



Returns from the second primary held in Mississippi show the nomination for governor of E. F. Noel.

Nelson Morris, the well known meat packer, died at his home in Chicago.

A Longford, Ireland, cablegram carried by the Associated Press says: "James P. Farrell, Irish nationalist member of parliament for North Longford, and forty others were arrested early this morning and are being tried by a special court convened for the purpose on the charge of taking part in an 'unlawful assemblage like to cause a riot.' Mr. Farrell had been holding meetings throughout his constituency, at which exciting scenes occurred between nationalists and members of the Sinn Fein society. In addition many cattle have been driven from the grazing land district, which, the prosecution alleges, was encouraged by Mr. Farrell and other speakers. Large forces of police are being sent here, trouble being anticipated. Mr. Farrell is the editor and proprietor of the Longford Leader, a nationalist newspaper circulating in the counties of Longford, West Meath, Roscommon and Leitrim, and is the author of a 'History of the County of Longford.' At the general election Mr. Farrell was returned unopposed from North Longford, succeeding Justin McCarthy, who resigned. Mr. Farrell and the others taken into custody were committed for trial at the assize court, bail being allowed."

The Philippine question will not down. A Washington dispatch to the Omaha World-Herald says: "That the Philippine question will come up in congress next session and that there will be a lively discussion on the subject of selling the islands to Japan, is stated here on good authority. Discussion of independence and of other ways of getting rid of the islands will also be inevitable. It is not unlikely the Philippine question will take on an importance in the political campaign of 1908 that it has not had since 1900. President Roosevelt is expected not to discourage the discussion, believing it will result in ascertaining the sentiment of the public and the press. The president's position is that the islands are not fit for self government, and that it is idle to talk of giving up the islands to become the prey of foreign powers by reason either of fear they will be captured or inability to govern them. Sale is understood to be regarded by the administration as more feasible, though the president is not understood to favor it. Japan is known to be anxious to acquire the islands. Whether this government has been sounded on the subject is not known. Army officers fear that through Japanese fomenting of trouble in the islands and talk in congress for independence, the Philippines may be encouraged to insurrection."

An Associated Press dispatch from New York follows: "The announcement that the city of New York had decided to ask for bids on September 10, for the biggest bond offering ever made by the city created a stir in the financial district. The bond issue amounts to \$40,000,000 and an interest rate of 4 1/2 per cent is offered to investors. The financial district did not at first take kindly to the prospect of such a heavy de-

mand upon its resources, but reports quickly spread that many of the leading financial houses had joined in the organization of a syndicate to bid for the entire issue. This restored a feeling of confidence and the various attractive features of the issue received more consideration. No definite statement could be obtained that leading bankers had formed a syndicate to bid for the issue, but it was reported on apparently good authority, that J. P. Morgan & Co., and other financial houses were identified with the plan. It was pointed out that banking interests realized that a failure of this bond sale after the interest rate had been advanced to 4 1/2 per cent would be akin to disaster. For that reason it was confidently asserted in many quarters in the financial district that the city loan would be a success because leading financiers realized that it had to be a success."

An Associated Press dispatch from Pittsburg, Pa., follows: "Mrs. Anna A. Houcke, who was attacked at Luna Park, an amusement resort, yesterday by a large Numidian lion which escaped from one of the side-shows, succumbed to her injuries. Mrs. Houcke's lung was penetrated by a tooth of the lion and several of her ribs were broken."

Prince Wilhelm of Sweden is visiting in this country.

An Associated Press dispatch from Boston says: "The 100th anniversary of the abolition of the slave trade was observed by representative colored citizens of the country who are attending the annual meeting of the Niagara Movement society at two sessions held yesterday afternoon and last night in Faneuil hall. Among the speakers were Professor W. E. B. Dubois, Atlanta; Dr. W. L. Bulkeley and Rev. Dr. E. C. Morris, both of New York. At the night meeting an address was adopted, calling upon colored voters to oppose any candidate for president indorsed by President Roosevelt. The address severely criticised the president and the governor of Georgia."

The American Bar association met at Portland, Maine. An Associated Press dispatch says: "An effort to pass a resolution censuring the president of the United States produced a sensation in the final session of the annual meeting of the American Bar association today. The resolution was introduced by George Whitlock of Baltimore, and criticised the president for commenting upon the trial of the beef cases in Chicago a year ago and adversely criticising the presiding judge and his rulings. The resolution met with disapproval from all parts of the hall, and for a few minutes disorder ruled. President Parker repeatedly asked Mr. Whitlock to withdraw his resolution, but the latter insisted that it be acted upon. During the attempt to dispose of it Joseph B. David of Chicago, who failed to secure recognition from President Parker, shouted: 'Some one has said that the American Bar association has no right to criticise the president of the United States. I hold that when the president of the United States violates his trust it is the duty of the American Bar association to criticise him.' A motion to lay the resolution on the table was carried."

How Trust Captains Control Congress

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ing the door to immense frauds on the treasury, and that that is their character I now affirm."

On my side I now affirm with equal emphasis that these bills were as sound in principle and as practicable of execution as the existing drawback laws, and that in failing to report them the committee on ways and means totally ignored the favorable recommendation of the secretary of the treasury, to whose department they had been submitted prior to introduction in congress.

The following is a brief summary of what these bills aimed to accomplish:

First—To place American manufacturers on an equal footing with foreign manufacturers in selling their goods to American shipbuilders engaged in the construction and equipment of vessels built for foreign account and ownership and for the foreign trade.

Second—To broaden the definition of the word "manufacture" as used in existing law so as to increase our export trade in those articles where the processes employed do not fall within the construction placed on that term by the supreme court.

Third—To liberalize the present law in so far as it relates to the identification of the imported material used. The secretary of the treasury after careful investigation and consultation with the experts of his department became absolutely convinced that such an amendment could be administered with safety to the revenue.

Fourth—To allow drawback on domestic tax-paid alcohol when exported as a component part of medicines, perfumery, chemicals, varnish, etc. Under the present drawback law a drawback is now allowed on foreign alcohol when used under like conditions. Since the internal revenue tax on domestic alcohol is less than half of the customs duty on foreign alcohol, it is clear that this proposed amendment would lessen rather than increase, the danger from fraud.

Fifth—To allow drawback on art-

icles of domestic manufacture made from imported dutiable materials when consumed on the high seas by vessels clearing for foreign ports, and also to remit the duty on imported articles withdrawn from bonded warehouse for consumption under like conditions.

United States Linked With Spain

At the present time the United States and Spain are the only civilized nations which refuse to treat as exports articles consumed on the high seas by vessels clearing for foreign ports.

The chief objection of the United States Steel corporation to this proposed legislation was aimed at the section allowing drawback on domestic articles manufactured in the United States from imported materials and used in the construction and equipment of vessels built for foreign account and ownership and the foreign trade, and to verify that fact I now submit for your consideration the following letter received from Mr. James Gayley, first vice president of that company, and my reply thereto:

"United States Steel Corporation,
"James Gayley, First Vice President,
"71 Broadway, Empire Building,
New York, October 7, 1903.

"Subject: Bill to Amend Customs Drawback Law.

"My Dear Sir: Your favor of September 19 was received at this office during my absence from town. In reply to this letter beg to advise that since your visit we have given much consideration to the arguments which you presented to us at that time, and beg to advise you that we are of the opinion that it would not be to the advantage of the United States Steel corporation that the Loring bill should be enacted into law. We do not see that it would in any way assist the extension of our export trade, because we are at present able under the existing law to secure the drawback on any foreign material which it may be necessary for us to use in the manufacture of the goods we export. It would, however, facilitate the importation of foreign steel in competition with ours by all the shipyards on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts and by other consumers of iron and steel, who would otherwise purchase their supplies from the sub-

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