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THE MORNING STAR

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 22, 1911.

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ASKS DISSOLUTION OF POWDER TRUST

DuPont Concerns Declared to be Combination in Restraint of Trade.

VICTORY FOR GOVERNMENT

Suit Was Brought in 1907 Against 43 Corporate and Individual Defendants—Action of Delaware Circuit Court.

Wilmington, Del., June 21.—The United States Circuit Court for the District of Delaware today handed down a decision declaring that the alleged powder trust, which is dominated by the E. I. DuPont de Nemours & Co., is a combination in restraint of interstate commerce in powder and other explosives in violation of section one of the Sherman anti-trust law; that it attempted to monopolize such commerce in violation of Section two of the same law and decreeing that the combination shall be enjoined from continuing this violation and that it shall be dissolved.

The action against the powder trust was begun by the government in 1907 and was directed against 43 corporate and individual defendants. The suit was dismissed because some of the defendants out of existence or it was not shown that they were parties to the combination.

The court, in an interlocutory decree, fixed October 16th as the date to hear both sides of the action as to the nature of the injunction to be granted, and considered a plan for dissolving the combination which shall be submitted by the petitioner and the defendant or any of them, to the end that this court may ascertain and determine upon a plan or method for the dissolution which will not deprive the defendants of the opportunity to recreate out of the elements composing said combination a new condition which shall be honestly a harmony with and not repugnant to the law.

This follows to some extent the decrees by the United States Supreme Court in the Standard Oil and Tobacco cases.

There are 13 corporate and 15 individual defendants declared to be in the illegal combination. A majority of the individual defendants are members of the DuPont family, all of whom except Edmond G. Buckner, are each directors of the DuPont Company, organized in 1902, and the DuPont Company organized in 1903, or of one of them. Thomas Coleman DuPont, is also president of both of them. Buckner is an active director of the International Smokeless Powder & Chemical Company.

Corporate Defendants: The Hazard Powder Co., Laffin & Rand Powder Co., Eastern Dynamite Co., Fairmont Powder Co., International Smokeless Powder & Chemical Co., Judson Dynamite & Powder Co., Delaware Securities Company, Delaware Investment Co., California Investment Co., E. I. DuPont de Nemours & Co., Pennsylvania; DuPont International Powder Co., E. I. DuPont de Nemours Powder Co., E. I. DuPont de Nemours & Co.

The only member of the DuPont family mentioned in the suit, who is not included among those found to be violating the law, Henry DuPont, one of the United States Senators from Delaware. In his case the court found that in June, 1906, a year before the suit was begun, "he resigned all his official positions in the defendant corporations and that since that time he has had no real or nominal connection with the management of any of the defendant corporations."

The decision written by Judge W. M. Lanning and concurred in by Judge George Gray and Joseph Buffington, goes into the history of interstate commerce in gun powder and other explosives back as far as 1872 when the government charged the first trade agreement of manufacturers was entered into. The court reviewed the evidence in the case and found when the suit was begun that the DuPont companies organized in 1902 controlled in the United States the trade in: Black blasting powder 64 per cent; salt peter blasting powder 72 per cent; dynamite 72 per cent; black powder 73 per cent; smokeless sporting powder 64 per cent; smokeless military and ordnance powder, exclusive of what the United States government itself made, 100 per cent.

The court also found that the DuPont company of 1903 and the Eastern Dynamite Company controlled by the DuPont companies, organized in 1902 and 1903, and then discussed whether the combination it found to exist was objectionable to the provisions of the Sherman anti-trust act and comes to this conclusion:

Features of Decision. The court summarizes the numerous companies controlled by the DuPont companies, organized in 1902 and 1903, and then discusses whether the combination it found to exist was objectionable to the provisions of the Sherman anti-trust act and comes to this conclusion:

MEDICAL SOCIETY ELECTS

Complete Surprise Sprung by Nominating Committee—Hendersonville Next Year—Dr. Murphy, an Officer.

(Special Star Telegram.) Charlotte, N. C., June 21.—In the meeting of the North Carolina Medical Society this morning the committee on elections submitted its report. This was a distinct surprise, but the society received the report and the following officers were elected:

President—A. A. Kent, of Lenoir. First Vice President—Dr. J. P. Munroe, of Charlotte. Second Vice President—Dr. W. P. Horton, of North Wilkesboro. Third Vice President—Dr. J. G. Murphy, of Wilmington. Essayist—Dr. R. N. Duffy, of Newbern. Orator—Dr. John H. Tucker, of Charlotte. Leader of Debate—Dr. M. E. Street, of Glendale.

A host of delegates decided by an overwhelming majority to hold the next annual convention at Hendersonville. The committee on elections had selected Morehead City for the next convention and had named a committee on arrangements from that and other eastern Carolina cities. The society rejected Morehead City, and selected Hendersonville and it was then necessary to change the personnel of the committee on arrangements. The new committee on arrangements will be announced later.

The committee on elections accomplished its work in a remarkably short time. The committee was selected by the House of Delegates Tuesday afternoon and its work was accomplished Tuesday afternoon and Tuesday night, so that the report was submitted this morning instead of on the last day. The committees were named as follows: The first named in each committee being the chairman:

Legislative and Public Policy—Drs. R. H. Lewis, Raleigh; G. G. Thomas, Wilmington; and L. B. McBrayer, of Asheville. Scientific Work—Drs. L. B. Newell, Charlotte; J. J. Phillips, Tarboro; and J. S. Harlan, Elm City. Finance—Drs. H. D. Stewart, Monroe; H. M. S. Cason, Edenton; and C. O. Abernethy, Raleigh. Obituaries—Drs. A. W. Knox, Raleigh; E. C. Moore, Elm City; M. L. Stearns, Asheville.

Delegates to South Carolina Medical Association—Drs. L. D. Wharton, Smithfield; Albert Anderson, Raleigh; and J. P. Munroe, Charlotte. Delegates to Virginia Medical Society—Drs. J. W. Long, Greensboro; M. Bolton, Rich Square; and F. M. Register, Hillsboro.

In addition to the election of officers, selection of committees and other business transacted this morning Secretary D. A. Stanton, of High Point, submitted his report, which showed that the society throughout the State is in a most satisfactory and gratifying condition. Reports were received also from the councillor of each of the 10 districts in the State. Following the reception of these reports the society heard with a fine degree of interest an able paper by Dr. Thomas M. Jordan, of Raleigh, on "The Relation of the Doctor to Public Health as Regards Tuberculosis."

Another paper, which was profusely illustrated and intensely interesting to the profession, was by Dr. Samuel C. Gant, of New York, the subject being "Intestinal Tuberculosis." In the Department of Surgery, the department of surgery held a meeting in the civil court room following the general meeting and heard a number of interesting papers. Just before the adjournment of the morning session of the convention, which was after 1 o'clock this afternoon, the election of two members of the State Board of Health were elected to succeed Drs. G. G. Thomas, of Wilmington, and Thomas E. Anderson, of Statesville. Dr. Charles O'H. Laughinghouse, of Greenville, was elected to succeed Dr. Thomas, and Dr. Anderson was elected to succeed himself.

Dr. Thomas was chairman of the board and a new chairman will have to be named from the board as it is now constituted. New Orleans, La., June 21.—A married woman in Louisiana cannot even own an automobile paid for with her own money, without its being subject to attachment for her husband's debts. A decision holding this view was handed down today by Judge King in the Civil District Court.

The court sustained an order of attachment filed against Mrs. Walter J. Durand's automobile to satisfy a claim of \$191 against her husband. petitions out of business or to coerce them into a sale or union with combination, it puts a restraint upon interstate commerce and monopolizes the court is guided largely by the action taken by the Supreme Court in the Standard Oil and Tobacco cases. "To stop the business of the combination immediately," the court says, "might be attended with very disastrous consequences. The defendants are of them, for example, furnish military and ordnance powders to the United States government. We understand, also, that they furnish explosives used in the construction of the Panama canal. Their ability to continue so to do should not be destroyed by the expiration of a reasonable time for adjusting their business to the changed conditions."

WOOL TARIFF BILL CAUSE OF CRISIS

Finance Committee Was Overthrown as Result of Action in Senate.

DEMAND GENERAL REVISION

Result of Coalition Between Insurgent Republicans and Democrats—Bitter Fight Before the Resolution Passed.

Washington, June 21.—The throwing of the Democratic wool revision bill into the Senate today drove the insurgent Republicans of that body into an open coalition with the Democrats in a demand for a general revision of the tariff, and brought about the threatened crisis in the Finance Committee's control of the Senate. At the end of a bitter fight the resolution by Senator Gore requiring the Finance Committee to report back the wool bill before July 10th, was passed by a vote of 39 to 18.

Western Republicans who have fought the reciprocity measure, taking up challenges thrown down by the Democratic leaders followed each other in rapid succession in their ultimatums to the Senate leaders. These ultimatums were invariably that before the reciprocity bill is permitted to pass a Republican Senate will be forced to undertake a revision of other schedules of the tariff including much more than the woolen revision bill and the free list bill, which have gone through the House of Representatives. Of the affirmative votes cast for the Gore motion overthrowing the Finance Committee, 16 were Republicans. They were Senators Borah, Bourne, Bristow, Brown, Clapp, Crawford, Cummins, Dixon, Gronna, Jones, Kenyon, LaFollette, Nelson, Polk, Townsend and Works. This included the full insurgent strength of 13 and in addition Senators Jones, Nelson and Townsend. Senator Myers was the only Democrat voting with the Republicans against the motion.

As the result of the Senate's action, Senator Penrose before adjournment called a meeting of the Finance Committee of which he is chairman, at 10:30 o'clock tomorrow morning and all other regular Republicans predicted that when the Senate convenes at noon tomorrow the wool measure, together with the free list bill will be reported adversely. Notable speeches on reciprocity were made in both branches of Congress today. Senator Root, announcing that he favored the agreement, advocated and explained his amendment to the wool and pulp and paper provision of the bill, around which an amendment the reciprocity fight has centered and which amendment President Taft opposes on the ground that it might jeopardize the whole agreement. Republican Leader Mann, in the House, attacked the Root amendment as a violation of the Canadian reciprocity agreement.

Today's fight began the instant that the wool revision bill appeared from the House of Representatives. Senator Gore apparently with the approval of Democratic leaders, moved that the Finance Committee be instructed to report to the bill to the Senate before July 10th. His admitted purpose was to prevent the Finance Committee from holding the bill indefinitely or from failing to report it at all.

The result of the Gore motion was to disrupt completely the lines that have formed in the Senate, that it not be foretold now when a vote can be reached on the reciprocity bill or whether enough votes can be mustered to pass it without amendment. Senators Cummins, Nelson, Crawford, LaFollette, Jones and other Republican insurgents from North and West, who have opposed the reciprocity bill because of alleged discrimination against the agricultural interests, declared that before a vote would be permitted on the reciprocity bill, they would demand that the other schedules of the tariff be taken up, and would insist upon an attempt to tack many of them upon the reciprocity measure.

The Republican leaders, notably Senators Penrose, Smoot, Gallinger and Lodge, all members of the Finance Committee, declared that such a limitation upon the actions of the Senate's chief committee was "unfair, uncalled for and unreasonable." Senator Penrose characterized the Gore resolution as "rank absurdity and shallow demagoguery." The insurgent Republicans took up the fight by declaring that the Finance Committee must either report out the free list bill, the wool bill and other measures of tariff revision, or prepare for a long fight to secure a vote on Canadian reciprocity.

"The Republican leaders pointed out that if the wool and the free list bills were reported to the Senate now, it would be impossible to pass the reciprocity bill. Tariff Revision Fight. The fight over tariff revision that is sure to follow the injunction of the three bills at one time into the open Senate, would be a bitter one. The passage of the reciprocity bill, except in such a changed form that the President might find himself unable to sign it, would be impossible to pass the reciprocity bill. "If the Senate wants to defeat the reciprocity bill," said Senator Martin, (Continued on Page Eight.)

TAFT ATTACKED DRUG FRAUDS

Sends Message to Congress Urging That Pure Food and Drug Law be Amended—A Blow at False Remedies.

Washington, June 21.—Manufacturers of "dangerous drug frauds" received a scathing arraignment at the message he transmitted to both Houses of Congress today in which he declared that the pure food and drug law should be amended at once, as a matter of emergency. Recent decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States in which vital points of weakness in the pure food law were pointed out, was the initiative on which the President urged new legislation.

President Taft is of the opinion that the sale of dangerously adulterated drugs, or the sale of drugs under knowingly false claims as to their effect in disease, constitutes such an evil and warrants it being called to the attention of Congress. In part the message is as follows:

"Fraudulent misrepresentations of the curative value of nostrums are only operative to defraud purchasers, but are a distinct menace to the public health. There are none so cruel as sufferers from disease. The need is urgent for legislation which will prevent the raising of false hopes of speedy cures of serious ailments by mis-statements of fact as to worthless mixtures on which the sick will rely while their disease progresses unchecked. "I fear if no remedial legislation be granted at this session, that the good which has already been accomplished in regard to these nostrums will be undone and the people of the country will be deprived of a powerful safeguard against dangerous fraud." It is expected that the House will take the matter up at an early date.

DEATH AT WASHINGTON, N. C.

Good Woman Passes Away After an Extended Illness. (Special Star Telegram.)

Washington, N. C., June 21.—Miss Mary Mue Greer died at the home of the late Dr. W. A. Blount, last evening, after an illness of several weeks. She was 55 years of age and a member of the Episcopal Church and possessed many sweet and amiable traits of character. Miss Greer was a native of Washington but for the past several years has been living in Baltimore. She leaves two aunts, Mrs. M. B. Willard, of Graham, N. C., and Mrs. P. A. Patton, of this city; also one uncle, Major Jno. G. Blount, and a nephew, Geo. C. Ritter, son of Adm. Ritter, of Canton, Ohio. The funeral will be conducted from the Episcopal Church tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock and the interment will be in Oakdale.

TARBORO BANK RECEIVER.

Ed. Pennington, at Raleigh, Was Appointed Yesterday. Raleigh, N. C., June 21.—Ed. Pennington, cashier of the Farmers' Banking and Trust Company, of Tarboro, was today appointed receiver for the Bank of Tarboro, the cashier of which institution, L. V. Hart, shot and killed himself last week, while the examiner was at work on the books and discovering shortages in his accounts. It is expected that the shortage will exceed \$100,000 by a good margin. The affairs of the bank were turned over to Mr. Pennington today.

ROBBERS HELD UP TRAIN.

Mail Clerks Forced to Surrender Registered Mail Pouch. Memphis, Tenn., June 21.—A north-bound Illinois Central passenger train was held up by three masked men on the outskirts of Memphis tonight, and the mail clerks forced to surrender a registered mail pouch. The men made their escape and the train proceeded after information of the hold-up was telephoned to this city. No attempt was made to rob the passengers.

OUTLINES.

The House yesterday, by a strict party vote, refused to accept the Bristow amendment to the resolution providing for the direct election of United States Senators. The measure was sent back to the Senate.—President Taft yesterday ordered the immediate release of W. S. Harlan, C. C. Hilton and S. E. Huggins, officials of Jackson Lumber Co., who are serving sentences in the Atlanta penitentiary for perjury.—In a special message to Congress yesterday President Taft arraigned the "dangerous drug frauds" and declared that the pure food and drug act should be amended at once. A decision was handed down in the United States Circuit Court at Wilmington, Del., yesterday holding the DuPont powder concerns to be in restraint of trade under the Sherman law and asking its dissolution. The House wool tariff revision bill was yesterday referred to the Finance Committee with instructions to report back by June 10th. New York markets: Money on call steady 2-3-8 to 2-1-2 per cent, ruling rate 2-3-8, offered at 2-1-2. Spot cotton closed quiet, middling uplands 15.30, middling gulf 15.50. Flour was firmly held with moderate jobbing trade. Wheat spot easy, No. 2 red 95-3-4 elevator and 96-3-4 f.o.b. float. Corn steady, export No. 2, 63-1-4 nominal f.o.b. float. Oats spot strong, standard white 47-1-2. Rosin and turpentine quiet.

LONDON CROWDED FOR CORONATION

Thousands From All Parts of World to See Royal Ceremonies Today.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM FEATURE

King George and Queen Mary Prepared for the Ordeal—Considerable Anxiety Concerning the Weather—Features.

London, June 21.—The British nation shows not the slightest sign of diminishing favor towards monarchical government. A half century of quiet life under Queen Victoria has been succeeded by a stirring decade, which has seen a coronation and two State funerals. Yet the public appetite is unslaked, but rather augmented, in its enthusiasm for royalty and its display. Never before has this enthusiasm reached such a high pitch, and the ceremonies attendant upon tomorrow's great event, the coronation of King George V, appear likely to be marked by a degree of excitement and public fervor unrivaled on any great State ceremonies in past times.

The King and Queen spent the day as busily as any previous day of this exciting period, receiving coronation visitors, attending to matters of State and dropping in on the horse show at Olympia. Wherever they appeared they were the objects of unbounded enthusiasm.

The eve of coronation found London at the highest point of fever heat, immense crowds of preceding days came tonight, seething masses all determined to gain vantage ground to view the morning's royal procession.

Late at night a strong escort of light guards reached Westminster Abbey, conveying a great sealed wagon in which the royal regalia was carried, and handed over the historic crowns, sceptres and swords to the dean and canons, who placed them for safe custody in the Jerusalem chamber, surrounded by an armed guard of eight tower waders, until the arrival of the royal procession.

In preparation for tomorrow's ordeal, and after a trying day, King George and Queen Mary passed the evening along with the Prince of Wales in Buckingham Palace, before which great multitudes waited patiently, hoping to obtain a sight of their majesties.

There had been considerable anxiety concerning the weather, but the clouds gave place at midnight to a beautiful starry sky and hopes rose for tomorrow. Dense crowds of people who had retired early about that time began to make their way towards the center of the city. Late trains and streets, poured thousands upon thousands into the capital until the streets overflowed.

Long before dawn drums and trumpets gave evidence that 60,000 troops were preparing for their strenuous duties and the people waited curiously to see them march out. Several regiments encamped in the outer district started tonight for their positions on the route. Portraits of the King and Queen are displayed on every hand. They called forth cheers and cries of "God Save the King."

Thousands of Americans are in London for the coronation. Perhaps the greatest number arrived from the continent today and tonight and they are taxing the hotels to the utmost. Every State in the union is well represented. Among the best known are J. Pierpont Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jno. W. Gates and Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Branch, of Richmond, Va. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught are at dinner tonight at St. James Palace to the representatives attending the coronation officially. The Clarence Louise, residence of the Duke and Duchess, was considered too small for the function, and the King permitted the use of the States rooms of the historic palace together with the use of the Windsor gold plate. The scene almost equalled in brilliancy that of the royal dinner at Buckingham Palace last night. Special Ambassador John Hammond and Mrs. Hammond were among those present.

TWO ENGINEERS KILLED.

Fifteen Also Injured in Head-On Collision Near Nashville. Nashville, Tenn., June 21.—Budd Cleveland and Charles Dennis, engineers, were killed, and fifteen others injured in a head-on collision this afternoon at Mill Creek, on the Tennessee Central Railway. The Monterey shopping train, which leaves Nashville at 4 o'clock for the east, collided on a sharp curve with a switch engine. The engines and baggage car of the passenger train were demolished, and two passenger coaches telescoped, injuring several passengers. The injured include ex-Governor Benton McMillin, who was slightly hurt.

TAFT TALKS OF SHERMAN LAW

Comments on Recent Trust Decisions of Supreme Court at Yale Alumni Luncheon—Tribute to the Higher Court.

New Haven, Conn., June 21.—In a speech at the Yale alumni luncheon here today President Taft made his first public comment on the decisions of the United States Supreme Court in the Standard Oil and American Tobacco Company cases. The President made it clear that in his opinion these decisions have cleared the way so that all honest and intelligent business men can proceed without fear of the Sherman anti-trust law. He expressed the belief that much of the doubt, that in the minds of many business men and lawyers hung about that law, has been dispelled and that business all over the country will be greatly benefited thereby. Associate Justice Lamar upon whom Yale today conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws, sat on the platform with the President and listened with evident interest to the latter's glowing eulogy of the court.

The President said in part: "The University has today honored a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. It is a deserved honor. The most sacred function that a President has to perform is the appointment of men to that body. It is the bulwark of our liberties. In its work of construction it recognizes the wonderfully comprehensive character of our constitution in meeting the needs of sane progress; but it stands between us and extreme and unwise radicalism. It stands for the institutions that served our fathers, and will continue to serve us if the country is alive and healthy. It has fallen to have five members of that court bear my commission—a lot, I think, that has fallen to few presidents—and there is no duty that I have discharged that has given me more heartfelt concern, that has worn more upon my conscience than the selection of the men—pure and upright of character, able and learned in the law, jurists and statesmen, with courage to decide and assert their right. Whether that duty has been well performed or not, the country must decide but I am willing to stand upon the record of the court as now made, short as it is, since the five were appointed."

"The country has hung upon the decisions of that court in respect to a State's right of construction of which has given great concern to the business and other communities of the country. I believe those decisions have done, and will continue to do, great good to all the business of the country and that they have laid down a line of distinction which it is not difficult for honest and intelligent business men to follow. They have said that that statute applies to combinations and attempts to restrain trade which are undue or unreasonable, because their intent and effect is partly or wholly to monopolize, to exclude or suppress competition, and to control prices—and not to combinations or associations in the normal development of business where there may be some incidental restraint that was not the object of the combination or the association. Therefore, it becomes largely a question of fact and a question of conscience with the business community that they can well follow and make the standard of their future action."

101 NEW MEDICOS.

Those Who Successfully Passed State Board at Charlotte Meeting. (Special Star Correspondence.)

Charlotte, N. C., June 21.—Of the 130 applicants before the State Medical Board for examination here this week, 101 were granted license and there were 29 failures. Of the total number 112 took the regular examination, nine the oral and nine were granted reciprocity. The class was led by three University of Pennsylvania men, W. B. Hunter, of Gastonia, 95-2-7; W. P. Jacobs, of Philadelphia, 94-2-7; and G. Miller, of Statesville, with a grade of 94. Among those licensed are T. B. Ayers, Rowland; M. L. Barefoot, Dunn; J. C. Bagley, Fayetteville; B. Z. Bazemore, Windsor; S. B. Boon, Jackson; E. S. Bulluck, Wilmington; J. W. Bradshaw, Relief; B. F. Clinton, Butler; T. W. Blanchard, Gliden; J. E. T. Carter, Ward's Hill; J. M. Cutchins, Whitaker; G. S. Cox, Dothan; V. F. Crouch, Jennings; B. D. Coughman, Columbia; T. W. Carmichael, Rowland; L. T. DeLaney, Raleigh; C. J. Ellen, Battleboro; L. D. Floyd, Green Bay, S. C.; J. H. Gambol, Crumpler; J. R. Hawkins, Oxford; S. J. Hawes, Atkinson; H. E. Ivey, LaGrange; W. L. Jackson, Greensboro; W. P. Jackson, Windsor; Oren Moore, Charlotte; T. C. Miller, Statesville; R. A. Moore, Rura, Hall; A. D. Moran, Mooresville; N. D. McMillan, Red Springs; J. S. Norman, Milanboro; W. I. Pitts, Tarboro; J. DeJ. Pemberton, Fayetteville; T. E. Person, Fremont; R. L. Payne, Monroe; F. O. Plunkett, Greensboro; J. G. Raby, Alhaskie; S. Root, Raleigh; J. L. Rowan, Charlotte; R. E. Stack, Bakersville; J. W. Squires, Charlotte; Colin Shaw, Mayesville; W. W. Scott, Washington; W. N. Thomas, Oxford; H. L. Timmons, Fayetteville; N. P. Liles, Wadesboro; C. M. Trippe, Charlotte; B. G. Taylor, Stanley; E. L. Warren, Dunn; C. C. Whittle, Greensboro; F. C. Whitaker, Entfield; L. K. Walker, Currie; W. E. Wishart, Charlotte; J. G. Wilkins, Burlington; N. C. Yockey, Lexington.

STOLE OVER A MILLION.

Receiver for Dissolved Religious Congregations Convicted. Paris, June 21.—Ferdinand Edmond Duez, receiver for the dissolved religious congregations, was convicted by a jury today of embezzling \$1,200,000. Duez was judicial administrator of the civil tribunal of the Department of the Seine. He was in charge of the liquidation of the property of 13 of the congregations dissolved by the association law of 1901. In March, 1910, Duez confessed to the embezzlement of \$2,000,000, and was held for trial before the Assiz court, charged with breach of trust and forgery. Duez was sentenced to 12 years imprisonment at hard labor. Charles Breton, a lawyer, and Henri LeFebvre, a clerk, were convicted of aiding and abetting Duez in the embezzlement and were sentenced to two years imprisonment, which was suspended, pending good conduct.

COMMERCIAL EXPERT PASSES.

Willard P. Tisdell Dies in Washington From Heart Disease. Washington, June 21.—Willard P. Tisdell, one of the leading commercial experts of the United States, died at his home here today of heart disease. He was born at Madison, Ohio, 67 years ago and served during the Civil War with the seventh Ohio regiment. During a varied and notable career, Mr. Tisdell occupied many positions of prominence. His latest achievement was the building of a link to the Pan-American Railway in Guatemala.

TAKE IT FROM ME, IT'S COOLER INSIDE IN THE OPEN AIR.

"Range Pals," an old Arizona picture at the Grand today.

BRISTOW FEATURE OF BILL REFUSED

House Declined to Concur in Senate Amendment to Direct Vote Plan.

STANDS BY FORMER ACTION

Voted Down Amendment to Leave With Congress Power to Regulate Election of Senators. Goes Back to Senate.

Washington, June 21.—The House of Representatives today, by a vote of 172 to 112, practically a strict party vote, refused to concur in the Bristow amendment adopted by the Senate to the House resolution providing for the direct election of Senators. The Bristow amendment leaves with Congress the power to regulate the time and manner of holding these elections, while the resolution passed by the House during the early days of the present session would change the constitution so that "the times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators shall be as prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof."

Representative Jackson, Republican of Tennessee, voted against the amendment, while Mr. Burke, Democrat, of Wisconsin, voted for it. The resolution, therefore, is returned to the Senate for reconsideration by that body as to whether it will reverse its former action. The motion that the House concur in the Senate amendment was made by Representative Olmsted, Republican, of Pennsylvania. Those who spoke in favor of it were Representatives Olmsted, Young, of Michigan; Norris, Moon, of Pennsylvania; Cannon, Fryer, Jackson, Radford and Mann, all Republicans; those against it, Representatives Rucker, of Missouri; Cullop, Hardy, Clark, of Florida; Sherry, Witherspoon, Bisson, Hughes, of New Jersey; Randall, Richardson and Healin, all Democrats.

The Democrats, however, said that the people of the States could safely be entrusted with the power of controlling the elections of their representatives of the upper House, while the Republicans contended that such delegation of authority would take from Congress power which it should retain. Representative Rucker, of Missouri, in charge of the resolution on the Democratic side, declared that it was "the command of the American people that the election of United States Senators be taken out of the market." "I have no fear of the people," he said, "but of the combinations behind closed doors which trample on the most sacred rights of the people. Give the States just a little more power and we'll take the lumber trust, the sugar and all the other trusts out of politics."

Representative Mann, on the other side, asserted that this was an attempt of the Democrats to accomplish indirectly what they had been unable to do directly. "You are afraid," he said, "that your grandfather clauses will be declared unconstitutional." "I have spoken on the stump for ten years in favor of direct election of Senators," said Representative Proudy, of Iowa, "but I would prefer to leave the constitution as it now stands rather than yield out of the power of the Federal government to the States."

The resolution, when it is returned to the Senate, is expected to precipitate a lively discussion, but it is anticipated that it will go to conference within the immediate future.