

THE COOPERS ESCAPE DEATH PENALTY

Sentenced to Twenty Years in the Penitentiary.

BOTH RELEASED ON \$25,000 BAIL

Counsel For Defense Questions the Legality of the Verdict—Six of Jury Had Been in Favor of the Death Penalty and One Stood For Acquittal—The Case May Never Be Tried Again—Friends of the Coopers Besiege Court Clerk in Effort to Go on Bail Bonds.

Events Of The Day.

The verdict of the jury was a great surprise in view of Friday's announcement that there was hopeless division as to the Coopers. The defendants took the sentence without emotion, but Colonel Cooper's daughters broke down later in jail. A motion for mistrial because of the partial verdict brought in Friday was overruled. Bail was fixed at \$25,000 each, pending a decision on a motion for a new trial. There was great rejoicing over the outcome of the trial at Columbia, the home of Senator Carmack, and his grave was decorated with flowers. The verdict is generally regarded as a vindication of Tennessee's honor.

Nashville, Tenn. (Special).—"We find the defendants, Duncan B. Cooper and Robin J. Cooper, guilty in the second degree and fix their punishment at 20 years in the penitentiary."

This verdict, brought in by a jury which has been in the box for more than two months, stamped guilt on the slayers of former Senator Edward Ward Carmack, editor of the Nashville Tennessean, and ended one of the most historic trials ever held in the United States.

Colonel Cooper and son seemed stunned by the verdict. They were accompanied to the courtroom by Colonel Cooper's daughters, Mrs. Lucius Burch and Mrs. Beverly Wilson, and Mrs. James C. Bradford, his sister-in-law. The blow seemed to fall even more heavily upon the ladies than upon the defendants, but all bore up bravely under the stun-ning pronouncement and did not give way to tears in the courtroom.

An intense situation prevailed in Judge Hart's courtroom when the jury filed in at 9:30 o'clock to make known the results of their long deliberations. There were only a few persons in the room, as decision was not expected so early in the morning. Foreman E. M. Burke read the verdict, with trembling voice, and appalling silence then prevailed until J. M. Anderson, attorney for the defense, entered motion for a mistrial because of the partial verdict brought in by the jury in the case of John D. Sharp.

This motion was overruled. Mr. Anderson then asked for bail pending the hearing of the court on a motion for a new trial, and the defendants were released on \$25,000 bail each. A rush ensued to sign the bail bond. Many prominent and wealthy men insisted on getting their signatures on the paper until the aggregate of pledges amounted to nearly \$1,500,000. The clerk in the Criminal Court was fairly swamped. In vain he protested over and over again that more than enough sureties had been signed, but the invariable answer was "We want to put our names on that bond too." It seemed as though every friend of the Coopers considered it incumbent upon him to sign the bond.

When there was no more room for names at the foot of the document the new bondsmen indorsed it across the face until it was difficult to decipher the signatures.

The motion for a new trial will probably be heard within two weeks. After their release the two defendants, accompanied by relatives, went to the home of James C. Bradford, a brother-in-law of Colonel Cooper and one of the attorneys for the defense.

GIRLS LOST MANY BONBONS.

Candy Trust Shows Swains Spent Less Money Last Year.

New York (Special).—When the late Mr. Hamlet said "Sweets to the sweet" there was no such thing as a candy trust; but there is something akin to one now, and it is called the American Caramel Company. That company made a statement of its earnings for the past year, and disclosed the sad fact that they were only \$1,353,366, a loss of \$270,000, as compared with 1907.

Not only did the trust lose all that money, but the girls of the country lost hundreds of thousands of boxes of bonbons which, if times had been more prosperous, they would have had. But now, the officials of the company say, business is picking up and the candy kids are spending more money and the tariff on sugar may be reduced, and there you are.

Two Hit In Triangular Duel.

Clarendon, Texas (Special).—An unidentified man is dead and Floyd Autrey, of Fort Worth, is dying here as the result of a three-cornered fight with pistols on a Fort Worth and Denver train near Giles, Texas. That Autrey and his cousin, Fred Garrett, of Fort Worth, killed the other participant in the fight and threw him out of a coach window in indicated by the finding of a body near Estelline bridge by the police.

TAFT'S FIRST MESSAGE SENT TO CONGRESS

Asks Immediate Consideration of the Dingey Act.

The Successful Party in the Late Election is Pledged to a Revision of the Tariff.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—In special message, containing just 340 words, including address, signature and date line, President Taft urged upon Congress the necessity for the speedy enactment of a tariff revision law, while at the same time urging careful consideration of the schedules to be changed or made. The President made no detailed recommendations in the message, pointing to his inaugural address for his views on the subject of revision. He urged, however, that Congress dispense with less important legislation, in the interest of the business part of the country, which, he said, is withholding much of its activity pending the passage of the new tariff law.

Mr. Taft's First Message.

The message, Mr. Taft's first communication to Congress as President, is in full as follows:

"To the Senate and House of Representatives: "I have convened the Congress in this extra session in order to enable it to give immediate consideration to the revision of the Dingey tariff act. Conditions affecting production, manufacture and business generally have so changed in the last 12 years as to require a readjustment and revision of the import duties imposed by that act. More than this, the present tariff act, with the other forces of government revenue, does not furnish income enough to pay the authorized expenditures. By July 1 next the excess of the expenses over receipts for the current fiscal year will equal \$160,000,000.

"The successful party in the last election is pledged to a revision of the tariff. The country, and the business community especially, expect it. The prospect of a change in the rates of import duties always causes a suspension or halt in business, because of the uncertainty as to the changes to be made and their effect. It is, therefore, of the highest importance that the new bill should be agreed upon and passed with as much speed as possible, consistent with its due and thorough consideration. For these reasons I have deemed the present to be an extraordinary occasion, within the meaning of the Constitution, justifying and requiring the calling of an extra session.

"In my inaugural address I stated in a summary way the principles upon which, in my judgment, the revision of the tariff should proceed, and indicated at least one new source of revenue that might be properly resorted to in order to avoid a future deficit. It is not necessary for me to repeat what I then said.

"I venture to suggest that the vital business interests of the country require that the attention of the Congress in this session be chiefly devoted to the consideration of the new tariff bill, and that the less time given to other subjects of legislation in this session the better for the country.

"William H. Taft, "The White House, March 16, 1909."

The message was read to the Senate immediately after its assembly. It was received with expressions of approval by the senators, who like not only its brevity, but also its expression of a desire that the business of the special session should be confined as much as possible to the consideration of the revision of the tariff. The message was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Prolonged applause greeted Secretary Latta when he entered the House with the message. During its reading members listened with the greatest attention, and at its close there was a whirlwind of hand-clapping.

The first business of the House was the report of the committee appointed to wait on the President. Representative Olmstead (Rep. Pa.) announced that the President desired to congratulate the membership upon their prompt organization.

The message was then read. It produced even more enthusiasm and favorable comment in the House than had accompanied its reception and reading in the other body.

GIVES UP A THRONE.

Wife Of "King" Murray Prefers Civilization To Savage Royalty.

Lafayette, Ind. (Special).—Christmas Island, in the Pacific Ocean, near Singapore, will have to find a new king, for its present ruler, John Davis Murray, a Purdue University graduate, was married recently in London to a woman who prefers civilized domesticity to savage royalty. Murray will therefore abdicate. His college friends received this information from him. Murray, as manager of a phosphate company's interests on Christmas Island, had been made king of the island, that he should have sufficient authority over the natives.

Three Die In Family Fight.

Ratom, N. M. (Special).—Three persons are dead as the result of a fight between two cousins—Antonio Dujillo, a coke worker, and a man named Bartole. Dujillo shot Bartole, who took refuge in the home of his brother, Francisco Bartole. Dujillo fired into the house and killed Mrs. Francisco Bartole. Francisco Bartole then plunged a knife into Dujillo's body, killing him instantly. Francisco's brother died later in a hospital.

REAL REVISION BY NEW TARIFF BILL

Tea is Taxed, But No Duty Placed On Coffee.

PROVIDES AN INHERITANCE TAX.

Lumber Charges Cut In Half And Hides Put On Free List—Opposition Gathering Data For Fight—Senator Hale Has Protest On Wood Pulp Already—Discussion Begins Monday—Revenue Of \$300,000,000 Claimed By Payne.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—The new tariff bill, for the consideration of which Congress was called in extraordinary session by President Taft, was introduced in the House of Representatives Wednesday afternoon by Chairman Payne, of the Ways and Means Committee.

The measure was referred to the Ways and Means Committee, which will favorably report the bill to the House without so much change as the dotting of an I or the crossing of a T. The Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee, who were not allowed to see the Republican measure before its introduction, met to analyze the bill and determine their attitude toward its provisions. Whatever the result of their deliberations the Republicans have a majority of the committee and will vote to report the Payne bill without amendment.

The "standpat" element is not satisfied with the bill because it can be truthfully said that the changes recommended are, as a whole, in the direction of a revision downward rather than upward. Iron ore is placed on the free list, duties on iron and steel manufactures are materially reduced, and there are reductions on tin plate and steel rails. The duty on timber is cut in half, from 1 cent per cubic foot to 1/2 a cent per cubic foot, and the same is true of lumber. The tariff is removed from hides, duties on manufactured leather are reduced and 40 per cent reduction is made in the duties on shoes. There is a reduction of five-one-hundredths of a cent per pound in the duty on raw sugar.

Three Men Killed.

Charlotte, N. C. (Special).—A fast passenger train on the Atlantic Coast Line jumped the track at Pikeville, a flag station between Goldsboro and Wilmington, shortly after midnight, killing the engineer and fireman and brakeman Offert. Conductor W. H. Newell and several passengers were seriously injured.

School Segregation Bill.

Phoenix, Ariz. (Special).—The Legislature has passed over the Governor's veto a bill to segregate colored children in the public schools.

SOME OF THE PROVISIONS OF THE NEW TARIFF BILL.

The bill proposes the establishment of the maximum and minimum tariff system. This is the adoption of the system in force in Germany, France and other foreign countries. It is designed to give the minimum rates to those nations which give us the same tariff rates as they accord to all other countries. The maximum rates will apply to those nations which discriminate against us or which grant tariff rates to other nations not given to us. The difference between the two sets of rates is 20 per cent on the average. The President of the United States is to enforce the maximum rates, but the justice of their application is left to the courts to test.

The bill is to go into effect the day after its enactment into law. The maximum rates are not to be put into effect until 60 days after, and the President is authorized to issue notices of the termination of the various existing foreign trade agreements within 10 days after the bill goes into effect.

In estimating the amount of revenue to be raised under the bill for the support of the Government, the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, is taken as a normal year.

To meet deficiency conditions in the Treasury while the bill is getting into full working order, provision is made for the issuance of \$40,000,000 Panama bonds, and Treasury certificates to the value of \$250,000,000 are authorized. Under existing law these Treasury certificates are limited to one year.

Where articles have been transferred from the free list to the dutiable list they are in most cases luxuries. Where duties have been raised it has been principally to increase revenues, although in some instances for protective purposes, some articles having their duties increased because of the belief that not sufficient protection is afforded their manufacturers.

Reciprocal free trade with the Philippines is provided, except as to sugar, tobacco and cigars. A limited amount of these Philippine products may enter free, but above the limit set full duties must be paid.

Foreigners acquiring patents in this country are required to comply with all conditions in this country which are exacted of people of this country who get patents in other lands. This is aimed at the foreign requirements that articles protected by foreign patents must be manufactured in those countries. It is expected to cause reciprocity to be preserved by a provision in the law. All foreign trade agreements are to be annulled, and the maximum and minimum system will take their places. Abrogation of these treaties will not be sudden, but in accordance with their terms.

The committee estimates the bill will produce \$200,000,000 revenue annually.

An inheritance tax is provided and is expected to yield \$20,000,000 annually.

Coal, iron ore, hides and art go on the free list. Lumber and timber duties are cut in half. Duties on manufactured leather and the greater part of the chemical schedule are reduced, the reduction on shoes being 40 per cent.

Duties on iron and steel manufactures are also reduced, including steel rails and tinplate.

Coffee is left on the free list, with a provision to prevent Brazil imposing an import tax.

There is no change affecting beer and whisky, but a tax of 8 cents a pound is imposed on tea imported direct, or 9 cents when imported through another country, this latter provision being aimed at the Canadian tea trade.

The internal revenue tax on cigarettes is increased from \$1 and \$3 to \$1.50 and \$4.60 per thousand. The duty is the same on raw sugar, to protect the beet sugar industry, but on refined sugar it has been reduced five one-hundredths of a cent per pound. The duty on lemons is from 1 cent to 1 1/2 cents a pound, but peanuts remain the same, although Southern growers wanted the duty on peanuts raised.

The bill contains 234 printed pages, 53,000 words and 43 sections.

EXTRADITE CASTRO.

Murder Charged Against The Former President.

Kingston, Jamaica (Special).—Advices received here from Caracas, Venezuela, say that Manuel Parades has brought suit in the high federal court of Venezuela against ex-President Castro, charging him with the murder of Gen. Antonio Parades and a number of his revolutionary companions in February, 1907.

Manuel Parades asks the Judge to extradite Castro, who is now in Europe, and impose the maximum sentence of 15 years' imprisonment.

Parades and his men were captured by Castro's troops, and a few days later all were summarily shot.

BIG WATER TANK BURSTS

Dynamiters Suspected of Causing Flood Which Sweeps Upon Parkersburg.

Water Famine Threatens As Town Supply Is Gone—Four Fatally Injured.

Parkersburg, W. Va. (Special).—By the bursting of two huge water tanks, which, it is believed, was the work of dynamiters, three persons were killed, four fatally injured and many less seriously hurt. The tanks held the whole of the city's water supply, which is now cut off, and a water famine is threatened.

Rushing down hill the flood swept away houses, knocking them against one another and throwing the occupants from their beds into the icy water. When searching parties went through the ruins later in the morning they found the remains of Walter Waggle, his wife and their small child. The flood came just before daybreak, at 5:30, before the hillside had awakened for the day.

Twenty houses were demolished and 20 more flooded. St. John's Lutheran Church, which was ruined, acted as a bulwark against the worst of the flood and saved many houses from being swept away and the lives of those in them.

Mrs. John Maloney, who was carried 50 yards in her half demolished home, had both legs broken and is reported to be dying. Ethel Jones, with her father and mother, was carried a great distance. She may die, while her parents escaped with a few scratches.

Mrs. Kate Carnes, an invalid, was badly bruised and shocked, and will probably die. Clara Jones, colored, had her collarbone broken, was hurt internally and may die.

Mrs. R. C. Crim was badly bruised but will recover. Blanche Hollander, colored, has a broken leg and contusions on her body. Many others sustained minor injuries.

The bursting of the tanks was due to an explosion of some kind, and it is believed to have been the work of some miscreant, who blew up the tanks with dynamite or some other explosive. An investigation is now being made.

That more people were not killed seems little short of a miracle. Four or five houses were swept from the side of the hill into the street. One was carried a distance of nearly 100 yards.

Lawyer May Be Named.

Los Angeles (Special).—Oscar Lawler, United States district attorney for the Southern district of California, has been offered the position of assistant attorney general at Washington, according to private telegrams received here. Mr. Lawler has not indicated whether he will accept the offer.

BOY STOLEN AND HELD FOR RANSOM

\$10,000 Demanded For Return of Millionaire's Nephew.

LAD WAS TAKEN FROM SCHOOL.

William Whitla, Son Of A Prominent Sharon (Pa.) Attorney And Former Candidate For Congress, Disappears—Called From Studies And Told His Father Wanted Him—Parent Receives Letter From Kidnappers And Adopts Their Plans To Communicate With Them.

Sharon, Pa. (Special).—Ten thousand dollars ransom is demanded for the return of William Whitla, Attorney James P. Whitla's eight-year-old son, who was spirited away from school here by an unknown man, furnishing a mystery which the detectives of the country are being asked to solve. Accompanying the demand for ransom is a covert threat that the boy will be killed unless the money is produced. Hundreds of telegrams and telephone messages have been sent to the police of various cities, asking their assistance in the search for the boy and his abductors. The first fruit of these came when Chief of Police Crain, of this city, received word that the rig in which the lad was taken away had been recovered at Warren, Ohio, with the child's hat on the buggy seat.

All the zeal of the police and detectives is now centered at the region lying about Warren, and those in charge of the chase think that the kidnapper has but slender chance of escape. To the boldness and openness of the abductor is attributed his success in getting the child out of Sharon without exciting serious suspicion.

Attorney and Mrs. Whitla are among the town's leading residents. The former is a brother-in-law of Frank H. Buhl, the multi-millionaire steel man. At 9:30 o'clock A. M. a stranger drove up to the East Ward school house, where young Whitla is a pupil in room No. 2, and told the janitor, Wesley Sloss, the lad was wanted at once at his father's office. Sloss conveyed the message to Mrs. Anna Lewis, the boy's teacher, who dismissed the child. As she was helping him to put on his overcoat, she remarked, half jokingly, "I hope that man does not kidnap Willie." The man in the buggy had a dark complexion, dark hair and a stubby mustache. He was stockily built. He spoke excellent English and was evidently American born.

When Sloss appeared with the boy the stranger smiled and helped him up to the seat beside him. He then drove off in the direction of Mr. Whitla's office. Several persons say a confederate joined the kidnapper before he had left the town.

Little was thought of the incident and there was no belief a crime had been committed until the lad failed to appear for his noonday meal. Becoming worried, Mrs. Whitla began a search. At the school she learned of what had occurred there three hours before.

Terrified, Mrs. Whitla conferred with J. A. McLaughrey, a friend of the family. The latter telephoned to Mr. Whitla, who had gone to New Wilmington on business. Mr. Whitla gave hasty directions as to what steps to take immediately in an effort to recover his son.

At 1 o'clock a letter directed to the mother was delivered at the house by a mail carrier. Mrs. Whitla at once recognized the handwriting on the envelope as that of her son. Opening it, she found the following communication, written in a strange hand:

"We have your boy and will return him for \$10,000. Will see your advertisement in the papers. Insert in Indianapolis News, Cleveland Press, Pittsburg Dispatch, Youngstown Vindicator. 'A. A.' will do as requested. J. P. W. Dead boys are not desirable."

The penmanship and spelling of the note indicated it had been written by a man of fair education. Mr. Whitla decided to comply with the conditions of the letter and sent for publication to each of the newspapers specified the note it directed him to insert.

Warren, Ohio.—A man said to answer the description of the one wanted at Sharon, Pa., on a charge of kidnaping the Whitla boy, was arrested here.

IN THE WORLD OF FINANCE

Brazil will coin a large amount of silver.

E. H. Harriman sailed for Panama on Saturday.

Cobalt shipped last week 528 tons of ore, Nipissing leading with 130 tons.

McNamara has declared a dividend of 10 per cent a share. This is to be paid April 5. The same amount was paid this month.

Copper production in North America last month is estimated at 96,000,000 pounds, compared with 65,000,000 a year ago.

Foreign Government bonds were weak, owing largely to the naval appropriation scare in the British Parliament.

International Silver has been earning from \$800,000 to \$1,300,000 annually for 7 years. The top figure was reached in 1906. In 1905 the profits were \$829,000.

Kansas has \$400,000,000 farm mortgages but only \$47,000,000 is owned by Kansas people.

Ladenburg, Thalman & Co. said: "We think there has been a resumption of pool activity in Brooklyn Rapid Transit and certainly recommend the purchase of that stock."

"Kansas City Southern is a death-bed stock," wired one of the most prominent brokers of New York to J. S. McCord & Co., Philadelphia. When asked to explain, the Wall Street man replied: "It is the sort I should buy when dying to leave to my family."

LAUDS LIFE OF CLEVELAND

President Eulogizes His Democratic Predecessor at Memorial Meeting

Prominent Men Present And Participating In Services In New York.

New York (Special).—Grover Cleveland's life and its influence on our national progress and material welfare was the theme of President Taft at memorial exercises at Carnegie Hall.

The meeting at Carnegie Hall was presided over by Mayor McClellan, and the exercises were held under the auspices of the Cleveland Memorial Committee, of which Francis Lynde Stetson is chairman. An original poem was read by Richard Watson Gilder. The musical features of the program were provided by the Damosch Orchestra, supplemented by 120 voices of the Liederkranz Society.

President Taft's Tribute.

In his address Mr. Taft said: Grover Cleveland was as completely American in his character as Lincoln. Without a college education he prepared himself for the bar. His life was confined to Western New York. His vision of government and of society was not widened by foreign travel. He was a pure product of the village and town life of the Middle States, affected by New England ancestry and the atmosphere of a clergyman's home.

His chief characteristics were simplicity and directness of thought, sturdy honesty, courage of his convictions and plainness of speech, with a sense of public duty that has been exceeded by no statesman within my knowledge. It was so strong in him that he rarely wrote anything, whether in the form of a private or public communication, that the obligation of all men to observe the public interest was not his chief theme.

From Office To Office.

The discharge of his duties as Governor confirmed and strengthened the reputation that he had acquired as a Mayor. Before he had ceased his office as Mayor he had been elected Governor. Before he had ceased his office as Governor he had been elected President of the United States.

The Presidential campaign of 1884 degenerated into one of slander, scandal and abuse, but Mr. Cleveland came through it retaining the confidence of the American people in his courage and honesty and his single purpose to bear the public service.

Mr. Cleveland was a Democrat. He was a partisan. His impulses were all toward the merit system of appointing in the public service and against the spoils system; but he had a practical, common-sense view of the problems before him. He dealt with the instruments which he had. Every time that opportunity offered, however, and there was not some greater object in immediate view, he strengthened and assisted the movement toward the merit system.

Cave May Be Full Of Radium.

Chilpancingo, Mex. (Special).—The discovery of a strange substance in a cave near the town of Cornilla leads to the belief that there is radium in the composition of the interior. The inside of the cave gives off an iridescent glow constantly and when the rocks are broken the brilliancy of the interior is greatly enhanced, according to all reports. Samples of the rock brought from the cave glow in the darkness.

WASHINGTON BY TELEGRAPH

A suggestion has been made to the United States and Mexico by a Central American republic that a conference of Presidents of Central American republics be held, with a view to removing all causes for intervention.

An address to the American people is being prepared by the Democrats of the House, setting forth the position of the minority leader on the rules of the House.

Charles Dewes Hilles, of Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., has been appointed assistant secretary of the treasury, succeeding Beekman Winthrop.

Louis A. Coolidge, assistant secretary of the treasury, has resigned.

For four and a half hours the House of Representatives listened to the reading of the Tariff Bill, which was concluded.

Senor Cortez, the Colombian minister, has received a dispatch from his government, saying that all is quiet there.

The Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee met and began consideration of the Payne tariff bill.

The President nominated Robert L. Devlin to be United States attorney for the Northern District of California.

President Taft and Secretary of State Knox will confer regarding appointments to important diplomatic posts.

The decisions of the court-martial in the case of Major Fremont and Lieutenants Kinzie and Rich were submitted to the President.

Miss Martha Cameron, daughter of the former Senator, was married to Roland Lindsay, of the British Foreign Office.

There are 11 or 12 Christian churches or temples in the city of Peking, according to a census recently taken.

The yellow pine reparation cases before the Interstate Commerce Commission were settled by agreement.