

HICKS BEACH DEFENDS COAL TAX

Delighted His Colleagues but Use Unsound Arguments.

HARCOURT'S ARRAIGNMENT

Was Very Severe on the Government - Declared It Was Guilty of Class Legislation.

London, May 2.—There was a large attendance in the house of commons today, in anticipation of the discussion of the new export tax, but the large audience had to wait until nearly 6 o'clock for the beginning of the debate.

Mr. Michael Hicks Beach made a strong and effective speech in defense of the tax, which delighted his colleagues. At the same time it was felt that he gave an unsound profit when he pleaded the advantage of the coal-owners as a justification of the new tax. It is pointed out that the radicals used the same argument when demanding the taxation of ground rents, and that if large profits justified a tax, large profits would equally justify a tax on ground rents.

Mr. Harcourt was determined to get a word in on the coal tax before the house adjourned, and he rejected Sir William Verdon's plea for a late hour, how-never, so many members were anxious to speak that the speaker gave it to Sir Harcourt. He opened with a severe and violent arraignment of the government. He said the tax would throw the coal trade into chaos and confusion. It was a tax on the coal-owners as a whole, because it would not do without coal. The government of Italy had answered that plea by taking coal from America instead of the country. The French government was equally divided between France, Germany and Belgium. The chancellor of the exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks Beach, interrupting, said: "We are beating the others."

"Then go on beating them," said Sir Harcourt. "Why should I be shilling into the scale against this country?" Sir William contended that it was class legislation, and that the tax would ultimately come out of the miners' wages.

The chancellor of the exchequer admitted that the tax, like every tax, was an obstruction to trade. The real question was, could the export tax be made so good a quality, there was much of it, and it could not be got in any other country. Thus, to a large extent, it was free from competition.

The chancellor said that the coal-owners were very much higher than the price of coal in the United States, but in spite of that, our export of coal was 35,000,000 tons, or 3,500,000 tons more than the previous year. The coal-owners are getting a net profit of 15,000,000 tons. The United States could not compete when the price of our coal was very high, it would be absolutely impossible for them to compete when the price was low.

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Women as Well as Men Are Made Miserable by Kidney Trouble.

Kidney trouble preys upon the mind, discourages and lessens ambition, beauty, vigor and cheerfulness soon disappear when the kidneys are out of order or diseased.

Kidney trouble has become so prevalent that it is not uncommon for a child to be born afflicted with weak kidneys. If the child urinates too often, if the urine scalds the flesh or if, when the child reaches an age when it should be able to control the passage, it is yet afflicted with bed-wetting, depend upon it, the cause of the difficulty is kidney trouble, and the first step should be towards the treatment of these important organs. This unpleasant trouble is due to a diseased condition of the kidneys and bladder and not to a habit as most people suppose.

Women as well as men are made miserable with kidney and bladder trouble, and both need the same great remedy. The mild and the immediate effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It is sold by druggists, in fifty-cent and one dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle by mail free, also pamphlet telling all about it, including many of the thousands of testimonial letters received from sufferers cured. In writing Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure and mention this paper.

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THE ISLAND OF MARGARITA

Navy Department Watching German Movements There.

State Department May Have to Construct Monroe Doctrine Regarding Coaling Stations.

Washington, May 2.—Although the matter never has figured before the state department, the navy department has been closely watching the happenings near Margarita island, off the coast of Venezuela, which have given rise to the report that a German coaling station is to be established there.

These facts have been reported to the department by some of the naval officers who commanded vessels which have cruised in those waters recently.

Last year a German warship spent two weeks in looking into the possibilities of Margarita island and this fact led to an examination on our own account which developed the presence in this important strategic point of one of the finest harbors in South America, the possession of which would afford the United States or any other nation with a navy, practical control of the Panama canal from the eastern shore.

Aside from the fact that some of the best naval authorities hold that the Gulf of Caraco, on the north coast of Venezuela, offers by far the most advantageous site for an American coaling station, there is one is to be located in that part of the world. In view of the reported German surveys in that quarter, the naval authorities here are showing unusual interest in the points available for a station.

The state department has been called upon specifically to construe the Monroe doctrine so far as it might relate to attempts by an European government to secure a coal station in the Gulf of Mexico or the Caribbean sea.

Rogers Locomotive Works.

New York, May 2.—William Pennington, counsel for Col. Wm. Barbour and John Pennington, receivers for the Rogers Locomotive works at Paterson, N. J., have appeared before Vice-Chancellor Emery at Newark and had him sign an order to show cause why the sale of the plant should not be confirmed. The purchasers were stated to be E. G. Smith and Francis P. Hall.

Whisky Famine Pending.

A New York Company Practically Corners the Market.

New York, May 2.—The Herald says: There is a pending whisky famine, according to whisky dealers say. One large distillery and warehouse company in this city has practically cornered the market. With millions of gallons in its cellars, a combination of producers is selling every available barrel remaining in the market. Since present production is limited by an iron bound agreement the prevailing scarcity may advance prices without limit.

As indicative of the situation a consignment of whisky.

ONE IN THREE.

Every Third Person Poisoned by Coffee.

It is difficult to make people believe that coffee is an absolute poison to at least one person out of every three, but people are slowly finding it out, although thousands of them suffer terribly before they discover the fact.

A New York hotel man says, "Each time after drinking coffee I became restless, nervous and excited, so that I was unable to sit five minutes in one place, was also inclined to vomit and suffered from loss of sleep, which got worse and worse."

A lady said that perhaps coffee was the cause of my trouble, and suggested that I try Postum Food Coffee. I provided where they are now lacking. I finally had some in place of coffee ever since, for I noticed that all my former nervousness and irritation disappeared. I began to sleep perfectly, and the Postum tasted as good or better than the old coffee, so what was the use of drinking to a beverage that was ruining me?

One day on an excursion up the country I remarked to a young lady friend on her greatly improved appearance. She explained that some time before she had quit using coffee and taken Postum. She had gained a number of pounds and her former palpitating heart had been calmed in the care, trembling of the hands and legs and other disagreeable feelings had disappeared. She recommended me to quit coffee and take Postum and was very much surprised to find that I had already made the change.

She said her brother had also received great benefits from leaving off coffee and taking on Postum Food Coffee. Henry A. Mader, 221 W. 3rd St., New York.



MGR. FALCONIO, WHO IS TO SUCCEED CARDINAL MARTINI AS PAPAL DELEGATE.

Mgr. Diomede Falconio is a Franciscan monk of Italian birth, but became a citizen of the United States in 1872. For some years he has been the papal delegate to Canada.

PROF. LOVEJOY, STANFORD Sends in His Resignation to the University Authorities.

Members of Teaching Force Must be Somewhat Punctilious in Maintenance of Liberties.

Stanford University, Cal., May 2.—Interest in the Ross incident was revived today by the designation of Prof. Arthur O. Lovejoy, associate professor of philosophy, as the new president of the university.

Prof. Lovejoy, who resigned his position at the university last November and is now in the United States, is a well-known philosopher and a member of the teaching force. He is a native of New York and has been a resident of California since 1885.

Prof. Lovejoy's resignation was accepted by the university authorities. He is expected to return to the United States in the near future.

JAPANESE CABINET CRISIS. Premier Marquis Ito Tenders His Resignation.

Yokohama, May 2.—In consequence of the continued postponement by the Japanese minister of finance, Viscount Watanabe, of the carrying out of the expected public works, the cabinet crisis reached a climax yesterday, and Marquis Ito, the premier, after a cabinet meeting, proceeded to the palace and tendered his resignation to the mikado.

All the other members of the cabinet did likewise, with the exception of the minister of war, Baron Kodama. It is asserted that Marquis Ito advised Emperor Mutsuhito to intrust the task of forming a new cabinet to Marquis Yamagata, whose government resigned last October, but it is doubtful whether Marquis Ito will reconstitute the cabinet, excluding Viscount Watanabe.

BRYAN AFTER McLAURIN. Nebraska Editor Takes South Carolina Senator to Task.

Lincoln, Neb., May 2.—In a statement made today W. J. Bryan takes Senator McLaurin of South Carolina to task for his refusal to confirm the sale of the land to the railroad.

At the same time, Mr. Bryan admits that Senator McLaurin's action marks the beginning of a movement in the South which will have an influence upon the politics of the nation. He says: "It is not likely that Mr. McLaurin will be the leader of the movement, because he is handicapped by the fact that he is using his official position to misrepresent the views and interests of his constituents, but some leader will arise to give direction and force to the aristocratic and plutocratic element for which Mr. McLaurin speaks. There is such an element in every community, and now that the race question no longer unites the white people of the southern states it will doubtless manifest itself."

Senator Tillman has already taken up the gauge of battle thrown down by Senator McLaurin, and will doubtless be able to marshal a considerable majority in that state, but the same influences are at work in other states, where there is greater danger of their success.

The Democratic sentiment is strong enough to resist and overcome the McLaurin movement, but those who believe that the man is more important than the dollar will have to bestir themselves."

KANSAS CITY SALOONS. Police Commissioners Refuse to Close Their Sunday.

Kansas City, Mo., May 2.—The police commissioners have refused the request of the special committee of the Law and Order Enforcement league to close the saloons on Sunday and today the league called a mass meeting for tomorrow night to take the first steps toward petitioning Gov. Dockery to remove those officials.

Temple to Bob Ingersoll.

Chicago, May 2.—The building in Chicago of a \$100,000 temple to the memory of Robert G. Ingersoll, in which the teachings of the orator and atheist shall be perpetuated, is the purpose of the Ingersoll Memorial association, incorporated at Springfield today. The projectors are Edward C. Reichwald, secretary of the American Secular Union and Free Thought Federation; Frederick Dahlstrom and Samuel Roberts.

Intense Heat in Pittsburg.

Pittsburg, Pa., May 2.—The intense heat of yesterday and today practically closed several of the bar mills in the city and badly crippled others. Several workmen were completely exhausted and others were almost prostrated.

GOVERNMENT FOR MASBATE.

The Taft Commission Visits the Island.

B. SERRANO IS GOVERNOR.

Lieut. Charles Snyder is Treasurer—Rinderpest Almost Wipes Out the Cattle Industry.

Palanog, Island of Masbate, March 15.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—The ravages of the rinderpest had left the island Masbate people in a deplorable condition as the United States Philippine commission learned when they arrived yesterday for the purpose of organizing a provincial government of the three islands of Masbate, Ticao and Burias. The chief industry of Masbate has always been the raising of beef cattle, and in the Spanish days Manila derived her supply of meat from that island. Within the past few months practically all the cattle and carabos on the entire island had been swept away by the pest.

When the troops of Col. Hare's district came to occupy the town of Palanog, eight months ago, the inhabitants fled after burning most of the houses. The little place of about 300 population is recovering very slowly from these disasters, and more so as the people are impoverished on account of the cattle misfortunes. There is to date not a public school in the three islands. A new one is being built at Palanog, however, and American teachers will soon be in charge.

Delegations came to the commission session from all parts of Masbate, a few from Ticao and none from the large but rather barren island of Burias, to be fairly intelligent, considering their comparative isolation, but were rather hopeless about any prospect of immediate improvement in their business conditions. The only insurgent remained in these islands are a few detached bands of wandering lancers and a Federal party band, recently organized.

President Taft, on behalf of the representatives of the United States government, made an explanatory address which, except in his references to the poverty of Masbate, was similar to those made at all points visited.

Bonifacio Serrano, candidate for governor, addressed the commission, saying that although there was plenty of land in Masbate, it was not sufficiently cultivated to be able to meet the necessities of the proposed provincial government. He declared that if the people were taxed on the lands now, or shortly, they would fail to raise money. He said: "The owners of the land only raise sweet potatoes enough to eat, and there are some few rice paddies."

Judge Taft asked: "Do not the private lands have value? What is good cattle land worth?"

Serrano answered: "Good situated and well conditioned land is worth about three pesos per hectare. A fourth or fifth of the land of this island is private holdings, mostly pasture land. There is little private woodland and very little coconut raising, most of it being on the island of Ticao."

Responding to questions, Serrano said: "Before the pest, the average standard product of the island, \$1,000 to \$2,000 worth being shipped annually. A tax was levied in the Spanish time on each head shipped to Manila, also on shipments of copra. The average value of the cattle placed on board was about \$20 Mexican money. Three-fourths of the cattle are now dead and the rest affected."

All the testimony on the subject of men's wages placed there at 25 to 30 cents Mexican per day, and food, Poheemen received \$1 to \$5 Mexican per month.

Responding to questions Serrano said that his people did not expect to attain their former condition of prosperity for ten years. He acknowledged that the timber was a considerable asset and could be exported at good prices; also that coconut trees and tobacco grew fairly well, but he said that these had been planted but little. The alleged mineral wealth of Masbate had never yet been really exploited, although a few Englishmen were mining for gold in the northern part. The presidents of all the towns represented addressed the committee as follows:

OREGON PIONEERS. Monument to the Men of '43 Unveiled at Champoug.

Portland, Or., May 2.—At Champoug, a village thirty miles south of this city, there was unveiled today a granite monument dedicated to the memory of the fifty-two founders of the provisional government of Oregon, established in 1841. It was an event that marked an important chapter in the history of the state.

The ceremony presiding at the unveiling for which Mr. McLaurin speaks. There is such an element in every community, and now that the race question no longer unites the white people of the southern states it will doubtless manifest itself."

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PRINCE HENRI DE CROY. Customs Officials Return Him Part of His Jewelry.

New York, May 2.—The customs officials have returned to Prince Henri de Croy of Belgium, a part of the jewelry found in his possession when he landed at Hoboken from the steamership Potsdam last Sunday. The prince called at the custom house in company with a representative of the Belgian consul-general in this city. He explained to Deputy Collector Phelps his desire to have the jewelry with him, saying that the bracelet as well as the diamonds and emerald ring were family heirlooms and that he took them with him in his travels because of the association. The prince denied that he had been subjected to any indignities by the customs officers or that he had tried in any way to secrete the jewelry.

As for the snuff-boxes, the prince declared that the snuff boxes were worth about a dollar each, and that the snuff had been in his possession over three years, and that their value was less than five dollars.

The customs officials were impressed with the truth of the story and surrendered a ring, but because of certain technicalities held back a bracelet and other effects. Prince Henri intimated that he would write to the secretary of the treasury asking for the release of the other things.



A CASE OF EXTRAVAGANCE.

YOU never cut off three-quarters of a new cake of soap and throw it away! Yet you pay twice the price of Ivory Soap for a cake of "tinted" toilet soap less than half as large. Your little cake of toilet soap costs you four times the price of Ivory, for it lasts only half as long and costs twice as much. No money can buy purer or better soap than Ivory. If it came in dainty paper, all scented and colored, you would pay fifteen cents for a very small cake of it.

called upon, all agreeing that the lowest salaries possible should be paid the provincial officers for the present and that the capital should be fixed at Palanog. All displayed a singular ignorance about Burias. The commissioners questioned whether Burias ought not to be annexed to a southern Luzon province, but Masbate and Ticao were unanimous for including Burias with the province of Masbate, contending that the trade of Burias, though small was rather with the islands south of her than with the ports of Luzon, and that it was in the interests of the Burians to be joined with other smaller islands. It was consequently so ordered.

After a long private conference of the commissioners, President Taft announced that there had been considerable difficulty in adjusting some of the provisions of the general provincial bill to this province, on account of the conditions of its diminishing revenue. A return of property, however, would later justify a new arrangement. The expense of salaries of all the provinces heretofore organized were upward of \$5,000 but in Masbate they would be made half that amount. The capital of the province was located at Palanog, which town was decreed to be hereafter known as Masbate. Bonifacio Serrano was appointed governor and George Landers of New York a soldier, superior, at salaries of \$750 each. Lieut. Charles Snyder, of the Twenty-seventh infantry, was appointed treasurer. The salary of treasurer was time being receiving his pay from the United States government as an army officer. In the interest of economy the governor was required to perform the secretary's duties and the fiscal of Bombon province was required to also perform similar duties for Masbate for \$200 extra compensation and expenses. A committee was appointed to reorganize the municipalities and order elections, etc. in those unorganized.

ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION. Sargent's Pictures Redeem it from Conventional Mediocrity.

New York, May 3.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says: The Royal Academy contains two great and six minor Sargent's and a job lot of miscellaneous works, including water colors and architectural drawings. It is not a great academy, but Mr. Sargent redeems it from the reproach of conventional mediocrity. His most important work is the portrait of the daughters of Mr. Welbemer, in which the two figures, one in dark and the other in white satin are thrown into the foreground while the air space in the background is filled with a marvelous technique. One has her arm around the other and is fairly carrying her along, while so intense is the im-

pression of health and vitality that both seem to be walking out of the picture frame. Both are in evening dress, with arms perfectly modelled. The brush work and technique of this picture exceed in boldness anything Mr. Sargent has recently done. The other great Sargent is a half length portrait of Mrs. Charles Russell. The face is not beautiful, but it is weird in its expression of weariness, sadness and intensity of longing. They will haunt the memories of those who see it. The face and figure are brought out in the background with a simplicity of method worthy of Velasquez, and are lighted so as to show a feverish glow on the cheeks and pallor in the neck and clenched hands. The white costume, with touches of dull pink is painted with softness and refinement.

The other Sargent is Mrs. Casanet and two children, with a red and black color scheme, a portrait group of Sir Charles Silvel, wife and three children and portraits of Prof. Bywater, Sir Charles Tennant and C. S. Loch. Mr. Sargent also has a unique sculptured crucifix.

Benjamin Constant's portrait of Queen Victoria in the chair of state in the house of lords is unreal, suggesting an interior painted with theatrical effects of light and the sovereign added as an afterthought. She never sat for it, and the story is true that she found fault with the quality of the blue color in the scarf, and sent the painter a piece of ribbon to let him know how the historic Garter should be painted.

Mr. Shannon has six portraits, including an exquisite one of his daughter and a flower girl with a baby. Alma-Tadema has a portrait and a fine study of flower painting and of the beauty of marble surfaces.

Edwin A. Abbey's "Knights Templar" is not one of his best works. Alfred Parsons, Alfred East and Mr. Waterlow have the best landscape. Lusy Kemp Welch has a spirited picture, "Lord Dunderdonald's Dash into Ladysmith," with the horses admirably painted.

CITY OF MEXICO POWER CO. Time for Erection of its Plant is Extended.

New York, May 2.—The Journal of Commerce says: The Mexico City Light, Heat and Power company, limited, which was incorporated some time ago with \$3,000,000 American capital for the purpose of acquiring franchises with the principal authorities of Mexico for the construction of large gas works in that part of the world.

Advertisement for Wickless Blue Flame Oil Stoves. The Difference in the FUEL. Coal and wood are wasteful fuels and the litter they make is doubly troublesome in hot weather. Get a Wickless Blue Flame Oil Stove and your fuel will be the same you use in your lamps. It will cost one-half cent an hour and you will burn every cent's worth you pay for instead of throwing a third away in ashes. WICKLESS Blue Flame Oil Stoves. are as safe as coal stoves and they are cooler, cleaner, more convenient and more economical. Made in many sizes. Sold everywhere. If your dealer does not have them write to the nearest agency of CONTINENTAL OIL COMPANY.