

Tariff Board Said to Have Discovered Nothing New

Will Probably Submit a Colorless Report, Giving Figure Which Have Already Been in Hands of Both Parties for Some Time.

Advance Guard of Wool Interests in Washington — Men Representing Other Protected Articles Are Expected to Be on Hand.

Washington, Nov. 25.—Coincident with the fact set forth in the New York American today that the president's tariff board in its report will make no specific recommendation as to rates, leaving tariff revision in the hands of the president.

Owing to the colorless report of the board it is now certain that representatives of every other large interest that now has protection will also come to Washington to re-argue its case. It is pointed out here today that these interests are perfectly aware of the character of the report. They know that the board will give the difference in the cost of production here and abroad and that the ways and means committee will be called upon to digest them as best it can. This will cause more delay to which the interests hope to add by once more pleading to be permitted to present their side of the case.

The argument in defense submitted by experts of the tariff board today was the statement made by the U. S. S. this morning, that the tariff board could not legislate as to rates.

It may be repeated that the knowledge which the tariff board will purvey differs in degree, perhaps, but certainly not in kind, from that which the democrats had at the last session of congress and which the republicans claim to have had ever since they undertook to frame a tariff bill.

The members of the tariff board were chaperoned by Senator Smoot, who was opposed to the tariff bill passed by the democrats. The leaders are Frank Gooding, of Idaho, president of the association, and A. J. Knowlton, of Chicago, vice president.

Upon leaving the White House these men frankly admitted that their object was to see senators and members of congress on the coming tariff revision. Their visit to the president was described as a "call of courtesy."

It can be safely predicted that the representatives of raw wool, of manufactured wool, of raw cotton, of manufactured cotton, of chemicals and of all other items of the tariff bill, that are protected will soon also be on hand.

MEANING OF FIGHTING AT NANKING

Peking, Nov. 25.—Continued fighting at Hankow and in the vicinity of Nanking is taken by many Chinese to mean that Yuan Shi Kai while reassuring foreigners with a view to obtaining a loan, is plotting the overthrow of the government.

After an attack on Hankow which lasted thirty-six hours the imperialists were repulsed Thursday and driven across the Han river.

Tiger Hill Fort Captured. Nanking, Nov. 25.—Rebels today captured Tiger Hill fort, outside this city. The fort commands the city and river. A number of imperialists have joined the revolutionary forces. A number of women are on the firing line for the rebels.

W. T. BOST GOES TO NEWS AND OBSERVER

President's Secretary Makes Statement

Washington, Nov. 25.—Secretary to the president, Hilles, authorized the announcement today that he had issued no statement as to the president's view of the proposed presidential primary in Ohio, or any other state. Interviews were printed this morning purporting to have come from Secretary Hilles, saying the administration would meet the challenge of the insurgents by agreeing to a preferential primary.

The administration, Mr. Hilles said, is not opposed to such primaries where they are safeguarded by law, but does not favor primaries which have no restrictions against fraud. Politicians close to the president who called at the white house today said Chicago undoubtedly would be selected by the republican national committee which meets in this city on December 12, as the place for the next republican national convention.

St. Louis and Denver will be urged by members of the committee but the Chicago influences, it is said, will be too strong and the Windy City will be picked. Cincinnati is out of the race and Cleveland has made no serious bid for the convention.

1 tragedy Enacted in Memphis Hotel

Memphis, Tenn., Nov. 25.—J. F. Martin was shot and possibly fatally wounded and Mrs. E. L. Nonemacher barely escaped being shot when the woman's husband attempted to enter a room in an uptown hotel here today.

Mrs. Nonemacher before marriage resided at Chattanooga. Martin is traveling salesman of Reidsville, N. C.

MORSE TO BE REMOVED TO ARMY HOSPITAL.

Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 25.—If his condition permits, Charles W. Morse, the banker convicted, who is ill at the federal penitentiary here, will be removed to the army hospital at Fort McPherson Sunday morning, where he will be under the charge of Major Baker, chief surgeon of the post.

It was intended to move Morse this afternoon, but about 3 o'clock he took a turn for the worse and his condition is said to be critical. A consultation between Dr. Calvin Weaver and Dr. A. L. Fowler, former prison physician, will be held, it is said, before Mr. Morse is removed to the hospital at Fort McPherson.

It is understood Mr. Morse is suffering from incipient Bright's disease and complications but the physicians do not agree about his condition.

Four trained nurses are on their way from Washington, and will be in attendance on the sick man at the fort, where all preparations have been made to receive him.

MRS. MORSE CONFINED TO HER ROOMS

New York, Nov. 25.—Charles W. Morse is still confined to her rooms at the Milan apartments, West Fifty-eighth street. She had planned to be at Atlanta at this time, but was forced to abandon the trip, owing to illness. Mrs. Morse will probably start for Atlanta Monday.

Oil King's Almoner Bitterly Attacks Merritt Brothers

THE WEATHER.

Washington, Nov. 25.—Forecast for Sunday and Monday. North and South Carolina, fair weather and rising temperature Sunday; Monday fair.

Suffering From Famr and Severe

St. Petersburg, Nov. 25.—Sufferings experienced in the mine in 1891 are being repeated in the province of Orinburg and the Turgai territory in Asiatic Russia. The famine stricken inhabitants of these regions are flocking to the towns and villages, many of the being prepared for death that they are begging for the administration of the last communion.

ROCKEFELLER'S ATTORNEY DENIES MARTZ TESTIMONY

Washington, Nov. 25.—Action by the Stanley steel committee followed fast on the announcement by Joseph B. Cotton, counsel for John D. Rockefeller, that Charles B. Martz, engineer of the Duluth, Mesaba and Northern Railroad had lied when he testified that he was ordered to pad values of that railroad property so Rockefeller might sell to the Steel corporation at enormous profit.

In executive meeting the democratic members of the committee this afternoon framed a letter inviting Mr. Cotton to testify in answer to Mr. Martz. If Mr. Cotton does not accept he will be subpoenaed. Lawyers have been exempt heretofore from writs but Mr. Cotton, it is stated, has made his appearance imperative. It is declared that documents are at hand proving the allegation of Mr. Martz.

Comparison

During the month of October, 1910, The News lead all papers in the Carolinas by publishing

23,031 Inches of Paid Advertising

During the month of October of this year The News printed

24,915 Inches of Paid Advertising

A GAIN OF 1884 INCHES

over the corresponding month of last year and

A Volume of Advertising Greater Than Was Carried by Any Other Newspaper Between Richmond and Atlanta During That Period.

THE REASON

Reverend Frederick Gates in Carefully Prepared Statement Issued From Standard Oil Headquarters Refutes Testimony Before Steel Trust

Denies Every Word of the Statement Attributed to Him — Says Rockefeller has Done None of the Wrong Acts Charged.

New York, Nov. 25.—The Rev. Frederick Gates, John D. Rockefeller's almoner, made a bitter attack in a carefully prepared statement, issued tonight from Standard Oil headquarters, No. 36 Broadway, on the brothers, Albert and Leonidas Merritt, who, before the congressional steel trust investigating committee, testified that they had been squeezed out of millions through the connivance of the Rev. Mr. Gates and Mr. Rockefeller in a Messaba iron ore deal.

Dr. Gates explains that he was making an inspection of the Western Maryland Railroad with some fellow directors while the Merritts were testifying before the Stanley committee, and that he received a full stenographic report of their testimony only today. "I have to say," he declares in the opening of his statement, "that not one syllable of the words which Leonidas Merritt put in my mouth was ever uttered by me. I have further to say that not one of the wrong acts which Leonidas Merritt says Mr. Rockefeller committed or that committed in his behalf was ever done by either Mr. Rockefeller or me, and that both Mr. Rockefeller and I on oath deny all the wrong acts."

Continuing, Dr. Gates says: "But I wish once more, specifically and with all the emphasis I can command, to deny not only in general but in detail, the outrageous charges of Leonidas Merritt. Leonidas Merritt was never invited to come to New York by Mr. Rockefeller or his agents. When Mr. Merritt came to New York he was not solicited by Mr. Rockefeller or his agents to remain in New York. Neither Mr. Rockefeller nor his agents ever solicited Leonidas Merritt or any one else to unite in a consolidation of iron properties. The consolidation was conceived and effected by Mr. Merritt and his friends without solicitation from Mr. Rockefeller or his officers."

"Mr. Rockefeller never made a demand or call loan of any kind to Leonidas Merritt or any of the Merritt brothers. All the loans made by Mr. Rockefeller to the Merritts were time loans, with specific dates of maturity named in the notes, and neither on the dates of maturity or any other time did Mr. Rockefeller ever demand payment for these loans. They were permitted to run on indefinitely. At no time was Leonidas Merritt told that he must pay these loans either in twenty-four hours or any other date."

No Pressure on Merritt. "Not the slightest pressure was ever put upon Merritt or any of his brothers at any time to pay their loans. Mr. Rockefeller was perfectly willing to carry them. They knew well what the pressure upon them came from other creditors of long standing—not Mr. Rockefeller."

Mr. Gates states that in February, 1894, the Merritts offered to sell Rockefeller 90,000 shares of stock for \$300,000, or more than twice what they owed Rockefeller. This offer was accepted, the Merritts being given an option at six per cent for one year to buy back more than half the stock. Mr. Rockefeller had previously purchased several thousand shares of the stock at \$10 a share. The Merritts offered his 12,000 shares at the same price two weeks later which he purchased. He also bought stock from others than the Merritts at the same or lower prices.

The Merritt option, Mr. Gates says, was not extended because they had not asked that this be done, although other members of the Merritt family had been granted extensions year after year by Mr. Rockefeller. The value of the stock, according to Mr. Gates, increased only slightly in 1896. From then on it advanced until it reached par in 1901. The reason for the low price in 1894, Mr. Gates says, was that it was generally believed that the ore was of an extremely low grade.

"During the early years it was open to all the furnace companies of the United States," he says, "to buy the consolidated stock at these low prices, and apparently nobody wanted to. These were the reasons why the stock was so very low in the years 1894, 1895 and 1896."

The increase, he says, was due to the fact that the ore was of a higher grade than was supposed to be. "But the main thing that increased the value of the stock," he continued, "was that Mr. Rockefeller gave the whole enterprise his financial backing. He poured into the railroad, into the mines and into the steamships to carry the ore million after million. We find that his advances to the enterprise up to 1901, when he sold out his stock, amounted all told to nearly \$19,000,000. This was altogether apart from his purchases of stock."

Fayetteville Gets N. C. Conference

Special to The News. Kinston, Nov. 25.—Fayetteville was selected over Wilmington and Henderson during the session of the North Carolina conference here today.

There was considerable discussion over the recommendation by the temperance committee that four members of the conference be appointed members of the executive committee of the anti-saloon league. An amendment was adopted, striking out the recommendation. Ex-Governor Jarvis then addressed the conference in the interest of the representative church contemplated at Washington, D. C. A recommendation was made that the conference contribute five thousand dollars to the church, with D. H. Tuttle as special agent. The conference endorsed the work of the anti-saloon league, adopting the resolution by a rising vote. The conference will adjourn Monday morning. An afternoon session was ordered today.

HORSE SHOW AT MADISON SQUARE HAS CLOSED

New York, Nov. 25.—With the championship trials, the horse show at Madison Square Garden came to a close tonight. The ultra fashionables who have filled the boxes all week were not on hand at the closing and only these men and women who love the horse for his honest willingness of purpose remained.

The horse will be on show another day but the historic garden will soon be torn down. The exhibition just closed was a record one and during the seven days \$40,000 was offered in prizes for 154 classes, \$7,000 more than last year. Nearly 1,700 horses were entered; the money was split up among many, but E. T. Stotesbury, of Philadelphia, and Judge William H. Moore, of New York, carried off the biggest winnings. Mr. Stotesbury made a clean sweep in the classes devoted to road horses.

American horses won 26 first prizes; Canadian entries won 15 firsts; the Dutch officers carried off three first prizes; the British two and Belgium earned one blue ribbon.



JOHN WANAMAKER. When Wanamaker, the merchant Prince and the loving cup presented to him by merchants of the United States to commemorate his golden jubilee as one of the leading merchants of the country. The loving cup, of solid silver, was presented to Mr. Wanamaker at a luncheon, held in New York on November 16th, which was attended by more than one hundred and fifty bankers, builders, professional men and merchants.

Thirty Thousand Rooters See Navy Win From Army



GENERAL REYES AND PRESIDENT MADERO.

General Bernardo Reyes (top) and President Francisco I. Madero of Mexico (below). General Reyes was recently arrested at San Antonio, Tex., charged with hatching a plot to overthrow Madero as president. It is believed that the followers of General Reyes are gathering in Mexico, and waiting for the opportunity to start the rebellion.

POPE PIUS GAVE LONG AUDIENCE TO FARLEY

Rome, Nov. 25.—Pope Pius X today received Cardinal Desiginate Farley in private audience and for more than an hour engaged the New York prelate in discussion of the affairs of the church in America.

The pontiff expressed pleasure when Archbishop Farley told of the demonstration accorded him and Mgr. Falconic when they sail from New York. The holy father asked many questions about conditions in the diocese of the cardinal designate and also displayed familiarity with the growth of the church in the western states.

The great ceremony of the festival of the Red Hats will take place tomorrow and this will mark the beginning of a week of ceremonies at the Vatican.

According to Archbishop Farley the Pope is in fine health and will be able to go through the strenuous duties without fatigue.

The city of Rome is decorated and astir in honor of the ceremonies incident to the consistory and thousands of visitors are here to witness the bestowal of the red hats. The government is assisting in honoring the visiting prelates and the strained relations between the Quirinal and the Vatican are overshadowed and forgotten.

MAJ. RAY TO CHICAGO. Washington, Nov. 25.—Major Becher B. Ray, of the army pay corps, has been transferred from Atlanta to Chicago. Recently Major Ray was ordered to New York but this order was rescinded.

A congressional candidate last session investigated charges that Major Ray had been granted leave of absence and other privileges to enable him to organize the labor vote in the interest of the republican party.

Franklin Field, Philadelphia, Nov. 25.—Before a wildly enthusiastic gathering of football rooters, limited only by the capacity of the great athletic field of the University of Pennsylvania, the gridiron warriors of the United States Military Academy and United States Navy Academy fought this afternoon as if for the championship of the United States.

Dalton's field goal early in the play won the game for the middies by 3 to 0.

It was the "rubber" game of the long standing series between the rival service colleges. Before today the teams had met fifteen times and had broken even for that time. Each academy had seven victories to its credit. There was a tie game in 1906. The navy won last year and the army in 1908; no game being played in 1909.

Promptly at 1:30 o'clock the host of gaily bedecked cadets who had come to cheer for an army victory, mustered at the west entrance. Behind the post band of West Point they formed in long columns and paraded around the field to their southern station. Each soldier was equipped with army colored megaphones suspended by orange ribbon shoulder straps.

In direct contrast to the striking gray of the cadets was the impressive black of the midshipmen. The combed effect was somewhat broken by the orange ribbons and megaphones of sailor colors. The marine band in flaming red capes stood out prominently against the khaki buff uniforms of the contemporary musicians.

The fact that the army-navy game here was held in opposition to the Yale-Harvard Cambridge in Boston in no wise detracted from the number or standard of the attendance.

Vice President Sherman occupied the president's box. There was also present Mr. Meyer, secretary of the navy, and Dr. Stimson, secretary of war. Neither Mrs. Taft nor Miss Helen Taft were present.

In another box was Miss Marion Cleveland, daughter of ex-President Cleveland. The postmaster general and other cabinet officers, with several of the justices of the supreme court were of the presidential delegation. Boxes and stands held senators, congressmen and governors of states by the score.

The service, of course, had the largest representation. There were generals, admirals and lesser officers by the hundreds. With all the dignitaries were their workmanlike. Society from Washington and New York was out in force, adding their beauty of face and costumes to the home delegation and the many visitors from cities of the four corners of the country.

The crowd high and low, numbered approximately 30,000.

The army clearly outplayed the heavier middie aggregation in the first quarter, though a fumble of a pass by Hyatt robbed the cadets of their best chance to score. The soldiers sprung a great surprise on the young admirals in a fake kick formation which was worked time and time again for long gains. This play was sprung in any number of varieties; sometimes with quick line shifts that completely baffled the middies.

Keyes always carried the ball and without exception he skirted the end that was not expecting the play. Despite the fact that Dalton, the navy's booter, had the wind in his favor, he failed to uphold his end with either Hyatt or McDonald who alternated at booting for the army.

The army which tacked off immediately, held her adversary for downs and Dalton was forced to punt. Then Keyes unhooked his first run from a fake kick formation for a pretty twenty yard gain. He came right back with another for the same distance. Army threw her plunging backs into passing line and the Annapolis machine was crumpled up and rolled back into the very shadow of the goal line.

Here army had an excellent chance for a field goal but refused the opportunity and lost the ball on downs. Dalton immediately booted out of danger.

There was then many exchanges of punts and each lost ground for the victors of a year ago. Finally the army caught its second wind and was again crowding navy, when the period ended. When the team changed sides navy was on the defensive near her 20 yard line. Navy held for downs and Dalton punted out of bounds at navy's 50 yard line. Then for the third time the army furnished such a thrilling attack that her colors marched down the field amidst with the despatch and precision of a triumphal tour. Time after time Fullback Keyes pulled his sensational runs from the fake kick for gains, or Hyatt, Browne or McDonald would be hurtled through the line or around the ends. In five plays the army carried the ball 35 yards to navy's 20-yard line. Here Hyatt talled

(Continued on Page Ten.)

Lone Bandit Who Held Up Train Near Columbia, S. C., Not Yet Located

Columbia, S. C., Nov. 25.—No clue. Mail Clerk Meredith and his negro helper, demanded and secured the registered mail in the postal car, enforcing his demand with a revolver. How much money the robber got cannot be estimated until the several according to the story of Railway sending postoffices are heard from.