PAYNE PLEASES HOUSE

FOR TARIFF REDUCTIONS.

His Stand in Conference Committee Warmly Indorsed.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, July 21.—Representative Sereno E. Payne is the largest man in the House of Representatives to-day in the eyes of his colleagues. The story of his firm stand in the conference committee was read with enthusiasm and pleasure by them this morning, and his committee room was crowded with Representatives who hastened to congratulate him on his efforts to obtain downward revision. Most of them urged him to keep up the fight and assured him that they would stand or fall with him in case he found that he could not sign the conference report.

Mr. Payne himself was in the highest spirits. When he was asked to make some statement regarding the divergent views of the conferrees, he said: "The newspaper men have put me into this hazy tangle and how they must get me out of it as gracefully as possible."

"Are you going to take boxing gloves into the next conference meeting?" he was asked. He replied that the differences were "entirely intellectual ones, and will undoubtedly be adjusted without fisticuffs."

Despite the fact that the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee strongly desires a harmonious termination of the conference, he assured several members who discussed the tariff with him today that he intends to stand for the House rates unless his colleagues show him that those rates are illogical or unfair. In fact, the various delegations of lobbyists who saw him to-day in the hope of obtaining higher duties departed much discouraged and immediately sought other conferrees and asked them to outvote the stanch New Yorker.

Among the first to congratulate Mr. Payne was Representative Tawney, of Minnesota. He urged the chairman to stand firm for a duty of $1 on lumber, and assured him that the House would willingly agree to this rate. Mr. Tawney pointed to the fact that his free lumber amendment was lost in the House by only four votes, and that a number of men voted against it as the result of an agreement between those who wanted a duty on lumber and those who were working for free hides. Mr. Tawney did not say what Mr. Payne replied, but he was in a jovial frame of mind and intimated that the $1 duty was a safe bet.

The small group of Representatives who are insisting on duties on raw materials were not favorably impressed by Mr. Payne's determined stand. Their conference yesterday afternoon resulted in the appointment of a committee to visit him this morning and endeavor to cajole or frighten him into compromising and assuring them that he would give them fairly high duties on all the articles mentioned by President Taft as susceptible of reduction. They did visit Mr. Payne, but their protests were of little avail. He announced that he was for free hides and free iron ore, a low duty on coal and the lowest possible duty on lumber. They declared that they were willing to accept on all these articles a greater percentage of reduction than the average in the Payne bill, but that unless some protection should be maintained they would do their best to keep the Dingley bill in force. Mr. Payne replied that he would do his best to obtain reductions all along the line, and his visitors left him. They are loud in their declarations that they will vote against the conference report, if it is not entirely to their liking, but their statements are taken with many grains of salt.

CANNON FOR THE HOUSE BILL.

Speaker Cannon is standing side by side with Mr. Payne, or, rather, he is standing by the House bill and the President. C. C. Swisher, who resigned as a candidate for Governor in West Virginia to restore harmony in the Republican ranks last summer, appealed to Mr. Cannon to-day to "save the coal industry from ruin" by insisting on the Senate duty. The Speaker said he would not interfere with the conferrees in any way, but would do his utmost to put the conference report through the House after an agreement had been reached.

The widespread approval which greeted Mr. Payne's stand in insisting on President Taft's programme is reflected in the almost unanimous opinion of Representatives who discussed the question to-day. That irrepressible "insurgent," Victor Murdock, who has grave doubts as to the ability of any organization man to take a correct step, was loud in his praises of the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. "If he will stand for the President's programme and the House bill he will do more to rehabilitate the House in the eyes of the country than can be accomplished in the next decade," Mr. Murdock said. "Mr. Payne has the opportunity of a lifetime, and he seems to be taking it. I voted for the House bill because I believed that it carried out the pledges of the Republican party. It was not as thorough a revision of the tariff as I desired, but I realized that it was the best we could expect. I am confident that Mr. Payne had much to do with the framing of his own bill, and if he insists on it in the conference committee he will keep the respect and confidence of the House."

Representative Michael E. Driscoll, of New York, declared that Mr. Payne's stand could not fail to win the admiration of his colleagues and the country. "The Payne tariff bill, improved by the President's suggestions, would, in my opinion, prove a great boon to the business interests of the country as well as to the consumers," he said. "The Payne bill passed the House with only one dissenting Republican vote, and if the conference committee reports a measure approximating the Payne bill it will be agreed to enthusiastically by the House."

This view was shared by Representative Foster, of Vermont, who declared that the House would stand by Mr. Payne and would vote against the conference report if it should not be entirely satisfactory to him.

Representative Douglas, of Ohio, said that Mr. Payne had done exactly what was expected of him by his friends in the House, and that the lower body would be almost unanimous in approving his course.

Representative Hamilton, of Michigan, who was supposed to be an ardent supporter of Senator Burrows in his fight for a duty on iron ore, expressed himself as entirely satisfied with the President's course in advocating lower duties on certain free raw materials. His attitude is indicative of the stand which will be taken by most of the Michigan delegation, with the probable exception of Representative Young. Representatives Townsend and Gardner, of that state, have already given their approval to the President's position.

Representative Gardner, of Massachusetts, believes firmly that the President's programme must be carried out if the country is to receive the tariff bill with any degree of enthusiasm.

Representatives Scott and Campbell, of Kansas, were among the first to congratulate Mr. Payne today on his action yesterday in the conference committee. They are not entirely favorable to free hides, but they are willing to stand their share of the reductions in the bill, and so informed the New Yorker.

On all sides at the Capitol to-day commendation of Chairman Payne's stand could be heard, and it is understood that he has assured his colleagues that he will be extremely chary about making any compromise whatever in the President's programme.

TWO CARS WRECKED; NO ONE HURT.

J. Sherman Wright, of Brooklyn, Was Driving One of the Machines in Manchester, Mass.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Manchester, Mass., July 21.—Two automobiles, one owned and driven by J. Sherman Wright, of Brooklyn, N. Y., who was accompanied by three women, and the other, owned by the Electrical Department of the city of Cambridge, No. 23, came into collision while going at high speed near a sharp turn on the West Manchester road.

Nobody was injured, but both cars were wrecked. The Wright car glanced off and ran against a tree after the collision, adding to the damage to the car. Wheels were knocked off each of the cars.

City Electrician T. C. O'Hearn, of Cambridge, and a friend were in the Cambridge car.

EXPLOSION KILLS SUPERINTENDENT.

Wheeling, W. Va., July 21.—In an explosion of fire damp at the Highland coal mine, at Warnock, Ohio, to-day, Thomas Southern, superintendent, was instantly killed. Accompanied by a party of miners, Southern had entered the mine with a lighted lamp. The explosion occurred 200 feet from the mouth of the shaft. A number of miners were injured.

CONFERREES AT PEACE

Continued from first page.

pig lead and consented to accept a reduction to two cents.

This concession carried with it a corresponding reduction of one-eighth of a cent on the various products of pig lead, including white lead and red lead. The House conferrees regard these reductions as a substantial concession to their demands and the wishes of the President.

The House conferrees were successful also in their demand for the House duty of five cents a pound on salicylic acid. The Senate rate was 10 cents a pound, which is the Dingley rate.

A compromise was reached on the paragraph relating to tungsten bearing ore. This ore is not specifically enumerated in the Dingley law, and no classification for it was provided in the House bill. The Senate duty of 15 per cent was inserted as a result of Mr. Heyburn's insistence. The conferrees agreed on a rate of 10 per cent.

The House conferrees abandoned their opposition to the Senate's amendment increasing the duty on lemons from 1¼ to 1½ cents a pound. The Dingley rate is 1 cent a pound. Largely through the efforts of Mr. Needham, of California, a member of the Ways and Means Committee, the House accepted the increase to 1¼ cents. In the Senate, through the efforts of Mr. Flint, one of California's most enthusiastic and active champions, another quarter of a cent was added to this rate. It was supposed at the time that Mr. Flint was only making certain the retention of the House increase, but it appears that he was in earnest in the demand for the 1½ cents duty.

NEED NOT NAME BIG STOCKHOLDERS.

Concession Made to Railroads by Interstate Commerce Commission.

Washington, July 21.—Annoyance of the leading railroad capitalists of the country at the publication of their names in connection with the holding of stocks has resulted in a modification of the requirements of the Interstate Commerce Commission in the preparation by railroad companies of their annual reports to the commission.

The railroads have been informed that for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, they need not include in their reports the names of the ten largest stockholders. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908, those names were included and their publication caused much comment. It is understood to be the intention later to call for the names of possibly forty of the largest stockholders in each railroad to be submitted in a special report, which the commission may or may not make public.

NEW PARCELS POST CONVENTIONS.

Mr. Hitchcock Concludes Agreements with Japan and Denmark.

Washington, July 21.—Postmaster General Hitchcock has concluded agreements with the postal authorities of Japan and Denmark by which, after August 1, parcels exchanged with those countries may be accepted up to $50 in value and eleven pounds in weight.

This arrangement is in accordance with the department's plan to extend the usefulness of the parcels post to foreign countries. The eleven-pound weight limit now applies to all countries except France and Sweden, the weight for those countries being four pounds and six ounces. The limit of value, however, is not uniform as to all countries.

CABINET CONSIDERS ESTIMATES.

Washington, July 21.—A special meeting of the Cabinet was held at the White House to-day to discuss cutting down the estimates of the departments for the coming fiscal year. The members carefully scrutinized the revised figures made up in their departments, and when they adjourned had completed consideration of only a small portion of the total amount to be examined in detail. The estimates will be taken up again at the next meeting.

ASSISTANT CENSUS DIRECTOR NAMED.

Washington, July 21.—William Franklin Willoughby, of Alexandria, Va., at present Secretary of State of Porto Rico, was appointed assistant director of the census to-day. He will assume his new duties in a few days.

Mr. Willoughby has been in Porto Rico since 1901, serving first as Treasurer and then as Secretary of State. Since 1907 he has been president of the executive council of the Legislative Assembly. The salary of his new office is $5,000 a year.

PRESERVING WATER POWER SITES.

Washington, July 21.—Carrying out the policy of Secretary Ballinger of the Interior Department in preventing the monopolization of water power sites by corporations, Acting Secretary Pierce today withdrew 25,086 acres of land along the Green River and its tributaries in Wyoming. All the water power sites withdrawn will be reported to Congress, in order that legislation may be enacted to preserve them to the government.

THE STRIKE SITUATION.

Constabulary Goes to New Castle—In Other Cities.

Pittsburg, July 21.—Little progress has been made in the Pittsburg district by either side in the strike of the Amalgamated Iron, Sheet and Tin Workers against the "open shop" policy of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company.

Since the strike was begun on July 1, the company has opened a number of its plants, but in most instances these forces are small. The only place where there has been disorder as yet is at New Castle, where one hundred and twenty-five alleged strike breakers were attacked on their way to the mill yesterday. In the riot following one man was seriously injured and a number of arrests were made.

The situation at New Castle to-day is reported quiet. Thirty striking tin workers who offered their services to the Sheriff were sworn in and are now on duty at the mills. Three departments in the Shenango plant are running and two at the Greer works.

At New Kensington three of the fifteen mills are in operation. Sheriff Shields is on duty there with fifty deputies. Of the twenty mills at Sharon only three are reported working, although in seven others the fires are lighted.

Manager Evans, of the plants at Chester, W. Va., declares that the strike there has been broken, and that seven of the mills are running. The men held a mass meeting this evening.

Butler, Penn., July 21.—Captain Leon Pitcher, of Troop B, State Constabulary, left this morning with twenty-two men for New Castle in answer to the plea of the Sheriff for help in restraining the striking tin plate workers there.

THREE NEW REPUBLIC TUBE MILLS.

Contract Let for Them Near Youngstown—Move Against Steel Corporation.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Pittsburg, July 21.—The McClintic-Marshall Construction Company, of Pittsburg, received a contract to-day for the erection of three mills for the Republic Iron and Steel Company, to be built at Hazelton, Ohio, near Youngstown, at a cost of $1,500,000. The mills will make pipe in opposition to the National Tube Company, a United States Steel subsidiary.

The move is understood to have been engineered by John W. Gates, who is a heavy stockholder in the Republic company. The mills are to be ready for work by January 1, 1910, and contracts for pipe delivery at this time and after are already being made at the Republic offices here.

CUTS WIFE'S THROAT; KILLS HIMSELF.

Hartford, Conn., July 21.—After having cut his wife's throat with a razor in their room in a local hotel early to-day, William Arnold, of Middletown, shot and killed himself. His act was the outgrowth, it is believed, of a jealous rage.

The physicians said the woman had a good chance for recovery, as while the gash in her throat was eight inches long, neither the windpipe nor arteries had been injured.

REPORT ON EQUITABLE

Says Society Is Adjusting Itself to New Insurance Laws.

Albany, July 21.—Summarizing the facts brought out by an examination of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, the report of which has been filed with the State Insurance Department, Superintendent of Insurance Hotchkiss in a letter to Paul Morton, president of the society, criticises the company on several matters brought out, although he states that the examination "warrants the statement that your society is rapidly adjusting itself to new conditions, and in important particulars is strictly observing the amended law, and that, therefore, aside from the practices criticised in the report and this letter, it is entitled to the confidence of its policyholders and of this department."

The examination was begun early last October, and, inasmuch as it was the first conducted by the Insurance Department since the Armstrong insurance investigation, the observance by the Equitable of the so-called Armstrong laws is emphasized in the report, which is on the condition of the society at the time of its last annual statement, December 31, 1908.

Superintendent Hotchkiss comments with approval on the fact that the company is no longer chiefly interested in large totals or the volume of its business. He calls attention to its statistics as to terminations from lapse, surrender and the like, which this year are only one-third of what they were in 1905, which suggests, he says, that the company has recovered from the effects of the investigation and that it no longer indulges in high pressure methods, which would put on its books much insurance of a temporary character.

Favorable comment is also made on the fact that during the last three years under the Armstrong laws the company shows a gain in assets of approximately $50,000,000 and in surplus of upward of $11,000,000.

Criticism is directed at the company for not heretofore having treated alike all policyholders in the free tontine class in the matter of granting cash surrender values and paid-up insurance on lapsed policies. The report itself gives many instances of apparent discrimination. As the result of the hearing on the report a few days ago, the company adopted new rules which the superintendent says will result in all policyholders being treated alike, both in this matter and as to other discriminatory practices of minor importance brought out by the report.

The superintendent calls attention to the section of the law requiring companies of this kind to fix the salaries of their officers at least every twelve months, and after noting that this has not been the practice of the Equitable practically directs the company to observe the law, especially in view of the large salaries paid certain of its officers.

Attention is also called to an expenditure of about $13,000 a year in connection with the trusteeship created by Thomas F. Ryan, the majority stockholder of the company, particularly to a salary of $6,000 paid to the secretary of the trustees. The validity of this expenditure is still under consideration by the Insurance Department.

Real estate held by the company in this and other countries not necessary for the accommodation of its business, and its holdings in railroads, banks, trust companies and other stocks, are mentioned, but apparently put over for further discussion after the detailed lists of such realty and stock holdings, recently called for, shall have been furnished.

WON'T ENJOIN HARTFORD LIFE.

Permitted to Collect Further Assessments from Policyholders.

New Haven, July 21.—In a decision, handed down to-day by Judge Shumway, in the Superior Court here, in the case of Charles H. Dresser and others against the Hartford Life Insurance Company, the application for an injunction against further assessments on the policyholders to pay losses is denied.

It is further directed that the division of the safety fund is not to be made among the policyholders until the outstanding certificates of the insurance company are reduced by death, lapse or other causes to the sum of $1,000,000.

MR. TAFT VIEWS HIMSELF.

Visit to Petersburg and Address There Shown in Moving Pictures.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, July 21.—The President was the guests of one of the local "nickelodeons" this afternoon, when he was permitted to view his speechmaking at Petersburg, Va., where he delivered an address on May 19 at the unveiling of the monument to the Pennsylvania troops who fell on the battlefield near Fort Mahone. The theatre is directly across the street from the Patent Office, and long before the President arrived it was crowded. When his automobile rolled up to the door he received prolonged cheers. He was accompanied by Representative Lassiter, Senator Bourne, Captain Butt and General Edwards.

A chair of comfortable proportions was provided for the President, who seemed perfectly contented and thoroughly to enjoy the novelty. The pictures were thrown on the screen as soon as the party had taken seats. The President viewed the pictures intently and only smiled until they showed him exercising his right arm in emphasizing certain portions of his speech. This seemed particularly amusing to Mr. Taft, who laughed loud and heartily, the entire audience joining with him.

Pictures showing the President's arrival at the reviewing stand, the unveiling of the monument, the street parade, etc., were shown. The words, "Taffy, You Have Won Me," preceded a picture of a 'possum in a palm tree. Then a portrait of the President overhung with American flags and a banner bearing these words: "You Are Welcome in Dixie," were shown. Below the picture was a 'possum carrying six young ones, and it insisted on climbing up the picture. After several attempts the 'possum with its somewhat heavy load, managed to make it, and, after tearing down the banners and the sign of welcome, took the place of honor over the portrait of the Chief Magistrate. The lights were then turned on, and to the air of "The Star Spangled Banner" and continuous applause the President left the theatre and went to the links with his golfing party.

ASSURANCES ON CHINESE LOAN.

President Taft Receives Message from Prince Regent at Peking.

Washington, July 21.—President Taft to-day received through the Chinese Legation a cable dispatch from the Prince Regent of China, saying in effect that the Chinese Foreign Office had been directed to take up negotiations with the American chargé d'affaires in Peking for the admission of American capital to participation in the railroad loan on equal terms with the bankers of Great Britain, France and Germany. This message was in reply to one sent by the President several days ago. The assurance from the Prince Regent seems to settle the question beyond dispute.

FALLING OFF IN IMMIGRATION.

Washington, July 21.—A falling off of 23,369, or approximately 20 per cent, in the number of aliens admitted at all the ports of the United States in June as compared with May is shown in statistics made public to-day by the Bureau of Immigration. The total number admitted in June was 85,470, against 107,839 in May.

A marked increase, however, is noted in the number of aliens debarred in June as compared with May, the figures being 1,646 against 1,095.

OUTING OF CLOTHING CO. EMPLOYES.

The twenty-fourth annual outing of the Mutual Aid Association of Hackett, Carhart & Co. will be held on Saturday afternoon, July 24, when the members of the association will have an excursion to Rockland Lake Park, at Rockland Lake. Trains will leave on the West Shore from Desbrosses street at 1:30 p. m. and West 42d street at 1:45 p. m.

SHOE MEN ELECT OFFICERS.

Boston, July 21.—The National Leather and Shoe Finders' Association elected the following officers: President, Henry Kleine, of New York, re-elected; first vice-president, C. H. Trieschmann, Milwaukee; second vice-president, Charles L. Mastick, Portland, Ore.; third vice-president, H. Weiss, Cleveland; fourth vice-president, A. G. Rick, New Orleans; treasurer, Frank W. Whitsher, Boston; secretary, George K. Knapp, Boston.

Niagara Falls was selected as the next convention meeting place.

WRIGHT FLIES TWICE

Attains Speed Estimated at Forty-five Miles an Hour.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, July 21.—Speed rather than length of flight was the object of the Wright brothers in their aeroplane trials at Fort Myer to-day. In the second flight, which lasted eleven minutes and forty-two seconds, Orville Wright attained a speed estimated at forty-five miles an hour. In the first trial of the afternoon the gear wheel on the magneto fell off, and the flight was brought to a sudden termination at the end of one minute and thirty-nine seconds on the third circle around the field.

The machine landed safely, and Orville Wright, undaunted by a drop of about seventy-five feet, prepared it for a second attempt. Within three-quarters of an hour the aeroplane slid once more from the monorail, mounted gradually to a height of about one hundred feet and flew around the field at a rate of speed perceptibly greater than that of yesterday. The gear wheel had been altered so that the motor made about 1,400 revolutions a minute instead of 1,200. In a short time the desired speed of about forty-five miles was attained, and Orville brought the machine slowly to the ground.

The fact that several members of the Cabinet, the diplomatic corps and the Senate, many officers of the army and other well known persons were among the several thousand spectators did not tempt the Wrights to give an unusual demonstration. They were out for speed, and rather than run the risk of heating their engines or machinery they limited the flight to about ten minutes.

The first flight began at 5:50 without incident. On the second turn around the field it was evident to all that the machine was going at greater speed than heretofore. The spectators had just settled themselves to observe a good long flight, when suddenly the roar of the propellers stopped and the machine was started toward the earth. For fully twelve seconds Orville, by skilfully manipulating the forward planes, defied the law of gravitation while he searched for a soft spot to land. When about twenty feet from the ground the machine dipped and rose again half a dozen times, and after going about forty yards struck on its skids and slid along for about eight yards. A cheer rose from the crowd as Orville was seen to step from the machine as calmly as if he were alighting from a touring car. It was discovered that the gear wheel of the magneto had fallen off. In a few minutes another was brazed on, and the machine was wheeled up the field for another trial.

While waiting for the wind to die down a little, Orville Wright was taken up to the tent reserved for the President to meet the Secretary of War and the French Ambassador. The Secretary and the ambassador, accompanied by Mrs. Dickinson and Mme. Jusserand, walked down to the machine and inspected it before the second flight.

At 6:38 the machine went up a second time, and after attaining the speed desired descended in less than twelve minutes. During the speed test Wilbur Wright moved about the field making calculations which convinced him the aeroplane travelled at the rate of about forty-five miles an hour.

Among those who witnessed the flights were the Secretary of State, who was one of a basket party entertained by Mrs. Nicholas Longworth; Senators Newlands, of Nevada; Dick, of Ohio, and Dolliver, of Iowa; General J. Warren Keifer, ex-Secretary Bacon, Lieutenant General Young (retired) and Brigadier General Wotherspoon, acting chief of staff.

In speaking of the change in the motor gearing which caused the increase of speed, Wilbur Wright said sprocket wheels of different sizes had been placed on the motor and propeller shafts. The speed of the motor had been increased from approximately 1,200 revolutions a minute to 1,400. This change they had calculated would increase the speed to about forty-four miles an hour, the previous speed having been about forty miles. The change, however, worked better than the brothers had calculated.

The Wrights to-day signified that they would finish their work at Fort Myer by next Wednesday, when the time limit expires. They do not think any extension of time will be necessary.

WANT WOOLLEN SCHEDULE CHANGED.

Clothing Manufacturers Tell President It Will Work Against the Poor Man.

Washington, July 21.—A delegation said to represent 95 per cent of the ready-made clothing manufacturers of the country called on President Taft to-day to explain their position. They declared that the wool dealers have been forming a combination in the last few years and are ready to advance the price on the quality of wool used in the cheaper grades of clothes—"the poor man's raiment," as they expressed it. In order to prevent this increase it was asserted that reductions in the Dingley rates were necessary. It also would be necessary, according to the clothiers, to change the method of imposing the duty.

The trouble with the Dingley rates, which are repeated in the present bill, the manufacturers said, is that the duties on the grade of wool from which the poor man's clothes are made are comparatively so much higher than those on the wool used in the higher class of clothes as to amount to a serious discrimination. The delegation told the President that unless a change could be made in the woollen schedule a great storm of protest would sweep over the country as a result of the increased prices, for which the manufacturers of clothing say they will be in no wise responsible. They intimated that poor people would no longer be able to purchase clothes which contain wool, and would have to be satisfied with cotton or shoddy. The manufacturers favor an ad valorem duty on wool according to its grade, thus making the higher grades more heavily dutiable than the lower ones.

The President's visitors included S. J. Kline, of Chicago; Simund D. Sonneborn, of Baltimore, and Frank R. Chambers and William Goldman, of New York.

ONLY SMALL ADVANCE IN WOOLLENS.

Manufacturers' Association Denies Responsibility for Increases.

Recent statements that "advances in the prices of woollen fabrics, resulting from the operation of the Dingley law, will add 20 or 25 per cent to the retail cost of men's clothing" were denied in a statement issued yesterday by the American Association of Woollen and Worsted Manufacturers, which includes a majority of the woollen and worsted mills in the United States. The statement says:

Such advances as have been made in the prices of fabrics have added at the most only a few cents to the cost of the material entering into a suit of clothes, and are due, not to any combination among the mills nor to any tariff changes, but solely to the recovery of the wool market from the decline which followed the panic of 1907.

While the association has no comment to make upon the apparent desire of the clothing manufacturers to obtain greater profits, it does protest against being held responsible for these increases and desires to enlighten the public in general, and the authorities at Washington in particular, as to the true cause of such increases.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY BILL FAILS.

Connecticut Senate Rejects It by Margin of One Vote.

Hartford, Conn., July 21.—The Senate to-day rejected the employers' liability bill by a tie vote which the presiding officer, Senator Brooks, broke by voting against the bill. The Senate also refused to pass the bill removing the limit of $5,000 as the value of a life in accidental deaths caused by negligence. The House had passed both bills. It is believed that no agreement is likely over dissenting action.

The Australian ballot bill was introduced in the House to replace the present paster ballot. Its passage is expected, and will be operative in those towns which do not use voting machines.

F. K. PENDLETON'S GARDENER A SUICIDE.

Roslyn, Long Island, July 21.—Herman Tesk, thirty years old, the gardener of Francis K. Pendleton, Corporation Counsel of New York, committed suicide to-day on his employer's estate near Roslyn by cutting his throat with a razor. He was hurried to Nassau Hospital, but died a few hours later. Coroner Weeks of Mineola gave permission for the removal of the body, which was buried in Elmont Cemetery.

PHYSICIAN KIDNAPPED

IS NOW IN AN ASYLUM.

He Says It Is Because His Family Wanted Him to Marry Rich Girl.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Pittsburg, July 21.—Dr. Walter S. Bingaman charges that he was kidnapped from his home at 5 o'clock in the morning and incarcerated in the Dixmont Insane Asylum, where he is being held as an insane patient, because he refuses to throw over his fiancée, Miss Catherine Frank, a pretty nurse, and marry a wealthy East End girl. Dr. Bingaman is a young physician of Pittsburg, and a nephew of Dr. C. F. Bingaman, who is wealthy.

The kidnapping occurred June 22, when three men drove to the physician's home, No. 2005 Forbes street, in an automobile, said they had a sick man in the machine, which brought him to the automobile, hustled him to Dixmont, from where to-day he managed to send a note asking that some action be taken toward having him released.

Every person connected with the case, with the exception of Dr. Harry B. Goehring, an osteopath, who was treating Dr. Bingaman at the time of the kidnapping; Miss Frank, his fiancée; Dr. W. F. Edmundson, who declares the young man is irrational, and Arthur Lester, chairman of the sick committee of I. O. O. F. No. 549, who has been visiting the prisoner twice a week, declares Dr. Bingaman is taking a vacation and that he is not in the asylum.

Miss Frank, however, shows letters from Dr. Bingaman written in the asylum and smuggled out to the heartbroken young woman, which put a different complexion on affairs. One of them, dated July 7, reads:

Dearest Catherine: I am in Dixmont asylum. Three men came to my house at 5 o'clock one morning about two weeks ago and brought me in an automobile to this place after telling me that they had a sick man in the automobile. You know that I am not crazy, and Dr. Goehring knows I am suffering simply from a nervous breakdown. My father and mother and uncle are at the bottom of this kidnapping. They want me to marry that East End girl and throw you over just because you are a poor nurse and are unable to bring any more money into the family.

Dearest, they may keep me here for the rest of my life, but I never will throw you over. You are the only girl I love, and so long as you love me they cannot separate us. I want you to communicate with Dr. C. C. Wiley, the insanity expert, and have him come down here and examine me.

The letter is signed "Lovingly, Walter."

"I have been endeavoring to get into communication with the outside world," said Dr. Bingaman to-day, "but the authorities here have prevented me until now. They have argued that should I let any person know that I am confined here it will ruin my practice. They say people will think I am insane, whether I am or not. Well, I am not insane, and I propose to fight this out right now. I will marry Miss Frank."

Dr. Bingaman besides being an Odd Fellow is a Mason, and it is probable that the two organizations will join forces within the next few days and will bring habeas corpus proceedings to get him out of the asylum.

TO RELIEVE CONGESTION.

Ormsby McHarg Makes Suggestions to Aid the Unemployed.

Narragansett Pier, R. I., July 21.—An urgent plea that efforts be made to relieve the congested centres of the country of their alien population by distributing them in sections where they could obtain remunerative employment was to-day made by Ormsby McHarg, Assistant Secretary of the Department of Commerce and Labor, in an address before the Commercial Law League here. He said:

"If we are to protect the institutions of this country we must see that the men whose voices will be raised in our forums with the voices of our children shall raise them in praise, and not in blame, of this country and its laws."

Pointing out that the department over which he presided was constantly advised that there were localities where laboring men could be secured, Mr. McHarg said that the officials knew that the labor market in New York City and other large Eastern cities was very much congested. He then appealed to his hearers and their clients to organize and advise government officials at Washington on the labor markets as they advise them on the wheat, cotton and iron markets, and as to the condition of growing crops. He continued:

How strange men are! They deal scientifically with all matters outside of the immediate affairs of men, but when it comes to man himself, childlike and helpless as he is in many situations, you leave him to shift for himself. You hold up your hands in despair at the business man who ships his goods to a market in an amount greatly in excess of its real need, and you are associated, through your clients, with organizations to prevent such silly mistakes. Yet up to the present time you and your clients have done nothing to prevent such a concentration of such expensive machines as men from going into a glutted market and there decaying, mentally and morally, to the great injury of society.

Referring to the thousands of immigrants who land here penniless, thus causing stagnation at the port of entry, Mr. McHarg declared that this condition was occasioned by the insufficient means in the possession of the immigrant to enable him to reach centres where labor is needed. It seemed to him that true economy demanded that something should be done to help this great influx of men to secure work outside of the congested centres.

HARRIMAN WILL WORK.

His Cable Tolls from Bad Gastein Call for Extra Operators.

E. H. Harriman, instead of obeying the orders of his physicians that he must take a complete rest from business cares in order to recover completely his health, is conducting immense financial and railroad transactions by cable from Bad Gastein, where he has been taking the cure, according to cable messages received in Wall Street from Vienna yesterday.

For a little while, the messages said, the railroad man obeyed the instructions of the specialists and kept his mind entirely free from business considerations, but recently had "broken training" and was now immersed as deeply in work as though he were at his desk in New York. As a result, it was said, there had been stormy scenes between Mr. Harriman and the specialists. It was added that because of the great amount of cable business that has poured into the office at Bad Gastein since Mr. Harriman went back to work extra operators have had to be sent there to handle it.

BLERIOT'S PLAN TO CROSS CHANNEL.

Count de Lambert May Also Attempt Trip—M. Latham Eager.

Calais, July 21.—M. Bleriot, the French aeronaut, arrived here to-day with his monoplane. He says that he will make a trial flight to-night, and possibly an attempt to cross the English Channel tomorrow. Count de Lambert will also begin a series of trials with his aeroplane to-day at Wissant. The feverish haste of his rivals has induced Hubert Latham hastily to prepare his new machine, which already is on the way here from Chalons.

M. Bleriot's monoplane is of the Latham type, but is the smallest flying machine yet built. It is fitted with a three-cylinder motor, which is air cooled, and drives a two-bladed propeller. The pilot's seat is in a skifflike body behind the wings.

SUGAR FRAUD SLEUTH ADVANCED.

Collector Loeb announced yesterday the transfer of Deputy Surveyor James F. Vail to the place of acting deputy collector in charge of the bureau having supervision of the United States bonded warehouses, at a salary of $3,000 a year. Surveyor Clarkson announced the appointment of Richard Parr, at present special agent of the Treasury Department, as acting deputy surveyor in charge of the weighing department, at a salary of $3,500 a year. Mr. Parr was the special agent who was mainly instrumental in unearthing the frauds in the underweighing of sugar and was the government's main witness in the successful prosecution undertaken by District Attorney Stimson.

Dr. Lyon's
PERFECT
Tooth Powder
Cleanses, beautifies and preserves the teeth and purifies the breath
Used by people of refinement for almost Half a Century

BREWER ON INCOME TAX

DANGER TO THE STATES.

Mr. Roosevelt and Public Debt—Guarded View on Equal Suffrage.

Milwaukee, July 21.—In an address to-day before the Association of Agents of the Northwestern Mutual Life Company, of which he is a trustee, Justice David J. Brewer, of the United States Supreme Court, said:

"Under the hue and cry of to-day we must have an income tax, which means a tax upon all income, and if that power to tax all income is given the government we will see the states taxed not out of their existence, but out of their vitality. The idea leads up to the question of placing the entire power in the control of the nation, and the state is left out of the matter."

The justice's speech was impromptu and touched on various topics. Referring to the public debt, he said:

"At the close of the Civil War we bagan paying the debt of that war, and we kept on paying the debt. Owing to the unwise attitude of the political leaders and the President who spoke of 'me and my navy,' we have piled up public debts for vessels which will rust before they are used.

"So far as possible, I believe that every generation should pay its own debts. We should not pile up debts for the future to take care of. The only thing we should be guarded against is the wickedness of the bankers and Wall Street speculators who occasionally get up a panic. The Almighty is going to require of us to continue to strive and to do our best, and we shall yet see the picture of honest men doing honest business. We had ten years of unprecedented prosperity until the late financial depression, and we can have it again. But we must all exercise honesty and fairness to all men.

"We have great questions that we must meet as we go along, and these questions—the negro question, for instance—we must meet and solve. There is a negro question that we in the North cannot control. This question must be controlled by our friends in the South, and it is our duty to encourage them in its solution.

"The colonial question is another, and we must do our best to care for and educate the people we have inherited.

"Then there is the question of female franchise. This is a question that cannot be ignored. They are appealing to our intelligence, and we must meet the subject. If it is for the interest of the gentler sex that they should vote, then it is for the interest of the nation.

"I have one supreme hope, and that is that I may, or at least that my children may, live to behold that period when this great Republic will stand forth as the leader of the nations in the cause of universal peace. I hope they at least will live to see the time when the implements of warfare are forgotten and put aside, and the troubles of all nations shall be settled by arbitration."

With reference to his remaining a member of the Supreme Court, Justice Brewer said:

"There are four men on the Supreme bench who could retire. I told my wife I should retire, because the statute said I could do so. 'I don't care what the statute says, you can't do it,' she said. That seemed to settle my status."

ACCIDENT CO. HALTED.

Liquidation of Traders and Travelers' Concern Ordered.

Justice Erlanger signed yesterday an order of liquidation of the Traders and Travelers' Accident Company in a proceeding brought against the concern by Superintendent Hotchkiss of the State Insurance Department. This is the first case of the kind brought under the law passed by the last Legislature which gives the Superintendent of Insurance power to take charge of the affairs of an insurance company when the interest of the policyholders demands it. Deputy Superintendent Fowler has been in charge of the company since June 7.

The statement of the Traders and Travelers' condition shows 648 policies outstanding, representing risks amounting to $186,250, while the assets are only $600, of which $292 is in cash. The company, which was established in 1883 and did a co-operative assessment business, has liabilities amounting to $2,977, which includes a $300 judgment for libel. The trouble, it is said, was caused by an abnormal expense account of officers' salaries and agents' commissions.

PLAN A PITTSBURG BELT LINE.

P. R. R. and B. & O. Combine in Effort to Get Suburban Business.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Pittsburg, July 21.—The Pennsylvania and the Baltimore & Ohio railroads pooled interests in Pittsburg to-day in an effort to get a right of way for a city belt line, through which they claim they can carry many thousands of passengers inside the city daily and relieve the congestion on streetcars.

In the recent streetcar strike these railroads in two days carried about seven hundred and fifty thousand passengers, all of whom would likely have used the streetcars had they been running. This, according to the railroads, was the first intimation they had of the extent of the daily streetcar travel of Pittsburg and of the alleged inability of the Pittsburg Street Railways to carry them all comfortably.

STILL ON COLER'S TRAIL.

It Took 2,200 Hours to Get Water Out of Brooklyn Courthouse.

Commissioner of Accounts Mitchel continued the investigation of the administration of Borough President Coler of Brooklyn yesterday, and inquired into the amount paid for repairs to the Kings County Courthouse after the fire, several months ago. The contracting firm of Douglas & Co., it developed at a previous hearing, had received more than $9,000, despite the fact that the bills submitted totalled only $4,000. It was to get at the reason for the discrepancy that Commissioner Mitchel called Thomas E. Haggerty, timekeeper and stenographer for the contracting firm.

Haggerty identified some of the time sheets, and from the records it appeared that 2,200 hours had been consumed in sweeping the water out of the building. The taking of further testimony was suspended until Friday to give Commissioner Mitchel an opportunity to go to Albany to appear before the Governor in the Haffen proceedings.

ACTRESS STABBED BY SISTER.

Attacked by Demented Woman While Asleep in Cleveland Studio.

Cleveland, July 21.—Miss Eliza Warren, an actress and head of a local school of elocution and acting, was probably fatally stabbed to-day by her sister, Mrs. Mary Sutton. The encounter took place in Miss Warren's studio, in the Republic Building.

Mrs. Sutton recently lost a son, and she has grieved over his death until, it is thought, her mind was turned. Miss Warren has been living at Mrs. Sutton's home, but last night both remained at the studio. Miss Warren was awakened by her sister, who stabbed her three times. In attempting to take the knife from her sister Mrs. Sutton also was severely cut. Miss Warren was rescued by the building engineer, who burst in the studio door.