

HIDES AND OIL WILL BE FREE

Gloves and Hosiery to Carry Increased Duty as Fixed by the House.

LOWER COAL, LUMBER AND ORE

Lumber Lower Than Dingley Bill, but Above House Rate.

TO CUT DOWN LEATHER DUTY

Special Rule Will Be Needed for that Purpose.

WESTERN SENATORS

They Feel that Senator Has Done Everything Possible for Their Hiding Position.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—From the best information obtainable tonight it appears that the house has won its battles for free hides and oil, and increased on gloves and hosiery, in return for a surrender to the senate on lumber, coal, iron ore and print paper. The rates on these schedules, as they have been tentatively arranged, pending the acceptance by both houses of the program for a reduction in the duties on manufacture of leather below the rates fixed by the house, are as follows:

Oil, free; hides, free; coal, 4 cents a ton; print paper, \$3.50 a ton; iron ore, 15 cents a ton. Lumber, rough, \$150 a thousand feet; one side finished, \$2; two sides finished, \$3; three sides finished, which may include tonguing and grooving, \$3.50; four sides finished, \$5.

Gloves \$4 per dozen pairs, not exceeding fourteen inches in length, which is the standard length. Exceeding fourteen inches, 25 cents per dozen is added for each pair. This rate does not apply to the Schmasschen, or cheap gloves, on which the senate rate of \$1.25 per dozen pairs is retained. The latter rate is a reduction from the Dingley rates, but the house rates accepted on the higher grades of gloves represent heavy increases over existing duties.

Increase on Hosiery. Hosiery valued at \$1 or less per dozen pairs, 70 cents as against the senate and existing rates of 50 cents. On values up to \$2 the rate is still in excess of existing duties and a shading below the rates fixed by the house. On the highest grades the senate and house rates were identical.

Although new oaths of secrecy were taken by every member of the committee before today's session adjourned, it is well understood that the foregoing rates represent the understanding that has been reached on all of the subjects, which engaged executive attention during the last few weeks.

The chief victory won by the senate was the retention of \$1 a ton on lumber. This represents a reduction from Dingley rates, but is not nearly so low as the house rates, which began with \$1 on rough lumber. Likewise a victory was won by the senate through the acceptance by the conference committee of a rate of \$3.50 a ton on print paper instead of the \$2 rate fixed by the house.

The placing of oil upon the free list was a forgoing conclusion by reason of the strong opposition in both branches of congress to making this article dutiable. There seems to be no doubt tonight that the house leaders will be able to put through a rule permitting the conferees to make reductions in the rates on manufacture of leather.

Senate is Danger Point. If there is any program falling the trouble is in the senate. Senator Aldrich talked with a number of the western senators today, and some of them still oppose putting hides upon the free list under any circumstances. It is generally understood, however, that the western senators feel that Mr. Aldrich did all he could to continue the rates on leather in the industry, and that though of them will vote to support the program for free hides and reductions from the house rates on leather and leather goods to insure its adoption by the senate.

HOUSE HOLDS SHORT SESSION

Cham Clark Declares He is Being "Devised to Death." WASHINGTON, July 27.—After a session of forty-nine minutes the house today adjourned until Thursday, at which time it is expected that the much talked of resolution authorizing the tariff conferees to reduce the rates on leather goods below those of the Payne bill will be brought in and acted upon.

When the proposition to adjourn over was submitted by Mr. Payne some laughter was created by Mr. Clark, the minority leader, remarking that he was being "devised to death" for information as to what the democratic conferees were to be called in. "If you can tell me I will tell you" was the only consolation he got from the ways and means chairman.

Mr. Tawney of Minnesota orated the house to a high pitch of excitement when he denounced Dr. Charles Richards Van Hise, president of the University of Wisconsin, for having, as Mr. Tawney said, made false charges against him regarding his attitude on the conservation of the national resources.

INDIANS AS CHURCH WORKERS

Conviction Declares that Women Equal White Sisters for Raising Money.

TERRE, S. D., July 27.—(Special.)—At the recent church convocation of Indians held at Lower Brule there was a large attendance of Indians from all the reservations in the state, and at the meeting the Indian women showed that they have learned one of the features of church work from their white sisters, as they turned over for church extension work \$100, which they had accumulated for that purpose through the network of their own societies. While the Indians who take up church work appear to be as close attendants at church service as do the white men, it appears that they also look to the feminine portions of their congregations to get busy when there is money to raise just as do their white brethren.

Express Rate Hearing is Held in South Dakota

Wells Fargo Company Insists that Schedules of Other Companies Are Too Low.

MITCHELL, S. D., July 27.—(Special Telegram.)—This afternoon was held the hearing between the State Railroad commission and A. J. Ludlow, the traffic manager of the Wells-Fargo Express company, the company being called upon to show why it should not comply with the state law adopted by the last legislature requiring it to reduce its rates 50 per cent. Mr. Ludlow assumed the position that on January 1 the Wells-Fargo company was not doing business in the state and had no rates to be adjusted under the state law, that it did not assume to recognize the rates of the United States Express company as being of a character high enough to make the business self-sustaining. The rate question was discussed freely by both sides and a comparison of rates was made between the Wells-Fargo and those of the American.

Mr. Ludlow stated that when his company came into the state, it made its rates on the mileage basis, making them about three times as high as the first class freight rates of the railroads in the state. He was much opposed to making the minimum rate of any package less than 50 cents, while the other companies' minimum rates was 25 cents.

The result of the conference was a declaration on the part of the commission that while the present schedule of express rates established by the American and other companies aside from the Wells Fargo doing business in the state were apparently in line with the law passed by the legislature. The Wells-Fargo company stood out against the compliance with the law, in order to force that company to adopt the same schedules in force in other lines it might be necessary for the railroad commission to make up and establish a tariff covering express rates based on distance and if so it might mean some slight changes on the part of the other companies. If the Wells-Fargo company concedes to placing its rates under the 1909 law the case will be dropped.

Commissioner Nees on behalf of the Commercial club made a statement to the commission asking for joint freight rates from Mitchell to the Black Hills country and also requiring the Milwaukee and the Omaha roads to connect their tracks in this city. A hearing on this matter will be held here on August 24.

Glidden Cars at Hugo, Colo.

White Steamer and American Simplex Draw Penalties for Delay and Repairs.

HUGO, Colo., July 27.—(Special Telegram.)—Right on the Colorado prairies, in a little settlement of perhaps 500 population, the Glidden tourists are camping tonight.

Run today from Denver, 150 miles, two clean scores were lost, one in the Glidden ranks and the other the last score contender for the Detroit trophy. The former was the White Steamer, driven by Searies, which was delayed by sand in its lubricator pipe. The penalty for this and for lateness was 1.5 points, and this leaves but six with records untouched in the touring car division. The other penalization was to the American Simplex for labor in repairing the damage done to its steering gear and radiator from hitting a gully at high speed. Its penalty is 1.4 points and changes its record to 1.5 points, and this leaves but six with records untouched in the touring car division. The other penalization was to the American Simplex for labor in repairing the damage done to its steering gear and radiator from hitting a gully at high speed. Its penalty is 1.4 points and changes its record to 1.5 points, and this leaves but six with records untouched in the touring car division.

This was one of the picturesque days of the contest, for the route led into the foothills of the Rocky mountains from Denver to Colorado Springs. At this famous resort a stop of two hours was made and each car was required to stay that long while the crews took advantage to visit Manitou and the Garden of the Gods. Up to the springs the roads were generally fine and at all times good, but as soon as the Chinese were turned eastward into the prairie the roads were of a varied and undependable nature. At times they were splendid, but there were sink holes, gullies and bumps which could hardly be seen far away. This was the cause of the penalization to the American Simplex, whose driver did not see the washout in time to save the car from going into it. The damage was of a serious nature and may be more so inasmuch as the radiator was smashed and leaks badly.

BANDITS KILL TEN SOLDIERS

Engagement Occurs Between French Troops and Robbers in Cochinchina.

SAIGON, French Cochinchina, July 27.—During an engagement today between French troops and Pathan bandits Captain Penthubut and ten men were killed and twenty wounded. The bandits lost fifty men killed and 100 wounded.

Client of Senator Jeff Davis Killed at His Side

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 27.—Shooting over the head of United States Senator Jeff Davis, W. Y. Ellis, a resident of Pine Bluff, fired a bullet into the heart of Nathaniel Parker Willis, owner of a habit cure at Indianapolis, in the circuit court room this afternoon.

JIM HILL COMING TO CORN SHOW

Great Northern Magnate Gets Behind National Corn Exposition with His Cash.

GIVES TWENTY-FIVE HUNDRED

Donates Large Sum to Be Used for Special Prizes.

GREAT NORTHERN TAKES SPACE

Railroad Will Make Exhibit from Along Its Lines.

J. J. HILL WILL MAKE ADDRESS

Promises to Be Present in Person and "Call a Spade a Spade" While the Exposition is On.

St. Paul, Minn., July 27.—(Special Telegram.)—James J. Hill today gave \$2500 in gold to be awarded as prizes for small grains and grasses at the National Corn exposition to be held in Omaha next December.

Omaha has started something which deserves our support and we gladly contribute to the premium list, not only to intensify interest in small grains, but we want to offer some prizes for corn from the northern states, even Washington, where some people do not believe corn will grow," said Mr. Hill, as he increased the contribution, which he at first contemplated and offered substantial cash prizes for northern corn, peas and spels.

The announcement that James J. Hill had become greatly interested in the National Corn exposition, followed a conference between James J. Hill and L. W. Hill, with T. F. Sturges, general manager of the corn show and Will A. Campbell of the Commercial club of Omaha, who has charge of the publicity for the National Corn exposition.

Hill is Deeply Interested.

Both the chairman of the board and president of Great Northern met the Omahans by appointment at 11 o'clock Tuesday and spent three hours working out a plan by which the great railroad builder and his son, could do the most effective work in behalf of the corn show and the great movement it represents. James J. Hill also accepted an invitation to go to Omaha in December and address the visitors at the corn show, saying: "You may put me on that program, no one knows where I will be, but I will go to Omaha if it is possible, and make an effort to do arrange things that I can be with you."

This promise to attend the National Corn exposition is an unusual one. Mr. Hill has gone out of the public speaking business, according to L. W. Hill, and is compelled to decline three and four invitations to address meetings every day. His interest in the corn show movement, improvement of grains, retaining and restoring the fertility of the soil, together with his kindly feeling toward Omaha, are the argument which appeal to him, and he accepted the invitation to go on the program and call a spade a spade instead of an "agricultural implement," which he says he will do when he comes to Omaha.

Railroad Will Exhibit. In addition to the huge sum of gold given by Mr. Hill, the Great Northern railroad contracted for space at the exposition, where an exhibit will be made, showing the agricultural resources of the empire through which the Great Northern railroad passes. It will cost \$5,000. An agreement was made whereby the Hill road will route baggage cars from northwestern points to bring the exhibits of farmers to Omaha free of cost, which is permitted under the interstate commerce law.

I feel confident the farmers of North Dakota, Washington and Montana will win many prizes," said Mr. Hill. "In barley and oats Montana and Washington will furnish samples which will take your trophies far from the places where trophies are usually expected to go."

Meets Government Test. This success was all important to the Wrights in that it completed the first of two crucial tests of their machine imposed on them by the United States government—the so-called "endurance test," which required them to remain one hour continuously in the air with one passenger. Orville did nearly thirteen minutes better than this and could have kept on indefinitely—three hours and a half, the limit imposed by the gasoline capacity of the supply tank.

The other test, that for speed, will be completed with tomorrow, when Orville is to take Lieutenant Benjamin F. Smith of the signal corps on a cross-country flight to Alexandria and return, a total of ten miles, over a measured course and at a speed required to average forty miles an hour. Orville could have made that flight this evening, but it was almost dark when at last he alighted, after a flight which would have carried him almost twice across the English channel.

Poignancy was added to today's achievement of Orville Wright by the realization by everybody present upon his last attempt to navigate the air with a passenger, that passenger, Lieutenant Selfridge, was killed and he himself terribly injured.

His devoted sister, Miss Katherine (Continued on Third Page.)

Means Much to Show. Mr. Sturges said after the long conference with the heads of the Great Northern: "It is just like James J. Hill, who has been in the National Corn exposition. He has been in advance of his time for years in talking of the work and policy which the National Corn exposition represents. His offer to put up \$2,500 in gold comes in good, just as we are working to put on (Continued on Third Page.)

Well, Look Who's Back!



From the New York American.

WRIGHT MAKES NEW RECORD

He Carries Passenger in Airship for Full Hour.

GOES AT WONDERFUL SPEED

Test is Same as that in Which Lieutenant Selfridge Lost His Life Ten Months Ago.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The world's aeroplane record for two men, both as to time and distance, was broken this evening in a beautiful flight of one hour, twelve minutes and forty seconds, upwards of fifty miles and at a speed averaging about forty miles an hour, by Orville Wright at Fort Myer, with Lieutenant Frank P. Lahm of the army signal corps as passenger.

The former record was made last year by his brother, Wilbur, joint inventor with him of the machine in which both flights were accomplished, at Lemoine, France, with Prof. Palmiev of the French Institute as passenger. That flight was one hour, nine minutes and thirty seconds. Wilbur was an eager spectator of today's flight by his brother.

The cheering which heralded the setting of a new mark in the conquest of the air was led by President Taft in person, who had sat an intensely interested spectator throughout the flight, and who insisted at his conclusion upon personally congratulating the brothers upon their success.

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Senator Stone Strikes Negro On Buffet Car

Missouri Solon Arrested at Baltimore and Will Be Tried for Assault.

BALTIMORE, July 27.—United States Senator William J. Stone of Missouri was arrested here tonight, charged with assaulting Lawrence J. Brown, negro porter on a buffet car.

Police Lieutenant Cole telephoned Magistrate Graman, and on his authority, released Senator Stone on his own recognizance, to appear for hearing tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock.

The senator said that when he ordered lunch on the car, Brown was offensive, and he rebuked him. Afterward, he declared, Brown failed to serve him with the lunch, and, when he again rebuked him, was impertinent. Senator Stone says that he then slapped Brown with his open hand.

Senator Stone had been to Philadelphia, and was returning to Washington when the incident occurred.

Plot by Castro Comes to Light

Had Revolution in Venezuela Cooked and Prime, but Arrests Interfere.

CARACAS, Venezuela, July 27.—The opportune imprisonment yesterday at Maracaibo of a German subject named Theodore Hauer, who recently arrived here from Europe, and Raymond Porpaca, his Caracas lawyer, disclosed a dangerous Castro revolutionary plot to overthrow Gomez.

Herr Hauer ostensibly represented General Castro in an attempt to sell the former's stock in various Venezuelan companies, but in reality he was organizing a revolution. This has been proven by correspondence and secret codes seized on his person.

Important arrests are expected soon and Castro's adherents in congress are greatly alarmed.

CIGAR MAKERS MAKE PROTEST

Boston Union Objects to Admission of Smoked from Philippine Islands.

BOSTON, July 27.—The Boston Cigar-makers' union today sent the following telegram to President Taft: "Two thousand cigar-makers of Boston respectfully petition against the admission of 25,000,000 cigars from the Philippines free of duty."

THAW BLUSHES WITH SHAME

Evidence of His Beating Young Girls is Introduced.

HUSH MONEY TO SUPPRESS IT

More Than Twenty-Five Thousand Dollars Paid Out to Keep Facts from Being Divulged at His Trial.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., July 27.—Harry K. Thaw sat in the supreme court here today and heard a woman's testimony that made his pallid face flush. He saw a pearl-handled dog whip exhibited and he heard the witness swear that she had seen him wield it on the bare flesh of young girls.

The prisoner's wife, Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, heard most of the testimony, which was of such a nature that Justice Mills preceded its presentation with the warning that "no woman should stay in the court-room unless she is willing to hear everything." Two girls left the room.

The witness was Miss Susan Morrill, a buxom, pink-cheeked woman of about 35 years, and she opened a new chapter in the life of Stanford White's sister. She told of alleged acts of his in 1902 and 1905, when he was a young bachelor about New York before the tragedy on the Madison Square roof garden.

Her testimony was in marked contrast to that of two alienists who went on the stand and gave Thaw a clean bill of health, declaring that in their opinion he was sane. Summarized, her testimony was that during the three years named she kept in succession two New York lodging houses, where Thaw rented rooms under assumed names, and to which he brought at various times more than 200 girls.

Paid Girls for Silence. After Thaw's imprisonment, she said, she paid these women at least \$5,000 as the price of their silence, and to "keep them from bothering Thaw's wife or his mother." One of the girls, who she said, passed as Thaw's wife, received \$7,000. The money came from Thaw.

After telling of Thaw's engaging rooms, the hearing of evidence upon the question of the prisoner's sanity became apparent. For at this point the mysterious package, which was brought to court yesterday by Clifford W. Hartridge, Thaw's former counsel, was unwrapped and a pearl-handled whip, about three feet long, was brought into view. With this before the eyes of court and spectators the woman related a series of stories about finding Thaw on several occasions lashing the girls upon their bare arms and bodies.

"Thaw," she said, "had posed as a theatrical agent and had lured the girls to his rooms with promises of engagements. When she remonstrated with him," she testified, his excuse was that the girls "weren't smart enough and couldn't fill their positions, and deserved a beating." She testified further that Thaw had fre-

(Continued on Third Page.)

NEBRASKA LEADS FOR TAFT AGAIN

Republicans of State Line Up in Support of the President's Policy.

STATE CONVENTION UNEQUIVOCAL

Platform Pledges the Party in Terms Most Emphatic.

INCOME TAX SPECIALLY NAMED

Brown Resolution for Constitutional Amendment Endorsed.

NO FRICTION AT ANY POINT

Utmost Harmony Prevades Large and Earnest Gathering of the State's Representative Citizens at Lincoln.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

LINCOLN, Neb., July 27.—(Special Telegram.)—It was a remarkable convention that assembled at the Auditorium in Lincoln, Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock; remarkable in that it was so largely attended at this time of the year by busy business men, crop-making farmers and hustling artisans from every section of Nebraska. There were upward of 800 delegates in their seats when the convention was called to order, somewhat remarkable in itself when nothing of a startling or a national thing was anticipated, aside from the adoption of a platform which it was expected would be devoted merely to a discussion in a skeleton form of issues suitable for judicial and university governing candidates to stand on. The convention was remarkable, too, for an abiding, solid enthusiasm, and for the freedom of speech indulged in by the chairman and other party leaders looking matters usually considered too delicate to be broached out loud in public talks in a party convention.

Douglas County Organizes. Previous to the meeting of the convention the Douglas county delegation, which was on hand almost to a man, met in the ordinary of the Lincoln hotel and elected Francis A. Brogan chairman. Victor Rosewater was selected for member of the committee on resolutions, and Myron L. Learned, Charles L. Saunders and Otto Leppin were named for presentation as members of the state central committee from Douglas county.

Governor Sheldon started off his brief talk by saying: "I assure you that I would rather be defeated, as I was, and receive this recognition, than to have been elected by trickery and deception." He assured the delegates that at no time since his defeat had there been a desire in his breast for vindication. "There is vindication enough," he said, with emphasis, "in the knowledge that the pledges of the national republican platform are to be redeemed as were the pledges of the Nebraska state platform of 1907. 'This country can adapt itself to any sort of tariff, if it has to, but what we want is a settled proposition, and a settlement which will win the approval of the American people, so that they can take advantage of the great prosperity sure to come as soon as this bill shall be passed in proper shape."

Secretary Hayward of the national committee made the assemblage sit up and take notice when he asserted in his opening sentence almost that "Nebraska was lost to the republicans in state and nation by the practice of deceit, fraud, chicanery and dishonesty. And in the next breath he burst out with: 'And the next time all the angels in heaven seemed to have joined hands in a Virginia reel of political abandon. I am tired of having the republican party in this state dominated by Bryanized near-republicans. We must stand squarely behind the national platform of our party, for the pledges are redemmed, the congress, with President Taft strongly in the game with his 200-horse power brain and personality. The national platform is good enough for any state and any community.'"

Mr. Hayward and others won the most enthusiastic applause when they boldly denounced the bank currency as framed up by the democrats as a fraud and a delusion. In the same class with free silver and railroad ownership and other isms sprung by the democratic leader as vote catchers.

Chairman Whedon's Sentiment. Chairman Whedon gave some applause for his advocacy of the bank currency proposition, but he won the most generous applause when he declaimed any leaning toward democracy by saying: "The title to the republican party is in the party itself. The title to the democratic party is in the individual, with all his reversions and remainders. And the individual, once in four years, given out a new passport, issues a new halting sign of distress. There is no hope in the democratic party. The action of democratic senators on the tariff bill shows that their opposition to trusts is purely vocal."

Most of the delegations had caused before the meeting of the convention, and a common understanding had been reached that the matter of county local option should be barred absolutely, together with any and all allusions to temperance legislation. It had also become the general understanding that President Taft's position on the tariff revision bill should be definitely endorsed, and Nebraska thus lined up with the progressive notions of the president now, as it had been in his campaign for the presidency.

Applause for Platform. This sentiment of the delegates was given voice in the promulgation of the platform of the platform committee, when it was later read to the convention. And while Chairman Victor Rosewater was reading the report of the platform committee there was keen and concentrated interest evinced in every word. It was actually true that a pin could almost be heard to drop during the reading, except where sincere and joyous applause greeted the paragraphs as they were put forth.

Adjournment came at a seemly hour, about 5:30, with every man a happy and satisfied frame of mind. Perhaps no straggling bunch of men of many differing ideas on general political subjects ever walked out of a convention hall. They were completely at ease, with a very apparent sense of duty well discharged, showing on every face.

When the convention was called to order and prayer had been offered by Dr. Ludden, there was a quick announcement of the selection of C. O. Whedon of Lincoln as temporary chairman and J. M. O'Neill of Lincoln as temporary secretary. Later this organization was made permanent, with Clifton Brome of Douglas county as

The accident of energy has made more millionaires than the accident of birth.

Business energy shows itself in advertising. The man who advertises wants your trade and if he gets it, will do what he can to hold it. Many big and little firms advertise under the head of "Announcements" on the first want ad page. These will give you valuable information. Read them every day. Have you read the want ads, yet, today?

Bloody Riots in Spain In Protest Against War

BARCELONA, July 27.—Barcelona is now under martial law. Serious rioting has occurred following the declaration of a general strike yesterday in protest against the military operations in Morocco, and the dispatch to that country of large bodies of troops. Several persons have been killed and a large number wounded. Riotous meetings have been held during the last few days and the general strike followed. There has been much fighting in the streets, and practically all communications have been destroyed. The food supplies have been cut off, resulting in great hardship and suffering, especially among the poor. The prices of the necessities of life are almost prohibitive. The strikers cheer the soldiers, but have attacked the police of Barcelona and suburbs. Several serious engagements have occurred between the police and the strikers, and the former have not hesitated to use their pistols freely. As a result many innocent pedestrians have been shot as well as rioters. All commercial activities are prostrated and service on the tramways and railroads, as well as cab and carriage service, has ceased. There is great uneasiness here and fear of much more serious disorders. Trouble is also reported from the interior towns.