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# The Times-Dispatch

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THE TIMES FOUNDED 1887 THE DISPATCH FOUNDED 1850. WHOLE NUMBER 17,875. RICHMOND, VA., THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1909. THE WEATHER TO-DAY—Cloudy. PRICE TWO CENTS.

## SENATOR SIMMONS SPEAKS ON TARIFF

### Strongly Opposes the Proposed Reduction of Duty on Lumber.

## SAYS PLATFORM IS WITH HIS POSITION

### Mr. Aldrich Waives Question of Names and Declares Himself a Protectionist in Georgia, as Well as New England. Burkett Knows About Platform.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 28.—Senator Simmons, of North Carolina, during the discussion of the tariff measure in the Senate to-day, said lumber and its products represented the principal industry of twelve States, affecting more than 1,000 cities, which were largely dependent upon it. He opposed the proposed reduction in the duty on lumber, principally, he said, because lumber constituted a larger element in the cost of producing lumber than in the cost of producing any other manufactured product, and further, that lumber was a competitor with some of the articles which added to the cost of its production.

"I submit," he said, "that there can be no more cruel repression of an industry than by law adding 30 per cent. to the cost of its production and then forcing it into competition on the one hand with the foreign product, which, on account of the difference in labor, has a decided cost advantage, and the cost of transportation can be produced at 30 per cent. less, and on the other hand, forcing a competition with a product of our own country, the price of which has been enhanced 20 per cent. by this protective tariff."

Mr. Simmons asserted that there was no difficulty about that. That platform, he said, was not a question of revenue, and he did not believe that the Dingley rate on lumber was more than a revenue rate.

"Why single out this industry for discrimination and slaughter," he asked, "such action, he said, could not be justified except on grounds and reasons of extreme necessity and overwhelming urgency. But he did not believe that such reasons existed. In this connection Mr. Simmons took occasion to announce that he was not a free trader."

Free Lumber Flooded Ports. Mr. Hale interjected the observation that during the operation of the Wilson-Gorman law free lumber had flooded the ports and market places of New England, and even extended to the ports of the Chesapeake. The result was, he said, a complete prostration of the lumber industry of the United States for the benefit of the Canadian producer.

Mr. Simmons agreeing in the main that such was the case, Mr. Simmons declared he did not think a 10 or 12 per cent. tax on lumber would have much effect except during periods of great depression.

Mr. Simmons declared it was not true that the price of lumber had been fabulously high. In most of the States he also denied that any great fortunes had been made in manufactured lumber in the United States. "Certainly none is being made now," he said. Up to the time the tariff was reduced, the percentage of increase in the price of lumber had been greater than that of other articles, but that since then lumber had been selling for 30 per cent. less. He contended that the lumberman had not been as fortunate as the farmer, who, he said, was getting high prices for his products.

Mr. Simmons asserted that the best purchaser in the South of meats, corn, hay and wheat from the West was the small laborer. Those 800,000 men, he said, "feed 3,000,000 mouths and clothe 4,000,000 backs, and if you cheapen lumber and succeed in enabling the Canadian to drive the Southern manufacturers out of their markets, you will do it by paralyzing the purchasing power of our customers."

Stripped Up Horner's Nest. The Democratic national platform of 1908 again was thrust at Mr. Simmons, this time by Mr. Burkett, and incidentally he stirred up a hornet's nest because of an interruption by Mr. Hayburn, who suggested that he go slow in that matter, inasmuch as "Senators on that side," meaning the Democratic side, "were supporting the lumber plank of the Republican platform."

## TARDY RECOGNITION

### After Nearly a Century Honor Is Paid Major J. E. H. H. H.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 28.—After remaining unnoticed for nearly a century beneath the soil of an obscure Maryland farm, the body of Major General John E. H. H. H. was discovered by a farmer, who recognized the City Hall in New York and who designed the national capital, was to be removed to the National Cemetery. The discovery was made by a farmer, who recognized the City Hall in New York and who designed the national capital, was to be removed to the National Cemetery. The discovery was made by a farmer, who recognized the City Hall in New York and who designed the national capital, was to be removed to the National Cemetery.

The body was taken under military escort to the Capitol, where it lay in state until the hour for the exercises. President Taft, accompanied by Mrs. Taft, was present.

Vice-President Sherman and Ambassador Jusserand, of France, paid tribute to the memory of Major J. E. H. H. H. and spoke of the work of the French engineers, particularly as it affected the building up of the city of Washington.

Ambassador Jusserand in his address called attention to the primitive condition of the land upon which the future capital of the nation was to be erected and to the great number of cities which had taken place in a little more than a century.

Major J. E. H. H. H. was the ambassador, had been selected by Washington to lay out the city by drawing through thirteen years of association he had many occasions to appreciate his qualities of character and ability. Major J. E. H. H. H. had been one of the earliest and most successful of the American cause, served throughout the war of independence and he was one of the most successful of the American cause, served throughout the war of independence and he was one of the most successful of the American cause.

Among other emblems and relics interred with the body is a badge of the Order of the Cincinnati, which was taken from the body by the respondent, Bacon, of Georgia, and pinned upon the casket.

Senator Smith Delivers Annual Address to Medical College Graduates. Addressing up to them the duties to humanity which their profession called them to cherish, Senator Smith, in his address to the graduates of the annual college of the state of South Carolina.

"I, for you," he said, "will rest the responsibilities of discharging that office which may mean in some terrible crisis the difference between sun and shadow, life and death, and a desolate home." He expressed the opinion that any man who goes into the medical profession "consciously and deliberately" is bound to accept the responsibility of a criminal, both before the judgment seat of his own conscience, and in the sight of God.

He denied that he had attempted liberties with girls, but said he might have "tickled" some of them, but that the charge against him of anything more serious is preposterous. However, the committee was very bitter in its denunciation of West in a married man, his wife being from Gate City, or Tazewell, Va.

## TEMPERANCE MAN FLEES THE STATE

### Kentucky Father Had Gun Looking for the Rev. John W. West.

## IS FORCED TO RESIGN AS SUPERINTENDENT

### Leader in Anti-Saloon League Movement in Kentucky Was Formerly Located in Richmond and Held Office Now Occupied by the Rev. J. D. McAllister.

LEXINGTON, KY., April 28.—Rev. John W. West, superintendent of the Kentucky Anti-Saloon League and leader in the fight for driving liquor out of the State, has been forced to resign his position and leave Kentucky. He is charged with having offered indignities to little girls at Catlettsburg, Ky., where he was the first of this month leading a movement in a local option election there.

A sensational story is told by R. B. Barton, a prominent Catlettsburg citizen, armed with affidavits from his daughter and other little girls, who appeared before the executive committee in charge of the local option at Catlettsburg, while West was present, and openly charged him with having offered indignities to children, all of whom are under fourteen years of age, in the Baptist church building at Catlettsburg, and also in a hotel room.

Barton was armed and was kept from killing West only by efforts of members of the committee. West left the building where the charges were made without making a request of resignation, at the earnest request of the committee. West is a fatherly man, and is a member of the committee.

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Known in Richmond. Mr. West is widely known in Richmond, where he lived for about six years. He was a member of the Anti-Saloon League of Virginia, a position from which he retired less than a year ago, and in which he has been succeeded by the Rev. J. D. McAllister. Mr. McAllister is now in Norfolk, and other officials of the Anti-Saloon League were not in the city last night. While a resident of Richmond, Mr. West made his home at 1111 West Main Street. He traveled to all parts of Virginia, and at one time or another he spoke in many of the most prominent pulpits of Richmond churches.

It was announced when he left here that Mr. West was urged to help the temperance cause in Kentucky, where his services were needed. No charges were ever made against him in this city, and he was regarded as a faithful worker. Indeed, his efforts were highly commended by his associates and ministers, who declared when he left that the league had greatly prospered under his direction.

Fireman Badly Injured. Was Under Engine Cleaning It When Bombed In—Engineer Also Hurt. Fireman Thomas Wolfe, of the Seaboard Air Line, was seriously hurt at the Washington Street yards late last night, and an engine was damaged. Wolfe is injured, when a string of freight cars broke loose and hit the locomotive under which the fireman was working. Wolfe's right leg was broken between the knee and ankle. He also received a scalp wound and a possible fracture.

Engineer Blockley was knocked down in his cab and badly bruised, though not injured. An ambulance was called and the men were removed to the Memorial Hospital.

Secretary of War Dickinson Arrives With His Party. COLON, April 28.—The United States dispatch boat Mayflower, with Secretary of War Dickinson on board, arrived here to-day from Jamaica. Mr. Dickinson was greeted by Lieutenant Colonel Goethals and other canal officials, who met him at the station of the canal construction work.

## COUNTER CHARGES MADE BY BRITTE

### Defends His Dairy and Then Denounces Place Kept by Bellwood.

## SON CORROBORATES WHAT FATHER SAID

### Young Bellwood Tells Health Board That Inspector Curtis Was Unfair—Inquiry Now Turns to Ill-Feeling Between Dairymen—Meet To-Morrow Night.

AFTER defending his own place from the charges made against him in the milk investigation being conducted by the Board of Health, W. L. Britte, of Henrico county, last night made severe charges against the manner of operation of the dairy of James Bellwood, of Chesterfield county, whose indirect charges through a newspaper article, originated the inquiry.

The session brought out little more against Dairy Inspector R. H. Curtis, whose official conduct is especially under scrutiny, but it did bring out a great variety of information as to the customs at various large dairies, and as to the quality of milk being shipped to the city. Curtis, in his report, suggested that the inspectors were accounts of milking with filthy hands, the use of unclean utensils, milking sick cows, failing to cool milk before shipment, and various other alleged delinquencies.

Members of the Board of Health, all of whom were present, allowed attorneys the fullest latitude in the inquiry, seeking all the light possible on the conduct of the milk inspection. Charles V. Meredith, counsel for Mr. Curtis, also was present, and spoke for the dairymen, while the Board of Health had the advice of Assistant City Attorney Anderson.

Britte Defends His Dairy. Mr. Britte was the first witness. He said he operated a dairy on the Williamsburg Road, east of the city. He said his first score when the milk inspection was inaugurated in 1907 was 100. He had never been shut out since and had never been shut out. He had no complaint to make of the inspector, and thought the inspection of his place had been fair. He had improved his farm since he had been in charge of the department, and now gets a good score. He was examined at length as to the stable, which at a former hearing Mr. Bellwood had described as the most filthy he ever saw, especially underneath the stall. He said that the stable was built on a hillside, with ventilation underneath, and that after heavy rains the water washed under the whole stable. He told of the visit of the dairymen's committee to his place on February 14, 1908, when he was not at home, but was sent for, and found the committee scoring the place. As to the carcasses of dead animals polluting the drinking water of the cattle, he admitted the main fact, explaining that the carcasses were in a hole in the ground, and were covered with earth. Under questions from President Oppenheimer he told that early in the winter he had purchased about forty or fifty young pigs, and that later in the winter a number had died, possibly as many as twenty. He had a white man in charge of his dairy and negro on the farm, and had given positive instructions, he said, that any of the pigs that died were to be carried to a gully on the far end of the farm.

As to the Dead Pigs. The dairymen's committee was sick himself a few days, and the colored man took charge of the dairy, leaving the boys to look after the pigs. He said he was as much surprised as the committee when he found about five dead pigs in the stable. He said he was not a hog on the place, he said; they were all young pigs. He did not think any of the pigs had died previous to January 14, the date of the milk inspection. Mr. Curtis, and they were all removed before the visit of Mr. Curtis on the following day. The carcass of a cow, found in the stream, he could not explain. He said it was a white cow, and he was positive that he had not seen her since the previous summer, and had hauled that one to the ravine in question himself. He suggested its having been brought down by a freeshot, or that colored boys, gathering bones to sell, had brought it to the place. In the cases, he said, had been fully 500 yards from the milking stable. The witness was positive that it was impossible for the accumulation of filth to have been under the barn, as described in Mr. Bellwood's testimony.

Answers Bellwood's Charge. Cross-examined by Mr. Meredith he showed how his own scores had gone up and down, once dropping as low as 64, saying that at this time there had been wet weather and the stable yard was not in the condition it should have been. Mr. Meredith started to make some queries to draw out comparisons between the Britte place and the Bellwood farm, to which Dr. Oppenheimer objected. Mr. Britte said with some heat: "This man Bellwood has criticized me to the board and to the public. I would like an opportunity to answer him."

"Mr. Bellwood has testified here," said Mr. Meredith, "that he had a model farm, and yet was scored down unjustly by Inspector Curtis. I want to show up the condition of that place in this investigation. If there is any evidence against Mr. Curtis, I am willing to meet it, but if these men have raised all this row for the purpose of getting rid of Curtis, so that they can do as they please, we will show them up."

Milked with Filthy Hands. The board voted to hear this testimony, and Mr. Britte testified that he did not consider the cleanliness of the Bellwood place so "extra good" that on his visit he had not thought the

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## TROUBLE IS AHEAD FOR CONGRESSMEN

### Washington Rumors Say That They Will Have Hard Times.

## JONES IS LEFT OFF THE FAVORED LIST

### Hot Fight Is On to Unseat Saunders, and It Is Said Governor Swanson Will Offer for the Nomination at the Next Election—Summers Against Slemp.

Washington, D. C., April 28.—THERE is trouble ahead for a number of Virginia Congressmen, and during the dull days here some of the Representatives are down in the State building up their fences. A Republican will ask Democrats why they voted for a tariff on lumber in certain, for the questioning has already begun. A prominent Republican leader in the State, who is here to-day, said: "Five of the Democratic members of the House of Representatives from Virginia voted with Congressmen Slemp against a proposed amendment to put rough lumber on the free list. These five were Glass, Saunders, Lassiter, Lamb and Maynard."

"That is not all," Democratic Congressman from Virginia is urging and contending for a protective tariff on tobacco. This is Saunders, who ran on a Bryan platform last fall. Two Virginia Democrats went before the Ways and Means Committee, and spoke for a protective duty on peanuts, one of the necessities of life in Virginia. I refer to Lassiter and Maynard.

"Worse than all, Jones voted for the ship subsidy bill, introduced by Senator Gresham, and for the tariff on wool. Jones voted for free coal, one of the great products of Virginia."

"Yes, but he was standing by his party," was the reply. "He voted on coal a necessity in order to be regular."

Straws Serve to Show. These straws serve to show how the wind is blowing. Some of the Democratic members of the House have rough riding ahead of them, and before long the leading Democrats of Congress, and a most influential party man, is in the same boat with Representative Jones, of Virginia, on the ocean mail bill. He made a vigorous speech for the Gallinger measure, and would do it again if he were to do over. Six of the seven North Carolina Democrats in the House voted against the De Armond and Tawney lumber amendments, which provided for free lumber, and one for them, ignoring the Denver platform. Henry Clayton, who presided over the last National Democratic Convention, voted against the Tawney bill when it was proposed in the committee of the whole, but could not stand the ridicule that was heaped upon him, and when the record vote was taken lined up with Leader Clark. Flood, of Virginia, opposed the De Armond amendment, but voted for the one Tawney introduced.

Measured by the Denver platform, H. C. De Armond cannot be considered a Republican, but all of the other Virginians have sworn a little at various times.

Jones and Shipsubsidy. The stand of Mr. Jones for the shipsubsidy bill has, it is said, saved him from being a Democratic aspirant from Newport News, a shipbuilding town. His Democratic associates in the House twitted Mr. Jones for voting for the Gallinger bill. When the amendments were up for consideration the Virginians lined up with the Massachusetts Democrat for voting with the Republicans, and the quick retort was: "I had rather have my record on the tariff than yours on the ship subsidy bill." But in voting for the ocean mail bill, Mr. Jones was standing with a large per cent. of his constituents.

Mr. Jones is very popular with his own people. He has been here a long time, and his popularity in the State is not so great as it is in Virginia, as a recent incident on the floor proved. The Republican leaders of the House named ten or a dozen older members, and asked that they be permitted to select their seats before the seating drawing contest begun. Mr. Jones had been left off this list, and some one suggested that his name be added, as he had entered the House with Judge D. A. De Armond and was mentioned on the other side of the aisle. Judge De Armond, a close personal friend of Mr. Jones, pleaded for him, but the House turned down the proposition. A little feeling was injected into the incident. Democratic members were up for election, and Mr. Jones had to take his turn behind the railing.

But, although some of his Virginia colleagues would like to see him defeated for the nomination, there is no one who believes that such a result is probable. The Republicans, as indicated by a meeting held here six weeks ago, will nominate a man or endorse an independent to run against the Representative from the First. They believe that there is a chance to win, and the effort will be made.

## TELL OF KILLING

### General Hains Will Be First Witness in Defense.

FLUSHING, N. Y., April 28.—General Peter C. Hains, the defendant's father, will be the first witness called to prove the innocence of his son, Captain Peter C. Hains, Jr., begins his attempt to establish the insanity of the young army officer who shot and killed William J. Hays at the Bayside Yacht Club last August. The trial moved to-day with marked dispatch, and when court adjourned for the day, Attorney Eugene C. Young had completed his opening address, vividly outlining the defense to the jury, while in five hours previous the prosecution put in its case to establish proof of the crime.

General Hains will be followed by Major Hays, the defendant's brother, and then by some thirty witnesses, all of whom will testify concerning Captain Hains's irrational acts following the revelation of his son's alleged infidelity and her association with Annie Thornton. J. Hains, the defendant's brother, will be the first witness called to prove the innocence of his son, Captain Peter C. Hains, Jr., begins his attempt to establish the insanity of the young army officer who shot and killed William J. Hays at the Bayside Yacht Club last August. The trial moved to-day with marked dispatch, and when court adjourned for the day, Attorney Eugene C. Young had completed his opening address, vividly outlining the defense to the jury, while in five hours previous the prosecution put in its case to establish proof of the crime.

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## DEPOSED SULTAN IS NOW PRISONER

### Considered Above the Law, and Will Not be Put on Trial.

## WOULD DEPRIVE HIM OF HIS GREAT WEALTH

### Supposed to Have from Twenty-Five to Two Hundred Millions, and the Constitutionalists Would Remove His Resources for a Coup d'Etat.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 28.—The former ruler of the empire, Abdul Hamid II, is to be kept a prisoner in a large house with walled grounds on a height overlooking Saloniki, which has lately been occupied by the Italian commander of the International Gendarmerie. He is not to be put on trial, as has been widely reported in Constantinople, for he is considered to be above the law.

It was thought wise to keep the deposed Sultan in European Turkey, remote from the capital. His household will be administered for him upon a retainer, but because it is in need of the safeguard, as he earnestly sought when notified of his dethronement. Abdul Hamid, with four wives, five daughters and two of his younger sons, two eunuchs and a comparatively large number of female servants, was taken from the Yildiz Palace last night and started under an escort to Saloniki. The party proceeded by steam launch to the landing near the railway, and a special train, on which they were placed, left at 3 o'clock in the morning.

The constitutionalists would like to get back part of the great sums of money that the former Sultan is supposed to have abroad, not only because the government is in need of the money, but because it is desirable that he should be deprived of the resources for another coup d'etat. Speculation places Abdul Hamid's wealth at anything between \$25,000,000 and \$200,000,000.

American Ambassador First. It was mentioned with pleasure to-day at the palace of Mehmed V. that the American ambassador was the first of the foreign representatives to convey his good wishes to the Sultan, and that the Sultan sent his compliments and thanks to Mr. Leishman, expressing pleasure that the representative of the United States was the first to congratulate him. The city is in a state of excitement, and general rejoicing continues. Although this was a holiday, court-martials were held and several of the principals in the mutiny of the troops were condemned to death. Later they were taken outside the walls of the city and shot.

Prince Sabah Eddine, the nephew of the Sultan, who was arrested on suspicion of being implicated in the rising, has been liberated. His release has caused a good impression. The streets of the capital are filled with Macedonian volunteers. They are being feted by the citizens at the coffee houses and restaurants, which are all full to overflowing. The huge square of the railings of the huge square presented an unusual scene this afternoon. Thousands of soldiers of the late garrison were seated cross-legged in companies in a great semi-circle, while officers in the rounds and picked out those suspected of active complicity in the mutiny. The men, however, were cheerful. They chatted and smoked, and appeared to bear their disgrace lightly.

No Half-Measures. Mahmood Shekfat Pasha, commanding the forces, in an interview to-day, intimated his intention to purify the capital of all subversive elements and to establish a salutary example to the half-republicans. He said that he would not allow a good man to be thoroughly fooled up the situation. For this purpose the state of siege would be prolonged probably for a month, although it would be relaxed somewhat in the European quarters. Referring to the deportation of Abdul Hamid, General Shekfat expressed the opinion that this measure was absolutely necessary in the interest of future peace in the empire. Alluding to the report that the Albanians might attempt to rescue the former Sultan the general said he was convinced that the Albanians would not do so. On the completion of his mission, he concluded, he would return to Salonika.

Mehmed V. was attending to his court duties to-day, receiving various officials at Dolmabahce Palace. Access to the palace is easy, and the conversation is familiar, the whole being in striking contrast with the conditions that prevailed at the palace is marked, and only a few policemen are on duty at the entrance. Most of the volunteers will leave for their homes to-morrow, after being entertained at a farewell banquet outside the city walls.

Recognized at Washington. WASHINGTON, D. C., April 28.—Mehmed V. the new Sultan of Turkey, was to-day officially recognized as the reigning ruler of that empire by the Washington government. The recognition followed the communication of the fact of the accession to the throne of the new Sultan to the State Department by H. Kiazim Bey, the Turkish ambassador, and similar information from the American Ambassador Leishman at Constantinople. A dispatch, according to recognition, signed by President Taft, was forwarded to Constantinople to-night for presentation by the American ambassador there.

A favorable impression has been created in Washington by the remarks attributed to the Sultan in his public utterances, and the confident hope was expressed that Turkey is about to enter upon a new era of successful government. This was the view of H. Kiazim Bey in his talk with the State Department officials to-day. He was also very optimistic touching the troubles which beset Turkey in the provinces where the fanaticism of

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