

ALDRICH MAKES DUTIES ON WOOL

Dolliver Leads Forlorn Hope in All-Day Fight for Reduction in Schedules. INSURGENTS LOSE ON EVERY VOTE. Senators Good-Natured, but Majority Sticks Together. TO KEEP OUT CHEAP WOOL. Warren Says This is Main of High Rates. SOME WOULD ADMIT IT. McLaurin Tactfully Informs Warren He Has No "Personal Interest" in Pending Legislation—Details of Debate.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Time and time again today Senator Dolliver and eight or nine others of the so-called "progressive" republicans went down to defeat in their efforts to break the yanks of the Aldrich forces on the wool schedule of the tariff bill. Senator Dolliver occupied the floor for the greater part of the day and offered numerous amendments looking to the reduction of the Finance committee rates, but in each instance the amendments were voted down and the committee sustained.

The first of Mr. Dolliver's suggestions had for its object the confining of the wool in them or the duty on so-called yarns which are only part wool, and after considerable spirited discussion, in which Messrs. Dolliver and Warren were the principal participants, the amendment was defeated by a vote of 31 to 41. In the course of the debate Mr. Warren contended that the object of this provision was to prevent the importation of cheap cloths, but this was met by a suggestion from Mr. Dolliver that there might be some people who would be benefited by having cheap cloths brought in from abroad.

One Democrat for High Duty. On this vote Mr. Dolliver was supported by Senators Beveridge, Bristol, Brown, Burdett, Clapp, Cummins, LaFollette and Nelson, while Senator McHenry of Louisiana was the only democratic senator who voted with the republicans against the provision.

Many of Mr. Dolliver's amendments were along the same lines as the first and were intended to carry out the principle that in fixing a duty on mixed cloths it should be applicable only to the wool in the cloths. Senator Aldrich objected on the ground that it would be impossible to determine the proportion of the constituents in such articles and that therefore the provision was impracticable. On the entire series the vote was approximately the same and in no instance did any of the republican senators change.

One of Mr. Dolliver's amendments was identical in terms with a provision suggested by Mr. Aldrich as a part of the McKinley tariff bill of 1888, but the Rhode Island senator refused to accept it, saying the conditions were entirely different now from what they were in those days.

In the course of a discussion between Senators Aldrich and Owen on the duty on blankets, the fact was brought out that blankets paid at the rate of 100 per cent ad valorem. In the connection the chairman of the Finance committee was given an opportunity to accept a general provision, prohibiting any rates in the schedule above 100 per cent, but he declined to do so because, as he said, it might lead in foreign woolen manufactures.

A series of cases of causes for the low prices of wool were indulged in by Senators McLaurin, Warren and Heyburn. "I have no personal interest in this legislation," declared Mr. McLaurin, during a colloquy with Mr. Warren.

The debate throughout the day was good natured and Mr. Dolliver discussed polka-dot, corn plasters, home moccasins and kindred subjects with much humor. He seemed to have real feeling over the possible tears in the eyes of the Irish potato. The wool schedule occupied the attention of the senate throughout the entire day and on this account consideration of the proposed income tax, which had been set for today, was postponed until tomorrow.

Mrs. Gould Rids Herself of Many Thousands a Year

Tells Court Nonchalantly How She Lavished Buckets of Money in Living Expenses. NEW YORK, June 10.—It was a smaller and slighter Katherine Clemmons Gould who took the stand today in her suit for separation from her husband, Howard Gould, than the public remembered, and her loss in weight was becoming. Mrs. Gould was mourning for her father.

She seemed nervous at times under the strain of cross-examination, when the questions led her to the early days of her married life, but so far as the presence of her husband was concerned she seemed not to know he was in the same room, although he sat but a few feet from her throughout the day's session.

The hearing before Justice Downing is the culmination of a case that began in May, 1907. Mrs. Gould alleges that her husband deserted her without just cause on July 16, 1906. Howard Gould answers that his justification was the habits of the plaintiff, that since he left her he has made her an allowance of \$25,000 a year, but that she is extravagant, intemperate and has been guilty of misconduct. The wife denies the charges and asks for an allowance of \$100,000 a year to enable her to live in the manner to which her husband had accustomed her.

"During the years that you were living at Castle Gould," asked Clarence Shearn, Mrs. Gould's counsel, "how large an establishment did you have?" "From fifteen to eighteen servants in the house, from ten to twelve around the estate and eighteen or twenty gardeners," answered Mrs. Gould.

In answer to questions she rattled off the amount her husband had allowed her month by month. They averaged about \$10,000. She kept two bank accounts—one a Mrs. Gould account and one a Katherine Gould account.

"In the eight years of the Howard Gould account I find," said Delancey Nicoll, counsel for the husband, "that it totals \$775,966. Is that correct?" "I think so."

"Mr. Gould says that all those years he paid you \$750,000." "I gave him credit for more," was the impertinent comment. Mrs. Gould varied her answers when asked if her expenditures at Castle Gould included any liquors.

"Yes," she said, "everything." Testimony to show the manner of life in which the witness was accustomed to live was further adduced by counsel. She showed even eagerness to co-operate, and told with evident relish of the magnificent yacht Niagara, with its crew of eighty men, its saloon with seats for sixty guests and decorations that in one room alone cost \$25,000.

More recent events, touched on later in the day, she could not recall. She could not recall seeing Dustin Farnum, the actor, whose name figures in an affidavit introduced as evidence in 1908 or 1909, but she was positive she had not seen him within a month. The day closed, however, with her still on the stand and smiling sweetly.

AVIATORS GET THEIR MEDALS

President Taft Decorates Wright Brothers in Presence of Distinguished Guests. PAYS THEM HIGH TRIBUTE. Diplomats, Scientists and Prominent Officials Join in Acclaim. SISTER SHARES THEIR GLORY. Brothers Announce that Flights Will Be Resumed June 21. MUST CONCLUDE ON JUNE 28. Machine Used Will Be Practically Identical with that Used Last Year, with Addition of New Improvements.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The appreciation, good will and congratulations of the American people were today extended to Wilbur and Orville Wright, the American aviators, by the president of the United States.

The occasion was the presentation of the gold medals awarded to the Wright brothers by the Aero club of America to commemorate the conquest of the air. In the presence of distinguished statesmen, foreign diplomats, members of the cabinet, noted scientists and prominent aeronauts and aviators, the two inventors of the first successful flying machine, heavier than air, received the first public recognition of their achievements from their fellow countrymen.

President Taft, in handing the medals to the brothers, expressed keen admiration for their work. He ventured the belief that their flying machine will be the basis for the future aerial craft and made the prophecy that the dawn of the age of flight is here. The Wrights were introduced to the president by Representative Herbert Parsons of New York, who paid a glowing tribute to their personal qualifications.

"There may be some reasons why some presidents have not figured in aeronautics. I see that these gentlemen who have flown in the air are constructed more on the plan of the birds than some of us."

"I don't like to think, and I decline to think, that these instrumentalities that you have invented for human use are to be confined in their utility to war. I presume that they will have great value in war, but I suppose that all of us representatives of the various governments ought to look at this matter, following the rule of governments of today, from the standpoint of their utility in war, but I sincerely hope that these machines will be increased in usefulness to such a point that even those of us who now look at them as not for us may count on their ability to carry more than 'thin' passengers in times of peace.

Many great discoveries have come by accident. Men working in one direction have happened on a truth that developed itself into a great discovery, but you gentlemen have illustrated the other and on the whole much more commendable method.

"I congratulate you on the result. I congratulate you on the recognition you have received from all the crowned heads of Europe, and I congratulate you that in receiving it you maintained the modest and dignified demeanor worthy of American citizenship."

Miss Catherine Wright, sister of the aeroplanists, accompanied her brothers, and was quite as much lionized. After President Taft had congratulated the brothers individually, he turned to Miss Wright and said: "And I want to congratulate you on the result of your work."



From the Washington Evening Star. VACATION VISIONS ALREADY.

TAFT IS FOR TOLERANCE

President Makes Earnest Speech to Catholic Mission Conference. REFERS TO HIS ROME VISIT. Forty Years Ago, He Declares, Such a Thing Would Have Sunk Any Administration Responsible for It.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—That complete church emulation "is a good thing and that there should be in this country no invidious distinctions in elections because of religious beliefs" were the keynotes of an address made tonight by President Taft before the congress of Roman Catholic missionaries, now in session in this city.

Referring to the final settlement of the church problems in the Philippines, he declared that a few extremists in this country had found any exception thereto.

"But I venture to say," added the president, referring to his visit to Pope Leo XIII and the settlement of the church problem, "that forty years ago it would have sunk any administration responsible for it, which only goes to show that this country is broad enough for all denominations to work together for the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man and for all of us to live here as American citizens and that we should make no invidious distinctions in elections because of religious beliefs."

He said that there is now no question to be settled in the Philippines concerning the relation of church and government. He said it is a good thing for the Roman Catholic church that there are other denominations in the Philippines the complete church emulation. Competition, if I may use that term, is a good thing in religion, as well as in other things in life.

He told the arrival of the president there were brief speeches on the mission- (Continued on Second Page.)

Doctors Plan Fund for Aged and Disabled

They Will Establish Special Sanitarium for Physicians Afflicted with Tuberculosis. ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 10.—The House of delegates of the American Medical association voted its support today of a project for setting aside a fund for disabled and aged physicians and the establishment of a special sanitarium for doctors attacked with tuberculosis.

Officials of the state associations were instructed to hold public meetings for the instruction of the public in scientific hygiene. The following officers were elected: President, William H. Welsh, Baltimore; vice president, Robert Wilson, Jr., Charleston, S. C.; Charles J. Kipp, New Jersey; Alexander Lambert, New York; Stanley Black, Pasadena, Cal.; general secretary, George H. Simmons, Chicago; treasurer, Frank Billings, New York.

The next convention will be held in St. Louis. Medals were awarded by the association today to the Indiana Medical society for the best tuberculosis exhibit and to the society of the Hygienic hospital of New York for exhibitions of scientific research.

Taft to Address Civic Conference

President Promises to Attend Important Civic Gathering to Be Held in Washington. WASHINGTON, June 10.—President Taft, after a conference today with John Mitchell, Samuel Gomper, John Hammond, Prof. J. W. Jenks and R. M. Easley, representing various interests, accepted an invitation to address the national conference to be held here in January to aid uniform legislation by the states on pure food, child labor, railway regulations, divorce, taxation and other subjects.

He told the governor he was pleased to see Alabama and other southern states leading the way in breaking up mob law. (Continued on Second Page.)

CONDEMN LAKE TO GULF PLAN

Board Reports to Congress Project Would Cost \$125,000,000 to Build. GENERAL MARSHALL CONCURS. Believed that the Action of Board Will Put Quietus on the Fourteen-Foot Channel Plan for the Present.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The proposed fourteen feet deep water project from St. Louis to the gulf received a blow today when the board of engineers reported to congress that such a waterway is not desirable. The waterway would cost \$125,000,000 for construction and \$5,000,000 annually for maintenance, the engineers say.

The report was based on a survey of the Mississippi river by a special board of engineers, created by act of congress. The conclusions reached by both the special board and the regular board of engineers are practically the same.

It is claimed that the present demands of commerce between St. Louis and the gulf will be adequately met by an eight-foot channel from St. Louis to the mouth of the Ohio and a channel of not less than nine feet below the mouth of the Ohio. The board's belief is that an eight-foot channel from Chicago to St. Louis corresponding with the present eight-foot project from St. Louis to Cairo is the least that would adequately meet the demands of commerce. It adds that such waterways would be desirable provided the cost were reasonable. Present and prospective demands of commerce between Chicago and the gulf would be adequately served, the board reports, by a through nine-foot channel to the gulf. Estimates for these channels have not been completed, but are promised by congress by next December.

General Marshall, chief of engineers, informed congress in transmitting the report that he could not state definitely whether either of those channels was desirable until after accurate estimates were made. The special board found that, by means of constant dredging, a depth of eight feet is now practically maintained in the channel from St. Louis to Cairo, and of nine feet from Cairo to the gulf. River regularization is counted on by the board to make permanent an eight-foot channel from St. Louis to Cairo. By dredging a fourteen-foot channel may be obtained.

This board rejected as opposed to all reason all propositions requiring the abandonment of the already good river navigation or the substitution of a lateral canal for any part of the river below Cairo. Dredging and bank protection, with the addition at certain localities of contraction works (Continued on Second Page.)

UGLY CHARGES BY INSPECTOR

St. Louis Meat Official Resigns and Writes Letter that Government System is Rotten. HE CONDEMNS THE DOCTORS. Alleges Gross Leniency Toward Packers Characterizes Their Work. LARD IS TAKEN FROM SEWER. Secretary Wilson Called on to Investigate His Charges. HIS TALE IS REVOLVING ONE. Gives Many Specific Details in Letter to Agricultural Department—Accused Officials Say Charges Are Without Any Foundation.

ST. LOUIS, June 10.—After eighteen months' service as a United States meat inspector in East St. Louis packing houses, J. F. Harms has resigned and has written a letter to Secretary of Agriculture J. F. Wilson, demanding an investigation of the meat inspection system at the National stock yards.

Harms declares he resigned because he could not tolerate the conditions. Inspectors in charge of the bureau of animal industry are too lenient with the packers, he says, and asserts that no animus prompted his letter.

After asserting that the words "United States inspected and passed," as it appears on products of all the packing houses, is meaningless because of the inadequacy of the inspection, Harms says, in part, in the letter:

"The inspection at the National stock yards, Illinois, is costing the people approximately \$10,000 a year and it is not actually worth \$1 to them. I have seen from 1,200 to 1,500 pounds of lard spilled on the floor, and which ran down into an open sewer in the floor, the sewer outlet being quickly blocked and said lard taken up from the floor and out of the sewer, both of which were unclean and unsanitary from walking over and the sputum and filth which naturally finds its way into any sewer."

"And four doctors, Clancy and Meadors, passed same to the packers over the protest of the inspector on that floor and it went to the public markets 'U. S. inspected and passed.'"

"On the morning of April 2 I was in a cooler and a packing company superintendent came in when his attention was called to the eleven carcasses, he said: 'Yes, they are a bad lot and had I been on the floor last evening I would have let them come down, but would have sent them to the tank.'"

"Men holding good positions with the packers see and know these things and acknowledge they are wrong. I have seen animals in a dying condition dragged into the killing beds and marked 'U. S. inspected and passed.'"

"Some of the filthiest things imaginable are practiced in the sausage departments, such as using bladders for casings without thorough washing or cleaning, the use of filthy trips in saunages, the use of slimy hog stomachs for casing or containers, the using of meats that have fallen on the floor and are taken up and used without any pretense of cleaning."

"These are all permitted by those in charge. If an inspector calls their attention to any of the wrongs, he says people who eat this are too lazy to prepare anything for themselves and ought to have such stuff."

"I will give you another instance that happened elsewhere. The meat inspector in the department called their attention to some of the things and said: 'I have 1,000 pounds of cured meats for being sour and, mind you, four or five other inspectors were called in and they all pronounced the meat sour. Your Dr. Meadows released it to the packer.'"

"Chief Inspector Clancy, discussing the charges, asserted that such cases were not uncommon because the duties of the chief inspector called for decisions in matters of doubt."

"The conditions cited by Harms would not be tolerated for an instant," said Dr. Clancy. "He has not complained to me about my decisions nor to my assistant, Dr. William H. Meadors."

Refused to Aid Smuggling Plot

Dining Car Cooks Testify They Were Offered \$100 Per Chinaman by Corporation. CHICAGO, June 10.—August Mueller and Gustav Weir, dining car cooks employed on the Golden State Limited train of the Rock Island railroad, told on the witness stand today before Judge Ladd that they had refused offers of money to aid in smuggling Chinamen into the United States. The men were witnesses for the prosecution in the trial of Bob Leung, a well-to-do Chinese merchant of El Paso, Tex., and Jose Parra and Jose Sevedra, Mexicans.

Mueller told of meeting, in August, 1908, Robert W. Stephenson, W. H. Clark and John Heald, members of the "conspiracy gang" who already have pleaded guilty in El Paso. Weir was with him at the time, he said. Stephenson outlined the whole scheme and said he would give them \$25 for each Chinaman brought to Chicago. Upon refusal of this offer, the price was raised to \$100, which offer, Mueller stated, was also refused.

MUSKOGEE ELECTION SCANDAL

Nine Prominent Citizens Are Arrested on Warrants Charging Fraud. MUSKOGEE, Okla., June 10.—Charging wholesale election frauds and illegal voting, warrants were issued today at the instance of County Attorney Crump for the arrest of nine prominent citizens of Haskell, Okla. The men for whom the warrants were issued are: Sam Turvey, banker and capitalist; J. C. Glendon and G. F. Berryhill, stockmen; Will Smith, town marshal; Joe Howard, H. Moody, Jake Beam, merchants; J. A. Cullop and Willis Brown.

Henyey is Named for District Attorney

Present Prosecutor Takes Democratic Club's Nomination, Though Preferring Republican Principles. SAN FRANCISCO, June 10.—Francis J. Heney was today nominated for district attorney by the San Francisco Democratic club, representing one faction of the local democracy. In expressing his appreciation of the honor conferred, Mr. Heney stated that he would accept the nomination, though in politics he was a Roosevelt republican. The nomination of Heney for the same office is now under consideration by the Municipal League of Independent Republican clubs.

Angered Woman Stabs Her Son

Wrath Was Roused by Boy's Pleading to Enter Sunday School Parade. NEW YORK, June 10.—Because he pleaded for permission to take part in a Sunday school parade and thus angered her, Mrs. George Day, a widow, today stabbed her 7-year-old son, Henry, to death. She then inflicted a dangerous wound in her own abdomen. Mrs. Day will probably die.

Scenes in History of English Church Reacted in Pageant

LONDON, June 10.—The English church pageant, which will consist of the rendering in outdoor setting of a series of spectacular representations of episodes of church history, was opened on the grounds of Fulham palace, overlooking the Thames at Putney, this afternoon. The pageant, which is under the patronage of the archbishop of Canterbury and the archbishop of York, was organized with the idea of popularizing the history of the church, affording instruction to the masses and incidentally bringing financial assistance to various state charities. The presentations will be given twice a day, at 2 o'clock and 8 p. m., for six days. The history of the church from the earliest time to the present will be depicted by a body of about 4,000 amateur actors and actresses. The palace grounds are splendidly adapted to this purpose and the rendering of scenes with the old palace as a background and the characters dressed in the costumes of the period are expected to be most realistic. The first performance this afternoon, which was marred by rain, opened with a prelude showing the founders of the church. This was followed by twenty scenes portraying outstanding events in the life of the church, such as the publication of the edict of Constantine in 313, the arrival in Great Britain of Augustine in 597, the appointing of William I in 1066, the granting of the great charter in 1215, the trial of Wycliffe in 1387, the consecration of Parker in 1558, and the election of the seven bishops in 1688. The performances closed with a tableaux representing the spread of the church's missions throughout the world. The 4,000 participants have been drilled for six months. The followers of John Kennel, of the Anti-Ritualistic league, put in an appearance at St. Edred's church, at which the inaugural service was held by the Right Rev. Arthur Ingram, bishop of London. They protested against the bishop participating in a "pompous pageant" and denounced him as a traitor. They were, however, quickly dispersed by the police.

The "servant problem"—having the girl quit suddenly, leaving you without a cook or a girl for general household—fretting over what you are going to do—

asking all your friends if they know of a good girl—doing your own household and ruining your temper, your husband taking his meals down town. How easy you can stop all this and find the right kind of a girl by simply telephoning Douglas 238 and putting a want ad in The Bee. Try it now.

Old Confederates Wildly Cheer Son of General Grant

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 10.—A frenzied demonstration of welcome by the men in gray for the son of the man who defeated them marked the final scene of the nineteenth annual reunion of the United Confederate Veterans today. It took place during the parade. In the reviewing stand stood General Frederick Dent Grant of the United States army. A cavalry division approached and its commanding officer, and grizzled, peered steadily at General Grant a moment. Then he turned in his saddle and yelled: "Come on, you kids, here's General Grant come to life again in his son."

With one of the old-time rebel yells the division charged upon the stand and jostled one another for an opportunity to shake the hand of the son of their old-time enemy. From that moment every gray-old veteran who could reach the stand pushed up to shake hands with General Grant. The stocky army officer's cold gray eyes filled with tears and his shoulders quivered with emotion as he murmured: "God bless you all, boys. God bless you." Clad in rough gray homespun, such as they wore in the 60s, and carrying the ancient rifles with which they defended what they believed to be right, 10,000 United Confederate Veterans today marched in what was probably the last big parade in which they will ever participate. The heat was intense—the culmination of three days of the warmest weather Memphis has had in years. At the suggestion of the parade committee, the line of march was cut down to about one mile and the counter-march was eliminated.

Bands from all over the south, twenty-five of them, were interspersed here and there through the parade, and when steps leaped stirring notes of "Dixie" or "My Maryland" were sufficient to send the blood coursing as it did fifty years ago. Everywhere were flags—the stars and bars of the lost cause, the tattered battle flags of the states that chose Davis as president, the glimmers of decorated batteries of artillery, and the pennants that Forrest's cavaliers had often followed into battlefields.