The Evening Star.

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AN ELASTIC CURRENCY

One Object of the Fowler regard to the case of D. F. Mockabee, con-

FAVOREDBY COMMITTEE

ORDERED TO BE REPORTED TO THE HOUSE.

Statement Concerning Its Provisions by Its Author-Will Be Pushed for Consideration.

The House committee on banking and currency today voted to report the bill "to maintain the gold standard, provide an elastic currency, equalize the rates of interest throughout the country and further amend the national bank laws."

The details of the measure were printed in The Star when Mr. Fowler introduced it, and since then the changes made have not affected any of the principles of the bill. It brings together many plans which have heretofore been urged separately. A division of banking and currency is created in the Treasury Department, with a board of control of three members, superseding the present controller of the currency. The methods by which banks may take out circulation are provided; the parity of the silver dollar with gold is established; provision for the establishment of branch na tional banks is made; silver bullion in the treasury is to be coined into subsidiary silver; guaranty funds are provided to pro-tect against insolvent banks.

Chairman Fowler's Statement.

In describing the bill for The Star today Chairman Fowler said that it was purely a committee measure, was supported by all of the republicans on the committee and would be pushed for consideration as the important financial legislation of the present Congress. In discussing the measure somewhat in detail Mr. Fowler said:

The difficulties under which the country is laboring are two-fold. The first has to do with the financial interests of the government, the other the credit system of the country. There are now outstanding in one form or another about \$1,200,000,000 in obligations for which the government is responsible, namely, \$346,000,000 in green-\$325,000,000 in national bank notes; \$25,000,000 in treasury notes; \$530,000,000 in silver dollars, or certificates representing

The purpose of the bill is to relieve the treasury from the burden of carrying all of these obligations except the silver, which to so completely distribute throughout the country by having no larger silver certificate than \$5, as to relieve the treasury form any apprehension whatever in that connection

Burden Put on the Banks.

"The banks are to assume the current redemption of \$130,000,000 of the United States notes, the government at the same time paying half of that amount, or \$65,-000,000, making a total of \$195,000,000, which leaves a balance outstanding of \$151,000,000, which is much more than covered by the \$150,000,000 in the issue and redemption division, as it is well known that several millions of greenbacks have been lost or destroyed.

More Subsidiary Coin.

"The bill proposes also to coin all of the bullion between the \$35,000,000 of treasury notes into subsidiary coin, and the redemption of the bank notes issued under the bill is to be in gold coin. From this it will be readily seen that the government will not be responsible for any of the obligations referred to except the various forms of sil ver, whose preoccupation in the perform-ance of the trade business of the country will preclude its presentation in any such quantity as to become a burden on the

"Nor will there be any disposition after the passage of the bill to discriminate against silver in any form or to present it instead of other forms of money at the treasury for redemption because the bill provides for the exchange of gold coin for silver dollars, thus redeeming every pledge the government has now outstanding in the form of fiat money.

An Elastic Currency.

"The second important purpose of the measure has to do with bank currency, which today is put out or retired according as there may or may not be a profit in holding bonds. The bill establishes a system of credit currency such as they have in France, Germany, Great Britain and Canada, a currency which will respond to the demands of trade precisely as checks and drafts are retired. Such a currency the possibility of a currency panic such as we are now frequently hav-

'Another important feature of the bill bears directly on the question of currency and its distribution-that is, the right of a bank to have as many places of business as it may desire, precisely like any other commercial business. This will equalize the distribution of money over the country as the interest will be the same as in the large cities."

Contingent Promotions.

In case of the confirmation of Major General Hughes and Brigadier Generals De Russy, Burt and Sheridan the following promotions will result:

In the infantry arm-Lieutenant Colonels D. J. Craigie and A. H. Bowman to be colonels, Majors J. T. Van Orsdale and J. A. Buchanan to be Heutenant colonels and Captains A. C. Ducat and P. M. B. Travis to be majors.

In the adjutant general's department-Lieutenant Colonel W. H. Carter to be colonel and Major J. T. Kerr to be lieutenant colonel.

Commissioned Assistant Paymaster.

Mr. Walter A. Greer of St. Louis, Mo. was today commissioned an assistant paymaster in the navy. For a little over four years Mr. Greer has been a clerk in the Navy Department, and for two years has been confidential clerk to Secretary Long. He is a graduate of the Law School of Columbian University and is a member of the local chapter of the Phi Sigma Kappa fra-

Regulating Sale of Serum.

A bill was introduced in the House today by Mr. Russell, being a copy of a bill introduced in the Senate by Mr. Spooner, to regulate the sale of serum, toxins and analagous products in the District of Coli mbia, and also to regulate interstate commerce in these articles. The provisions of the measure were published in yesterday's

Anacostia Street Improvements. To widen Morris road in Anacostia to a width not less than fifty feet, from Nicholas avenue to 15th street east, is the purpose of a bill which has been introduced in the House by Mr. Mudd. The work is to be done under the direction of the Commissioners, and \$10,000 is provided for the

TO WAIVE PENALTY.

Controller Tracewell's Opinion on the Authority of Commissioners.

The District Commissioners recently addressed a letter to Controller Tracewell in tractor with the District for constructing school building on Half street between N and O streets southwest, and saying:

"The Commissioners would respectfully request your decision as to whether or not in the present case the contractor may be permitted to complete his work after the time limit has expired, provided it be to the advantage of the District to do so, and be relieved of penalty and cost of inspection for a period equal to that of the delays for which the District is responsible without regard to the time, whether before or after the expiration of the contract, at which application for such permission is

In answer to the communication Controller Tracewell has rendered the following

"In my judgment you have no such authority either before or after the expiration of the time limitation. You may extend the time limitation for the completion of a building either before or after the expiration of the time limitation as set out in the contract, but such extension does not waive, nor can you waive, the accrued accruing penalties or damages suffered or to be suffered by the government on ac-

count of such extension.
"You are authorized in your discretion to permit these contractors to complete the school building under the penalties and conditions as to its completion as set out in the contract. Delays in completing the building, whether occuring before or after the time set for its completion in the original contract caused through no fault of the contractor, but solely through the fault of the District, cannot be charged to the contractors in estimating the damages for inspection or otherwise.'

AN EXAMPLE TO THE WORLD.

America and Mexico Refer Dispute to The Hague Tribunal.

Mr. Powell Clayton, United States ambassador to Mexico, has the honor of being the person to secure the submission of the first case to The Hague arbitration. For a third of a century the United States government has been trying to effect a settlement with the Mexican government of the celebrated Pius claim, involving about \$1 .-000,000, and just before leaving the City of Mexico for Washington Mr. Clayton succeeded in reaching an agreement with the Mexican government for the submission of that claim to The Hague tribunal for settlement by arbitration. It is a significant fact that the two great American republics are thue the first among nations to give a practical proof of their adhesion to the principles of arbitration through The

This Pius claim is interesting and intricate, involving a dispute between the Cath-olic Church of California and the government of Mexico as to the liability of the latter for the interest upon certain church lands which the Mexican government un-dertook to hold as trustee for the church.

CHARGES REFUTED.

Ambassador Clayton Satisfactorily

Explains His Acts. United States Ambassador Clayton has been triumphantiy vindicated. He has seen President Roosevelt and Secretary Hay and, it is formally stated, has explained fully and to the satisfaction of both all the charges that have been made against him in regard to cases pending before the Mexican courts and also concerning his own personal conduct. In the court cases to which reference has been made it is stated that Mr. Clayton acted under exact Instructions from the Department of State, showing great zeal, industry and ability in the defense of the rights of American citi-With this vindication Mr. Clayton will return to his post at the City of Mexico after a brief holiday spent in Washington with his daughter.

HEPBURN CANAL BILL.

Republican Steering Committee Considers It at Conference.

The republican steering committee held a meeting this morning in the room of Senator Allison, its chairman. The committee was in session for half an hour and decided to recommend the Philippine bill as the first order of business, to be followed by the canal bill. Of course, as is always the case, appropriation bills will have consideration whenever they are ready to go before the Senate.

The recommendation of this order of business insures, it is believed, action on the canal bill. Opponents of the Nicara-gua canal provided for in the Hepburn bill, which has been passed by the House of Representatives, will combine in support of the Spooner amendment, which authorizes the President to purchase the Panama canal property if he can secure a satisfactory title to it.

Those who believe that the Hepburn bill should be passed will make no concession to the proposition contained in the Spooner amendment, and they express themselves as confident that when a vote is taken a large majority will be found in favor of the Hepburn bill. The action of the republican steering committee today practically insures a vote on the measure.

NAVAL OFFICERS' DEATHS.

Two More Announced to the Department Today.

There has been a remarkable mortality among naval officers within the last few days. In addition to those recorded yesterday, telegrams were received at the Navy Department this morning announcing the death in Brooklyn yesterday of Medical Director Delavan Bloodgood, one of the best known medical officers of the civil war navy, and of Civil Engineer Christopher Columbus Walcott, at the Naval Hospital in New York last night. Mr. Walcott was secretary of the naval board which preparing plans for the Olongapo naval station. He held the rank of captain in the navy, being the senior member of his corps next to Admiral Endicott.

EXPENSES OF EMBASSY.

Congress Will Not Be Asked for an Appropriation.

It is said that Congress will not be asked for an appropriation to defray the expenses of the United States special embassy to the coronation of King Edward. These expenses will be defrayed by the civilians of the party out of their own pockets, while the army and navy attaches will be ordered to London in the course of duty and thus will have to depend upon their ordinary mileage.

Camp for Seventh Cavalry.

Major General Brooke, commanding the department of the east, who is now in this city on official business, will leave here tomorrow for Chickamauga for the purpose of selecting a site for the camp of the 7th Cavalry, which regiment is to be temporarily stationed on the government reservation at that place. The 7th Cavalry has been serving in Cuba for about two years and is expected to start home from Havana on the 15th instant.

OBJECT TO TRANSFER COURT FILES STOLEN AT THE WHITE HOUSE

clusion in New Department.

CUSTOMS SERVICE SHOULD BE LEFT INTACT.

Several Subordinates Testify Before House Committee.

A number of officials of the Treasury Department appeared before the House committee on commerce today and argued against having certain bureaus in that department transferred to the proposed new department of commerce.

Assistant Secretary Spaulding told the committee that the proposed department of commerce bill would be harmful to the "excellent workings of a number of bureaus in the Treasury Department which it is designed to lift out bodily from that department." As an instance, he said, it would make the collectors of customs subordinate to two departments.

Speaking of the navigation bureau, he said he understood it was the desire to disconnect in this bill the revenue functions of the government with the commerce functions-the navigation bureau, he main tained, was a revenue bureau. If placed in the new department it would result in de-lays to shipping, as it has largely to do with collectors of customs, and a double set of orders would have to be issued.

Several Bureaus Affected.

Quarantine would be affected. Cases have occurred where the quarantine officer has held one view and the collector of the customs another, and the matter has to be settled by the Secretary of the Treasury. A "double-headed" administration would

not make this possible.

The steamboat inspection service would also have a dual head, as would the depart-ment of statistics. On the latter subject he said if the Treasury Department had to collect its own statistics and would have to continue notwithstanding what the new department might do, this, he believed. would only result in a double set of statis

tics.
"But what I especially want to empha size," concluded General Spaulding, "is that the collector of customs should be entirely and absolutely under the control of the Treasury Department, and that any division of its bureaus will work harm to the

Mr. Chamberlain, chief of the bureau of avigation, was also heard. He said the chief difficulty he believed in transferring his bureau would be that of administration. For instance, the customs would be collected by the treasury and the tonnage tax by his bureau under the new department. This would complicate matters. His bureau has about twenty clerks, and the bill transfers the whole bureau bodily to the new de-

partment. Problems of Administration.

Mr. Chamberlain made the point that while his bureau was transferred, the authority over many matters attended to by his bureau was left by the bill in the Secretary of the Treasury. This was the case with the other bureaus of the treasury to be transferred. The result would be that the Secretary of the Treasury would have to get new men to do this work. In his opinion to transfer this jurisdiction would be a detriment rather than an advantage

The bureau of navigation, he said, dealt primarily with the ship and the crew, while the cargo came under the collector of cus-This illustration, he said, would show at once that to divide the functions under two executive heads would result disastrously. To be successful the new department should take jurisdiction of all functions relating to commerce. From the he said, the Treasury Departbeginning, he said, the Treasury Depart ment had been a department of commerce in reality, as well as the treasury of the United States.

Other Grounds for Objection.

Morris D. O'Connell, solicitor of the treas ury, explained that the two main channels of getting money into the treasury were the internal revenue and the customs. Everything which had to do with these two services should be entirely under the head of the Secretary of the Treasury. It would be a great mistake to put any of such bureaus as the revenue cutter service or the bureau of navigation into the proposed department of commerce.

"It seems to me like making two bites of declared Mr. O'Connell. "If I might be allowed to suggest, I would say you are trying to build up a great department in an hour. Make this new department of moderate size at first. You are creating a new department at once which is larger than any other department of the government."

There were some bureaus in the Treasury Department which Mr. O'Connell said had no direct connection with the treasury. In this connection he mentioned the bureau immigration, including the exclusion of the

Gen. Jas. A. Dumont, supervising inspector of steam vessels, said that in his opinion his bureau was closely linked to the service of the collector of customs, and a

shipping.
Mr. S. I. Kimball, superintendent of the life-saving service, said the life-saving service had grown out of the revenue cutter ervice, and their interests were so united that they should necessarily go together, and it was proposed by the bill to separate The hearings will continue Monday.

BILL RECOMMITTED.

Senator Jones Objects to Proposed National University Legislation.

The bill to establish a university of the United States recently reported to the Senate by Mr. Deboe was recommitted to the committee today on motion of Senator Jones of Arkansas. Upon making this motion Mr. Jones stated that he was not present when the bill was voted upon by the committee.

Mr. Jones' objection to the bill as re ported to the Senate relates to a provision which makes certain officials of the United States government ex-officio members of the governing board of the university. This connection between the university and the government is objected to by Senator Jones, who will state his objections to the committee and endeavor to have that fea-ture of the bill stricken out. Heretofore many bills to establish a university of the United States have provided appropriations of money and that provision has always been fought by Senator Jones. While no such provision is in the bill reported to the Senate this effort will be made to keep the university entirely separate from the

Arrearages of Taxes.

A bill to authorize the payment of arrearages of taxes due the District of Columbia at 6 per cent to July 1, 1900, in lieu of penalties and costs, was introduced in the Senate today by Mr. Cullom.

Treasury Officials Oppose In- Sensational Discovery in Chi- President Preparing for His hood of Harts river, in the southwestern cago Murder Case.

TOO MANY BUREAUS JOHN BATES ARRESTED THE BANQUET TUESDAY

CHARGED WITH KILLING E. R. HUNTER IN 1895.

Assistant Secreeary Spaulding and The Murdered Man. Was Prominent Judge McAtee Has Sent in His Resigand the Deed Caused Great Excitement.

> CHICAGO, April 5.-John Bates was arrested last night for the murder of E. R. Hunter, a prominent steckman, who was assaulted and killed in his office at the Union stock yards, April 12, 1895. Bates, with Frank Lovell, Frank Williams and Jacob Gohlman, were indicted for the mur-

> der May 28, 1896. The murder caused such excitement at the time that, although the following day was Saturday, the busiest of the week, business on the exchange was entirely neglected. So high did the feeling run that suspects were dragged in many times during the day, and but for the coolness of a few of the members some of the captives might have been severely dealt with.

A heavy reward was offered by the ex-

change for the capture of the murderers, but nothing came of it until a year later when indictments were found as above In searching for the papers in the Hunter case yesterday the state's attorney discovered that all the files had been stolen from the office of the clerk of the criminal court,

and that the coroner's files were also miss-ing. Only the records of the case on the docket remain. These show that Bates and Williams were never apprehended, and that Lovell and Gonlman were caught and the charge against them was dropped.

INSPECTING BAGGAGE

SECRETARY SHAW'S LETTER TO PETITIONERS.

The Department Will Do All It Can to Reduce Cause for Complaint-Some Suggestions.

Secretary Shaw of the Treasury Department has sent a letter to each of the ladies him complaining of the ill-treatment and discourtesy at the hands of baggage inspectors at the port of New York. The letter states that on receipt of the petition a circular letter was sent to each signer asking a more specific statement and the facts upon which the conclusions received in the petition were based. This circular was sent to 1,020 ladies, whose addresses were given in the petition. A little over 300 were returned for want of sufficient address. Of the 700 remaining the department has received 185 answers on the fo!lowing grievances: That receipted bills are not accepted as proof of value: that duties are often imposed upon old clothing; that trunks are emptied on the wharf; that impertinent questions are asked and remarks

Answers Summarized. The answers, the Secretary says, may be

made which are humiliating.

summarized as follows: Number who report illegal demand by officer, 0; number who claim to have paid on non-dutiable articles, 6; number who report having had receipted bills as proof of value, 16; number who say receipted bills were not accepted as proof, 1; number who say receipted bills were accepted as proof, 15; number who claim their trunks were emptied on the wharf, 7; number who claim to have been personally humiliated by impertinent questions, 6; number who complain of discourtesy, 7; number who comwho complain of discrimination by officers, 5; number who report having been courteously treated, 56; number who complain of delay, 6; number who have other specific grievances, 16; number who object to method of inspection, 46; number who say they have had no personal experience, 12; num-ber who have not been abroad in three years, 6; number who have never been abroad, 4; number who report having signed on representation of others, 46; number 'signed on general principles," 1; number who object to making any declaration, 41; number who object to the \$100 limit, 93; number who report having bribed inspectors, 2; number who know of bribery, 3; number who reiterate the declaration contained in the original petition, favoring the enforcement of the law, 1; number who object to the department's letter of inquiry, 2. "The want of definite charges," the retary's letter continues, "renders it well nigh impossible to conduct a specific inves-

The Secretary's Promise.

The department, he says, will do all in its power to reduce legitimate cause of complaint to the minimum. The Secretary says he is surprised that the ladies who signed the petition report so little personal inconvenience. Continuing, he says:

"If the piers were the preperty of the United States very important changes might be made. I have requested that the several steamship companies provide a special room, or that they allow the government to construct presentable, and, if need be, portable counters, with screens about them, so as to permit section. To this end I suggest that the ladies who have so courted by the section of the se courteously, called my attention to this evil join in soliciting the steamship companies to co-operate in remedying the same.
"It is gratifying to recall that the original petition directs attention to the fac ment of the law. Quite a number of the responses to the department's circular letter ecommend a strict enforcement of the statute against such persons as attempt to

smuggle."
The Secretary then quotes the law regarding a declaration and an examination and says that in the face of this statute he does not see how either the declaration or the examination can be omitted. In conclusion he care clusion, he says:

"And now, with regard to remedies. It is the intention of the department to prepare a circular containing suggestions to travelers, the same to be given them as they are leaving our ports, and it is hoped that this will be of assistance in preparing a correct schedule for examination on their return. In addition, a deputy will always be in attendance, to whom any incivility can be reported. Other modifications will be made from time to time as they are found prac-

President Invited to Denver DENVER, Col., April 5 .- President Roosevelt has been invited to address the great triennial Sunday school convention to be ties of the District will be invited to take

Charleston Trip.

SENATOR FAIRBANKS A VISITOR THIS MORNING

nation and It May Be Accepted.

President Roosevelt is trying to get official business in shape so that his depart ure for Charleston Monday afternoon will nct leave any important pressing matters unsettled. He saw very few people today that he might have sufficient time to devote his attention to matters laid before him from the different departments. On Monday he will not be "at home," except to those having the most urgent business. The train for Charleston will leave Washington over the Southern railway at 3:30 o'clock Monday afternoon, in charge of Col. S. L. Brown, and will arrive in Charleston early the next morning. The program in Charles ton includes an excursion around the harbor, a banquet at the Charleston Hotel Tuesday night, a lunch in the woman's building of the exposition on Wednesday and other functions. Secretary Cortelyou, who is arranging the trip, has received assarances from Charleston that the most cor dial reception will be given the Presiden and his party, and that the coming of the earty is being awaited with deep interest President Roosevelt will deliver a speech at the banquet Tuesday night, and some notable utterances are looked for. Wednes day night will be spent at Summerville, no far from Charleston, where the President and party will visit the celebrated South Carolina tea farm. In addition to mem-bers of the cabinet and their ladies there will be three representatives of the press associations, three Washington daily pa-pers and about four representatives of illus-trated publications. The train will leave South Carolina on the return trip to Wash-

ington next Thursday afternoon and will reach here some time Friday. An Indiana Judgeship

Senator Fairbanks was at the White House with Enoch G. Hogate of Donville, Ind. Mr. Hogate was a strong candidate for the republican nomination for governor of Indiana before the last state convention. He is a lawyer and an able man. It is understood that Senator Fairbanks who pre-sent his hame, if he did not do so this morning, for judge of the federal district court of Indiana.

It will be recalled that President Roose-velt some time ago nominated for the some

Baker of Indiana for judge of the circuit ourt, which embraces Indiana in its territory. Judge Baker is a son of Judge John H. Baker, who has presided on the federal district bench of Indiana for many years. The latter intends to retire before a great while, and his doing so will leave a va-cancy that will be much sought. In the contest for the circuit judgeship Senator Beveridge succeeded in landing Judge Baker, who was opposed by Senator Fair-banks. The latter is beginning early now by producing a candidate that he thinks

cannot be objected to. Judge McAtee Resigns.

Judge John L. McAtee of the territorial court of Oklahoma has sent his resignation to the President, and it may be accepted. The resignation is the result of charges filed by citizens of Enid, Oklahoma, alleging gross immorality. The Department of Justice, by order of the President, becut short by the resignation. Senator McEnery of Louisiana introduced

David G. Baldwin, postmaster at New Orleans, and Joseph Indest, superintendent of delivery in the post office in that city Senator Burrows presented C. F. Kimball of Pontiac, Mich.; Representative Alexander of Buffalo presented friends, and among the other visitors were Delegate Wilcox of Hawali, Senator Gibson of Montana, Representatives Jett and Graff of Il-

and Senator Proctor. Promotion Sought for Col. Hooten. Representative Butler of Pennsylvania talked with the President today about making a brigadier general of Col. Matt Hooten, U. S. A. Col. Hooten will soon retire by reason of age and long service, and his friends think that he should be made a brigadier general as a reward for a most meritorious and honorable career ir the army. Col. Hooten distinguished himthe 1st Pennsylvania Reserves, and at the battle of Gettysburg was severely wounded, His career in the regular army since the civil war has been a splendid one, it is Senators Quay and Penrose of Pennsyl-

WILL GO TO MEMPHIS.

about some Pennsylvania offices.

vania had a conference with the President

Admiral Schley Receives an Elaborately Engraved Silver Invitation. Rear Admiral Schley has accepted an invitation from the city of Memphis, Tenn., to visit that place during the latter part of the present month. The invitation was personally tendered yesterday by a subcommittee of the general invitation committee, of which Mr. W. J. Crawford of Memphis is chairman. The admiral will leave this city on the 26th instant, arriving at Memphis on the evening of the next

The invitation is an elaborately engraved circular piece of silver an inch thick, resting on a basis of solid oak. The names of all the members of the invitation committee are engraved autographically. Sur-rounding the invitation proper is a heavy silver wreath of laurel and oak leaves.

THE ROSECRANS CEREMONIES. Memorial Exercises to Be Held at Ar lington.

The Society of the Army of the Cumber-

land, at its last annual meeting, decided to

transfer the remains of General Rosecrans from Los Angeles, Cal., to Arlington, for burial. The ceremonies connected with this military funeral will take place on or about May 17 next at the pavilion in the Arlington grounds. President Roosevelt has agreed to be present, prominent officers of the army will attend, and the troops available about Washington will form part of the funeral cortege. Both houses of Congress will be represented by committees, and it is expected that the Speaker of the House and General Grosvenor, both of whom served under General Rosecrans, in behalf of the House of Representatives, and Senator Foraker, who also served under him, representing the Senate, will make brief addresses. The Society of the Army of the Cumberland will be largely repre-sented, and veterans of the military socieTWO CENTS.

BOTH SIDES LOST HEAVILY. Details of the Recent Fight in the Transvaal.

PRETORIA, Friday, April 4.-The British extremity of the Transvaal, March 31, were three officers and twenty-four men killed and sixteen officers and 131 men wounded. The Boers admit that they lost 137 men killed or wounded. The action occurred at Doornbalt farm, a few miles south of the scene of Gen. Delarey's defeat of Gen Methuen. The Boers, who were commanded by Gens. Kemp and Potgieter, attacked with great determination, but the Canadian contingent, which was the last to arrive in South Africa from Canada, and two squadrons of yeomanry, under Col. Cookson, and the artillery and mounted rifles, under Col. Keir, presented such a stout from that the burghers were finally forced to retreat

ENGLISH ROPE MAKERS PROTEST Against Rebate on Goods Coming From

burghers were finally forced to retreat.

The casualty list shows that the 2d Canadian Mounted Rifles had four officers

wounded, nine men killed and forty men

Philippines. LONDON, April 5.-The English rope makers will shortly submit a petition to the foreign office protesting against the action of Congress in abolishing the export duty on Manila nemp shipped direct to the United States, but enforcing the tax on hemp shipped to other countries. This discrimination, the English rope makers say, entails on them an extra cost of 30 shillings per ton, leaving them on a "most unequal footing as competitors with the United States.

The rope makers add "The American action constitutes a grave menace to trade, especially seeing that there is nothing to prevent the authorities at Washington from doubling or trebling the tax on foreigners."

The rates of duty on hemp coming into the United States from the Philippines, be-sides the 25 per cent reduction, are also less the export tax charged in the islands. The export tax is charged just as before, but the reduction is made at this end of the line, the effect being to retain the export tax 93 emp going to all other countries except the United States.

H. C. HIRSCHY THE CHAMPION. Wins the Great Ameri an Handicap at Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 5.-H. C. Hirschy of Minneapolis, with a handicap of twenty-nine yards, today won the great American handicap and thus became the champion wing shot of America. The last man to stand up with him on the shoot off out of the fourteen men who had clean scores yesterday was C. G. Spencer of St. Louis, also a twenty-nine-yard man, who finally failed to kill his fifty-third bird, a towering out-goer. Spencer will receive second money; R. O. Heikes of Dayton, Ohlo, third; J. D. Pollard, Chleago, fourth, and J. L. Owen of Cushing, Okla., fifth.

FAMINE AMONG INDIANS. Pima and Maricopa Tribes in Arizona

the Sufferers.

DENVER, Colo., April 5 .- A News spe-

cial from Phoenix, Artz., says: Twenty thousand Indians on the Sacaton reservation are suffering from famine, which, if allowed to continue, is certain to result in fearful mortality among the Pima and Maricopa tribes. Agent Hadley is here to secure temporary relief for the Indians and to urge that petitions be sent to Congress asking the Washington authorities to provide means to avert disaster which he says is sure to come unless the Indians are given water or supplies. While ranchers above the reservation have diverted all the water, the Indians have had none for many months. They are abandoning their ranches and their cattle are dying by scores for lack of feed. Relief has been sent from here and the desired petitions are going forward to Washington

BLIND MEN ORGANIZE.

Unique Combination in Toledo to Secure a Charity.

TOLEDO, Ohio, April 5 .- A unique combination has been formed by the indigent blind men of this city, numbering fifteen. Their object is to obtain \$100, which every needy blind man is entitled to by act of legislature, from the county commissioners. Attorneys have been employed by the combination to lay the matter before the city council, and if necessary take it into the courts. The \$100 has never been paid, and the individual efforts of the blind men have proved ineffectual, hence the pooling of

Under the act the trustees of every township are required to certify to the county commissioners the number of blind men in the township in need of assistance. The commissioners are then required to make a levy to meet the obligations

their interests.

MORE TROUBLE FOR TURKEY. Advices From Uskup Announce Up-

rising of Albanians. CONSTANTINOPLE, April 5.-Advices received here from Uskup, European Turkey, announce that a number of Albanians recently surrounded the government offices at Ipck, took all the officials prisoners and then telegraphed to the Yildiz Palace here, demanding the release of the Albanians who are detained in custedy at Constanti-

nople.
Two battalions of Turkish infantry have been dispatched to Ipek.

RIOT AT FOOT BALL MATCH. Two Persons Killed and Fifty Injured at Glasgow.

GLASGOW, April 5.-During the international foot ball match between England and Scotland here this afternoon the immense crowd present broke down the barriers, and, during the terrific crush, two persons were killed and fifty were injured.

Weavers Go on Strike. DANIELSON, Conn., April 5.-All the

weavers in the Moosup mill of the American Woolen Company-125 in number-went out on strike today in sympathy with the Olneyville, R. I., strikers. All the other departments of the mill continued in opera-

More Men on Strike at Butte.

BUTTE, Mont., April 15 .- The converters at the lower works of the Washoe smelters of the Anaconda mine were closed yesterday as a result of the strike of hoisting engineers of the Amalgamated mines and several hundred more men were added to the list of idle. Unless activities are resumed in the mines within two days all smelting operations will be suspended.

Steamship Arrivals. At New York: Graf Waldersee, from

It's easier to answer the

"Who does NOT read The Star?"

other question - "WHO reads The Star?"

"Everybody does," say all competent authorities.

Republican Leaders in Senate

CUBAN RECIPROCITY

DEMOCRATS DIVIDED

Are Unperturbed.

FORMER BELIEVE THAT THE BILL WILL PASS.

Administration Confident That the

Treaty Will Be Negotiated in Due Time. The republican leaders in the Senate, in accord with the administration's views or

Cuban reciprocity, are not perturbed over the outlook for the passage of the bill when it comes from the House. They think the bill will be passed, without embarrass ing amendment, after reasonable discussion and some anticipated but not obstructionist opposition by the bect sugar sena-It is not impossible that the beet sugar

senators, in order to hamper the opera-

tion of the bill, may propose an amendment

to entangle the reciprocity bill with the permanent Cuban treaty contemplated by the Platt amendment. Such an attemp will not receive the sanction of the repub lican leaders. The two propositions are separate and distinct and will so be maintained. They can be negotiated and enforced simultaneously but independently

Section eight of the Platt amendment provided as follows: "That by way of further assurance, the government of Cuba will embody the foreing provisions in a permanent treaty with the United States.'

Administration Has No Fears. That section was formally adopted by the Cubans in their constitution as a condition of the withdrawal of the American forces from Cuba. It is said the administration

negotiated in due time. In the meantime, in order to start the Cubans along the road to industrial pros-perly, the President is, by the terms of the Payne bill, to remit 20 per cent of the tariff duties on Cuban products entering the United States.

has no reason to fear it will not be lived up

to by the Cubans, and the treaty will be

It is said that the definite temporary commercial purpose contemplated by the Payne bill is not to be hampered by or confeunded with the negotiations of the permanent political relations of the two governments The administration leaders of the Senate will not consent to such en arrangement nor would the House spansors of the reci precity bill agree to it.

The possible democratic attitude toward the reciprocity bill in the Senate, it is said, is not causing the republicans any concern. If all the democrats should vote against reciprocity they would not be sufficient, with the beet sugar republicans, to defeat

Democrats Are Divided. But the democrats are divided on the question. Some of them are unable to see

how they can afford, on the final vote, to vote against 20 per cent tariff reduction because they could not get 50 per cent re duction or free trade. They will undoubt-edly try to amend the bill, but will be opposed by the solid republican vote in those attempts.

The Only Question.

The only question which now concerns the House leaders in connection with the Cuban reciprocity bill is whether any considerable number of republicans will vote with the democrats to overrule the decision of the chair that other tariff amendments

are not germane to the bill.

publicans falls to discover a faction who will resort to revolutionary methods to embarrass the progress of the bill. One of the beet sugar protectionist leaders said to a Star reporter today: "If the chair's decision is fair and logical, I can see no reason for overturning it merely because it is against us. I know of no concerted intention in this regard. I think

Careful inquiry among the beet sugar re-

that our men will use their individual discretion in upholding or not the chair's decision, according to the way it appeals to their reason and sense of its fairness." What House Leaders Claim.

The House leaders claim that there is no doubt as to the correctness of the point of order that general tariff amendments will not be germane. They say the precedents for such a decision are overwhelming and conclusive.

The amendment upon which the test will come will probably be the Tawney amendment to reduce the differential duty on refined sugar. This amendment has been skillfully drawn, and is as follows: "And upon the making of said agreement and the issuance of said proclamation, and while said agreement shall remain in force, there shaft be levled, callected and paid, in lieu of the duties thereon now provided by

Dutch standard in color, and on all sugar which has gone through a process of re-fining, imported into the United States, 1.825 per pound."

It is contended that the words "and uopn the making of said agreement and the is suance of said proclamation and while said agreement shall remain in force" will make

law, on all sugar above number sixteen

the amendment germane, but this conten-tion is denied by the supporters of the What Beet Sugar Men Will Do.

It is certain that some of the beet suga

republicans will vote against the amend-

ment to reduce the differential on sugar and will not vote to overrule the chair's de cision. Mr. Metcalf of California, one of the most persistent opponents of the Cuban reciprocity bill, is among this number. "I cannot consistently," he said today,

"vote to revise the tariff on refined sugar when I have opposed reducing the tariff on raw sugar."

Messrs. Robertson of Louisiana. New-lends of Nevada and Cooper of Texas. members of the ways and means committee, today submitted minority against the Cuban reciprocity b reports Cooper and Mr. Robertson contend that the sugar trust will receive the main benefit from the bill. Mr. Newlands makes an

argument for annexation as the solution of

The Machias Reaches San Domingo. A cablegram from Minister Powell received at the State Department this morning announces the arrival at San Domingo of the U. S. S. Machias, which was or-

dered there from San Juan to protect Amer-

ican interests in case they are threatened by the revolutionary movement. Evidence to Prove Claim. The Salvador arbitration commission met this morning at 10:30 o'clock in the hall of

the interstate commerce commission. The session was consumed by counsel for the claimant, who introduced evidence bearing on the claim, consisting of reports of pro-ceedings before the courts of Salvador. The session adjourned at 1 p.m. to meet Mon-