

SUMMARY OF THE WORLD'S EVENTS

IMPORTANT NEWS BOILED DOWN
TO LATEST ANALYSIS.

ARRANGED FOR BUSY READERS

Brief Notes Covering Happenings In
This Country & Abroad That
Are of Legitimate Interest to
All the People.

Washington. President Wilson signed the Underwood-Wilcox tariff bill at the White House at 3:10 o'clock and the Democratic tariff revision went into effect at midnight. The signing of the bill marks the end of almost six months of legislative work since its introduction April 7. It is also the death of the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill.

It was learned at Washington that the president is most seriously contemplating a series of speeches in different parts of the country to carry through his currency reform program.

A memorial will be addressed to President Wilson on the seventh of the leading citizens of Illinois asking him to designate Wednesday, November 19, as Thanksgiving day this year. The occasion considered of sufficient importance to justify such a movement is the fiftieth anniversary of the delivery by Abraham Lincoln of his Gettysburg address.

Postmaster General Burleson ordered all postmasters to grant leave of absence to Jewish employees of the postoffice on their New Year's day, and on October 31, if such leave of absence does not interfere with the duties of employees.

By the adoption of a resolution finding that "there is no foundation for any proceedings against Mr. Justice Van Devanter" of the Supreme court of the United States, the judiciary committee of the house at Washington went on record against the official explanation of charges of doubtful origin against the federal judiciary.

The senate appropriations committee at Washington agreed to the urgent deficiency bill, provision abolishing the commerce court. Supporters of the court made vigorous fight to the end.

Arthur Yager of Georgetown, Ky., is elected to be the next governor of Porto Rico. It was learned at the White House. The appointment has been practically determined upon. Mr. Yager was formerly president of Georgetown college in Kentucky.

The senate at Washington passed a bill offered by Senator Hoke Smith increasing from \$250,000 to \$325,000 the limit of cost for a federal building at Augusta, Ga.

Domestic

An explosion destroyed part of the government buildings at Flum, Hungary. It is said by the authorities to have been an attempt to assassinate the governor of the city.

A hundred persons fell in a screaming mass in a hall at New York through the collapse of a gallery. Several were injured. The hall was being used as a synagogue.

Twenty artilleriers clashed at the Wierwille mine in Calumet, Mich., with several hundred strikers, who it is said, sought vengeance as the result of the accidental injuring of the three-year-old daughter of a striker by one of the troops. The strikers were overcome by the artilleriers and twenty-five strikers arrested.

Absolutely no damage was done to the structure of the Panama canal by the earthquake which occurred in the canal zone.

Dynamite outrages that rivaled the exploits of the McNamara brothers and of Orin McManigal were confessed by George E. Davis, a union iron worker, who was arrested at New York. Davis was the George O'Donnell who figured in the trial at Indianapolis. Davis' confession resulted in the arrest in Indianapolis of Harry Jones, secretary-treasurer of the iron workers' union.

Twenty-four persons were injured, two probably mortally and fourteen seriously, when a passenger car of the Boston & Albany Railway company got beyond control of the motorman, jumped the track and crashed into a telegraph pole at Stratford, Pa.

Maj. John F. Lacey, representative in congress for the Sixth Ohio district from 1899 to 1907, dropped dead at Columbus, Ohio, after a long illness. Major Lacey was prominent in the Civil war as a Union officer.

The Citizens' Savings and Trust company of Milwaukee was the first of the state bank to fail. A. E. Knott, The liabilities are \$1,000,000, of which about \$250,000 is in deposits. There is \$550,000 in participating certificates.

Commercial and farming interests in Ogle county, Illinois, were startled by the closing of the private bank of George E. Stocking at Oreston. The deposits were said to be \$120,000.

Federal officers at New Orleans will recommend to the state department of the United States government that they refuse to extradite Gen. Manuel Castillo Brito.

The proposition for a commission form of government for Minneapolis was defeated at a special election by a majority of 13,149.

The assembly board of managers retested its case in the trial of the impeachment of Gov. William Sulzer of New York.

Governor Hooper of Tennessee has signed the bill substituting the electric chair for the gallows in that state. The bill was passed in the final hours of the extra session of the legislature.

Personal

Thomas A. Reese, editor of the Springfield (Ill.) Register, has declined appointment as special commissioner to visit the Latin American countries in connection with the Panama-Pacific exposition, according to Senator Lewis, because Secretary Daniels would not allow him to take his wife with him on a battle ship.

Col. Theodore Roosevelt and party sailed from New York for Buenos Aires, Brazil, from which port the expedition will explore the jungles and mountains of the South American continent. On his return from his South American trip, Colonel Roosevelt Friday told the Progressives gathered to honor him on the eve of his departure that his headquarters would be extended toward the up-building of the party.

Judge John E. Humphries of Seattle, Wash., went to bed one day in a better mood with an armed guard of 20 deputies around him and his docket full of contempt cases against Socialists, denouncing his brother judges as the vilest of scoundrels and his docket full of contempt cases against Socialists, denouncing his brother judges as the vilest of scoundrels and his docket full of contempt cases against Socialists, denouncing his brother judges as the vilest of scoundrels.

That William Page and all members of his party, who left Chicago at the official explanation of charges of doubtful origin against the federal judiciary, is a theory advanced by the Peruvian government, according to Mrs. Samuel Page of Houston, Tex., sister of W. L. Page.

President Dan B. Johnson of the American League, who returned to Chicago from an outing in Michigan, issued a statement in which he said his ruling that American league baseball players who allowed their names to be used over baseball stories during the winter series would be punished, still stands.

John C. Henning, a fugitive from justice for the past few months, charged with perjury and conspiracy to defame the character of Charles S. Funk, former general manager of the International Harvester company, was arrested in Minneapolis.

The condition of former Lieut. Gov. Timothy Woodruff, present Progressive leader of Kings county in New York, is now very good, after being at a political meeting, showed further improvement.

James Ben-Ali Haggin, the eighty-year-old millionaire, who was battling against pneumonia, is much improved, but physicians said his condition was still dangerous.

After 19 years "Jap" Raney, life term, surprised S. T. Senator, pardon clerk of the Leavenworth, Kan., prison, by begging for his release. Raney, who is now fifty years old, was received at Lansing June 12, 1904, from Miami county. He had been sentenced for life for murder.

Foreign

J. G. A. Leishman's tenure of office as American ambassador to Germany came to an end. His successor, Justice Gerard, immediately assumed charge of the embassy.

Maj. George Charlton Merrick of the British army, corps was killed while flying over the military aviation grounds at Salisbury, England, when his aeroplane collapsed.

A royal decree fixing the date of the Italian general elections for October 26 and the second ballots for November 11 was published throughout Italy.

A Constantinople dispatch says that Enad Pasha has telegraphed the sultan that he intends to form an autonomous Albania under the suzerainty of Turkey.

It is understood at Tokio, Japan, that Japan and the United States are engaged in a discussion of the possibilities of arranging new commercial treaty between the two countries.

Terror has gripped Piedras Negras, Mex., the provincial capital of the state of Coahuila, where a victorious northward march of the federalists. Obeying the instruction of United States Consul Blocker, 78 American residents joined the exodus and a hundred of person crossed in Eagle Pass.

HOW TARIFF CHANGES AFFECT THE HOME

Washington.—Following are the changes made by the new tariff bill in the rates charged for imports of household necessities:

	Present law.	New law.
Sugar	48.5 per cent.	Free after March 1, 1914.
Tea	Free.	Free.
Coffee	Free.	Free.
Salt	1 pound 7 cents.	25 per cent.
Bread	25 per cent.	Free.
Milk	Gallon, 2 cents.	Free.
Cream	Dozen, 5 cents.	Free.
Eggs	Dozen, 5 cents.	Free.
Butter	Pound, 6 cents.	2 1/2 cents.
Oatmeal	Pound, 1 cent.	1-3 cent.
Flour	Barrel, 45 cents.	Free.
Shoes	Pair, 6 cents.	2 1/2 cents.
Meat	10 per cent.	Free.
Wool yarns	79.70 per cent.	18.90 per cent.
Wool blankets	72.90 per cent.	30.90 per cent.
Wool underwear	53.90 per cent.	35.70 per cent.
Wool clothing	79 per cent.	35 per cent.
Wool dress goods for women and children	99.7 per cent.	35 per cent.
Cotton clothing	50 per cent.	30 per cent.
Cotton table damask	40 per cent.	25 per cent.
Cotton collars and cuffs	64 per cent.	30 per cent.
Cotton stockings	75 per cent.	40 per cent.
Cotton underwear	60 per cent.	30 per cent.
Trimmed hats	50 per cent.	40 per cent.
Brooms	40 per cent.	15 per cent.
Oil cloths	44 per cent.	20 per cent.
Wheat	Bu., 25 cents.	Free.
Potatoes	Bu., 25 cents.	Free.
Cabbage	Bu., 45 cents.	25 cents.
Beans and lentils	Bu., 45 cents.	5 per cent.
Beets	25 per cent.	5 per cent.
Nearly all other vegetables, natural state	25 per cent.	15 per cent.
Vegetables sliced or otherwise prepared	40 per cent.	25 per cent.
Pickles	40 per cent.	25 per cent.
Vinegar, gallon	7 1/2 cents.	4 cents.
Apples, peaches, quinces, plums, pears, green or ripe	25 cents.	10 cents.
Edible berries, quart	1 cent.	1/2 cent.
Lemons, limes, grapefruit, oranges, pound	1 cent.	1/2 cent.
Molasses	48.5 per cent.	Free after March 1, 1914.
Cattle, each	\$3.75.	Free.
Sheep, each	75 cents to \$1.	Free.
Barley, bushel	1 1/2 cents.	15 cents.
Maize, lb.	1 1/2 cents.	1 cent.
Poultry, lb.	3 cents.	1 cent.
Raw wool	43.90 per cent.	Free after Dec. 1, 1914.

MAY CHANGES TO BE NOTED IN NEW TARIFF MEASURE

Bill on Which Special Session of Congress Has Been Working.

REDUCTIONS IN MANY DUTIES

Average Ad Valorem Rate Is Lower Than in Either the Payne-Aldrich or the Wilson-Gorman Law.—Income Tax Measure Expected to Add Over \$82,000,000 to the Revenue.—Measures for Collecting It Being Completed.

Washington.—The tariff revision bill, Democratic measure on which the congress has been at work, advanced to its last congressional stage when it came back to the house from the senate conference committee with the unanimous endorsement of the Democratic conferees.

The measure, of course, has both its friends and enemies. According to the advertising literature it carries out four of the party promises. Tariff reform, reduction in the high cost of living, campaign against the trusts, in that duties have been taken off of many things made article, and the income tax.

The measure, consequently, has a larger importance than that of a mere tariff reform bill, and its effect must be widespread, both in business and industry, and also in connection with politics. Democratic leaders are confident that business will suffer no untoward effect; that consumers will be benefited.

Changes in the Rates. The bill imposes an average ad valorem rate of from 27 to 29 per cent. The average for the present law is 40.13 per cent. The average for the Wilson-Gorman act was 34.95 per cent.

Duties generally have been reduced on all of the articles that are the necessities of life, including the products of the farm as well as manufactured products.

Trust made products in many cases have been transferred to the free list. The duties at present imposed have been substantially reduced.

The income tax feature of the bill is expected to net some \$83,000,000. It

will call for a tax on net incomes of unmarried persons under \$3,000 and on stock and on net incomes of married persons living together, where the wife of husband is dependent, of \$1,000 and upwards.

Expedit estimates indicate a surplus of \$1,600,000 over all expenditures at the end of the present fiscal year.

A rate of 40 per cent. is imposed on stockings and half hose valued at not more than 70 cents a dozen pairs. For stockings between 70 and \$1.20 a dozen pairs a duty of 40 per cent. was agreed to by the conferees.

The conferees eliminated the provision inserted by the senate denying entry into the American market of goods manufactured by children under 14 years of age.

The final agreement provided that any person employed to collect the income tax may be utilized by the secretary of the treasury in the general service of the internal revenue bureau.

Agricultural Products and Provisions. Cattle, sheep and other domestic animals suitable for use as food, wheat and wheat products and eggs, have been transferred to the free list. Reductions have been made on oats, butter, beans, frozen eggs, peas, green-house lotus, zante currants, chocolate and cocoa sweetened and extracts of meats from the rates provided by the house. The rates have been increased over those provided by the house on broken rice, fish packed in oil and ground spices. A rate of 20 per cent. ad valorem is placed on ground spices in addition to the specific rate provided by the house on unground. The senate receded from the reduced rate on bananas and its amendment placing a duty on bananas. The house classification on lemons and other citrus fruits is accepted.

Papers and Books. The house rates have been reduced on common paper, box, boards, papers partly covered with metal leaf or gelatin and plain basic papers for albuminating for photographic printing. The rates provided by the house for surface-coated papers suitable for covering boxes has been increased from 35 to 40 per cent. The senate amendments place specific rates graduated according to thickness and size have been agreed to with several reductions in the rates provided. The rates agreed to are approximately equivalent to the ad valorem rates provided in the house bill. A specific rate has been placed on lithographic views of scenes and buildings located in the United States intended for the ad valorem rate provided by the house. This amendment results in an increase in the rate of duty.

The senate classification of cotton cloth, according to the average number of the yards contained therein, was accepted, instead of the house

provision for the highest number. This slightly decreases the rate of some fancy weaves and novelty cloth, but on the greater bulk of cotton cloth the rate is not affected. The rates on bleached and dyed cotton yarns are increased and on cotton yarns and cloth made of yarn, from numbers 79 to 99. The rates on handkerchiefs or muffers, not hemmed, have been decreased from 30 per cent. as provided by the house, to 25 per cent.

READY FOR THE INCOME TAX. Measure 'Will Yield Large Revenue, According to Those Who Have Drawn the Bill Up.

Washington.—Treasury experts have made an estimate that 425,000 citizens will be affected by the provisions of the income tax bill and that the revenue derived therefrom will approximate \$82,288,000.

This is the schedule:

covering books has been "increased from 10 to 15 per cent." The senator also said that the new amendments placing a specific rate graduated according to thickness and size have been agreed to with several reductions in the rates provided. The rates agreed to are approximately equivalent to the ad valorem rates provided in the rate bill. A specific rate has been placed on the photographs of views of scenes and buildings located in the United States instead of the ad valorem rate provided by the bill. This amendment results in a 10 per cent. increase in the rate of duty.

Cotton Manufacturers.

The new rate classification for cotton cloth, according to the average number of the yarns contained therein