

BLACK FOR SPAIN. Scores Killed or Shot at Home, Hundreds Abroad.

DESPERATE MOVE BY ALFONSO. Decrees Martial Law All Over His Kingdom and Orders That Rebels Be Crushed at Any Cost.

Madrid, July 29.—The revolution in Catalonia has reached a serious stage. There is much bloodshed and artillery has been employed in the streets of Barcelona to quell the outbreaks. The city is terror stricken. The revolutionists are reported to be fighting desperately behind barricades. The troops include mounted artillery, and the defenses of the rebels have been raked with shot.

Latest advices from Barcelona state that eight persons have been killed and fifty wounded in a collision between the police and populace. The soldiers refused to obey orders to shoot into the mob, which acclaimed them with cries of, "Long live the army."

All the shops have been closed and shuttered and activities, outside those of the mobs and the police, have been completely suspended.

The rebellion is general throughout Catalonia, and as the troops are doing little toward checking it the police in the various districts find it impossible to prevent the destruction of property and other revolutionary acts.

King Alfonso hastened back to Madrid from San Sebastian and at once issued a decree proclaiming martial law and the suspension of constitutional guarantees throughout Spain. Orders have been given to the governors of the provinces to crush the revolution at any cost without hesitation and without pity.

A black chapter is marked in Spain's history, for there was tragedy both at home and abroad. The king has heard that part of his army at Melilla had a bloody battle with the Moors which, though the final victory was the Spaniards, cost the lives of twenty-one of their and a total of 200 Spaniards, killed or wounded.

The minister of the interior has issued an official note giving a summary of the latest events in Catalonia. At Reus, near Tarragona, serious disorders have occurred. At Aleo there has been much rioting in the streets and killing and wounding many of the manifestants. Order was quickly established at that place.

THAW OWN JUDGE. His Fate Now Lies In His Own Conduct of Himself.

FACES JEROME WITH CREDIT. If He Is Insane the State's Experts Think He Will Betray It at the End of Long Hours of Grueling.

White Plains, N. Y., July 29.—Harry K. Thaw's fate lies in his own hands. For hours he has occupied the witness stand, while District Attorney Jerome, the man who twice tried to send him to prison and who once already has thwarted an effort to release him from a criminal insane asylum, delved into his life history.

Thaw emerged creditably from the ordeal. Whatever Jerome and his alienists may make of the examination, to the eye and ear of the layman Stanford White's slayer showed no signs of insanity on the stand.

Thaw, the members of his family and his retinue of attorneys and experts are unanimous in their opinion that he has proved his fitness to be at large. His friends believe that if he acquits himself in the future as well as he has Justice Mills will have no choice but to grant his application for release from Matteawan.

Thaw's ordeal is not over. He will remain on the witness stand all day today and perhaps tomorrow. The state's alienists believe that if he is insane he will be more likely to betray himself toward the end, when wearied by Jerome's continued hammering.

Before he took the stand Thaw kissed her on the cheek and frequently at critical points in the examination he shot a reassuring glance in her direction.

Jerome strove to establish Thaw's insanity mainly on his alleged hallucinations regarding Stanford White's treatment of young girls. Time and again he asked the witness' own opinion of his mental state.

Thaw's replies in substance were: "I have always been sane, medically. When I killed White I may have been legally insane for a few minutes. I am sane now."

Thaw explained the evidence of his alienists at the trial by saying that in declaring him insane they had been misled. They were told, he said, that the charges he made against White were untrue and they inferred that the charges must be delusions.

Three years' confinement does not seem to have embittered Thaw. He expresses regret for certain of the more irresponsible charges which he made in his will, drawn in 1905 against the man he killed. Although frequently quoted in the past as not regretting his deed, he declared he sometimes felt regret.

"Did it touch you with remorse or horror that you had taken a human life?" Jerome asked. "Somewhat, but the circumstances diminished those feelings," Thaw replied. "What circumstances?" "Well, for one thing, all the legal squabbling that was going on."

CONFEREES AGREE. Leaders Place Completed Report In Taft's Hands.

HOUSE TO GET BILL TOMORROW. Lumber Rate Raised Over House Schedule—Glove Duties Considerably Higher Than Figures Fixed by Senate.

Washington, July 29.—After working for nearly three weeks at what proved to be one of the longest and most arduous tasks ever experienced in tariff building the majority members of the conference committee on the Payne-Aldrich bill have brought their labors to a sudden close.

Without a moment's delay the senate and house leaders whose names are carried by the bill started away by automobile with the intention of laying their report before President Taft.

Returning from the conference, Messrs. Aldrich and Payne seemed to be entirely satisfied with the outcome of their mission, although neither would discuss the conclusions that were reached.

The Democratic members of the conference committee were called into session at 10 o'clock today. It is the first time they have taken part in the conference, and this is only because its work is over, and they are invited to hear the results.

In view of President Taft's utterances, senate and house leaders are predicting that the conference rates on gloves and lumber will not prove satisfactory to him. At the same time it is recognized that conditions are such that unless compromises are made by the conferees it will be many days before a report can be made.

Lumber, rough, \$1.40 a thousand feet. The house rate was \$1 and the senate rate \$1.50. The senate differentials were adopted, making lumber planned on one side dutiable at \$1.90, two sides \$2.15, three sides \$2.52 1/2, and four sides \$2.90. The senate rates on lath and shingles, which were higher than the house rates, also were adopted.

Gloves were made dutiable at rates considerably in advance of the duties fixed by the senate bill, which for the most part were the same as the Dingley rates. The conference rates are as follows: Women's and children's gloves, valued at not more than \$1 a dozen, \$2.50 a dozen; valued at more than \$1 a dozen but not more than \$12 a dozen, \$5 per cent ad valorem. The "schמשchen" glove of sheep origin valued at \$4 a dozen, and is even less than the senate rate of \$1.25 and the Dingley rate of \$1.75 per dozen.

The print paper schedule was reopened and the rate fixed at \$3.75 a ton. This is only 25 cents less than the senate rate and \$1.75 more than the house rate.

If the report is laid before the house tomorrow, according to the present program, it will be printed and taken up on Saturday. It is not believed that the house will discuss it more than one day. If this estimate of time proves correct the senate may begin with the report on Monday. It is believed that it can be disposed of next week.

WRIGHT TO TRY AGAIN TODAY. Army Grants Time Extension In View of Weather Conditions.

Washington, July 29.—The final test of the Wright aeroplane, delayed by a persistent wind and a suddenly discovered stoppage in the gasoline feed pipe of the motor, will take place today.

Orville Wright says he will surely accomplish his final cross country two man test of the aeroplane.

After he had waited in supposed readiness for the start for an hour, with the aeroplane on the monorail at Fort Myer, the wind died down at last to little more than a whisper, and then it was discovered that the fuel feed was obstructed.

The army officials have granted him three days additional time for the test, the time limit under the original contract having expired.

The failure of the trial disappointed an immense crowd, including President Taft and practically all of the most prominent government officials. All along the course laid out for the trial people were gathered, on foot and horseback and in vehicles of every conceivable character.

At Shuter hill, just outside of the city of Alexandria, where the turning point was located, was assembled what must have been a fair quorum of the people of that community.

The crowd at Shuter hill was a serious embarrassment to the officers in charge of the trial. They had with them only a small cavalry detail, and they found it impossible to keep the people off the great space which they intended to reserve as a landing place for the aeroplane in case it was necessary for the aviators to alight.

In addition to the aspects of the unprecedented flight as a spectacle, there is well understood to be an element of very real peril in order to maintain an altitude of from 50 to 250 feet above the sharply rolling country.

Officers of the signal corps have been over this ground repeatedly in balloons, but no one, not even either of the Wrights, has ever been over it in a heavier than air machine, and the air currents which will affect such a flight are practically unknown.

Wright has discovered in his circuits of the parade ground at Fort Myer that trees and buildings and even the contour of the ground profoundly influence the currents of air. He has no chart to show with what whirlpools and eddies of atmosphere he will have to contend with on this thrilling journey.

The course will be marked by bright yellow cylindrical captive balloons. All along the road between Fort Myer and the turning point a relay series of mounted soldiers in khaki will sit on their horses.

It is to be their duty, in case of accident, to hasten to the fallen machine and then bear word posthaste back to the fort.

The farmers, white and negro, down the way view the whole affair with mingled emotions. Many of them are chiefly afraid that Wright will drop in through their humble roofs or, what they feel would be more serious, work havoc in fields and gardens. They dread the new bird of the air.

BASE STATE RESULTS. Games Played in National, American and Eastern Leagues.

NATIONAL LEAGUE. At Boston—New York, 7; Boston, 4. Batteries—Raymond and Schiel; Mattern, Ferguson and Graham.

Second game—New York, 4; Boston, 2. Batteries—Crandall, Wittse and Meyers; White, Tuckey, Graham, Ferguson and Smith.

At Philadelphia—Brooklyn, 4; Philadelphia, 0. Batteries—Pastorius and Bergen; Foxen, McQuillan and Doolin.

At Pittsburgh—Pittsburg, 6; Cincinnati, 3. Batteries—Maddox and Gibson; Fromme and McLean.

At St. Louis—Chicago, 6; St. Louis, 1. Batteries—Reubach and Archer; Lauderback and Phelps.

Second game—St. Louis, 5; Chicago, 4. Batteries—Bachman and Bliss; Higginbotham and Archer.

AMERICAN LEAGUE. At New York—Boston, 8; New York, 2. Batteries—Arplines and Donohue; Warhop, Laka and Sweeney.

At Washington—Philadelphia, 7; Washington, 1. Batteries—Plank and Livingston; Groome and Street.

Second game—Philadelphia, 6; Washington, 0. Batteries—Krause and Thomas; Hughes and Street.

At Cleveland—Detroit, 5; Cleveland, 4. Batteries—Mullin and Schmidt; Young and Clarke.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS. W. L. P. C. Pittsburgh, 62 24 721 Philadelphia 39 45 459 Chicago, 55 29 555 St. Louis, 35 48 422 New York 50 34 555 Brooklyn, 32 55 358 Cincinnati 44 44 500 Boston, 25 62 287

AMERICAN LEAGUE. W. L. P. C. Detroit, 59 31 555 Chicago, 42 45 483 Philadelphia 52 37 554 New York 40 49 443 Boston, 52 41 559 St. Louis, 38 50 432 Cleveland, 45 40 545 Washington, 25 63 284

EASTERN LEAGUE. At Buffalo—Buffalo, 2; Jersey City, 1. At Rochester—Newark, 3; Rochester, 2. At Toronto—Toronto, 2; Baltimore, 0. Second game—Toronto, 6; Baltimore, 4. At Montreal—Providence, 6; Montreal, 2 (9 innings).

STANDING OF THE CLUBS. W. L. P. C. Rochester, 49 26 576 Toronto, 44 44 494 Providence 44 44 518 Montreal, 41 48 471 Newark, 44 42 512 Baltimore, 41 48 471 Buffalo, 40 44 511 Jersey City 32 46 459

CUBAN ARMY DISORGANIZED. Officers Say President Gomez Has Caused Grave Condition.

Havana, July 29.—The process of putting the permanent army under proper discipline has been greatly hampered by the insubordination of the enlisted men, especially the colored troops, and bickering between white and colored officers.

Charges involve General Rovos, commander of the infantry brigade; Colonel Valiente, commanding the First infantry, and other high officers, for the trial of whom several courts martial have been ordered.

President Gomez, desiring to check the threatened disorganization, visited Camp Columbia, where a majority of the troops are quartered. After listening to the complaints the president ordered all court martial proceedings summarily quashed. He then ordered that all enlisted men confined on charges of insubordination be released.

The president's action has caused much resentment among officers of all classes, many of whom openly declare that it will have the effect of intensifying the spirit of insubordination already rampant among the rank and file. It is calculated, they say, to precipitate the gravest results.

The situation is regarded as additionally serious in view of the departure of Major General Pino Guerra, the commander of the army, who sails for the north on Saturday to arrange for the purchase of arms.

BRITISH MINERS VOTE STRIKE. Overwhelming Majority of Confederation For Aiding Scottish Workers.

London, July 29.—The balloting of the members of the Miners' Confederation of Great Britain to decide whether or not a national strike should be declared in support of the Scottish miners, who are resisting a wage reduction of sixpence a day, resulted in 518,361 men voting in favor of a general strike. Only 62,980 voted against the strike.

This unmistakable determination of the men to support their Scottish colleagues and the apparently equally determined refusal of the employers to agree to the miners' terms render the work of intermediaries very difficult. Another conference between the employers and the men will be held at the board of trade under the chairmanship of Winston Spencer Churchill, and unless a compromise is then reached a general industrial upheaval appears inevitable.

No Homesteads For Over 100,000. Spokane, Wash., July 29.—So great is the rush for Indian reservation lands to be drawn on Aug. 9 that 50,000 more registration blanks have been ordered. There are 148,955 applicants for 6,400 homesteads.

Germany Owns a Second Zeppelin. Friedrichshafen, July 29.—The war office has taken over a second Zeppelin airship after severe tests. The airship made an ascent during a thunderstorm and reached an altitude of 8,000 feet.

Weather Probabilities. Fair and warmer; light southwest winds.

Lackawanna Collieries Closed. Scranton, Pa., July 29.—All the collieries of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad company have shut down for today and tomorrow so as to clean up all prepared coal in breakers and cars, preparatory to the coal properties being transferred to the new Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Coal company.