SIX PARTS
Including
Star's Sunday Magazine
and
Colored Comic Section.

The Sunday Star.

WEATHER.
Fair today and tomorrow.

No. 63.—No. 16,688. WASHINGTON, D. C., SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 3, 1906.* FIVE CENTS.

SHAW ENLIVENS IOWA CONTEST

Secretary Gets Into Bitter Factional Game.

TWO SPEECHES IN ONE DAY

Governor Cummins Lampooned for His Tariff Views.

SENTIMENT IS NOTABLY LESS

Revisionists Are Scored for Demanding Immediate Action—Position of President Defined in Address.

DES MOINES, Iowa, June 2.—Secretary of the Treasury Leslie M. Shaw came to Iowa today to participate in a bitter factional fight for governor, now on in the republican party. Secretary Shaw delivered two speeches, in which he attacked Gov. Cummins for being a tariff revisionist. This afternoon Secretary Shaw spoke at Newton to a large audience, and tonight he addressed a crowded house at Knoxville, both towns being in counties claimed by Gov. Cummins, who is opposed for reelection by George D. Perkins of Sioux City.

Most of Secretary Shaw's addresses in both towns was devoted to a discussion of the traiff. He assailed the republicans who demand immediate revision, but he suggested the possibility of revision after the 1908 Presidential election.

Secretary Shaw said, in part:

Reduction of Sentiment.

There is not one-fourth the sentiment for tariff revision there was three years ago, and not a bit in the republican party for immediate revision. I correct that statement. I do know two states that are perfectly willing to remove all the protection that is not for their own benefit The republican party has never gone out of power even on the tariff issue except immediately following a revision of the tariff at its own hands, and neither we nor the democrats have revised the tariff and remained in power a year except in the case of the Dingley bill.

"Since the election in 1904 President Roosevelt has submitted three messages to Congress, in not one of which did he recommend tariff revision.

"Are we Roosevelt republicans? If so, why should we not also standpatters? He has made many speeches, but in none has he recommended tariff revision. When you tell the people they are robbed by the tariff which he does not recommend shall be revised you indict your President for not demanding that revision.

No Action by Committee.

"Since the last republican platform was adopted the committee on ways and means, which must originate tariff legislation, has formulated no revision, nor has it considered the formulation of such a bill. Since that platform was adopted the congressional caucus has met again and again, but it has recommended no tariff revision.

"Who is responsible for the policies of the party? Does not the national convention speak that way? Are we as republicans not bound by that platform? Does not the republican President, the leader of his party, speak with authority, and as republicans are we not bound by his recommendations and by his failure to recommend? Is not the republican majority in Congress clothed with authority to speak for the party, and is it not clothed with authority to keep silence?

"I say to you that the only phrase of the present contest in Iowa which has attracted national attention is revision, and the success of the candidate who takes it upon himself to speak of the effects of the Dingley tariff as robbery will be understood in every state of the Union as a party defeat."

FOR CLOSER ALIGNMENT

RUMORED CHANGE OF RUSSIAN CABINET BY CZAR.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 2.—Rumors of a change in the ministry have been revived. The emperor, according to a widespread story, having had a change of heart, is wavering on the brink of the dismissal of Premier Goremykin and a closer alignment with the progressive forces of the nation The story, obviously, is of a nature that cannot be confirmed. The leaders of the constitutional democrats place no confidence in the report.

Today was occupied by the central committee of the constitutional democrats in a long conference on the question of tactics, and tomorrow there will be a caucus of the constitutional democratic deputies. The ministers of war and navy, justice and interior have received formal notification that a bill for the abolition of the death penalty will be introduced in the lower house of parliament on Tuesday.

Fatal Clash in Lodz.

LODZ, June 2.—Sanguinary encounters between workmen belonging to the Polish national and socialistic parties are taking place daily. Today one man was shot and killed and five men were mortally wounded.

Owing to a strike of waiters, cooks and butchers, the coffee houses, restaurants and markets are closed.

MOVEMENT OF RACES.

Bourke Cockran on the Pending Naturalization Bill.

Mr. Bourke Cockran (N. Y.), in the House yesterday, in discussing certain features of the naturalization bill, said that he was asked once to name the man who came nearest being his ideal of a gentleman, and having a pretty extensive acquaintance, covering almost the entire human race, from the culprit at the foot of the gallows to the pontiff on his throne, he was compelled to admit that his conception of gentleman was "an unlettered, naturalized laborer, who came to his work every morning and who so impressed his fellows with the conception of his excellence that he was always addressed personally and was referred to in his absence as 'Mr. Carey.' He amassed quite a good deal of money—$40,000 or $50,000. He faced death with perfect composure and majestic calm, but was always haunted by the fear that some day he would be unable to do a day's work."

Speaking of the educational test required for all aliens, Mr. Cockran said:

"The history of this country has illustrated a great many new methods of settling human problems. This Mr. Carey would be excluded from citizenship or from admission under this, or the law that is projected, while Czolgolsz, Guiteau and bands of assassins and murderers who preach hostility to every good could pass in under the test that is imposed. I say that you are opening wide the doors to the really objectionable. You are damming up the valuable current from which a large portion of our prosperity flows, and I appeal to gentlemen on both sides to realize this, that the history of mankind in the past is the one which was controlled by the movement of races. It was the movement of races that brought the barbarian tribes from the provinces of the Roman empire and wrecked the monuments of the old civilization. It was the search for land and the desire to cultivate it that plunged all the nations in war during the periods that are known as the 'dark ages.' The pursuit of land, too, was mainly to cultivate it, for men did not realize they could obtain it under any other conditions. We have left before the footsteps of humanity this splendid truth."

REFUSED TO PUT APPEAL.

Speaker Cannon Oblivious to Objection to His Ruling.

What might have been a serious parliamentary snarl was dexterously avoided by Speaker Cannon yesterday afternoon in the House of Representatives when Mr. Murphy (Mo.) rose to present what he denominated a privileged resolution.

The conference reports on the rate and statehood bills had been made and ordered printed, when the Missouri representative presented a resolution rescinding the action of the House sending the statehood bill to conference and providing for a vote on the Senate amendments.

Mr. Payne (N. Y.), the floor leader of the majority, instantly made the point that the resolution was not privileged.

The Speaker, with smiling face, held that the resolution was not privileged, as the papers in the case were with the Senate, and he had serious doubt if the resolution would be privileged even if the papers were with the House.

Confusion ensued, Mr. Murphy and a number of democrats springing to their feet to take exception to the ruling of the Speaker.

Above the din Mr. Murphy was heard to say: "Let's have a square deal, Mr. Speaker. I appeal from the decision of the chair," but the Speaker was oblivious to the motion for an appeal and adjourned the House at 5:30 until noon on Thursday on motion of Mr. Bonynge (Col.), leaving Mr. Murphy gesticulating on the floor.

BAY STATE DEMOCRACY.

Reported Gum-Shoe Movement Among Leaders for Slate.

Special Dispatch to The Star.

BOSTON, Mass., June 2.—While John B. Moran is being urged by friends to run for governor on a people's ticket, a nomination which requires only 100 signatures, silent workers among the democratic leaders have already quietly made up a slate which includes two millionaires and one poor man. The millionaires are William L. Douglas, ex-governor and shoe manufacturer, for governor; Henry M. Whitney, last year's democratic nominee for governor and a Boston financier, for lieutenant governor. The poor man is John B. Moran, for attorney general.

Douglas' known ambition is to run for Congress, but no one has heard him say he would accept a nomination for the governorship again. Mr. Whitney's attitude is somewhat peculiar, but "anything to lick the protectionists" is his slogan, and so thoroughly in earnest is he that any slate arrangement will suit him provided there is abundant opportunity for him to attack the anti-reciprocity forces. On paper this latest combination looks effective enough, but it must be remembered that it is still on paper.

Ocean Steamship Movements.

NEW YORK, June 2.—Arrived: Steamers Philadelphia, Southampton and Cherbourg; Neapolitan Prince, Naples.

NEW YORK, June 2.—Sailed: Vaderland, Antwerp, via Dover; Lazio, Genoa.

BOSTON, June 2.—Arrived: Steamer Lancastrian, London.

ANTWERP, June 2.—Sailed: Steamer Zeeland, New York, via Dover.

QUEENSTOWN, June 2.—Sailed: Steamer Celtic (from Liverpool), New York.

BOULOGNE, June 2.—Arrived: Steamer Noordam, New York, for Rotterdam (and proceeded).

CHERBOURG, June 2—Noon.—Arrived: Steamer Prinzess Alice, New York, via Plymouth and Bremen, and proceeded.

GENOA, June 2.—Arrived: Steamer Koenigen Luise, New York, via Gibraltar and Naples.

SHIELDS, June 31.—Sailed: Steamer Texas (from Copenhagen) New York.

LIVERPOOL, June 2.—Sailed: Steamer Umbria, New York, via Queenstown.

SOUTHAMPTON, June 2.—Sailed: Steamer St. Paul, New York, via Cherbourg (and passed Hurst Castle 1:45 p.m.).

COPENHAGEN, June 30.—Arrived: Steamer C. F. Tietgen, New York, via Christiansand.

HAVRE, June 2.—Arrived: Steamer Bordeaux, New York.

MARSEILLES, June 2.—Arrived: Steamer Nasillia, New York.

ROTTERDAM, June 2.—Arrived: Steamer Noordam, New York, via Boulogne.

ROTTERDAM, June 2.—Sailed: Steamer Potsdam, New York, via Boulogne.

Convention Called for Keyser, W. Va.

Special Dispatch to The Star.

CUMBERLAND, Md., June 2.—The republican nominating convention for the second (West Virginia) congressional district will be held in Keyser, W. Va., Wednesday, August 1, at which time the republicans will nominate a candidate for the place now held by Col. Thomas B. Davis. This was decided at a meeting of the district committee held in Piedmont this evening.

Walthour's Plucky Victory.

REVERE, Mass., June 2.—Starting from scratch, Bobby Walthour of Atlanta, Ga., tonight defeated Will Stinson of Cambridge and George Hall, the English champion, in a twenty-five mile handicap motor-paced bicycle race, his time being 36.56 1-5. The victor was handicapped by the breaking down of two of his mounts, but afterward took the race with Stinson, in which each alternated in the lead. Walthour gained first place and was never headed.

District Boy Won Sheffield Degree.

Special Dispatch to The Star.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 2.—Among the successful candidates for the bachelor of science degree at Sheffield Scientific School, Harvard University, is James Victor Dignowty, jr., of Washington, D. C. Dignowity, who completes a course in mining work, will receive his degree at commencement, June 27. He has been prominent in several branches of athletics at Harvard.

Protests Against Work of Black Hundreds.

ODESSA, June 2.—From Odessa, Kharkoff, Elizavelgrad, Yekaterinoslav, Kishineff and a few other southern centers strongly worded protests have been forwarded through their respective members of parliament against the gubernatorially licensed activity of Black Hundreds. The latter are openly and strenuously striving to precipitate political disturbances, obviously pursuant to reactionary, bureaucratic instigation, and the public are becoming nervously apprehensive.

PRESIDENT'S VISITOR

Senator Penrose Spent a Good While With Him.

WORRIED ABOUT HIS STATE

Depending on the President to Help the Machine.

THE CONVENTION THIS WEEK

Threatened Fusion of Independents With Democrats—Penrose Helping the President in the Senate.

Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania spent a good while with President Roosevelt last night, being the only visitor of the evening. The political situation in Pennsylvania is anything but satisfactory to the republicans, and the organization in that state is depending upon the President to do much toward rescuing them from a possible defeat for governor, legislature and members of Congress. It was to help the organization that the President promised to go to Harrisburg in October, just before the November election, to attend the laying of the cornerstone of the state capitol. That visit of the President is expected to do much toward holding up the regular ticket.

Significant Facts.

There are one or two significant facts in connection with the conference with Senator Penrose last night. The first is that the republican state convention will be held at Harrisburg next Wednesday. The regular organization is confronted by an independent republican ticket and a threatened fusion of all the independent forces with the democrats. The nomination of a good man by the state convention is an imperative necessity. If they select a man that will command reform and independent support they may save the ticket. If they nominate a man who has not the confidence of this element they are almost sure to lose out.

The situation is a critical one. The help of the President is needed now as well as in October next. Senator Penrose would like to arrange things so that he can give the impression to the republicans of the state that the nominee of the convention has the backing of President Roosevelt, and the President is said to be willing to help the head of the organization as much as possible without being regarded as losing his reform ideas. Strangely enough the President was tooth and nail against the Pennsylvania organization in the elections last year and did not turn his hand to help in any direction. Elihu Root, his premier cabinet official, was one of the attorneys of Mayor Weaver in the great reform fight that was won by the reformers. Since then the discreet but astute Penrose has been getting closer to the White House. What he speaks of as his "social visits" are frequent, and the President seems to enjoy them. The good understanding between the President, heretofore the most reformed of reformers, and the successor of the greatest machine man the country ever knew, Quay, has become a matter of frequent and interesting comment. It is Penrose who is taking care of the fight on Barnes in the Senate and it is Penrose who has stood by the President in a number of close fights in the Senate.

Penrose a Reformer.

Penrose himself, though, has become a reformer. He has nobly placed himself at the head of the moral and reform forces of the state. He proposes to let the people nominate their own candidate for governor, or at least make them think that they have done so. Naturally so good a reformer as Senator Penrose looks to the White House to aid in carrying forward the betterment of political conditions and the advancement of mankind in moral and political methods.

Senator Penrose didn't care to talk about it at all last night. But he seemed to be satisfied.

The coming convention is to adopt some resolutions that may be of importance, and the suggestion is made that the Pennsylvania senator has not only consulted the President as to the right sort of a man to nominate for governor, but as to the resolutions the convention will adopt.

"PENNSY" TRAIN ACCIDENT.

Locomotive Jumped Track and Plunged Off Bridge Into River.

NEW YORK, June 2.—The locomotive of a through express train from St. Louis on the Pennsylvania railroad jumped the track at a switch on a bridge over the Hackensack river, just west of Jersey City, today and plunged off the bridge into the river. The tender fell on top of the locomotive and the baggage car rested with one end on the tender and the other on the bridge. A dining car was derailed, but remained on the bridge. Five Pullman cars, composing the remainder of the train, were not derailed.

Engineer James H. Ellis and Fireman William Messner, both of Philadelphia, jumped from the locomotive into the river and escaped injury. There were thirty-one passengers on the train, none of whom was injured.

DEGREES FOR DISTRICT BOYS.

Winners of Diplomas at Cornell University.

Special Dispatch to The Star.

ITHACA, N. Y., June 2.—Among the students who will receive degrees at Cornell University commencement, June 22, are the following: Clarence Davis Barnhart, mechanical engineering; George Alvarez Calderon, mechanical engineering; Thomas Fleming, jr., B. S., civil engineering; Walter Granville Guss, civil engineering; Edward Homes, civil engineering; Melvin Rich, civil engineering; George Frederic Mueden, civil engineering; Charles Laurance Williams, mechanical engineering, all of Washington, D. C.; John Earl Elliott, A. B., civil engineering, Hampton, Va., and Douglas Walker Ellison, Richmond, Va., mechanical engineering; Charles Welsh Hunter, mechanical engineering; Andrew Jackson Lowndes, mechanical engineering; Leroy Regester McClelahan, mechanical engineering; Joseph Henry Straus, jr., architecture; Philip Henry Zipp, mechanical engineering, all of Baltimore; John Adams Raidabaugh, Sparrows' Point Md., mechanical engineering; Sidney Coombs Vincent, Lutherville, Md., mechanical engineering.

Bill Passed by the Senate.

The Senate yesterday passed the following bills: Extending the irrigation act to Texas.

Authorizing the allotment of the lands of Blackfoot Indian reservation in Montana and providing for the opening of the surplus lands to settlement.

Creating a new division of the western judicial district of Texas.

Also 280 private pension bills.

MINERS' RESOLUTIONS

ADOPTED AT DENVER MEETING AND SENT TO PRESIDENT.

DENVER, June 2.—The convention of the Western Federation of Miners today adopted a resolution on the imprisonment of their head officers in Idaho, and also on the trouble yesterday at Cananea, Mexico. The former says:

"Whereas the trial of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone has been postponed until next December,

"Resolved, That we, in convention assembled, condemn this high-handed and damnable conspiracy on the part of the governors, Gooding and McDonald, and the Mine Owners' Association, and demand that either the prisoners have a trial immediately or be released on bonds.

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be wired to President Roosevelt and Senator Patterson at Washington."

The resolution on the Cananea riots follows:

"Whereas the telegraphic dispatches herald the fact that the Mexicans in Cananea, Mexico, asked for an increase of wages and through these attempts for better conditions, violation is now rampant in Mexico; and,

"Whereas the Western Federation of Miners recognizes the class struggle throughout the world, and know no race or creed in the battle for industrial freedom; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That, while we deplore the loss of life and property, the Western Federation of Miners, in convention assembled, sends greetings to the Mexicans, trusting that their efforts for a higher standard of living will be crowned with success."

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

NEW YORK, June 2.—Frank H. Mason, consul general at Paris, was a passenger on the steamer Philadelphia, which arrived here today from Europe.

GIBRALTAR, June 2.—The British steamer Craighall, from Cardiff for Savonia, is ashore off Point Ceres, and is being attacked by Moors. The British cruiser Amethyst and a torpedo boat are proceeding to the steamer's assistance.

WARSAW, June 2.—The crews of all the steamboats on the Vistula river have struck for an increase in wages. The street car employes are still on strike.

STOCKHOLM, June 2.—The governments of Sweden and Norway have negotiated a loan of $150,000,000 at 3½ per cent with Swedish, German, French and Belgian banks.

THE STAR TODAY.

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RAILROAD RATE BILL

Conferees Agree Upon a Report.

ON THE REPUBLICAN SIDE

Credit Taken for Making the Bill Constitutional.

THE SENATE AMENDMENTS

Were Practically Adopted—Details of the Sections—Representative Hepburn's Statement.

The agreement of the conferees on the railroad rate bill has simplified the entire legislative program of Congress and has set the political leaders to thinking over the division of honors in the passage of that measure, some phases of which on both the republican and democratic sides have been denounced in violent language.

Senator Tillman declared only a few days ago, when he stated that he would vote for the bill with the broad court review amendment that had been agreed upon on the republican side, that he had never voted for any bill with so great a feeling of misgiving. Now it is whispered about that the South Carolina senator would like to have his name branded on that "child," as he often referred to it in his remarks. In fact it is apt to be known as the Hepburn-Tillman bill, and if that name is given to it the South Carolina senator is not at all likely to disavow the child as he has often threatened to do.

Making the Bill Constitutional.

On the republican side credit is taken for making the bill constitutional, as many of the ablest lawyers of the Senate declared that it would not stand a test before the Supreme Court of the United States had not the broad court review amendment that was so strongly opposed by the President up to the time he agreed to it been adopted.

The fact is well recognized that the bill contains many provisions that will do any party good if it can lay claim to them, but the division of credit between the two parties is so well defined that it will be hard to explain it all on the stump. There are some two-edged swords in the bill, and later on there may be an effort to shift responsibility in some cases as well as efforts to claim it in others.

In the matter of passes, for instance, the conferees struck out the paragraph relating to them which contained many exceptions, including the great body of 2,000,000 railroad employes, and adopted a straight anti-pass amendment without any exceptions whatever. There is sure to be some sparring in the Senate and House to fix the responsibility for that provision, and suggestions are now heard that there is apt to be resentment in that large class of voters that many take some tangible shape in the next congressional election. But how the resentment will be directed is not clear, except that Senator Culberson has been regarded as the leading exponent of the clean-cut anti-pass amendment. But as it is in accordance with what is said to be a strong sentiment in Texas, it is not likely to cause the Texas senator any personal inconvenience.

Pipe-Line Provision.

The pipe-line provision was confined to oil by the action of the conferees, and all reference to other commodities was stricken from the bill. In that shape it will affect chiefly the Standard Oil Company, which is the owner of the great pipe lines of the country, except that the independent oil refining industry also has quite an extensive system of pipe lines extending from the oil region of Pennsylvania to the seaboard. Just how that provision of the bill will work out is yet to be seen.

The elimination of the "Jim Crow" cars provision is extremely welcome to the colored people, who have been stirred up over it, as they claimed they gained nothing by it, while it gave federal sanction to the "Jim Crow" cars of the south engaged in interstate business, and would promote the extension of the system in the north. This amendment was urged by Senator Tillman, who finally let it go with an agreement that the clause requiring five days' notice to the commission of any injunction, interlocutory order or decree suspending or restraining the enforcement of an order of the commission on hearing. These two Senate amendments were the last that were fought over by the conferees.

In practically all essential details the conferees on the railroad rate bill agreed to the measure as it was passed by the Senate. The report was signed at about 4 p.m., and almost immediately presented to both houses. It shows that the Senate receded from six amendments, two of which merely change the numbers of sections, while twenty-eight of its amendments were retained verbatim and the remaining seventeen amendments were redrafted and retained under different phraseology.

Senator Tillman, chairman of the Senate conferees, gave notice that he will urge prompt action on the report in the Senate. As soon as disposed of there it is safe to say it will be acted upon by the House with the utmost dispatch.

Disposition of the Amendments.

The disposition of the amendments in the order in which they appear in the bill follows:

The first amendment to the bill is that making pipe lines common carriers. It was stricken out and included in the amendment making express companies common carriers, sleeping car companies having been eliminated, so that the amendment now reads:

"The term 'common carriers,' as used in this act, shall include express companies and all persons or corporations engaged in the transportation of oil by pipe lines, or partly by pipe lines and partly by railroad, or partly by pipe lines and partly by water."

The next amendment is that prohibiting passes. It was entirely redrafted, made much more stringent, all excepted classes being eliminated and to either issue or receive free transportation being made a misdemeanor. The amendment is as follows:

"No carrier subject to the provisions of this act shall, after January 1, 1907, directly or indirectly, issue or give any interstate free ticket, free pass or free transportation for passage. Any carrier violating this provision shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not exceeding $1,000; and any person who used, solicits or accepts for himself or for another, any such interstate free ticket, free pass or free transportation, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, be subject to a like penalty."

The Elkins commodity amendment was retained practically in the form originally agreed upon and the provisions later inserted eliminating timber and the manufactured products thereof, from its application, was stricken out. As agreed the amendment provides that after May 1, 1908, it shall be unlawful for any common carrier to transport any article or commodity, manufactured, mined or produced by it, or produced under its authority, or which it may own in whole or in part, or in which it may have any interest, direct or indirect, except such articles or commodities as may be necessary and intended for its own use in the conduct of its business as a common carrier.

The requirement that common carriers shall upon application of any shipper construct and operate switch connections with private side tracks was amended to include the applications of lateral or branch lines of railroads. This provision was offered in the Senate, but was not adopted, and the statement was made today that it will be objected to when the conference report is taken under consideration by the Senate.

"Jim Crow" Amendment.

The Senate receded from what is known as the "jim crow" amendment, which declared that equally good service and accommodations should be given to all persons paying the same compensation for interstate transportation of passengers. The provision was stricken out of the bill.

The several Senate amendments, twenty in number, relating to the publication of schedules of rates and charges of all kinds, were agreed to and to the provision relating to joint rates was added the following:

"If no joint rate over the through route has been established the several carriers in such through rate shall file, print and keep open to public inspection as aforesaid, the separately established rates, fares and charges applied to the through transportation."

The original penal sections of the interstate commerce law, which were repealed by the Elkins law, and placed in the bill by the Senate, were retained by the conference committee. The Senate amendment, however, was amended by striking out the words "knowingly and willfully" in the provision relating to offering or accepting rebates, concessions or discriminations prohibited by the act. The conferees also eliminated the proviso which declared that the penalties should not apply to rebates or considerations received prior to the passage and approval of this act.

All of the Senate amendments to section 4, which is the rate-making section of the bill, were retained. Among these are several having relation to the Allison compromise. The most important of these were the striking out of the words "in its judgment," and the words "and fairly remunerative."

The Senate provision was retained providing that order of the commission shall take effect within such reasonable time, not less than thirty days, as shall be prescribed in the order of the commission. In the same section the Senate amendment was agreed to which provides that through routes and joint rates established shall apply when one of the connecting carriers is a water line. The proviso in relation to complaints for the recovery of damages, which shall be filed with the commission within two years from the time the cause of action accrues, is amended so that it reads:

"That claims accrued prior to the passage of this act may be presented within one year."

The Senate receded from the McCumber amendment changing the word "regularly" to "lawfully" in relation to service upon the carrier of notice of disobedience of orders of the commission.

Allison Provisions Retained.

The portions of the Allison amendment covered by section 5 of the bill were all retained. These provide that suits may be brought in any of the circuit courts "against the commission;" apply the expediting act to hearings on applications for preliminary injunctions, and provide that no injunction or interlocutory order or decree suspending or restraining the enforcement of orders of the commission shall be granted except on hearing after not less than five days' notice to the commission, and provide that appeals may be taken direct to the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Senate amendment was agreed to, striking out the provision that whenever an order of the commission shall have been complied with for the period of three years it shall no longer be enforced.

The initial liability amendment relating to bills of lading was retained, but amended so as to place all of the carriers on an equality with reference to their liability. The initial carrier is made liable to the shipper, but such initial carrier is entitled to recover from the carrier on whose line the loss, damage or injury shall have been sustained.

The original provisions of the House bill enlarging the commission to seven members with terms of seven years and each to receive $10,000 compensation annually was restored to the bill, and a provision added providing the appointment of a secretary at $5,000 annually and an assistant secretary at $4,000 annually. This proviso was offered in the Senate, but voted down, and, therefore, is new legislation.

Another piece of new legislation is found in the last section, where provision is made that the bill shall take effect and be in force sixty days from and after its passage instead of immediately upon its passage and approval, as was provided by both the House and the Senate.

Mr. Hepburn's Statement.

Representative Hepburn of Iowa, who introduced the railroad rate bill, made a statement regarding the measure after he had presented the conference report to the House today:

"I think the bill as a whole is an excellent one, and I have no doubt that it will bring relief with regard to all of the matters recommended in the message of the President."

Mr. Hepburn explained that the House would not oonsider the report until after the Senate had voted; that he expected the Senate to take up the matter Monday, and that the House would follow Tuesday or Wednesday.

"Generally speaking," he said, "the House conferees recommend that the House recede from its disagreements to the Senate amendments. This is not universally the case, and in a number of instances where the House conferees have recommended concurrence it has been with an amendment.

Licensed to Marry in Baltimore.

Special Dispatch to The Star.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 2.—Marriage licenses were issued here today to the following:

James B. Shafler, aged thirty-two years, of Washington, D. C., and Estellas T. McCall, aged twenty-eight years, of Baltimore.

Jacob Schneider, aged twenty-three years, of 1717 6th street northwest, Washington, D. C., and Jennie Krakow, aged twenty-one years.

Benjamin D. Burch, aged forty-three years, Washington, D. C., and Bessie G. Davis, aged twenty-eight years, of Baltimore.

Tennessee Republican Convention.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 2.—The state republican executive committee met here today and decided to hold the state convention for the nomination of a candidate for governor on July 12.

To Grant American Registry.

Chairman Foss of the House naval committee yesterday introduced a bill granting to the naval auxiliary ships Culgoa, third class, and Zafiro, fourth class, American register. The bill is accompanied by a letter from Assistant Secretary Newberry of the navy to Mr. Foss saying that these ships were purchased at the beginning of the Spanish war and were then under a foreign flag. He says it is now desirable to dispose of them and that it will add from $50,000 to $100,000 to their value if they are granted American registry.

Mrs. E. J. Stackhouse Dead.

Special Dispatch to The Star.

MOUNT AIRY, Md., June 2.—Mrs. E. J. Stackhouse, widow of W. H. Stackhouse and sister of W. W. Burdette of Washington, died this morning at her residence, near Poplar Springs, Howard county. She was in her eighty-second year.

THE STATEHOOD BILL

Conference Report Presented in the Senate.

STATEMENT BY MAJORITY

Foraker Amendment Accepted Without Change.

THE OHIO SENATOR'S NOTICE

Will Move to Disagree and Instruct Conferees to Insist on Senate Amendments.

As foreseen in The Star yesterday afternoon, the conference report on the statehood bill, which had been previously agreed upon, was presented in the Senate by Senator Beveridge, who asked that it be printed and lie over for future consideration.

The report was unanimous save on what Senator Patterson, one of the democratic conferees, termed "the crucial point," which is the joint statehood provision for Arizona and New Mexico. On this point the minority members disagreed. They refused to accede to the terms of the House bill, which they say provides "elaborate machinery" for the coming election, and "is intended to coerce voters to favor joint statehood."

The democrats said there would be vigorous opposition to the conference report in the Senate.

Statement by the Majority.

The following statement was made by the majority members of the conference:

"The conference report gives fifty-five delegates to the Indian Territory, fifty-five to Oklahoma and one to the Osage Indian reservation.

"It strikes out the Warren amendment, which permitted the mineral school lands of Oklahoma to be taken up by miners, and provides instead that the lands shall be kept by the state of Oklahoma for its schools; that they shall not be sold until 1915, and in the meantime the school board of the new state may lease the lands and the proceeds thereof to go into the school funds of the state.

"The capital is temporarily located at Guthrie until 1913, after which the people at an election to be provided by the legislature will fix the capital permanently, but the legislature is not permitted to appropriate any money for any permanent capital buildings at Guthrie in the meantime.

"New Mexico and Arizona are permitted to vote separately, as provided by the amendment introduced by Senator Foraker last year and adopted by the Senate, and as reintroduced by Senator Foraker this year. It simply provides that the constitution of the new state shall be submitted to an election of the people on November 6, and if a majority of the people of either territory vote against the constitution it fails.

"The conference committee accepted the Foraker amendment without change."

Trying to Get Together.

The next two or three days will be devoted by the adherents of the two factions in the Senate to drumming up strength for their respective contentions. Senator Foraker will lead the fight for his subsequent amendment, which contemplates giving Arizona the right by vote at a special election to say whether she will hitch up with New Mexico in joint statehood. He will be supported by a number of democrats. The outcome of the contest is in doubt at this stage, even Senator Beveridge, while hopeful, admitting that there is no absolute surety of a majority in favor of the conference report.

There are two elements of doubt in the situation. The first is what will the Senate do with the agrement and the second is what will the House do if the Senate refuses to accede to the conference agreement? There are big politics in the game for the republicans and the democrats. It is certain the statehood legislation will be used in the coming congressional campaign. The democrats are trying to make capital and the republicans trying to resolve their differences of opinion without allowing the democrats to make capital.

There is considerable talk about friction between the House and Senate and about saving the pride of the Speaker and of the Senate, respectively. The republican politicians, however, know that the country will hold the republican administration responsible for the outcome and can not differentiate between the petty squabbles of the House and Senate. So the managers in the two bodies are striving to get together, while the democrats are endeavoring to keep them apart.

What May Happen.

If the Senate refuses to concur in the conference report the fight will shift to the House again. It is threatened that if the conference report is rejected the Senate will add an amendment to some appropriation bill providing for the admission of Oklahoma and Indian Territory and omitting all reference to Arizona and New Mexico. In that event there are threats that the House would hold up the appropriation bill until the Senate accedes.

It is considered quite probable that if the Senate rejects the conference agreement a long and bitter contention will arise between the two houses.

SENTENCED FOR THIRD TIME.

Murderers of the Carter Children to Hang July 13.

VALDOSTA, Ga., June 2.—For the third time since the murder of the Carter children J. G. Rawlings and his sons Milton and Jesse and Alf Moore, colored, have been sentenced to hang. The date fixed is Friday, July 13.

Judge Mitchell asked each of them if they had anything to say why the sentence of the court should not be pronounced and both of the boys responded in short talks in which they asserted their innocence and stated that their lives had been sworn away by Alf Moore and Carter.

J. G. Rawlings made quite a lengthy speech to the court, in which he declared that his boys had nothing to do with the killing. He said that they had not had a fair trial and they had not been treated right; that their conviction was the result of misrepresentation on the part of those who had testified against the boys. Rawlings spoke entirely for the boys and made no reference to himself.

Alf Moore had little to say except that he had told the truth at the trial and that he believed that God will be pleased with what he had done.

Clarence Eddy Divorced.

TOPEKA, Kan., June 2.—Clarence Eddy, of world-wide fame as an organist, said here today that he had been granted an unconditional decree of divorce from his wife, who is now living in Paris. The decree was granted at Pierre, S. D., on May 10, on the ground of desertion. The divorce was originally filed in Chicago eight months ago, but was afterward withdrawn. The couple were married in Chicago in 1879.