrupted frequently by Representative Fordney of Michigan, and the two veteran republicans shook their fists at each other over a half dozen rows of seats as Mr. Fordney declared the bill offered by Mr. Payne offered the manufacturers less protection than the Underwood bill.

Representative Lenroot of Wisconsin made a plea for the Payne bill declaring that the progressive republicans had "come more than half way" in their agreement to support it, and that he believed the republicans should unite on the measure.

Privilege of Offering Substitute.

He pointed out that the rules committee in preparing the rule under which the Underwood bill will be considered had tacitly agreed to allow the progressives as well as the republicans an opportunity to offer a substitute for the Underwood bill.

Representative Gardner reported that the republicans of the ways and means committee were not ready to submit a cotton bill, and the caucus adjourned until Thursday night.

CHAMPION "DIVORCER" DIES.

Lord Gorell, Long Judge of British High Court, Was Sixty-Four.

MENTONE, France, April 22.—Lord Gorell, who was a judge of the probate divorce and admiralty division of the English high court from 1892 to 1905 and president of that court from 1905 to 1909, died here today in his sixty-fourth year. As a judge he was known as Sir John Gorell Barnes, and he probably divorced more people than any other British judge has ever done.

His son Henry, who was born in 1882, succeeds to the title. He also is a barrister, and he obtained part of his education at Harvard University.

HOUSE RECEIVES TARIFF MEASURE

Approved by Ways and Means Committee by Party Vote.

NIGHT SESSIONS VOTED TO RUSH ACTION ON BILL

Underwood Believes General Debate Will Close in Five Days—Senators Consider Revision.

With the entire ways and means committee in session today for the first time, Chairman Oscar Underwood laid before it the new democratic tariff revision bill.

After receiving vigorous opposition by the six republican members and Victor Murdock, the new progressive member of the committee, it was approved by the strict party vote of fourteen to seven and reported to the House, to be called up tomorrow for general debate.

Democrats of the House planned to caucus tonight or early tomorrow to pass on a rule proposed to limit general debate on the bill to eight legislative days and to curtail amendments when the bill is read section by section before being placed upon its passage.

Expects Early Action.

The general debate on the tariff bill will begin tomorrow in the House, and Mr. Underwood's idea is that it will be ended in about five days, and that possibly a week or so more will be consumed in considering the bill further under what is called the five-minute rule.

Five members of the ways and means committee voted for a motion by Mr. Murdock to make all future meetings of the committee public sessions. They were Representatives Murdock of Kansas, Palmer of Pennsylvania, Harrison, New York; Anderson, Minnesota, and Shackelford of Missouri. The other members out-voted the proposition.

Mr. Underwood immediately upon the convening of the House secured the adoption of a motion to hold night sessions of the House, beginning tomorrow night, with a view to disposing of the general debate on the bill within five days and a fair division of time between the democrats, republicans and progressives in the discussion of the bill during that debate, and the five-minute limitation of speeches to follow. The hour of opening the sessions of the House also was changed to 11 a.m. instead of noon, in order to expedite the tariff.

Senate Committee Meets.

For the purpose of giving consideration to the demand of some of the republican senators that hearings shall be given on the tariff bill by the finance committee, the Senate finance committee went into executive session at 2 o'clock this afternoon. This was the first meeting of the full committee held since its reorganization.

The democratic members of the committee are opposed to granting general open hearings on the tariff bill, on the ground that no arguments would be brought forward which have not already been gone over before the House ways and means committee or the Senate finance committee in the last Congress. They claim that such hearings would only cause delay in tariff revision and would be of no service.

Will Hear Protests.

However, the democratic members of the committee will meet tomorrow to listen to protests from western senators to the free wool and ultimate free sugar provisions of the tariff bill as it now stands before the House. The hearing to be granted these senators upon the wool and sugar issues is expected to develop the strength of the opposition to the tariff bill in the Senate, and the finance committee then will have better information as to whether it will be necessary to modify in any way the wool and sugar schedules.

The Senate democratic leaders have given up hope of having the bill brought into the Senate in the form of separate schedules, or even of having the sugar and wool schedules segregated from the rest of the bill. It has been determined that the measure shall be considered as a whole in the Senate, as it will be considered in the House.

Fiscal Policy of U. S. Changed by Tariff Revision Measure

Presenting the completed democratic tariff revision bill to the House, the democrats of the ways and means committee recommended a radical readjustment of the entire fiscal policy of the nation. They proposed to make an income tax the means of accurately adjusting the funds to be raised by taxation to correspond with necessities for government expenditures.

The report, submitted by Chairman Underwood, after outlining the operations of the proposed income tax, said:

"The revenues from all income taxes readily respond to changes of rates, and the latter can be raised or lowered within a few days' time without business disturbances such as general tariff changes occasion.

Expects Budget System.

"It is believed that a budget or other effective system by which Congress may be able closely to calculate and determine in advance forthcoming expenditures will soon be devised, in which event it should become easy to maintain a close balance between expenditures and revenues, such as is practiced in most other civilized countries. With other sources of revenue revised to an honest and fixed basis, and the income tax a permanent part of our revenue system and at all times affording a substantial amount of revenue, Congress could, and, if necessary, should, annually raise or lower the income tax rates in such manner as would prevent either a deficit or a surplus in the Treasury. This combined tax system would afford justice in taxation, flexibility and stability of revenue, and rigid economy in expenditures."

Policy of Democrats.

The democrats, outlining their policy in the preparation of the bill, announced an absolute disregard for the cost-of-production theory as regulatory of tariff rates, and declared that in the pending bill they had attempted:

"To eliminate protection of profits and to cut off duties which enable industrial managers to exact a bonus for which no equivalent is rendered.

"To introduce in every line of industry a competitive tariff basis providing for a substantial amount of importation, to the end that no concern shall be able to feel that it has a monopoly of the home market gained other than through the fact that it is able to furnish better goods at lower prices than others."

"Which Is Wiser Course."

"Which is the wiser course for our government to take," the report asked, "the one that demands the protection of profits, the continued policy of hot-house growth for our industries—the stagnation of development that follows where competition ceases—or, on the other hand, the gradual and insistent reduction of our tariff laws to a basis where the American manufacturer must meet honest competition, where he must develop his business along the best and most economical lines, where, when he fights at home to control his market, he is forging the way in the development of his business to extend his trade in the markets of the world? In our judgment the future growth of our great industries lies beyond the seas."

Figures Are Compared.

A detailed table was presented showing by schedules, the total revenue secured under the Payne law for 1912 and the estimated revenue under the new bill for a twelve-month period. The table showed that in 1912, $759,209,915 worth of imports paid $304,597,035 in duties, at an equivalent average ad valorem rate of 40.12 per cent. It is estimated that under the new bill $1,000,999,000 worth of imports would pay $296,701,000 in duties at an average ad valorem rate of 29.6 per cent. Thus the new bill would raise $37,896,000 less than the present law.

"The saving thus made in revenue collections," said the report, "is only suggestive of the immensely greater savings secured to the public by the probable change in prices resulting from the removal of the excessive rates of the present law."

Situation Since 1897.

"It is a striking fact," the report declared, "that during the years subsequent to the renewal of the policy of high protection in 1897 there has been a radical transformation of American economic life in many directions, and that in most cases a connection between the rates of protection and the development of unfair or objectionable conditions has been fully established."

The increased cost of living was mentioned as the most striking economic change needing adjustment through the tariff, and a table was submitted showing the percentage of increase in wholesale prices of many articles in the period from 1897 to 1910. The table gave the percentage of increase since 1897 to 1910 in farm products as 93.2 per cent; food, 46.7 per cent; clothing, 35.8; metals and implements, 48.2; drugs and chemicals, 23.9; housefurnishing goods, 24.2; miscellaneous, 44.5, an average increase in such commodities of 46.7 per cent.

Development of Trusts.

In close conjunction with the high cost of living, the report suggested the development of trusts and industrial combinations during the same period, and gave a list of 226 such combinations organized since 1897, controlling thousands of plants and with an aggregate capital of many billions. It also referred to the rapid exhaustion of natural resources and said "That the protective system has been greatly influential in maintaining a too rapid rate of depletion of natural resources in order to satisfy the constantly increasing demands of a rising population is an unmistakable fact."

Discussing the democratic theory of tariff revision, the report declared for the establishment of duties designed primarily to produce revenue without thought of protection, and for the attainment of this end by legislation that would not injure or destroy legitimate industry.

Industry Not Stimulated.

In this connection the report said:

"To protect profits of necessity means to protect inefficiency. It does not stimulate industry because a manufacturer, standing behind a tariff wall that is protecting his profits, is not driven to develop his business along the lines of greatest efficiency and greatest economy. This is clearly illustrated in a comparison of the wool and iron and steel industries. Wool has had a specific duty that when worked out to an ad valorem basis amounts to a tax of nearly 90 per cent of the average value of all woolen goods imported into the United States, and the duties imposed have remained practically unchanged for forty years. During that time the wool industry has made comparatively little progress in cheapening the cost of its products and improving its business methods.

"On the other hand, in the iron and steel industry the tariff rate has been cut every time a tariff bill has been written. Yet the iron and steel industry has not languished."

Articles on Free List.

In a series of tables, the report showed that the articles, dutiable under the Payne law, and placed on the free list by the Underwood bill, in the last year yielded a revenue of $24,698,226 on imports of $102,402,579. The committee took from the present free list and levied duties against articles which it is estimated will yield $4,647,055 revenue on $12,595,510 during a twelvemonth period under the Underwood bill.

A computation by Treasury experts presented in the report shows that the government revenue from all sources in 1912 was $938,522,481 and the government expenditures $901,297,989, leaving a surplus of $37,224,502. The estimated revenue from all sources for the first year under the Underwood bill is $926,000,000, and the estimated expenditures $912,750,000. With a Treasury surplus of $1,335,000, this would leave a deficit to be raised by the income tax amounting to $88,750,000. The earning power of the income tax the first year of its operation is fixed by the report at $70,125,000.

Estimated Income Tax.

In its estimate of the amount to be raised by the income tax the committee presents a table showing that 126,000 incomes between $4,000 and $5,000 will pay $630,000 tax, 178,000 incomes between $5,000 and $10,000 will pay $5,340,000, $53,000 incomes between $10,000 and $15,000 will pay $1,240,000, 24,500 incomes between $15,000 and $20,000 will pay $3,185,000, 10,500 incomes between $20,000 and $25,000 will pay $2,100,000, 21,000 incomes between $25,000 and $50,000 will pay $9,666,000, 8,500 incomes between $50,000 and $100,000 will pay $11,500,000, 2,500 incomes between $100,000 and $250,000 will pay $11,850,000, 500 incomes between $250,000 and $500,000 will pay $6,743,000, 350 incomes between $500,000 and $1,000,000 will pay $9,191,000 and 100 incomes of over $1,000,000 will pay $5,826,000, a total of 425,000 incomes to be taxed $70,125,000.

The report says that the income tax is included "in response to the general demand for justice in taxation and to the long-standing need of an elastic and productive system of revenue."

Would End Abuses.

"In connection with our legislative work of readjusting the old and adopting a new fiscal policy," the report continues, "Congress should eliminate the inequalities and abuses of the existing system of tariff taxation, reduce the customs rates to a sound revenue basis, and levy an income tax to equalize the tariff burdens and to give elasticity and productiveness to our revenue system."

The report characterizes the present tariff system as "fluctuating, inflexible, unstable and oftentimes unproductive, thus exposing the government to deficiencies or excesses with all their attendant embarrassments."

The report declared the maximum and minimum clause of the Payne law, giving the President the power to impose additional duties on the goods of countries declining to include the United States as a "most favored nation" in commercial adjustments, has been a failure.

The next bill strikes that provision from the law, and gives the President the power to negotiate trade agreements containing "mutual concessions" with foreign countries, to be approved by Congress.

PLAN TO HOLD UP JOBS.

Republican Senators Discuss Policy Toward Wilson Appointees.

Several of President Wilson's appointments to federal office are to encounter strong republican opposition in the Senate. A number of republicans announced in a party conference today that they proposed to hold up the appointment of W. J. Harris of Georgia as director of the census, to succeed E. Dana Durand.

The republican conference failed again today to agree on any general plan as to the Wilson appointments.

Senators who will oppose Mr. Harris' appointment claim that the directorship of the census requires technical training, and should not be subject to political change. The republicans also will oppose any changes in the consular service, which they regard as a classified branch of government service.

The republican conference is to be resumed Thursday.