The Times Dispatch

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EMPEROR WILLIAM SEVERELY JUDGED

All Parties Are Relentless in Their Attitude Toward Kaiser.

PRINCE VON BUELOW SPEAKS IN DEFENSE

Chancellor's Explanation Is Received in Chilly Silence—He Thinks His Majesty Has Learned Lesson, and Will Not Repeat His Offense.

BERLIN, November 10.—Emperor William never has been so severely judged by his Parliament as he was to-day during the debate in the Reichstag on the interpellations concerning the conversations published with the permission of the Emperor in the London Daily Telegraph on October 28th. The criticisms of His Majesty's court, his ministers and His Majesty's treatment of the Constitution, as well as of his freedom of speech, went to lengths that astonished observers acquainted with the traditional caution of the chamber in dealing with the personality of the sovereign. And the Emperor seemed to have no defenders. Chancellor Von Buelow made an address, but he lacked his usual spirit. Prince Von Buelow spoke solemnly. The House received his explanation in chilly silence.

The Conservatives, representing largely the landed nobility, were almost as relentless as the Socialists, the Radicals and the National Liberals, and to-day's proceedings are regarded by the most extreme Liberals as the beginning of a long contest between the crown and Parliament that may end in Germany having a ministry responsible to Parliament, and not to the crown alone.

Hardly a Vacant Seat.

When Herr Basserman, the National-Liberal leader, a friend of Chancellor Von Buelow, and a specialist in foreign affairs, began discussion of the incident there was hardly a vacant seat on the members' bench, while the galleries were brilliant with the uniforms of officers and the costumes of women.

Herr Singer, Socialist, declared that if any other servant of the state had done such a thing as had Emperor William, he would be brought before an imperial court for trial.

Prince Von Buelow said: "I do not wish to add fresh prejudice to the damage already caused by the publication in the Daily Telegraph. I assume that the details given therein are not all correct, and I am certain that the story of a detailed plan of campaign to end the Boer War is not right. This plan consisted merely of some academic ideas concerning the conduct of war in general, which the Emperor conveyed to Queen Victoria in the course of their correspondence, and it was without practical significance for the operations then going on, or for the end of the war.

"We must defend our policy during the Boer War against accusation and equivocation. We gave timely warning to the Boers that they would be alone against England, and that there was no doubt regarding the result.

"The facts with reference to the question of intervention long have been public property, and whether the communication of these to Queen Victoria constituted a violation of diplomatic rules depends on circumstances unknown to the public.

Expression Too Strong.

"Concerning the statement attributed to Emperor William that a majority of the German people is hostile to Great Britain, the expression used by the Telegraph is too strong.

"Serious and regrettable misunderstandings have existed between Great Britain and Germany, but the German people desire peaceful and friendly relations with that empire, joined with mutual respect.

"Too great stress also is laid upon the point in the interview dealing with our interests in the Pacific Ocean, which are incorrectly presented as inimical to Japan. We never thought about East Asia except for the purpose of obtaining a portion of the trade arising from economic development, and we have no idea of undertaking a maritime adventure there.

"For twenty years the Emperor has striven to improve the relations with Great Britain, often under difficult circumstances. The peoples of both countries occasionally have attacked each other without real justification, and the Emperor considered this a misfortune for both and a danger to the civilized world. The Emperor's idealistic thoughts, purposes and efforts often, without reason, have caused doubts to arise. We wish to avoid anything like the currying of favor abroad, or anything appearing to savor of our insecurity or the running after any one, but I quite understand the Emperor feeling aggrieved when attacked because of his zealous and honest efforts to bring about good relations with Great Britain.

Denounced as False.

"Some have gone so far as to imply secret designs against Great Britain in connection with the fleet, but these are entirely false.

"The recognition by His Majesty of unjustified misunderstanding of his utterances with reference to Great Britain and the excitement and regret aroused thereby in Germany, will, I am convinced, lead the Emperor in future private conversations to exercise that reserve which, in the interest of a uniform policy and the authority of the crown, is indispensable. If this proves not to be so, neither I nor any one of my successors could take the responsibility. I accepted the blame for the publication of the article in the Daily Telegraph, and offered my resignation, and it was the most difficult task in my political life to resolve to remain in office. How long I will continue there I do not know, but I consider it my duty at this difficult period to continue to serve the Emperor and the nation."

CAMPAIGN AFTERMATH

Chairman Hitchcock Tells President-Elect How It Was Conducted.

HOT SPRINGS, VA., November 10.—President-elect Taft and his national chairman, Frank H. Hitchcock, had a long and pleasant chat to-day over the many phases of the late campaign.

Mr. Taft said that Mr. Hitchcock had told him many interesting things that he had not known respecting the pre-election work, and Chairman Hitchcock said modestly that he had had the pleasure of informing Judge Taft that the campaign had been conducted so far as he was concerned without the giving of a single promise or pledge which would bind Mr. Taft as President, either in exchange for personal service in the campaign or for contributions to the Republican cause.

Knew It Already.

"I had known all this before," commented Judge Taft, "but it was gratifying to have the statement come direct from the national chairman at the conclusion."

Mr. Taft was told about the campaign fund, which Mr. Hitchcock is to make public in detail in a few days. The national chairman said that this fund was smaller in its aggregate than any similar fund since the record of such funds had been kept, and that it was collected from every State in the Union, and represented a wider distribution of support than ever before.

Judge Taft was playing golf when Mr. Hitchcock arrived. His conference with Judge Taft took place at the "Chestnuts," the Taft cottage, and occupied the afternoon. At its conclusion Judge Taft went horseback riding. He returned, and after dinner called at the hotel in time to accompany Mr. Hitchcock to the railroad station, extending to him a cordial invitation to come again.

SUCCEEDS SATTERLEE

The Rev. Dr. Alfred H. Harding Is Chosen on Fourth Ballot.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 10.—The Rev. Dr. Alfred H. Harding, for the past twenty-two years rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, this city, was elected Bishop of Washington, to succeed the late Henry Y. Satterlee, late to-day, at the fourth meeting of the thirteenth annual convention of this diocese. The Rev. Charles H. Brent, Bishop of the Philippines, who was elected twice, declined both times, and the Rev. Dr. Mann, of Trinity Church, Boston, elected at the third meeting, also declined.

Four Ballots Taken.

Four ballots were taken to-day. The Rev. Dr. Randolph H. McKim, of Epiphany Church, this city, who was a strong candidate in all the previous elections, led on the first three ballots to-day. Dr. Harding showed no strength until the fourth ballot. Other contestants who were strong factors were Bishop William Griswold, of Salina, Kan., and the Rev. Dr. James R. Winchester, of Memphis, Tenn. After the third ballot the name of Bishop Griswold was withdrawn.

On the third ballot Dr. McKim lacked but one clerical and seven lay votes to be elected. Other nominees were the Rev. C. L. Slattery, rector of Christ Church, Springfield, Mass., and the Rev. Dr. C. E. Buck, the Rev. Dr. W. L. Dyries and the Rev. Dr. Edwin Burrows, all of this city.

Bishop Harding is a graduate of Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., and of Berkeley Divinity School, Middletown, Conn. He was ordained a priest in 1883. Several years ago he was called to Christ Church Cathedral, St. Louis, but declined.

"CONQUEROR OF THE AIR"

Emperor Confers Order of the Black Eagle on Count Zeppelin.

FRIEDRICHSHAFEN, November 10.—Emperor William, after witnessing a splendid series of manoeuvres by the Zeppelin airship to-day, personally conferred upon the count the order of the Black Eagle, the highest Prussian decoration, as a token of his admiring appreciation. Some expectation had been entertained that the Emperor himself would be one of the airship's passengers in the manoeuvres this afternoon, but instead Prince von Fuerstenberg, who has been the Emperor's traveling companion lately, took his place in the car. Emperor William in conferring upon the count the order said:

"The Fatherland may well be proud to possess such a son, the greatest German of the twentieth century, whose invention has brought us to a new stage in the development of the human race. We have been present to-day at one of the most momentous incidents in the march of civilization. I thank God that he found people worthy to call our own."

The Emperor hung the chain of the order around the count's neck and said:

"And now, my dear count, permit me to confer unofficially the accolade."

The Emperor then embraced Count Zeppelin thrice and called out:

"Long live His Excellency, Count Zeppelin, the conqueror of the air! Hurrah!"

Count Zeppelin was overcome with emotion.

MRS. GUNNESS ALIVE?

New Evidence to Effect That She Was Still Living July 9th.

LAPORTE, IND., November 10.—The jury selection in the case of Ray Lamphere, on trial in the Laporte Circuit Court for the alleged murder of Mrs. Belle Gunness and her three children, came to an abrupt halt late to-day when the second special venire of twenty-five men was exhausted without a jury having been obtained. Judge Richter at once ordered a third venire to be ready for examination to-morrow.

At the adjournment of court ten jurymen were accepted tentatively by both the State and defense.

New Evidence.

The defense to-day made public some new evidence in the story of Fred Lambright, a neighbor of Mrs. Gunness, who says that one night in July as he was driving to town he saw a man and a woman in a buggy drawn by a gray horse, drive into the Gunness barn. He watched them and heard the woman say, "The money ain't here," after she had jumped out of the rig and walked around the ruins of the burned house. He says that the woman in form looked like Mrs. Gunness, although her face was hidden by a heavy veil. Her voice was similar to that of Mrs. Gunness. The man, he says, he did not recognize. He says he did not tell anybody about the affair at that time because he was afraid he would be laughed at.

This evidence, Attorney Worden says, will be used to corroborate the story of D. M. Hudson and his two daughters, who will testify for the defense that they saw Mrs. Gunness on July 9th. Lambright does not fix a date for his nocturnal vision, but the defense declares that it must have been on July 9th.

FINANCIER MORSE IS REFUSED BAIL

Hard Blow for Former Millionaire, Now in Tombs Prison.

HAD BEEN HOPEFUL OF SECURING RELEASE

Judge Hough Reasons That, as Offense Is Not Extraditable One, Man Worth $22,000,000 Could Easily Give Bond and Make Escape.

NEW YORK, November 10.—Bail was denied Charles W. Morse, the financier, who has been sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment at hard labor, at the closing of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals to-day, and it now seems certain that the former multi-millionaire must remain in the Tombs prison at least until December 3d, when argument on the writ of error that has been granted him may come up.

One loophole is left open to Morse's counsel in the decision, and that is that the judges decided that while bail was denied, it was done so "without prejudice to a renewal of the application after a bill of particulars is filed."

Comes as Hard Blow.

Morse had been hopeful of gaining his release from the Tombs to-day, and the denial of bail came as a hard blow. His wife and son Harry encouraged him in the belief that he would be free by nightfall.

While Morse tried to hide his disappointment, he felt too cast down to do so.

There is one feature of the case that is particularly disagreeable to Morse. That is that no matter how long he is compelled to remain a prisoner in the Tombs, the time will not count as part of the fifteen years he must serve in the Federal prison at Atlanta, in case he loses his fight for a new trial.

Bail Too Easy.

Judge Hough gave as his reason for refusing to admit Morse to bail that the case was not an extraditable one, and that it would be easy for Morse to furnish bail through a bonding company, as the prisoner was worth $22,000,000. Morse, in an affidavit presented to the judge of the United States Court of Appeals yesterday, denied that he was a millionaire.

WU TING FANG PURSUED

Automobile Bearing Celestial Exceeds Speed Limit.

NEW YORK, November 10.—Wu Ting Fang, Chinese Minister to the United States, witnessed an example of the zeal of New York City bicycle policemen in checking speeding automobilists to-night when a motor car in which he and a member of his staff were riding was pursued for more than thirty blocks down Broadway and overtaken when it stopped at the Manhatttan Hotel, where the minister was to be a guest at a banquet.

As soon as the automobile stopped the bicycle policeman sped up on his wheel, jumped to the curb and ordered the Chauffeur, Romeo Oliver, from the box. The chauffeur was taken to the Night Court. Wu Wing Fang and Mr. Ho, his companion in the automobile ride, walked quickly into the hotel when they saw that Secret Service Agent Baldwin had taken charge of the case.

Officer Lemmon described the flying trip of the automobile down Broadwin. Baldwin said that the chauffeur was aware that he had been exceeding the speed limit and had been ordered to do so.

Lemmon said at the station that he sighted the flying automobile at Seventy-second Street and Broadway. The chauffeur was bent over the steering wheel and had the speed lever pushed up to the last notch. According to the policeman, twenty-five miles was the average speed.

Wu Ting Is Perturbed.

When he had finished his complaint Agent Baldwin said that Wu Ting Fang and Mr. Ho had been to Ossining in the afternoon in an automobile and were returning to the city to attend the banquet at the Hotel Manhattan when their motor car broke down. Then Oliver's machine was hired. The breakdown had caused a delay, and the Chinese Minister was greatly perturbed, saying it was one of the cardinal virtues of the Chinaman to be punctual.

"I told the chauffeur to go as fast as he liked, to make all the speed he could get out of his machine," said Mr. Baldwin, and added: "I guess he did."

The police decided teh case would have to go to the Night Court and the chauffeur was taken there. Magistrate Steinert fined Oliver $5 for speeding, which fine Mr. Baldwin paid, and the chauffeur was released.

POUREN IS A HERO

Not Murderer and Robber as Russian Government Contends.

NEW YORK, November 10.—In an endeavor to show that Jan Janoff Pouren was a brave and fearless soldier in the revolutionary army in Russia, and not a murderer and robber, as the Russian government contends in the extradition proceedings now being conducted before United States Commissioner Hitchcock here, the defense to-day called a witness, who testified that he fought side by side with Pouren in the Russian conflicts waged by the revolutionary party.

This witness, Jan Osolin, of Boston, told of fleeing to this country in 1905 becauc he feared, he said, that the Russian police would murder him. He made his testimony unusually dramatic by the fear he displayed on the stand lest by some inadvertence he might give the names of the leaders of the revolutionary movement. When asked why he feared to give the names Osolin replied:

"Their homes would be burned and they would be murdered. My home was burned, and I would have been murdered had I not escaped."

Osolin told of a battle that took place at Livarn, in which Pouren fought, exhibiting exceptional bravery and courage in the face of sharp musketry firing. With Osolin on the stand the case was adjourned until next Thursday.

BOILER EXPLODES; FIVE ARE KILLED

Several of Passengers and Crew Are Hurled Into the Water.

SPECIAL TRAIN IS SENT TO AID OF THE INJURED

Steamer Temiskaming Wrecked as It Approaches Landing—Owing to Remoteness of Scene of Tragedy, Details Are Lacking—American Hunter Missing.

NORTH BAY, ONT., November 10.—The steamer Temiskaming was approaching the landing at Temiskaming at 6 o'clock to-night, when the boiler exploded, wrecking the steamer and causing the death of at least five persons by explosion or drowning. Several passengers and members of the crew were hurled into the water by the shock and many are injured.

Owing to the remoteness of the scene of the tragedy, details are lacking. A man named McBryge, a hunter from the United States, is missing, and there is little doubt of his fate. J. M. Enard and T. Bergouhan, firemen, and two men whose names are unknown are dead. Six are badly burned and several may die. A special train was dispatched from Mattawa to bring the injured to that town.

COTTON MEN MEET

Gather to Protect and Safeguard Greatest Crop of South.

MEMPHIS, TENN., November 10.—The Southern Cotton Conference began here to-day. Governor M. R. Patterson welcomed the delegates. The responses were made by E. S. Gay, of Montgomery, and Harvie Jordan, of Atlanta, president of the Southern Cotton Growers' Association. Governor Noel, of Mississippi, also spoke. Harvie Jordan was made permanent chairman. In an interview, Mr. Jordan said the meeting would be the most important conference of cotton men ever held.

Mr. Jordan said that it was indeed fitting that it should be assembled in this the largest interior cotton market in the world.

Serious Situation.

"We have assembled," he continued, "to safeguard and protect the great staple crop of the South from the artificial and depressing influences of federated interests which operate to the detriment of every business interest in this section of America.

"We face a serious condition, and whether we will arise equal to the emergency and protect our interests as men of brains and business sagacity or indifferently accept the situation and parade before the world our voluntary weakness is the issue which presents itself to this convention."

Mr. Jordan said that raw cotton is the only great staple commodity in the world which is selling below the cost of production, notwithstanding the fact that it represents one of the world's greatest necessities.

"That this great staple should ever sell at a price to the cotton-growers of less than 10 cents a pound," said Mr. Jordan, "is a reflection upon the manhood and intelligence of the Southern people.

Can Force Price Back.

"If the cotton growers, bankers, merchants and allied business interests of the South will determine that the price of spot cotton must and shall go back to 10 cents before the month of November passes, that price will be protected, the financial future of the South will be saved and not a spindle in the world will be injured."

Mr. Jordan strongly condemned "night riding," and urged that the convention give its attention to the boll weevil menace. He also recommended the formation of a chain of warehouses wherefrom receipts could be issued which would be acceptable as collateral for short time loans by the leading financial institutions in this country and in Europe.

Bishop Gaynor, of the Episcopal Diocese of Tennessee, also spoke.

Hold Back Crop.

The keynote of the conference as brought out in the several addresses and discussion to-day is that the delegates are strongly in favor of holding back the balance of the present cotton crop, marketing it gradually from month to month, thereby hoping to enhance the price.

Meyers Makes Protest.

COLUMBIA, S. C., November 10.—State and Federal election commissioners and managers of Aiken county, in the Second Congressional District, met to-day to tabulate the returns of last Tuesday's election.

The total number of votes cast for Congressmen were 1,971, of which Patterson, the Democratic incumbent, received 1,951, while Rev. Isaac Meyers, his Republican opponent, received twenty. All of Meyers's votes were thrown out as being illegal as to size and printing.

Counsel for Meyers protested against Patterson's votes being counted, claiming that a sufficient number of Republican votes to change the result were rejected.

Gigantic Deal Closed.

COLUMBIA, TENN., November 10.—Probably the largest deal in the phosphate industry of America was closed here to-day with the organization of the Franco-American Consolidated Phosphate Company, with a capital of $7,500,000, and the purchase by the company of 16,357 acres of phosphate lands in Maury, Hickman and Perry counties.

The company has been chartered under the laws of Arizona but the charter will be filed in France, in Baltimore and in Nashville.

Convention Starts To-Day.

ATLANTA, GA., November 10.—More than 300 delegates arrived in Atlanta to-day to attend the fifteenth annual convention of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, which begins a three-days' session to-morrow morning at Cable Concert Hall.

WEATHER.

Showers and Cooler.

LIQUOR DEALERS MUST SERVE TERM

Samuels and Ramsey, of Danville, Lose Case Sent Here to Court of Appeals

SAMUELS CHARGED WITH MURDER NOW

Got One Month for Breaking Law and Three Years for Perjury, Killing Chief of Police While Case Was Pending. One Year for Ramsey.

ACCORDING to the opinion filed by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals yesterday morning, W. Bolt Samuels, of Danville, convicted in the lower court for violation of the liquor laws and for perjury, must serve three years in the Federal prison in Atlanta, pay a fine of $1,000, and serve one month in jail, with an additional fine of $100. W. E. Ramsey, of Danville, implicated in similar crimes, must serve his term of one year and a day in prison.

Samuels and Ramsey were convicted in the United States District Court before Judge McDowell. They appealed, but in the opinions yesterday the verdict of the lower court is sustained

Murder Charge Comes Later.

While out on bond Samuels shot and killed Chief of Police William B. Flannigan, of Draper, N. C., in Danville, on the evening of October 23d. He must answer to the Commonwealth for the murder, and in the event of his conviction, he will be accountable to State and Federal jurisdiction. The shooting of Flannigan had nothing to do with the distillery cases, the tragedy being the result of a row over a Danville woman.

The hearing before Judge McDowell attracted widespread interest. At the November term, in 1906, Samuels was indicted for carrying on the business of a retail liquor dealer without having paid the special tax, as required by law, and at the November term a year later he was indicted for carrying on the business of a wholesale liquor dealer without having paid the special tax. He was also indicted for unlawfully removing and concealing distilled spirits upon which the tax had not been paid. The three cases were consolidated, Samuels being acquitted upon the two charges last named. He was, however, convicted for conducting a retail business, the jury recommending clemency. For that offense he was given thirty days in jail and a fine of $100.

Three Years for Perjury.

The perjury charge against Samuels was the outcome of the first trial, when he appeared as a witness in his own behalf. He was found guilty in April of the present year, the sentence being three years, with a fine of $1,000. From that verdict he appealed, the ruling of the lower court, however, being affirmed.

Ramsey was indicted on five counts in an indictment and acquitted of all except one, the fifth, charging that, "while acting as storekeeper and gauger at the grain distillery of S. D. Shelton, near Chatham, Va., he unlawfully made an opportunity for Shelton, Hurt Mitchell and others to defraud the United States of tax on spirits made at the Shelton distillery." It was alleged that 100 gallons were not placed in the warehouse, but permitted by Ramsey to be carried from the distillery premises to Shelton's retail house, and there poured into barrels. On this count he was give none year and a day.

The three cases were appealed, the opinion by the higher tribunal being by the entire court.

IS NOT A CANDIDATE

Roosevelt Could Not Be Induced to Seek Platt's Toga.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 10.—"President Roosevelt six months ago came to the decision that no combination of circumstances would induce him to become a candidate for election to the United States Senate from New York State to succeed Thomas C. Platt," said National Committeeman William L. Ward, of New York, to-day, just as he was leaving the White House. Asked if he thought Secretary Root would be the next Senator from New York, Mr. Ward replied by asking: "Would Mr. Root be a candidate?" It was suggested that Mr. Ward could answer that himself, but he replied that he always asked "the newspaper men for the latest news."

Questioned as to the probability of President Roosevelt being a candidate in 1911 to succeed Senator Chauncey M. Depew, Mr. Ward said the future would take care of itself. He remarked that Governor Hughes in that year will have completed his term as Governor of New York, and with a record of splendid administration in the State during the coming two years, would make an admirable man for the place. "If you believe in playing futures," said Mr. Ward, "that is a good card to play."

Battled with Flames.

NEW YORK, November 10.—Discovering a fire in the hold on Saturday evening, the crew of the Norwegian freight steamer Talyisman, which arrived here to-day from Havana, battled with the flames for hours before extinguishing them. The steamer was off Cape Lookout, when smoke was discovered pouring from the forward hold. The hatches were at once battened down and a stream of water played into the fire. The blaze had a good headway, however, and owing to the difficulty of exactly locating it, it proved a long, hard fight. Considerable damage was done to the cargo, but the vessel apparently sustained no serious injury.

Attempt Is Abandoned.

MEXICO CITY, November 10.—After an outlay of between $400,000 and $500,000 in a vain endeavor to control the burning Dos Bocas oil wells, Pearson & Sons have decided to abandon the attempt. The oil is flowing at the rate of 14,000,000 gallons a day. Millions of dollars have been lost as a result of the fire, two men have been suffocated by the gases and fifty soldiers used in fighting the fire are in the hospital as a result of poisonous gases.

CHARGED WITH PEONAGE

Cases, Pending in Court for Two Years, Put on Trial.

NEW YORK, November 10.—The cases of alleged peonage in building Henry M. Flagler's Florida East Coast Railroad, which have been pending in the United States courts of this district for nearly two years, were put on trial to-day before Judge Hough in the United States Circuit Court. David E. Harley, an employe of the Florida East Coast Railway; Fransco Sabbia and Edward J. Triay, employment agents, of this city, and Frank A. Huff are accused of conspiracy to keep employes in enforced peonage.

Huff had not been arrested before the opening of the case to-day. It is charged that Sabbia and Triay hired men in New York, took them to New Jersey and turned them over to Harley, and that he took them to Florida to work on the railroad. The complaint alleged that the workmen were kept there in camps in a state of "peonage, slavery and forced servitude."

It was learned that the government has nearly 300 witnesses, many of whom, it is alleged, were induced to go to Florida by misrepresentation.

After the selection and swearing in of the jury counsel for the government declared that 3,000 men in 1905 had been forced to work on Mr. Flagler's railroad. "These men," he asserted, "were held there in slavery."

Had Armed Guards.

Attorney-General Gleen E. Usted outlined the prosecution's case, contending that the men had been induced by alluring advertisements to apply for employment in the South. Everything went well, the attorney said, until the men reached Jersey City, where they were put aboard a train, the doors being locked on them and armed guards set over them to prevent their escape. Throughout the long journey they were given nothing but stale bread and bologna sausage, and when they reached the land end of their journey many rebelled and refused to leave the train, but a hose had been turned on them, and in this manner the entire consignment of human freight had been driven aboard a waiting steamer.

Barren Wilderness.

When the ultimate destination was reached, said Mr. Usted, the men found that the paradise that had been promised them was a barren wilderness, overrun with reptiles and venomous snakes, where no place to sleep had been provided for them. Their "high wages," the prosecutor declared, were slips of paper exchangeable at the company's store for shoes and clothing and food. The escape that many sought was impossible.

Some of the men refused to work. These, Mr. Usted said, were threatened with death and brutally beaten.

John B. Stanchfield, attorney for the Florida East Coast Company, moved that the indictments charging peonage and slavery be dismissed, as the one charge destroyed the other.

Judge Hough was inclined to hold that the charge of peonage could not rest, but declared that he would rule in the matter on any point brought out during the presentation of the evidence.

An adjournment was then taken until to-morrow.

DESIRE FEW CHANGES

Interests Affected Satisfied With "Schedule A" of Dingley Tariff.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 10.—With few exceptions the interests affected by "schedule A" of the Dingley tariff, which includes over a hundred articles under the heading of "chemicals, oils and paints," do not desire any change in the rates of duty now operative. This was indicated today at the first hearing for the consideration of the revision of the tariff held before the House Committee on Ways and Means. The hearings are preliminary to the taking up of the questions at the extra session of Congress. Chemical products, coal tar products, chemicals, paints, oil, varnishes, medicinal preparations and extracts for dyeing and tanning were the principal subjects on which the committee obtained information from those who appeared before it to-day.

Advocates Lower Rates.

A strong advocate for lower tariff rates was Albert Plant, who drafted the schedule for medicinal chemicals for the Wilson bill.

"The duties on medicinal chemicals," he said, "are mostly prohibitive, being in most cases 25 per cent., which is a prohibitive rate. There are less manufacturers of medicinal chemicals in this country to-day than there were twenty-five years ago, and these control the home market. If the rates of duty were reduced to 15 per cent. it would prevent the domestic manufacturer from arbitrarily fixing the prices, which in many cases are exorbitant. The entire schedule is antiquated. It is not fair to the consumer."

Mr. Plant said that quinine should be taken off the free list, recommending for it a 15 per cent. ad valorem rate.

N. B. Arnold, representing the Varnish Manufacturers' National Association, declared that the varnish manufacturers of the country are satisfied with present conditions.

John F. Queeny, of St. Louis, and representive of the Semt-Solvay Company, of Syracuse, N. Y., favored higher duties on coal tar products.

Dr. Springer, representing a chemical firm of Cincinnati, asked that 3 1-5 cents a pound be imposed on prussiate of soda, instead of the ad valorem rate of 25 per cent. He said that the low price of this article abroad made it impossible to manufacture at a profit in this country. The committee held two sessions to-day and will resume to-morrow.

RICHMOND MAN HONORED

S. A. Thompson One of Vice-Presidents of Waterways Association.

COLUMBUS, GA., November 10.—Practical illustrations of water-power in the South occupied most of the day of the closing session of the Gulf Coast Inland Waterways Association convention here to-day. The delegates took a steamer trip on the Chattahoochie River.

The name of the association was changed to "The Mississippi-Atlantic Inland Waterway Association."

Duncan U. Fletcher, of Jacksonville, Fla., was elected president. Robert Isham Randolph, of Chicago, and S. A. Thompson, of Richmond, Va., were among the vice-presidents elected.

Dr. W. J. McGee, secretary of the Bureau of Soils of the National Conservation Committee, was one of the principal speakers to-day. He said the South would get waterway improvement sooner or later. He told the convention that it would not waste time on petty things; that a canal from the Atlantic to the Mississippi large enough to carry good vessels was what they needed.

"Why do you ask for anything less than what you need?" he exclaimed vehemently. "Don't go to Congress as suppliants, but demand what you need."

CARMACK'S BODY IS TAKEN HOME

Impressive Scenes Mark the Departure of Remains for Columbia.

SENSATIONAL RUMORS ARE IN CIRCULATION

Friends of Dead Man Loud in Their Condemnation, and Tennessean Makes Unqualified Charge of Murder—Slayer Remanded to Jail Without Bond.

NASHVILLE, TENN., November 10.—The body of former Senator E. W. Carmack, who was killed here yesterday in a street duel with Robin J. Cooper, was sent to Columbia late to-day. Impressive scenes at the Union Station marked the departure. Members of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, whose cause Mr. Carmack had ably championed, gathered at the station in numbers, and as the casket was borne in, joined in singing "Lead, Kindly Light," and "Stand Up for Jesus." A brief address was delivered by the Rev. Ira Landreth. Mrs. Carmack and a few of her closest friends were taken on a special car with the body. The profusion of flowers was but another of the many testimonials of grief from hosts of friends and sympathizers. All during the morning hours a stream of callers viewed the body at the home of Frank Lander.

The train bearing Mr. Carmack's body reached Columbia about 4 o'clock this afternoon, and was met by a large concourse of friends. The body was at once taken to the Carmack home, from whence the funeral will be held to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

Sensational Rumors.

The tragedy was the absorbing topic in Nashville to-day, and many sensational rumors have been in circulation.

Robin Cooper, who fired the fatal shot, and who was himself wounded, is under arrest at a local hospital. He is doing well, but his physician stated to-day that the wound, which is near the collarbone, is in a dangerous place, and complications are not unlikely. Colonel D. B. Cooper, who was with his son when the shooting occurred, was transferred from police headquarters to the jail to-day. He had nothing to say.

Friends of Carmack are loud in their condemnation of the Coopers, and the Tennessean, of which Mr. Carmack was editor, this morning, both editorially and in its news columns, makes the unqualified charge of murder.

E. B. Craig, of Chattanooga, said today that it was true he had conferred with both Mr. Carmack and Colonel Cooper regarding the editorial references to the latter in the Tennessean, but that he had not, as reported, said to Colonel Cooper that Carmack would not again refer to him editorially.

Forced Pistol on Him.

It is said that the other members of the editorial staff of the Tennessean were fully persuaded that the situation was serious, and so upon one excuse and another they kept Senator Carmack in the office nearly all day yesterday, but avoided, however, letting him know their purpose. Shortly before 4 o'clock Senator Carmack left the office and started to his room on Seventh Avenue, North. It is said that some one in the Tennessean office forced him to take a pistol with him.

Colonel Cooper was charged with murder and carrying concealed weapons. He waived examination, and was remanded to jail without bond.

Warrants were sworn out to-day against Robin Cooper, who killed Carmack, charging him with murder and carrying concealed weapons. It is not known when he will appear for preliminary examination.

Bishop E. E. Hoss, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, will conduct the funeral services over Senator Carmack.

Funeral Will Be Simple.

COLUMBIA, TENN., November 10.—The body of Senator Carmack reached Columbia late to-day.

A large delegation of citizens met the train and marched on foot as an escort of honor to the Carmack home, where the body will remain until the funeral.

Mayor Biddle, of Columbia, issued a proclamation calling on all business houses to close from 11 o'clock to 1 o'clock to-morrow. The obsequies, by request of Mrs. Carmack, will be simple. The pall-bearers will be friends and neighbors of the dead statesman.

A Remarkable Man.

MACON, GA., November 10.—Senator A. O. Bacon said of the Carmack tragedy to-day:

"Mr. Carmack's tragic death is a great shock and personal grief to me. During his six years in the Senate I was most intimately associated with him. He was a most remarkable man. Doubtless some others excelled him in some particulars, but he was the most brilliant man who has appeared in the Senate on either side of the chamber during my term of service there. Withal he was a most lovable man, warm-hearted, genial, unaffected and absolutely free from vanity or the envy which seeks to depreciate others—a vice too often found in public men of marked ability."

Investigating Rumors.

NASHVILLE, TENN., November 10.—The police are investigating numerous stories which gained circulation to-day among Carmack's friends, and cited by them as tending to show that the Coopers had previously determined to attack the former Senator, and were searching for him when the tragedy occurred.

In addition to the statement made by Governor Patterson this morning, which is one of the few positive bits of evidence so far, the police are at work on reports that Colonel Cooper had sent written as well as verbal messages to Carmack warning him to refrain, on pain of death, from using his (Cooper's) name in future editorials.

Told of Intention.

The efforts of the police, in connection with Governor Patterson's