

CONFEREES MAKE RAPID PROGRESS

Iron Ore, Coal, Hides, Oil and Lumber Are Main Points of Difference.

TAFT'S ATTITUDE COUNTING

Little Change Made in Senate Woolen Schedules.

RATES ON SPIRITS ARE RAISED

Post View Cards Given Greatest Increase in Entire Bill.

AGRICULTURAL DUTIES FIXED

Compromise on Its Items Reached, but Details of It Are Kept a Secret for the Present.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Twenty-four hours would see the end of the work of the senate and house conferees on the tariff bill and a substantial agreement on the questions at issue for the five propositions—iron ore, coal, hides, oil and lumber—upon which the president stands firm for radical reductions or even abolition of the tariff. This is the way the conferees describe the situation, and upon Capitol Hill they are facetiously calling these propositions "the national issues."

Great progress was made by the conferees today. A preponderance of the differences in nearly all of the schedules have been adjusted. In each schedule, however, there are some few items that have necessitated investigation in order to enable the conferees to get together. A number of these inquiries have not been completed. This is true of lead products, such as paints in the chemical schedule; numerous articles in the metal schedule, on which the rates depend on the settlement of the iron ore question; the demand for a change in the classification of wool tops; the charge from ad valorem to specific rates on cotton goods; the increase made by the house on gloves, and the wool pulp and print paper contest.

No Change in Woolens.

The rates on silks and woolen goods were determined today. The senate won on both. On silks there will be considerable advances over existing duties and on woolens there is to be no change from the present law except in regard to wool tops, which are to be given a new classification. The duty on tops is prohibitive now, and it is predicted that it will continue so even after the reduction is put into force.

The adjustment of the woolen schedule is the result of a conference today between representatives of Massachusetts, Illinois and Kentucky of Michigan, which represented the views of the house, and Senators Smoot, Carter and Warren, who represented the demand of the wool growers.

The senate provision re-enacted the Dingley rates of the whole woolen schedule, while the house provided for material reductions, especially in the interest of the caried wool industry.

No decision has been reached definitely concerning tops, but the probability is that they will be provided for specifically at a rate between the existing rates on scoured wool and spun yarn.

In the Dingley law tops fall in the paragraph covering knit fabrics and all manufactures of every description wholly or in part of wool. The house has demanded from the first that the rate on wool tops be fixed in a separate paragraph. Wool tops is a technical term given to scoured wool which has been combed and advanced in manufacture to a point where it is ready to be converted by the spinner into yarns. The process is one of the most costly in the various stages of preparing wool for manufacture.

Changes in Silk Schedule. The acceptance of the senate silk schedule provides specific duties instead of the existing ad valorem rates. The change was made chiefly for the purpose of preventing the undervaluation of silks, velvets and chenilles, manufactured in Japan at a very low cost. It is said that it meets the desires of both the manufacturers and importers.

The duty on cheap grades of silk has been reduced, but an increase was made on the more costly silks, velvets, chenilles and chiffons. High grade silks were claimed by the senate as luxuries and it is alleged that the new rate will yield more than \$2,000,000 over the revenues from importations of silks under the Dingley law.

It was believed that the cotton schedule would be disposed of today, but Representative Payne was not ready to proceed. The senate provided specific rates instead of the ad valorem of the existing law and the house insisted that the rates be fixed before accepting them.

It is charged that the senate rates will result in increase on many high grades of cotton goods, but the senate conferees have insisted that the specific rates will operate to carry out the intent of the Dingley act.

They say that court decisions have resulted in beating down the duties paid by importers on cotton goods to figures "ridiculously low."

Higher Duties on Spirits. Another important schedule disposed of today was wines, spirits and liquors. The senate treated the schedule as belonging to the class of luxuries and made an increase amounting to about 15 per cent on most of the articles under the head of spirits. On champagnes, in bottles of the ordinary commercial size, the existing rate of \$3 a dozen for quarts is advanced to \$5.00, with a similar advance on pints and other sizes. It is estimated that these rates will produce about \$3,000,000 annually more than is derived under the Dingley rates. France exhibited considerable concern over the advance on champagnes, and representations against the increase were made to this government.

The conferees received communications on this subject through Secretary of State Knox. Tariff experts, who had assisted the senate committee on finance, reported to the conferees that the higher rates would not result in decreased importations. In consequence of this report the senate accepted the senate amendment solely because of the revenues it would produce.

The Grecian government also has played

Ballinger Tells Why Withdrawals Were Cancelled

Secretary of Interior Writes Letter Explaining His Action Concerning Power Sites.

SEATTLE, Wash., July 16.—Secretary of the Interior Ballinger, who has been represented in newspaper and magazine articles as having reversed the former policy of the department in the manner of the withdrawal from sale or entry of public lands containing power sites, has written a letter to the Seattle Times, in which he sets forth what he has done. Mr. Ballinger says:

"The facts in connection with the water power withdrawals are substantially as follows: 'Upon discovering that large areas of land had been withdrawn through the reclamation service without any specific knowledge of the water power facilities, these lands, aggregating many thousands of acres of agricultural and other lands withdrawn under a blanket system which was based on slight field knowledge of the existence of the power sites, and with no funds in the reclamation bureau or any information sufficient to permit further investigation, I determined to transfer that right to the geological survey, which bureau possessed the data sufficient to include all withdrawals that in any way affected power sites upon public domains. Restorations were made of the former withdrawals and immediately afterwards the geological survey furnished the department data, under which all available sites within the former withdrawals were secured, together with large additional territory containing valuable water power sites.'"

"The area originally withdrawn under the blanket withdrawals approximated 1,000,000 acres. Under data furnished by the geological survey the acreage necessary to be withdrawn did not exceed 150,000 acres, showing the wisdom of the course pursued of not withdrawing any more lands than were necessary for the purpose."

Union Pacific Takes Land by Force of Arms

Makes Contentions as to Right-of-Way Which Will Affect Many States.

BRIGHTON, Colo., July 16.—Claiming that under a government grant of 1884 the railroad owns 300 feet on each side of its track, the Union Pacific railroad took forcible possession of a tract of land owned by stores valued at \$30,000 here today.

A crew of armed laborers built a fence enclosing the ground in question, and a time a clash between the town people and the railroad workmen seemed imminent. If the contention as to the 400-foot right-of-way is upheld, it will apply to the entire length of the Union Pacific through several western states.

Two months ago attorneys of the company notified those whom they claim infringed on their right-of-way here and offered to lease the land they then occupied to them. This offer was refused, with the result that the railroad has taken possession.

The question to be settled hinges on the propriety of the respective homesteads filed and the grant to the railroad by the government.

Fitch Wants to Be Police Judge

Well Known Attorney Will File as Candidate Against Bryce Crawford.

Responding to the wishes of a large number of his friends, F. W. Fitch has decided to file as a candidate for police judge on the republican ticket. It was thought this place might go to the present incumbent, Bryce Crawford, by default, but Fitch has determined to contest the place.

Fitch has been quite prominent for a long time in the work of improvement clubs throughout the city, and this has brought him prominently before a large number of voters. He is also attorney for the dairymen's association, and has fought many of their cases in the courts.

TAFT'S EXPENSES TO BE PAID

Fight on Appropriation for Traveling Bill President Is Dropped.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—When the urgent deficiency appropriation bill was taken up today by the house the anticipated fight on the provision authorizing \$25,000 for traveling expenses of the president was not forthcoming.

A motion to strike out the provision having failed yesterday, the action was accepted as tantamount to its acceptance and the further reading of the bill proceeded.

The contemplated White House improvements were authorized. The appropriation of \$20,000 for participation by the United States in the Brussels exposition of 1910 was stricken out of the bill on objection of Mr. Macon of Arkansas.

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(Continued on Second Page.)

NEW SHAH NAMED BY INSURG

Crown Prince Ahmed Mirza Is Duly Proclaimed Ruler of Persian People.

OLD ONE IS NOT RECOGNIZED

His Flight to Russians Looked Upon as Virtual Abdication.

TEHERAN FAIRLY PEACEFUL

Some Fighting, but is Being Done by Rough Element of City.

COSSACKS GO OVER TO REBELS

It is Agreed that They Shall Retain Their Arms, but Hereafter They Will Fight Under Direction of Nationalists.

TEHERAN, July 16.—The national assembly composed of the chief mullahs and leaders of the nationalist forces, today proclaimed the crown prince, Sultan Ahmed Mirza, shah of Persia, in the presence of an immense crowd in Parliamentary square. Azad Ul Mulik, head of the Kajar family, was made regent.

Both Sipadar and Sardarabad, the nationalist leaders, will be members of the provisional government, which doubtless will be composed of their nominees.

The fighting between the main body of combatants has ceased, but there is much firing being done by the rough element of the city. It is apparent an agreement has been reached between the nationalists and the brigade of Persian troops called the Cossacks that has been fighting on the side of the shah under the command of Colonel Liakhoff and other Russian officers.

Sardarabad has agreed that the Cossacks shall retain their arms and continue under the command of Colonel Liakhoff. Colonel Liakhoff will in the future, however, be under the direct orders of the new minister of war, Bahadur Jang, one of the chief reactionaries, is with the shah at the Russian legation.

Shah Flees from Throne. The fact that the shah of Persia today took refuge in the Russian legation here is accepted as tantamount to his abdication of the throne and arrangements are on foot to organize a provisional government, pending the appointment of a regent. It is probable the successful revolutionaries will choose Mohammed Ali, the ex-ruler's son, to rule the state. Mohammed Ali is a minor and will be under a regent. It is probable that the uncle of the deposed shah, Zill Es Sultan, who is at present in Europe, will be given the post.

Fighting Was Fierce. The battle last night between the Cossacks besieged in Artillery square and the nationalists who attempted to dislodge them, was exceedingly fierce.

Noncombatants were compelled to seek shelter in cellars as shells were bursting everywhere. The Cossacks succeeded in holding their position, and on the withdrawal of the attacking party, opened fire with their artillery on the Parliament building.

Under cover of this they made an attack upon the nationalists' headquarters, but were repulsed by a small force, who took up a position with a Maxim gun before the British legation. There is no way of estimating the casualties, but so far as known no foreigners were injured. The telegraph operators, who are sticking to their posts, have the windows of their house barricaded.

Anxiety at St. Petersburg. ST. PETERSBURG, July 16.—The foreign office is anxious concerning the fate of Colonel Liakhoff and the other Russian officers in Teheran, who, according to a dispatch from M. Sabalin, the Russian charge d'affaires there, are in grave danger at the hands of the successful nationalists.

The Persian Cossacks, who are commanded by the Russian officers, are besieged in their barracks and their position is critical. They may be overpowered at any moment, or they may desert to the nationalists. The Russians include Colonel Liakhoff, Captain Gregorovich, Captain Perebinozoff, Captain Zaitzovskiy, Dr. Boltushko and eight noncommissioned officers.

A press dispatch received today says that Mrs. Liakhoff refuses to leave her husband's side, and is in the barracks with him.

The Novoe Vremya has received a sensational dispatch from Teheran, stating that the foreign legations were under fire by the nationalists. The dispatch says that the Russian legation was partly demolished, and that the entire staff of the various legations were removed to safety outside the city.

Turkey Must Keep Out. CONSTANTINOPLE, July 16.—The Russian embassy here has addressed a sharp note to the port, calling the attention of the Turkish authorities to the advance of Turkish troops into Persian territory, north of Uremiah, and requesting their immediate withdrawal.

Boy's Foot Torn Off. ABERDEEN, S. D., July 16.—(Special.)—Andrew Kline, a 17-year-old Scotch boy, caught his foot in a wheel to a steam threshing engine and the member was torn off. Surgeons dressed the wound, and the boy will probably recover.

THE SWIMMING SEASON.—From two points of view.

From the Cleveland Leader.

ROUGH WORK WITH STRIKERS

State Constabulary at Pittsburg Using Drastic Methods.

MORE VIOLENT ACTS FEARED

Contention is that Americans Among Union Men Are Willing to Return to Work—Foreigners Leading Strike.

PITTSBURG, July 16.—While violence has been abandoned to a degree by the striking employees of the Standard Steel Car company, nevertheless the situation confronting the authorities at McKees Rocks tonight was anything but calm. A tense undercurrent of unrest is apparent, and with quantities of liquor hidden about the strikers' headquarters and the uncertain temper of the strikers and their sympathizers, trouble was apprehended before daylight.

Today's demonstration against the state authorities and constabulary is an indication of the feeling of the striking men. Everywhere the mounted state police were in evidence, a mob assembling seemingly from nowhere. Hisses and hoots greeted the troopers when they would ride in squads to and from the company's yard.

Wives and women sympathizers of the striking men, with babes on one arm and bricks and flags in their free hand, resisted attempts of the authorities to enter their homes in search of strike leaders throughout the entire day.

A trooper of the constabulary, meeting with this resistance in one instance, drove his horse through the front door of the home of a striker and, without dismounting, arrested the man he was looking for and practically galloped to the police headquarters being used as a police station. The trooper, it is reported, was badly beaten by women sympathizers while performing the arrest.

It was reported that a woman was shot in the rioting, but the company officials deny knowledge of this. Early today the strikers gathered in front of the house of a house search for firearms. Under a new state law a foreigner has right to carry any firearms.

McKees Rocks is tonight under martial law. Captain William Marsh of the state constabulary, in command of all police officers, has ordered his men to keep all persons moving along the streets. Persons without business or reasonable excuses are being deported. Sightseers are being turned back.

Watch for Strikebreakers. The strikers have thrown out picket lines along the river front, fearing an attempt



THE SWIMMING SEASON.—From two points of view.

From the Cleveland Leader.

Johnson's Auto in Wreck, Woman Fatally Injured

Negro Champion Was Entertaining Party of White Friends When Accident Happened.

CROWN POINT, Ind., July 16.—An automobile making the circuit of the Cobe race course last night crashed into a machine containing Jack Johnson, the heavyweight pugilist, and a party of friends. Johnson was not injured, but one of the women of the party was perhaps fatally hurt. Several others were slightly injured. The accident became known today.

Johnson, who is training at Cedar Lake, near here, entertained a large party of friends from Chicago. It was proposed that the members make the rounds of the race track. Johnson, with his manager, was in his own machine and was followed by a car containing his friends. At the southeast corner of the course, where the main bend of the road on the course made the drivers in the recent big cup race cautious, the driver of the following car tried to pass the machine of Johnson. The car veered and skidded and both rear wheels were broken off. In this car sat the pugilist's wife.

Three of the occupants of the car remained with the machine and were only slightly hurt, but a white girl who was sitting with the driver leaped from the automobile before her companions could stop her and dashed on the sharp stones that lined the side of the roadway.

Her clothing was cut into shreds. Her ankles were dislocated and she was hurt internally. A physician was called to attend the woman and the party returned to the training camp. Efforts to learn the identity of the injured girl were futile.

Thompson Robbed by His Secretary

Ambassador to Mexico Admits Losing \$13,000 Through Trusted Employee.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 16.—United States Ambassador David E. Thompson admitted tonight that he had lost \$13,000 through the alleged dishonesty of one of his secretaries.

The accused man is in the United States and the ambassador is endeavoring to recover some of his lost money. The sum embezzled was taken by a private employee, who, it is stated, tried unsuccessfully to finance a small manufacturing concern here. No one connected with the diplomatic service was implicated.

The ambassador was considerably vexed when he learned that the story had leaked out in the United States, and refused to give further details. He also refused to say whether the fugitive secretary would be arrested.

CHARGED WITH CHILD MURDER

Mrs. Oliphant, Who Poisoned Her Four Children, Under Arrest.

DES MOINES, July 16.—Mrs. William Oliphant of West Branch, who Tuesday gave her four children poison, causing the death of the youngest, then attempted suicide, was today arrested for murder. She admitted her guilt.

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The man who doesn't advertise is too old a fog to be worth bothering with. You will find his goods are apt to be out of date and his way of doing business a mile behind the procession.

Make it your motto to deal with advertisers, men who are up to the minute, and it will save you much grief.

There are some live business people who advertise under the head of "Announcements"—on the first want ad page. Patronize them.

Have you read the want ads yet today?

JIMS ARE DRAFTED FOR JOBS

Democrats Experience Difficulties in Securing County Candidates.

MAYOR ROASTS AND SHAMES THEM

Dahlman Demands Followers to Show Sand and Says All Offices Would Now Be Democratic But for Traitors.

Sheriff.....P. G. H. Boland
Clerk.....Al Patten
Register of Deeds.....Ed L. Lawler
Treasurer.....M. L. Endres
Judge.....George Mertens
Coroner.....P. C. Mosley
Surveyor.....John F. Crick

This is the ticket the democrats will file today as candidates for county offices before the primaries to be held August 17. The list was selected at a meeting last night of the National Democracy club, at which were present several judges, among whom were Ed P. Berryman, C. L. West and C. O. Loback. Only important offices were considered at the meeting.

As today is the last day for filing of candidates, the democrats last night found themselves in the direst extremity with less than twenty candidates filed for nearly 150 offices. Leaders declared that the offices must not be allowed to go to the republicans by default, and finally, on the motion of Mayor Dahlman, who flayed his fellow democrats as cowards, several men were drafted into the service.

The effort of sheriff P. G. Boland to suggest for the place. All refused, Peter G. H. Boland among the rest. Finally George Rogers suggested that a special committee of three be appointed to secure someone to file for the office during the day, and this brought the mayor to his feet with a speech full of scorn.

Mayor Jim's Compliments. "Haven't we got enough democrats game enough to go into this fight and win?" asked Mr. Dahlman. "It is something unheard of, after winning the county campaign last fall and the city campaign this spring, to not be able to get men to run for office. The principal trouble is that we have traitors in the camp, and were it not for these traitors democrats would fill nearly every office in this city and county. This business of begging to get men to run for office is all bosh. Why, when I came to this city four years ago, I spent more time ribbing up the democrats than in fighting the republicans. Are you afraid just because the democratic governor signed a vicious bill? I am in favor of drafting men to make this fight, and we must draft them, and no democrat can refuse to file when his party calls him."

Boland was then drafted for sheriff, Endres for treasurer and Crick for surveyor. The other candidates consented of their own free will to run, though several took considerable urging.

Some Who Refused. In the canvass for available candidates for sheriff these men were mentioned, but all refused to run: Jack Walters, M. R. Huntington, E. P. Berryman, J. H. Bennett, Tom Flynn, James O'Hara, Harry B. Fiehart, Joe Butler, Ed Daemon, Lee Bridges, M. L. Endres, Jeff W. Bedford, John Drexel, B. McCardie, H. W. E. MacDaniels and Leo Hoffman.

Otto Wolff, Otto Bauman, William Sievers and Charles Little were brought out for treasurer, but they refused to enter the race. An attempt was made to push James Ford into filing for clerk and

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Diplomatic and Consular Services to Be Weeded Out

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Hereafter there will be no purely ornamental places in the foreign service of the United States. While this cannot be said to be a new policy, it is the declared intention of the present administration and of the State department that there shall be no deviation from it. This rule will not be made to apply only to the diplomatic service, but to the consular offices of the United States, from the highest to the lowest.

In years past there have been many complaints that the consular service of the United States was generally speaking, inefficient and of a much lower grade than that of many foreign countries having representatives in the United States. The State department officials themselves in previous years have acknowledged this, and while the service has improved of late, it has not made the rapid advance that is noticeable in the service of some of our foreign trade competitors.

At present the government has in foreign countries 228 consuls and consuls general, with a large number of vice and deputy consuls, clerks, interpreters, etc., making a total of about 1,200, and it is the expressed determination of the State department to cut the service in every possible way. A working familiarity with the subjects with which they will have to deal is demanded to a greater extent.

It is the purpose of the State department to unify the work of the diplomatic and consular services in the interest of greater efficiency. For many years it has been a matter of regret to the government that so many foreigners occupied the positions in our consular service as deputies and clerks. This, however, has been largely a matter of inadequate consular, but the policy from now on will be to employ Americans wherever it is possible, and considerable progress has already been made in this direction.

Within a comparatively short time the percentage of foreigners in our consular service has been reduced from 46.1 per cent to 35.3 per cent, and the percentage of Americans in that service has been increased from 53.9 to 64.7 per cent. These percentages, however, apply only to clerkships paying \$600 a year or less, but the work of weeding out foreigners will continue as long as Americans of the requisite capacity can be found to fill the places.

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PRESIDENT FOR REVISION DOWN

Tells Delegation of Congressmen that Republican Platform Must Be Carried Out.

SCHEDULES QUESTION OF FACT

If Raw Materials Don't Need High Rate, They Won