

4 o'clock p.m.  
City Edition

# The Ogden Standard

FEARLESS, INDEPENDENT, PROGRESSIVE NEWSPAPER.

OGDEN CITY, UTAH, FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 18, 1913.

### WEATHER FORECAST

Generally fair in northern portion, local thunder storms in south portion tonight or Saturday; warmer Saturday



## REDUCTION OF DUTIES

### Finance Committee Reports Tariff Bill Back to the Senate — Ready for the Many Debates — Proposes Numerous Charges

Washington, July 18.—An average reduction of 27.64 per cent under the rates of the existing Payne-Aldrich tariff law is proposed by the Democratic Underwood-Simmons tariff bill, upon which the senate began general debate today, according to the report of the finance committee majority submitted by the chairman, Senator F. M. Simmons.

The report also shows that the bill as reported to the senate provides rates 4.22 per cent lower than the Underwood bill as it passed the house with the revenue from it, together with other government receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, there will be an estimated surplus in the government treasury of \$2,020,000.

A salient feature of this bill, it is pointed out, is the large increase of imports to be admitted free of duty. Under the house bill, the value of free listed imports, on the basis of 1912 importations, was \$103,000,000, whereas the Democrats of the senate propose to free-list imports valued at \$147,367,000, an increase in undutiable imports over the house bill of \$44,367,000.

Upon the basis of ten months for the coming fiscal year, the committee expects that receipts from customs alone under the new bill will be \$266,730,000, from income tax for ten months, \$58,330,000; corporation tax, \$37,000,000; internal revenue, including tax on cotton futures, of \$5,000,000; \$207,000,000, and that the revenues from all other sources will bring the total for the fiscal year to \$996,810,000. With disbursements, estimated for the committee by treasury experts at \$994,790,000, a balance is shown in favor of the government of \$2,020,000.

### Amendments Too Drastic.

In analyzing its changes in the house administrative features of the bill, the committee "deemed the amendments of the house entirely too drastic," particularly those authorizing examination of books of foreign manufacturers, a 5 per cent tariff discount on imports in American ships and other like features which were struck out. Particular attention is called to the senate provision "dealing with the president with power to impose tariff duties of a retaliatory character upon all articles comprised in a specified list," which includes many agricultural products.

### Tax Cotton Sold on Exchanges.

Of another important feature added by the senate committee, a tax of one-tenth of one cent a pound on cotton sold through stock exchanges for future delivery, the report says:

"The committee believes the subject matter to be an imposition of a proper tax, not only because of its indirect influence in eliminating a parasite which has afflicted the business of dealing in purchases of cotton for future delivery, but because it will result in the collection of a considerable sum of revenue from a business that is not susceptible of just taxation in any other way.

"If the effect of the proposed tax is to eliminate all of the speculative or gambling classes of business and to leave intact that part of the dealings resorted to for hedging purposes, the revenue derived from this tax should amount to about \$7,000,000 a year, and if its imposition does not have the effect of eliminating the gambling or speculative end of the business, the revenue derived therefrom will be enormously in excess of this amount."

### The Income Tax.

Reduction of the basic exemption from income taxes from \$4,000 as in the house bill to \$3,000 for unmarried persons and the consequent rearrangement of this report comments upon as follows:

"Your committee reduces the amount of exemption of net income to \$3,000 and allows on account of the marriage an additional exemption of \$1,000 to either the husband or wife, where they are living together, but not to both. In the case of a minor child or children living with and dependent upon the parent, such parent is allowed an additional exemption of \$500 for one minor child, and up to \$1,000 on account of minor children, except where both parents are taxable, in which case no exemption is allowable on account of the children. By the amendment the possible exemption to any one person would be \$3,000 and the possible exemption to any one person would be \$5,000. While the amendment makes no wide difference in the volume of revenue derivable from the tax, it is deemed equitable as including the added obligations on account of marriage and children and as emphasizing the family as the unit in our social structure."

Of agricultural products, many of which were transferred to the free list in addition to those put there by the house, the committee has this to say:

"The house bill and amendments made by the committee on finance fully recognized the paramount interests of our agricultural population by placing agricultural implements of every kind and description, fence and baling wire, cotton bagging and ties, low-priced blankets, boots and shoes, cement, nails, lumber, coal, harness, saddles, cotton gins, wagons, carts, bagging for grain, wool and other bags, sewing machines and many other products of daily utility on the free list. In common with the rest of our people, our agricultural population will share in the benefit brought about by the reduction of the duties on sugar and its eventual elimination. The substantial reductions made all along the line on cotton and woolen goods, wearing apparel of every description, on crockery, household furnishings and utensils, hardware and similar products of our factories, will remove a considerable part of the burden of tariff taxation now borne by the farmer as well as the dweller in the city and the laborer in the factory, fields and mines."

### Sugar and Wool.

The sugar and wool schedules are left unchanged as to free sugar and free raw wool, but reductions by the senate committee in wool tops and yarns are explained, and sweeping reductions in the metal schedule are treated in the report with considerable comment. Pig iron, ferro-manganese and other products were placed on the free list by the committee, and the report says:

"The house bill places iron ore upon the free list, mainly because it was found that the domestic supply of iron ore was largely controlled by the United States Steel corporation and for the purpose of aiding the independent iron and steel manufacturers in their competition with this monopoly.

"For similar reasons the committee on finance thought all ferro-manganese should also be placed upon the free list. The United States Steel corporation largely controls the domestic output of which ferro-manganese, which is a necessary material in the manu-

facture of steel, is produced. This corporation is the only producer of ferro-manganese in this country, but produces it only for its own use and consumption. It was thought under these conditions just that the more independent competitors of this monopoly should be permitted to import this high-priced alloy free of duty, and that with iron ore and ferro-manganese on the free list domestic competition would be strengthened and the price of the finished products of iron and steel eventually would be lowered.

Concerning the general revision the senate committee says that following the lead of the house, it "has sought in the amendments proposed to the house bill further to carry out and perfect the theory of establishing a revenue producing tariff upon the basis of competitive rates, as a just and fair interpretation in the light of existing conditions of the latest authoritative utterances of the party in power upon that subject, and now submits the results of its labors with the confident belief that the enactment into law of the house bill as amended will result in general improvement and benefit in our system of taxation, that it will tend to disintegrate the monopolies built up under the present system; that it will enlarge opportunity individual effort, reduce the cost of living and relieve the people from the burdens of the protective system strikingly exemplified by the so-called Payne-Aldrich bill, which this measure is intended to supersede."

Owing to a death in his family, the second within a few weeks, Senator Simmons did not make his opening speech for the majority as he had planned but will speak tomorrow.

Republicans at a conference agreed that whenever a Republican senator desired a record vote on an amendment, the minority should stand by his request.

## U. S. DEMAND ON MEXICO

### State Department Requests Mexican Federal Authorities to Furnish Protection for Americans — Diaz to Visit Japan — England's New Minister

Washington, July 18.—In response to Consul Hamm's request for protection for Americans in the Durango section, the state department has demanded action from the Mexican federal authorities. The department went further than usual, in that it requested the federal government to dispatch troops from Torreón.

Consul Hamm has previously reported foreigners, irrespective of nationality, being held by revolutionists for ransom in Durango. The prisoners at one time included the archbishop of Durango.

### Consider Mexican Situation.

Washington, July 18.—Consideration of the Mexican situation took much of the time of the president and the cabinet at a regular session today and Secretary Bryan had a long conference with the president before the other members arrived. Although reports are coming from various sources, the administration is looking forward to first hand information from Ambassador Wilson, on his way from Mexico City. It was again authoritatively stated today that the attitude of the administration still was unchanged.

### England's New Minister.

London, July 18.—Sir Lionel Edward Greyson Carden, at present British minister to the Central American states, was today appointed British minister to Mexico in place of Francis William Stronge. Sir Lionel, who married in 1881, Anne Eliza, daughter of John Lefferts of New York, has had considerable diplomatic experience in Mexico.

### Refuse to Extradite Criminal.

San Diego, Calif., July 18.—The Mexican authorities at Ensenada, capital of the northern district of Lower California, to honor extradition papers from the governor of California for the return of Joseph Leroy, charged here with highway robbery, will be reported to the department of state by District Attorney H. S. Utley.

### To Welcome Jap Minister.

Mexico City, July 18.—An unusual honor is to be paid the new Japanese minister by the Mexican government. It is sending a commission consisting of one representative of the foreign office and two military attaches to meet him at the port of Manzanillo. Plans are being drawn up for a huge popular demonstration on his arrival here.

### Diaz to Visit Japan.

Mexico City, July 18.—General Felix Diaz, appointed special ambassador to Japan to express the thanks of Mexico to the Japanese for their participation in Mexico's centennial in 1910, is referred to editorially to-

day by the newspaper El Pais as "the political emigrant." The article says Diaz is being sent out of the country and expresses the opinion that there will be no elections in Mexico in the time fixed.

El Independiente also frankly expresses the opinion that Diaz has been practically exiled, at least temporarily.

## BELMONT'S HORSE WINS RICH STAKES

Sandown Park, England, July 18.—August Belmont's Tracery today won the Eclipse stakes of \$50,000 for three and four-year-olds, over a course of a mile and a quarter. Louvois was second and Bachelor, Wedding third. Seven ran. Tracery, who was a favorite, was ridden by "Danny" Maher. The betting was 2 to 1 on Tracery, 6 to 1 against Louvois and 100 to 6 against Bachelor's Wedding.

Tracery was the horse thrown by Harold Hewitt, who jumped in front of the horses running for the Ascot gold cup June 19.

## TURN DOWN RESOLUTION

### Democrats Table Bristow's Attempt to Have President Advise to Senate What Salary Would Be Sufficient to Keep Bryan on Job All the Time

Washington, July 18.—The senate Democrats today succeeded, without debate, in tabling Senator Bristow's resolution aimed at Secretary Bryan's proposed six-weeks lecture tour. The resolution would have called on President Wilson to advise the senate what salary would be sufficient to keep Mr. Bryan continuously at his post and was prompted by the secretary's public announcement that he was obliged to augment his pay of \$12,000 a year by lectures to meet his living expenses.

Sensors Poindester and Borah voted with the Democrats to table the resolution. The vote was 41 to 29.

As the vote was announced, Senator Bristow faced the Democratic senators and declared:

"You may shut off debate in the senate, but you cannot convince the American people that a secretary of state may neglect the duties of his office for three months of a year."

Vice President Marshall ruled Senator Bristow out of order.

"It would be just as reasonable for the attorney general to take three months off a year to practice law," shouted Senator Bristow, who refused to be shut out.

"I think there is a condition before the country that should demand the attention of congress and the administration in power."

"Are you really apprehensive?" interrupted Senator Vardaman, a Democrat, "that the business of the state department will suffer because Mr. Bryan is occasionally away?"

"It has been said since this discussion began," said Senator Bristow, "that the state department is better off with the secretary away with him here at Belvidere than with the powers of his great intellect, he could perform a great service to the country. Whether subordinates in his department are better fitted to attend to the duties than he, I don't know."

Senator Fall suggested that if Secretary Bryan had remained at his post, the senate would have had an answer to its resolution of April 24, asking for the amount of damages to victims of Mexican troubles.

### Charges Against Ashurst.

Washington, July 18.—A charge that Senator Ashurst of Arizona had "used \$200 of public funds" to pay for telegrams that should have been paid for out of his own pockets was made in the senate today by Senator Bristow. Senator Ashurst denied it and Senator Bristow agreed to produce the telegrams to prove his charge.

The debate developed a sharp exchange between Bristow and Senator Ashurst when the latter read a letter intended to show that Bristow years ago had expressed a wish to be an isthmian canal commissioner, with the suggestion that he need not spend much time "on the job."

"Since I have been a member of the senate," shouted Bristow, shaking a finger at Ashurst, "I have not spent \$100 of the funds of the United States to carry telegrams to my constituents, as has the senator from Arizona, many of which should have been paid for by himself."

Senator Ashurst denied the charge absolutely and "dared" Bristow to produce proofs. The whole allegation was repelled as "wholly baseless and without foundation."

Bristow reiterated that the "senator has sent at public expense, telegrams pertaining to private business."

The letter which precipitated the row was one Bristow had written to Senator Chester L. Long, May 27, 1906. "I think I would like to have one of those advisory places on the canal commission," it said. "They pay \$7500 and require a visit to the isthmus once in three months. I could hold it and live in Kansas, being there at least half my time and, when the fight got hot, I could resign."

## POLITICS IN LOBBY PROBE

### Involves Name of S. W. McClave, New Jersey Republican Candidate For Congress — Read More Mulhall Letters Into the Record

Washington, July 18.—How the National Association of Manufacturers proposed to concentrate its energies if necessary for the re-election of former Speaker Cannon in the 1908 campaign, was described in one of the first of the "Mulhall letters" brought before the senate lobby committee today. Mulhall, confessed lobbyist for the manufacturers, was about one-third through his stack of correspondence when the committee resumed. The letter bearing on Cannon was written to Mulhall by Secretary Schwedman of the manufacturers, on August 17, 1908, and declared all energies would be concentrated in Cannon's district "if there is the slightest occasion for it."

A letter from Mulhall to former Representative Loudenslager of New Jersey, said the manufacturers had field workers out in the campaign in many New Jersey Pennsylvania and Indiana districts.

Senator Reed questioned Mulhall about Congressman Bartholdi.

"I always understood Schwedman and Van Cleave looked after Bartholdi and that the brewery interests helped," replied Mulhall.

The committee decided to immediately hear S. W. McClave, Republican candidate for congress in the Sixth New Jersey district, where a special election is to be held Tuesday.

Mulhall testified yesterday that he had read McClave's campaign against William Hughes in 1910. McClave for by wired Senator Cummins he would leave Jersey City at noon and the committee decided to hear him as soon as he reached Washington.

### Attempt to Play Politics.

The cross-examination of Mulhall on McClave yesterday aroused the ire of the two Republican members of the committee, who declared it was an attempt to play politics.

Schwedman wrote Mulhall August 26 about the situation in Indiana, which he said was "very critical" and ended "if we win, most of the credit will be due to your good work. If some of our political friends should forget it later on, I want to take a trip with you into Indiana for the specific purpose of laying these good people over our knees and giving them the kind of a spanking they ought to have."

In August, a fight in the eleventh Wisconsin district where John J. Jenkins was up for re-election, apparently was worrying the manufacturers, although the National Brewers' association, through its national chairman, wrote Mulhall it was "their fight."

Edward Hines, the Chicago lumberman who figured in the Lorimer case, came into the hearing again today. Mulhall swore that in a letter to the manufacturers August 27, Hines spoke of a promise to send \$1000 to go "into the right channel to be used for legitimate purposes" in the Jenkins district.

Schwedman wrote Mulhall on August 28:

"I don't consider Teddy nor Taft, nor Sherman, nor Foraker, nor the rest of those great men equal to Van Cleave, Parry, Kirby and the others who have given freely of their energy and their money to the great cause, which is expected in the principles of the National Association of Manufacturers."

## MELLEN TO QUIT ROAD

### President of the New Haven Road Resigns — Directors to Elect Successor — Interesting Career of Executive Now Under Federal Indictment

New York, July 18.—Charles S. Mellen's resignation as president of the New York New Haven & Hartford railroad was accepted by the directors this afternoon.

The resignation is to be effective on the appointment of his successor, whose selection was left in the hands of a special committee.

Mellen Under Indictment.

New York, July 17.—Charles S. Mellen tendered today his resignation as president of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad company and all its allied or subsidiary lines, including the various railways, trolley lines and water lines which have become part of the New Haven system under his management.

Announcement of Mr. Mellen's res-

ignation, which is to take effect "at the pleasure" of the New Haven board but "in no event later than October 1 next," followed a long meeting of the directors, most of whom, including William Rockefeller, and J. P. Morgan, were present.

The brief announcement of Mr. Mellen's proposed retirement, was the only official statement issued. None of the directors would supplement it by so much as a word and Mr. Mellen steadfastly denied himself to all interviewers.

It is understood that some of the more prominent members of the board earnestly urged Mr. Mellen to reconsider his action, but apparently without avail. In railroad and financial circles Mr. Mellen's decision will excite no surprise. In fact in Wall Street and elsewhere it was generally understood that today would mark virtually the end of the Mellen administration.

Mellen whose recent management of the New Haven road has given rise to considerable criticism, became president of the system in October 1903, resigning from the presidency of the Northern Pacific at the request of the late J. P. Morgan, who regarded Mr. Mellen as the man best fitted to reorganize the transportation of the New England states.

Mr. Mellen's advent was the signal for an ast scheme of consolidation embracing not only the Boston and Maine, and Maine Central railroads, but all the leading steamship lines between New York and Boston and intermediate points as well as numerous trolley lines in Connecticut, Massachusetts and New Hampshire. The capitalization of the New Haven increased enormously under the continuous outlays necessitated by the acquisitions.

### Mismanagement of Road.

The steady decline of New Haven shares in the local and Boston stock markets has been a matter of comment for several years. New Haven, which for many years sold at and above 200 and for a long period paid eight per cent dividends recently went below par in anticipation of a cut in the dividend which was reduced to six per cent.

Alleged mismanagement of the New Haven road and several serious wrecks costing many lives finally resulted in definite action and a committee of New England stockholders led by George Von L. Meyer, former secretary of the navy was organized to make an investigation of the road's affairs. That committee's experts now are at work on the company's books.

M. Mellen is under federal indictment for alleged violation of the anti-trust laws and an indictment for manslaughter, resulting from the West Port, Conn., wreck of last year also is hanging over him.

It is known that an influential factor in the board favors the sale of the company's water lines and many if not all of its trolley roads. It is believed the New Haven also will relinquish control of the Boston and Maine road.

According to an exhaustive examination made by the New Haven system, its assets are estimated at close to \$500,000,000 against liabilities of \$394,000,000.

The name most frequently mentioned as Mellen's successor is that of Howard Elliott, head of the Northern Pacific road.

The text of the formal statement announcing Mr. Mellen's resignation is as follows:

"Mr. Mellen, at a meeting of his board of directors today, tendered his resignation of the presidency of the New Haven road and all its subsidiary companies, to take effect at the pleasure of the board, but in any event not later than October 1, 1913."

## TODAY IN CONGRESS

Washington, July 18.—Day in congress:

Senate.

Meet at noon.

President submitted nominations for confirmation.

Lobby investigating committee continued to hear Martin M. Mulhall.

Democrats submitted report on tariff bill showing an average reduction of 27.64 per cent from existing rates.

House.

Met at noon.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following real estate transfers have been made and placed on record in the county recorder's office:

Charles A. Rundquist and wife to Joseph Weston, a part of the Southwest quarter of section 16, township 5 north, range 2, west of the Salt Lake meridian. Consideration \$500.

R. Q. Cannon and wife to Clarence Neslen, a part of the northeast quarter of section 3, township 5 north, range 2, west of the Salt Lake meridian. Consideration \$10.

## CREDIT MEN IN THE CANYON

The Utah Association of Credit Men will hold its annual outing and banquet at the Hermitage tomorrow night.

It is expected that there will be a number of visitors from other cities of the state. Among the speakers will be Arthur Parsons, Arthur Kuhn and E. B. Smith.

The Ogden members will be the committee of reception for the organization.

A large number of Utah wholesalers and jobbers, members of the association, will come to Ogden from Salt Lake and elsewhere.

Sugar.

New York, July 18.—Raw sugar, stand; muscovado, \$3.97; centrifugal, \$3.57; molasses, \$2.82; refined, steady.

## REVOLUTION IN CHINA

### Very Few Soldiers Join in the Southern Provinces — Rebels Slay the Governor and Twenty Loyal Officers at Ngan-Hwei.

Peking, China, July 18.—The situation brought about by the rebellion in the southern provinces of China has improved somewhat today, regarded from the northern point of view. Fewer soldiers have deserted the government of Provisional President Yuan Shih-Kai than had been anticipated.

Heavy fighting is reported at Kai-King, in the province of Kiang-Si, after the lull following the recent defeat of the southern forces at Hu-Chow, in the province of Che-Kiang.

The southerners have been joined by the forces of Wu-Sung, a seaport ten miles north of Shanghai, and at Nanking, the southern capital, both in the province of Kiang-Si, while the large force of troops occupying them has also gone over to the rebels.

The leaders of the southern forces issued a proclamation today announcing the appointment as president of the republic of Tsen Chun-Huan, a former viceroy of Canton and Yuan Shih-Kai's old enemy.

Wang Chung-Wel is named for premier and Cheng Huan-Hual finance minister.

The southern rebels yesterday killed twenty officers who had remained loyal to the Peking government, including the new government of the province of Ngan-Hwei.

## HE THREATENED TO THROW HER DOWN STAIRS

This afternoon in the district court Daisy H. Hamlyn commenced divorce proceedings against William H. Hamlyn on the grounds of intoxication and cruelty.

In her petition, Mrs. Hamlyn alleges that she married the defendant in Ogden May 7, 1908, and that he has been in the habit of becoming intoxicated for some time past. She also says that in February and June of this year he was guilty of cruelty toward her, in that he accused her of improper conduct, twisted her arms and pulled her around the house, on one occasion threatening to "throw her down stairs." He called her vile and improper names.

Mrs. Hamlyn asks for costs of suit and attorney's fees, \$30 a month alimony and restoration of her maiden name, Daisy J. Stone.

In the divorce case of Mary E. Brewster against Joseph W. Brewster, the default of the defendant has been entered.

Judge Harris this morning, after hearing the testimony of the plaintiff in the divorce case of Ann E. Chappelle against William A. Chappelle, issued a decree of divorce awarding her the care and custody of three minor children, costs of suit and attorney's fees and alimony. Mrs. Chappelle testified that for some time past the defendant had failed to provide herself and the three children with the necessities of life and that she had been compelled to make her own living.

## MORRIS AND BENEDICT

Joplin, Mo., July 18.—Negotiations have been completed, according to announcement here today, for a fifteen-round bout between Carl Morris of Sapulpa, Okla., and Al Benedict of New York to be fought in Joplin, July 25.

## TODAY'S GAMES

Pirates Beat Dodgers.

Brooklyn, July 18.—(National)—R. H. E. Pittsburgh ..... 12 12 2 Brooklyn ..... 1 5 2 Batteries—Adams and Simon; Curtis, Wagner, Hall, Kent and Fischer.

## Reds Defeat Quakers.

Philadelphia, July 18.—(National)—R. H. E. Cincinnati ..... 5 9 2 Philadelphia ..... 3 4 2 Batteries—Brown and Kilgus; Chalmers, Mayer and Howley, Killifer.

## Game Postponed.

Boston, July 18.—(National)—Boston-Chicago postponed; rain.

## Cardinals Defeat Giants.

New York, July 18.—(National)—First game: R. H. E. St. Louis ..... 4 6 2 New York ..... 3 4 2 Batteries—Geyer, Sallee, Perritt and Wingo; Tesreau, Crandall and Meyers, Wilson.

(Additional Sports on Page Two.)

# BASEBALL

TOMORROW AFTERNOON

## MISSOULA vs. OGDEN

### GLENWOOD PARK

Everybody Welcome

Games today and Saturday start at 4 p. m. Next Sunday and following Sunday games will be played at Fair Grounds.

# Utah Chautauqua July 18 to 28 Glenwood Park