

## TARIFF BILL PASSED

### GETS THROUGH SENATE WITH SEVEN VOTE MAJORITY

## WITH PROGRESSIVES HELP

La Follette and Poindexter Aid Democrats, Making the Vote 44 For to 37 Against—Both of the Louisiana Senators, Though Supposedly Democrats, Vote Against the Bill.

The Democratic tariff revision bill passed the Senate at 5:43 o'clock Tuesday afternoon amid a burst of applause that swept down from the crowded galleries and found its echo on the crowded floor of the senate. Its passage was attended with surprises in the final moments of the voting when Senator La Follette, a Republican, cast his vote with the Democrats and was joined a few moments later by Senator Poindexter, a Progressive.

Until the names of Senators La Follette and Poindexter were called no one knew definitely the stand they would take and their votes were received with applause. President Wilson Tuesday night expressed great gratification over the end of the long struggle in the senate. Senator Simmons, chairman of the finance committee, who piloted the bill through the finance committee, the Democratic caucus and the senate, predicted its passage would bring immediate stimulus to the commercial life of the country.

As it passed the senate the tariff bill represents an average reduction of more than 4 per cent. from the rates of the original bill that passed the house and nearly 8 per cent. from the rates of existing laws. In many important places the senate has changed the bill that passed the house and a conference committee of the two houses will commence work Wednesday or Thursday to adjust differences. Leaders of both houses predict that the conference will consume less than two weeks' time.

The senate named its members of the conference committee as soon as the bill passed. Vice President Marshall appointed Senators Simmons, Stone, Williams and Johnson, Democrats, and Senators Penrose, Lodge, and La Follette, Republicans. Senator Stone withdrew from the committee and Senator Shively was appointed in his place. The house confers, it was reported, will be Representatives Underwood, Kitchin and Rainey, Democrats, and Payne and Fordney, Republicans.

The final struggle began at 4 o'clock when under a previous agreement votes began on the pending amendments. During the closing hours of debate Senator La Follette had become the centre of interest, proposing final amendments on the cotton and agricultural schedules and discussing some features of the bill he deemed favorable. It was nearly 5:30 o'clock when the vice-president put the bill upon its passage.

The roll call proceeded deliberately until the clerk called "La Follette." The Wisconsin senator, seated in the front row, hesitated a moment. His head was bowed and resting on his hand. He leaned forward a trifle and vigorously answered, "Aye."

Instantly applause broke from the galleries and senators on the Democratic side joined in hand clapping. When the name of Senator Poindexter, the only Progressive senator, was reached and he had contributed his vote for the bill the applause was renewed. Senator La Follette Tuesday night had a few words to say of his vote, after many Democratic senators had visited his desk and shook his hand.

## STATE AID SCHOOLS

### WRITES TO SUPERINTENDENT AND TRUSTEES.

Superintendent Swearingen Calls Their Attention to the Different Funds Available.

State Superintendent of Education J. E. Swearingen, in a circular letter to the county superintendents of education and school trustees, calls attention to school finances and the State appropriation for aid to schools. Says he in his letter:

Every board of district trustees in your county has probably formulated by this time its educational program for the scholastic year 1913-14. One of the most important features of such a program is a clear understanding of the finances of the district.

At this date it is possible only to estimate school receipts for the current session. The cash balance or overdraft existing in each district on July 1 is the only fixed item in the funds of the district at present.

I regret to see that too large a number of district schools, with the approval of a few county superintendents, persist in the illegal practice of over-drawing their school funds. I can not urge too strongly the observance of the law prohibiting school officers from running in debt. Contracts for 1913-14 should be made only upon the basis of cash payment for claims to be incurred during the session.

I recommend that the approval of the county superintendent be withheld from all overdraws for whatsoever purpose this year, in order that tax collections during each fall may be used in meeting the expense of the current year, rather than in paying past indebtedness. Unless this principle is observed, the time will soon come in many districts when their schools will suffer.

State aid for the year should be used wherever possible. The legislature makes four appropriations for the public schools:

- \$60,000 for high schools.
- \$60,000 for lengthening the school term.
- \$20,000 for graded schools in country districts.
- \$5,000 for libraries.

Any community with fifteen pupils above the seventh grade, three teachers, a three-room building, a two-mill tax, and an eight-month term, might well consider the advisability of applying for state high school aid. All high school applications should be filed immediately.

Rural graded schools receiving state aid are of two classes:

- A school with seventy-five pupils enrolled, forty pupils in regular attendance, a three-room building, three teachers, a seven months' term, a four-mill local tax, and the minimum equipment prescribed by the State board of education, is entitled to \$300.

A school with an enrollment of fifty pupils, thirty pupils in regular attendance, two teachers, and a six-months' term, a four-mill local tax and the minimum equipment prescribed by the State board of education, is entitled to \$300.

This type of State aid is especially serviceable in building up efficient country schools. Any community with fifty pupils and a two-room school house can not afford to overlook this means of improving its school facilities.

The appropriation of \$60,000 to lengthen the school term is intended primarily to help weak, one-room, one teacher schools in the country. Any district levying a two-mill local tax and unable to run its schools five months on its regular school funds, is entitled to State aid equal to the proceeds of the tax, up to a maximum of \$100. It is, therefore, possible for every progressive board of trustees to maintain a session of at least six months if proper use is made of local taxation and State aid.

The rural graded school appropriation for 1913 was practically exhausted in May. Every application in excess of the appropriation shall be submitted to the Legislature in January. In my opinion, the lawmakers will continue their wise policy of strengthening and developing these schools. I recommend that every claim from your county be filed as soon as the average attendance for the first month of the session 1913-14 can be ascertained.

Term extension applications should be filed as soon as the teachers for the session 1913-14 have been employed and have entered upon their work. In each case the enrollment for 1912-13 will be accepted, but the salary schedule for the current year will be given.

Under separate cover a supply of blanks is sent the county superintendent. Additional copies will be furnished upon request.

## EXPLOSION ON TORPEDO

### BOILER BURSTS, KILLING TWO AMERICAN SAILORS.

Three Others Are Injured Off Tybee, Near Savannah, to Which the Craven Was En Route.

A boiler explosion on the United States torpedo boat Craven, off Tybee, at one o'clock Wednesday afternoon resulted in the death of Chief Water Tender McCaffray and Water Tender Millon and serious injuries to Chief Machinist's Mate Swinn, Water Tender Daughton and Oiler Gabbitz. The Craven was coming in under a good head of steam when the accident happened. Ensign W. D. Lamont was on the bridge when he saw a steam shoot up through the hatches and heard the cries of the men who were being scalded by the boiling water in the fire room. The hatches were set to work pumping the water and steam out of the compartment.

When the hatches were opened Water Tender D. B. Smith went down at the risk of his life and brought out the body of McCaffray. He was badly scalded and lived but a short time. Millon was dead when brought out. Soon after the explosion the engines of the Craven ceased working she drifted helplessly until the pilot boat Estill and the tug Cynthia No. 2, both of Savannah, went to her assistance. McCaffray died before the Craven reached Tybee.

It is believed by the officers of the Craven that low water in the boilers caused by a defective water gauge caused the explosion. An examination showed that the boilers were not seriously damaged, the damage being confined to twenty-two tubes.

Every man in the room at the time of the explosion was either killed or injured. Ambulances met the Craven when she arrived at Tybee and the injured were taken at once to the post hospital at Fort Screven. It is believed that two will recover, but the third is expected to die.

The Craven was coming from the Charleston Navy Yard to join the torpedo boat Shubrick. She had been sent out on a trial run. She belongs to the reserve flotilla, the base of which is at the Charleston yard. It is reported that in his delirium McCaffray constantly called: "Low water; low water." This was construed to mean that the water in the boiler was low. The matter will be thoroughly investigated by an official board of inquiry.

## MAGAZINE FOR FARMERS.

### To Be Published by the United States Government.

The United States government is going into the magazine publishing business for the benefit of the farmers.

This is the announcement made by the Department of Agriculture, which adds that the first issue of the magazine will be out this month, and that other issues will follow regularly at monthly intervals. The publication will be devoted principally to a detailed review of crop conditions nationally and by states.

It is the department's purpose to make the periodical which will bear the title of "The Agricultural Outlook," a magazine of from 18 to 20 pages. It will deal not alone with the production and conditions of crops, but will instruct the farmer as to the marketing of his wares.

## MAYOR GAYNOR DIES.

### Passes Away on Board European Liner Near British Coast.

Mayor Gaynor, of New York, died on the steamer Baltic at one o'clock Wednesday afternoon, when about 200 miles off his destination, according to a cablegram received in New York from Rufus W. Gaynor, his son.

Mayor Gaynor sailed away from New York on the morning of September 4, on the Baltic. An hour before he sailed but one man, his secretary, knew of his plans, outside of members of his immediate family. The mayor's announced purpose was a brief vacation on the ocean. He felt the tonic effect of the salt air would restore him in some measure to health.

## Conference of Governors.

Not so much attention is now paid to the annual conference of state governors as was the case when the first one or two were held. That does not necessarily mean that the conferences have lost their value, but only that the novelty has passed away. As a matter of fact, there is every reason why such annual meetings should make for the benefit of the states represented. There are many questions of interest, some of them intricate because involving more than one side, that may be discussed with profit and fruitage seen in proper legislation. Then, too, such gatherings help to promote fellowship and a better understanding, always something to be desired.

## Cops Shot Holes in Tires.

With the tires almost shot from the wheels, Harry Booker was forced to stop his auto in Cartersville, Ga. He is held on charges of obtaining money under false pretense. The police thought they were pursuing a murderer.

## Blind Woman Scalds Grandson.

Frank Davis, aged three years, is in a serious condition in Wilmington, Del. His blind grandmother poured scalding water over his head and shoulders instead of into the sink where she was preparing to wash dishes.

## THAW TAKEN BACK

### CANADIAN AUTHORITIES PUT HIM OVER LINE

## FREE FOR THREE HOURS

Canadian Immigration Officials Unexpectedly Rush Mattheawan Escape Across American Line Into New Hampshire, Where He Was Arrested After Three Hours of Freedom.

Harry K. Thaw, who escaped from an asylum in New York, where he had been confined several years as a crazy man, to Canada, was sent back to the United States Wednesday by the immigration authorities of Canada. Efforts were being made by New York to have Thaw sent back, and the Canadian Courts were to decide the matter Monday, but the immigration officials of Canada seized him on Wednesday and sent him in an automobile to Colebrook, N. H., where, after enjoying three hours of perfect freedom, he was arrested.

Thaw's ejection from Canada began with the breaking of a window pane. Aroused from his cot in the immigration detention room at Coaticook and told he was to be taken across the border at once, he flew into a rage, picked up a heavy glass tumbler and with all his might hurled it at the head of the nearest immigration officer. The official dodged and the tumbler crashed through a window and was smashed on the station platform below.

Five minutes later Thaw was half carried, half dragged down the stairs, forced into a waiting automobile, wedged between two Dominion policemen and whirled toward Norton Mills, Vt., nine miles away. He protested through the short trip, but his guards ignored him. At 8:55 Thaw was whisked past a gray slab marking the boundary, and like a rabbit being released, was set gently down on a bit of open ground. He whimpered in bewilderment. He looked north, south, east and west, as if trying to decide which way to go.

For perhaps half a minute Thaw stood there, his hat pulled over his eyes, his hair awry, his face unshaven, his clothes rumpled. Then, as there was nothing to do, he climbed into the automobile of a newspaper correspondent and asked to be driven away.

"Take me to the New Hampshire line," he implored. "Jerome has got the Attorney General of Vermont fixed. In New Hampshire I believe I would have a fighting chance. Maybe we can reach a railroad somewhere and I can buy a through ticket to Detroit."

Talking incoherently of Detroit, his lawyers, his mother and of writs of habeas corpus, he was driven east over a winding road a stone's throw from the boundary. At Averill, Vermont, five miles on, the car stopped at a small summer hotel. Thaw had not breakfasted. He ordered bread and milk and gulped it down while he tried to get Montreal over the long distance telephone to inform his Canadian counsel and his mother of his predicament.

But wires were bad and Thaw was excited and he could make no connection. He strode out on the porch only to learn that the chauffeur of the car had deserted. This man was Thomas Trihey, a business man of Coaticook, who had volunteered to assist the newspaper men, but had not counted on aiding Thaw. Besides, he had not reported his car on crossing the boundary, as required by the customs regulations and was afraid of the consequences. Reluctantly he turned back, leaving Thaw fuming on the porch of the little hotel.

Then came up Frank Cantine, a lean French Canadian. He was driving a small, four-seated car and was ready to travel anywhere for money. "Sure I will drive you to hell and back," he said. Thaw got in and so did the newspaper correspondents. Thaw clung tightly to a box of cigars, all the baggage he carried. The little car jumped away. Cantine evidently thought it was a race for life. Thaw tried to appear calm. His hat was swept off, dust blinded his eyes. The little car took the Vermont hills like a squirrel.

Cantine pulled his car down to 20 miles. A farm wagon here in sight. Thaw seemed frightened for a moment; then he settled back and tried to smoke. He could give no idea what he proposed to do. After several miles he swerved north and was back in Canada again. Thaw grinned. "This is familiar," he said. "I was alone here coming up."

Cantine gave his car more fuel and it fairly hummed through the town of Canaan, Vermont. Ahead lay the Connecticut River and beyond it New Hampshire. Three minutes more and Thaw was parading about the public square of West Stewartstown. He made no attempt to conceal his identity. In fact, he appeared rather proud to let his identity be known. Being in New Hampshire made him breathe easier and he entered the hotel and tried again to get Montreal on the telephone.

He came out and started to leave in his car. A quarter of a mile down the road was a cloud of dust and under the cloud of dust was a big automobile. Thaw grew panicky. Somehow, even at that distance, the car had for him a sinister look. "Hadin' no better turn back?" he asked, yet he did not order the chauffeur to stop. The little car kept on. The big car stopped. The men got out. There were three of them. "Stop," said one of them, "I am the sheriff of Coos county."

## STOLE BIG SUM OF MONEY

### SEVENTY-ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS WAS TAKEN.

Stolen From Atlantic Coast Line Express Car Between New York and Savannah.

Probably the greatest robbery in the history of the Southern Express Company came to light in Savannah Wednesday morning when a sealed safe supposed to contain \$71,900 in currency consigned to Savannah, Brunswick and Valdosta banks, was opened at Savannah and found empty. Of the stolen money \$50,000 was consigned to the Savannah Bank and Trust Company from the Chase National Bank of New York. The balance, \$21,900, was consigned to banks at other Georgia cities.

Mr. W. F. McCauley, the president of the Savannah Bank and Trust Company, confirms the loss of the \$50,000. It was shipped out of New York on Monday on train No. 89 of the Atlantic Coast Line railroad, and should have reached Savannah Wednesday morning at three o'clock. When the sealed steel trunk in which it was supposed to have been shipped was opened it was found that the money had disappeared. "All that I know about it," said President McCauley, "is that the money was started to us from New York and that it never reached Savannah."

The seals on the outside of the steel trunk or safe, it is understood, did not show that they were tampered with but the sealed envelopes in which the money was contained when it left New York were either slit open or otherwise tampered with. The shipment was sent out of New York by the Adams Express Company and delivered to the Southern Express Company. Atlantic Coast Line train No. 89, it is stated at the local offices of the Southern Express Company, is very probably the one that carried the money which has been stolen.

It is stated that the treasure was probably placed in a combination safe, the combination being known only to representatives of the company at either end of the line. As for the seals on the safe, it was stated, those are put there by the bank shipping the money. The Southern Express Company has hurried its best men to Savannah to undertake the recovery of the money or to locate the thieves. Mr. W. J. Hockaday, general manager of the company, and a representative of a national detective agency of Atlanta, reached Savannah Thursday morning and are now working on the case.

The safe containing the \$71,900 in two packages was delivered by the Adams Express Company in Jersey City, according to W. W. Pendleton, the general agent of the Adams company. The transfer was made last Monday night, Mr. Pendleton said, and at that time the safe and its contents were intact. The package containing \$21,900, he added, was composed of a number of consignments to separate banks in Georgia. One of the envelopes in the smaller package contained money from the Coal and Iron National Bank of New York, to a consignee in Albany, Ga.

## QUININE AS CURE FOR RABIES.

### Dr. L. E. Harris Says That He Used It Effectively.

The curing of rabies by the use of quinine was the subject of an address by Dr. L. E. Harris, of St. Louis, before the American Health Association Wednesday at Colorado Springs, Col. Dr. Harris submitted the results of a treatment with quinine in accordance with the theory of Dr. Virgil H. Moon, recently announced, and gave as his opinion from exhaustive research that medical science within a short time will have been entirely revolutionized with respect to the treatment of this malady. He told of administering injections of quinine to a patient a short time ago and said that within a week the patient was discharged from his care.

## Defies Supreme Court.

Governor Bleasne announces he will not sign any bonds or stocks, making it certain there will be no refunding of the State debt during his term of office. He scored the Supreme Court Thursday morning for their decision in upholding the validity of the Refunding Act and goes after Associate Justice Hydrick, who wrote the opinion.

## Corset Steel Saves Woman's Life.

A corset steel, which deflected a bullet aimed at her heart, saved the life of Mrs. Marie McDonald, of Sacramento, Cal., when A. E. Carey shot at her. Carey, as soon as he saw the woman fall, turned the pistol on himself and inflicted a fatal wound in his head.

The sheriff's hand cordially and with no word of protest or reproach climbed into the sheriff's big machine. Under his arm he bore his cigars. "Give me a square deal, sheriff," he begged. "They did me dirty up in Canada and I hope for better treatment in New Hampshire."

The sheriff's car started almost immediately for Colebrook, seven miles away. No news of the town was swept off his feet when Thaw, now thoroughly composed, came down Main street and stopped beside the Colebrook National bank building. Over the bank were the officers of Thomas F. Johnson, one of the town's leading lawyers. Thaw was taken into the offices and immediately retained Johnson as local counsel. He was held a prisoner in a room at a hotel for the night.

## CHILDREN WHO LABOR

### OVER MILLION BOYS AND GIRLS SHOULD BE IN SCHOOL.

Half Are Americans and Most of Them Are Under Sixteen Years of Age.

More than 1,000,000 children of school age will not be in school this month because they are employed in some 200 occupations. Statistics collected by Owen R. Lovejoy, secretary of the National Child Labor committee, indicate that all the girls and nine-tenths of the boys who leave school to go to work under sixteen years of age enter low wage industries and remain unskilled workers throughout their lives.

The National Child Labor committee is urging that, in the light of the widely recognized evils of factory work for young people, it would be well for all states to consider following the example of Ohio, which has just put into operation a law forbidding employment in factories and several other occupations to boys under sixteen and girls under sixteen years of age.

Mr. Lovejoy estimates that about one-half of those now at work under sixteen in all occupations are white American children, one or both of whose parents are native born. American families are as ready as foreign families to let children enter the factory before they are sixteen. The Connecticut State commission, in a study of more than 11,000 women and girls representing fourteen racial groups, found a larger percentage of Americans with American fathers among the workers under sixteen than among the older workers.

The latest volume of the Federal report on the condition of woman and child wage earners make a similar showing. Of the twenty-eight racial groups into which the 33,000 workers are divided, only four races, involving less than one-tenth of the total, had a larger percentage of workers under sixteen than the native white Americans.

## GETS "BACK HOME" BID.

### President Wilson May Visit Columbia This Fall.

The Washington correspondent of The News and Courier says: Commissioner of Agriculture E. J. Watson, of South Carolina, came to Washington Wednesday in connection with several matters of importance. In company with Senator E. D. Smith and State Geologist Pratt, of North Carolina, he called at the White House and invited President Wilson, on behalf of both the Carolinas, to pay a home-coming visit to Columbia on his way back from Mobile, in the last week in October, during the State Fair.

The President said that he had so many invitations that he had at first decided against accepting any, except one to open the Panama Canal, but he added that this invitation from his old home was so attractive to him and impressed him so especially, that he would give it serious consideration and would reply definitely in a few days.

## SULZER'S IMPEACHMENT.

### Will Cost Empire State an Enormous Expenditure.

The impeachment trial of Gov. William Sulzer, which begins Sept. 18, will cost the state of New York \$250,000, if it lasts a month. If the trial continues for more than a month \$50,000 may be added for each additional week. When the cost of the extraordinary session of the legislature is taken into consideration, the row between Gov. Sulzer and Charles Murphy, Tammany boss, is considered and its consequent impeachment proceedings, the state will probably be hit for at least \$1,000,000 and probably more. Gov. Sulzer is receiving many letters of sympathy from governors of states and declares he will win his fight.

## TWO WOMEN MURDERED.

### Husband Discovers Crime When He Returns From Church.

When William Cook, of Smyrna, Tenn., came home from revival services he did not see his wife about the house, but supposed she was in another room with his niece, who was visiting the Cooks. He went to bed and, waking in the morning, saw that his wife had not returned to her room. As he went out on the porch he found her bloodsoaked body lying in the doorway of his niece's room. In the room was the body of his niece, her skull smashed with some heavy instrument.

## Knifes His Brother.

Bud Henley, a young white man of East Spartanburg, lies probably fatally injured in a Spartanburg hospital as the result of gunshot and knife wounds inflicted by his brother, Walter Henley, Thursday night about seven o'clock in the home of their father, E. A. Henley, at East Spartanburg.

## Confess to Three Wives.

When informed at Ann Harbor, Mich., that a warrant had been issued Wednesday night charging him with bigamy, David Cole, forty-eight years old, confessed to the prosecuting attorney that he had three wives living and a fourth dead.

## Thunder Scared Woman to Death.

Mrs. B. A. McGough, an aged woman, of Sea Bright, N. J., was scared to death by a clap of thunder, during a severe electrical storm.

## WAR ON POISON GANG

### NEW YORK CITIZENS ORGANIZED FOR PROTECTION.

East Side, Terrorized Until Situation Becomes Unbearable, Will Fight Back.

Gangs and gangsters who infest the lowest East Side of New York city and prey upon shopkeepers and merchants will be driven out or exterminated by members of the East Side Neighborhood association, recently formed as a sort of general vigilance committee. Some features of their work will be secret but by force of numbers and mutual protection they expect to triumph and run the offenders down.

It is not only business men who have been suffering at the hands of grafters, blackmailers and gunmen. Many women and children have been robbed day and night by pickpockets affiliated with the mercenary gangs. The merchants will now do all in their power to aid the police and district attorney in exterminating the gangs.

The first attack on the gangs will be directed against horse poisoners. Already nine men have been indicted and of these six are in the Tombs awaiting trial. Moses M. Frankel, director of the Horse Owners' Protective association, declares that members are only aiding criminals toward the commission of great offenses when they pay graft and blackmail.

The immunity of the gangs of grafters, gunmen, cut-throats, horse poisoners and pickpockets is said to have been due to the fear of victims to appear against them.

Henry A. Kolchin, a victim of the horse poisoners, lost nine horses when he refused to join their association. Through his evidence and that of "Nigger" Friedmann, now serving thirty-five years in prison for robbery, David Gaholfer and Max Swirsky have been arrested, and it is predicted more arrests will follow.

## DOING A GOOD WORK.

### Trying to Attract Settlers to the South.

Educational exhibits will be made at nine southern state and general fairs and twenty-six county and district fairs during the coming fall by the Southern railway and affiliated lines, including the Mobile & Ohio railroad, Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific railway, Alabama Great Southern railroad and Georgia Southern & Florida railway.

In making exhibits at fairs and expositions in the south-east, the Southern railway and affiliated lines have a two-fold purpose. First, to bring the advantages of the section before its own people, to show them that the opportunities at hand are greater than any they may hope to find by moving away. Second, to assist the movement for better farm conditions in the southeast. Demonstrations will be given by experts in horticulture, dairying and domestic science.

The agents of the railways will be assisted by state representatives and special effort will be made to teach the best methods of handling milk, butter making and caring for orchards and gardens. At the same time that these exhibits are being made in the southeast, the same railway will be making exhibits at thirty-eight fairs and expositions in the north and west for the purpose of attracting desirable settlers to the southeast. The state and general fairs in the southeast at which exhibits will be made are as follows:

National Conservation exposition, Knoxville, Tenn., September 1 to November 1; Alabama State exposition, Montgomery, September 29 to October 4; Virginia State fair, Richmond, October 6 to 11; Alabama State fair, Birmingham, October 8 to 18; North Carolina State fair, Raleigh, October 20 to 25; Alabama-Mississippi fair, Meridian, October 20 to 25; Georgia State fair, Macon, October 21 to 31; South Carolina State fair, Columbia, October 27 to 31; Mississippi State fair, Jackson, October 28 to November 7.

The exhibits at county and district fairs will be arranged in three circuits as follows:

Circuit No. A—Morristown, Tenn., September 2-5; Concord, Tenn., September 9-12; Sweetwater, Tenn., September 16-19; Sylvia, N. C., September 22-26; Wayneville, N. C., September 30 to October 3; Asheville, N. C., October 7-10; Greensboro, N. C., October 14-17; Union, S. C., October 23-24; Charlotte, N. C., October 28-31; Spartanburg, S. C., November 4-7; Orangeburg, S. C., November 11-14; Charleston, S. C., November 17-20.

Circuit No. B—Mountain City, Tenn., September 17-19; Chase City, Va., September 26 to October 3; Danville, Va., October 14-17; South Boston, Va., October 21-24; Valdosta, Ga., November 4-8; Griffin, Ga., November 10-17; McRae, Ga., November 18-20.

Circuit No. C—Union City, Tenn., September 10-14; Humboldt, Tenn., September 17-20; Shubuta, Miss., September 30 to October 3; Thomasville, Ala., October 7-11; Dalton, Ga., October 13-17; Jasper, Ala., October 20-25; Tuscaloosa, Ala., October 27 to November 1.

## Leaps From Train.

Henry Cox, who was convicted of wife beating at Phoenix City, Ala., escaped from a passenger train Thursday afternoon while en route to the jail at Opelika, Ala., to serve his sentence. Although he was handcuffed, Cox made a flying leap from the window of the train while it was running forty miles an hour.

## ROB PUBLIC CRIB

### STEEL MILLS WITH MONOPOLY MAKE SAME BIDS ON

## ARMOR FOR BATTLESHIPS

### Three Steel Makers Seek to Hold Up Government by Demanding Profit Over a Million on Work Worth Three Millions—May Mean Government Plant.

One year ago, the Navy department asked for bids on armor plate for battleship No. 38, now named the Pennsylvania. The bids of three different steel companies were received, and when they were opened it was found that each company had quoted exactly the same price for the half dozen grades of armor plate asked for. There was not a variation of a single cent, although the price ranged from \$454 per ton for the lowest grade to \$1,875 for the highest.

Two months ago the Navy department again asked for bids for armor plate, this time for battleship No. 39, sister ship of the Pennsylvania. The same three companies again submitted bids given, and when they were opened a few days ago it was discovered that again the bids of the three companies were the same, even to the penny. Moreover, the figures quoted were identical with those given last year for battleship No. 38.

The three firms which submitted the bids, and which, by the way, are the only ones in the United States equipped for the manufacture of armor plate—are the Carnegie Steel company, better known as the Steel trust, the Bethlehem Steel company, controlled by Charles M. Schwab, the former Steel trust head, and the Midvale Steel company, which has been rated as an independent company. If these companies were figuring close on their profits for making the armor plate, there might be a reasonable excuse for the bids being the same, but investigations have shown that the armor plate desired can be made at an average price of \$314 a ton. The average price asked by these three companies was \$454 a ton.

A simple bit of arithmetic shows that these steelmakers are attempting to hold up the United States government for a profit of \$140 a ton. The amount needed totals 8,054 tons, hence the Steel trust and, in this case, its allies, calmly demanded a total profit of \$1,127,560 on the job of providing armor for a warship built by the public for its own defense. The estimated cost of the battleship's armor was figured at no more than \$3,500,000 by the Navy department; the steel companies demand almost 33 per cent. of this as profit. In other words they seek to charge the public \$3,000,000 for doing \$2,000,000 worth of work, simply because the public has no other place to get it.

The attempt of the armor plate makers to dip their hands deep into the public purse has resurrected the remedy suggested in Congress a year ago, that the government make its own armor plate. A bill for the establishment of such a plant was introduced at that time by Senator Ahearn, of Arizona, who asked an initial appropriation of \$1,600,000 for the work. This resolution still is in committee, but a week ago Representative Britten, of Illinois, introduced into the House a bill seeking an appropriation of \$7,000,000 for the establishment of such a plant, complete in every detail. In the face of the Steel trust's attempted hold-up, it is certain that the project will receive considerable attention and study.

The success of the government powder manufacturing plant will make plenty of friends for the armor plate proposition. Some years ago the United States was confronted with the same problem in the purchase of powder for the army and