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THE MORNING STAR

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VOL. LXXXVIII—NO. 1

WILMINGTON, N. C., TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 27, 1911.

WHOLE NUMBER 13,645.

SPRECKLES TELLS OF THE SUGAR WAR

Relates the Struggle Which Resulted in Combining the Big Concerns.

WMS GREEK AGAINST GREEK

Havemeyer Controlled the East and Spreckles the West—Son of Sugar Magnate Before the House Committee.

Washington, June 26.—Details of a great sugar war in the early nineties, between Claus Spreckles in the West, and Henry O. Havemeyer, in the East, resulting in an alliance between these two sugar sovereigns, were related today to the Sugar Trust Investigating committee of the House by John D. Spreckles, son of the Pacific sugar magnate and president of the Western Sugar Refining Company, of San Francisco.

"When Claus Spreckles met Henry O. Havemeyer, in that old sugar war," asked Representative Madison, of the witness, "it was a contest of Greek against Greek, was it not?"

"It certainly was a fight,"

"Your father was a masterful man in the sugar industry, was he not?"

"He was to the Pacific coast what Henry O. Havemeyer was to the Atlantic."

"Wasn't he a monarch over the sugar industry?"

"In a lawful way, he was," said Mr. Spreckles. "We always aim to carry on our business in a lawful manner."

Mr. Spreckles then described how, during the sugar war, his father included the Eastern territory and erected a great cane sugar refinery in Philadelphia. That brought about the termination of the fight.

"Who was the first of those two men to throw up his hands?" Mr. Madison asked.

"I think it was Havemeyer," said Mr. Spreckles. "When we entered the East in that fight, of course, both my father and Mr. Havemeyer realized that they were losing money. They came together and, in short, came together and concluded that such a fight was of no use. It resulted in a consolidation of the plants in the East and the formation of the Western Sugar Refining Company, of California, which took over the American Sugar Refining Company plant and our plant there. The American plant in the West was closed down. Each side took a half interest in the Philadelphia Spreckles plant was eventually sold to the American Sugar Refining Company. That was, I think, in 1892."

"After that there never was any competition between Spreckles and Havemeyer, was there?" Mr. Madison asked.

"No, but there has since been plenty of other competition."

Mr. Spreckles also described how Mr. Havemeyer became associated with them in 1897 in the Spreckles Beet Sugar Company in the erection of the largest beet sugar plant in the world.

He further related this history of an agreement in 1903 between the Western Sugar Refining Company with a rival concern, the California-Hawaiian Sugar Company, whereby the plant of the former was leased by the former and shut down for three years. Eventually it was turned back to the original owners and is again a competitor. This transaction, Mr. Spreckles said, was advised by counsel, was not a violation of the Sherman anti-trust law.

The witness declared that in his opinion free trade in sugar would ruin the beet sugar business and, he prophesied, that with the tariff on sugar let alone the State of California alone could furnish enough sugar from beets to supply the entire United States and to warrant the tariff protection of the industry.

In answer to questions by Representative Hines, Mr. Spreckles declared that the American Sugar Refining Company did not have a monopoly on the sugar business of the country.

"If their motive in coming to California was to monopolize the sugar business, they did not succeed," Mr. Spreckles declared.

"Well, the American Sugar Refining Company having half of your stock, are you conscious of competition with them in Missouri river territory?" asked Mr. Hines.

"Oh, yes," was the reply, "we compete with their New Orleans and New York plant in that territory."

"Well, does not the American Sugar Refining Company, owning half the stock of the Western Sugar Refining Company, have a veto power in that company?"

"No, my brother, my son, our attorney and myself are on the board of directors and dominate the affairs of the company. They can't veto us or put us out."

Interested in the hearing today was also present the appearance of Joseph E. Smith, president of the Mormon church, and president of the Utah Idaho Sugar Company, an ally of the Mormons and the American Sugar Refining Company. He arrived with Bishop C. N. Nibley, business manager of the Mormon Church and Senator Reed Smoot, of Utah.

President Smith will be a witness

THE FIGHT FOR RECIPROCIITY

Determined Effort to Advance the Measure Begins Today—Root Amendment Out of Way—Before the Senate.

Washington, June 26.—A persistent and perhaps day by day effort, beginning tomorrow to advance the Canadian reciprocity bill in the Senate by getting unanimous consent to fix a definite time for a vote on it, and, on separate dates, on the House wool and free list bills as well, will be made by Chairman Penrose, of the Senate Finance Committee. He does not count upon immediate success for his efforts, however.

With the Root amendment to the wool pulp and printpaper schedule of the bill disposed of to his satisfaction, Mr. Penrose, after a canvas of the Senate, announced that his plan had met with more encouragement than he had anticipated.

The stand-pat Republicans made little or no objection and the Democrats none, but generally the insurgent Republicans were not agreeable to the proposition. They want time to present the issues fully to the country and to the Senate.

Even these objections Mr. Penrose hopes to overcome in time, and if his first request tomorrow is not acceded to he will repeat it day after day.

"We shall at least succeed in informing the public where the objection to action lies," he said, "and if we succeed to that extent our efforts will not have been in vain."

There is some apprehension among Republican Senators that the wool bill might pass if a vote should be reached, but they feel assured that in the event of such a contingency the President would veto the measure unless his promise to postpone all tariff legislation until a report can be received from the tariff board.

During the day there was a general tightening up of the lines in favor of the reciprocity bill. The friends of the measure on the Democratic side continued to canvass of the situation and when the Senate adjourned declared that no future amendment would receive more than five Democratic votes. The Democratic Senators classed against the bill and favorable to amendments are:

Bailey, Simmons, Clarke, of Arkansas; Thornton and Foster, and some of these are ranked as doubtful.

Longer hours are in prospect. The Finance Committee will soon ask that the sitting of the Senate begin at 11 o'clock in the hope that business will be expedited. The argument in support of the change is that as there is no committee meetings standing in the way of prolonged Senate sessions, all possible time should be given to reciprocity.

GOVERNMENT TAKES ACTION

Morgan-Guggenheim Syndicate Threatened to Carry Matter to Supreme Court—Caused Ballinger-Pinchot Trouble.

Washington, June 26.—The disallowance today of the famous Cunningham Alaskan coal land claims by the Department of the Interior defeats the plan through which it was alleged the Morgan-Guggenheim syndicate had planned to control the dominating section of one of the world's most valuable coal fields. Secretary of the Interior Fisher, by approving the Department's decision as handed down by Fred Bennett, commissioner of the land office, has restored to the public domain the 33 Cunningham claims involving an aggregate area of 5,250 acres and running in value high in the millions.

While attorneys for the Cunningham claimants have threatened an appeal to the United States Supreme Court, such an appeal can be based only on some point of law involved and not on findings of fact as announced by the Department. The Cunningham claims, which brought about the Ballinger-Pinchot investigation by Congress and the dismissal from public service of Chief Forester Pinchot and Louis R. Glavis, have been in the public eye constantly for more than two years.

In announcing the decision today, Secretary Fisher, who succeeded Mr. Ballinger last March, declared that new coal lands are needed in Alaska. He said in part:

"It is the intention of the Department to proceed at once to final decision on the claims for cancellation and termination of all the remaining Alaskan coal claims so far as this can properly be done, denying those that should be denied and granting those that should be granted as rapidly as possible."

Commissioner Bennett, in his decision holding the claims for cancellation on the ground of fraud, declares that each of the 33 entries was improperly allowed because of fatal defects "apparent on their face." He asserts that the government conclusively established the charges brought against the claimants, and that there is no doubt but that an agreement existed among them in violation of law.

Guggenheim Remains Mum.

New York, June 26.—Daniel Guggenheim, head of the Guggenheim family, who will sail for Europe tomorrow, refused to discuss the Cunningham claims decision tonight, but expressed at length his opinion of business conditions in the United States. "At the time when we ought to be enjoying the greatest prosperity of any country in the world," he said, "we are the laughing stock of all European economists because every so-called captain of industry is supposed to be liable to criminal prosecution."

"We are not happy," he continued. "Our finances are good, money is plentiful, our harvests have been abundant, we have had no pests, no calamities such as fires or earthquakes—but we are not happy."

He attributed this to the fact that the officers of large corporations do not know where they stand. He said he could not find that the officers of corporations in foreign countries were being prosecuted for co-operating with each other or for syndicating their products and are enjoying excellent business conditions. "Whereas, during the last two years, have been and now are doing not to exceed from 60 to 70 per cent. of our actual business capacity."

RIVAL OARSMEN GATHER.

Collegiate Regatta on Hudson Today Big Event of Season.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., June 26.—The eve of the collegiate regatta in the Hudson found the rival oarsmen resting at their quarters along the river, but eager for tomorrow's contests. The long period of training ended this afternoon with light workouts.

In Poughkeepsie every train brought enthusiastic collegians and followers of the sport who eagerly discussed the chances of the various crews.

Cornell's prowess in the past naturally made the Ithacans the favorites. Columbia and Pennsylvania, as the result of good form shown in practice here, are looked upon as formidable rivals.

While there was no public betting tonight, individual wagers showed odds of five to three, Cornell against the field.

All of the crews in the "varsity race are somewhat lighter than in former years.

With the exception of the Wisconsin men, who have had bad luck during their training season, a spirit of confidence prevailed in the camps tonight.

BALLOON FALLS INTO THE SEA.

Aerial Craft With Two Occupants is Swept Out During Violent Storm.

Bremen, Germany, June 26.—One of the four balloons which ascended at Paris on Saturday, fell into the North Sea near the Island of Juist, of the East Frisian group, yesterday. A violent storm prevailed at the time, and the aerial craft was carried rapidly out to sea. Two persons were aboard her.

The three other balloons made landings on the East Frisian coast. A rescue boat was sent out as soon as possible to the aid of the distressed balloon, but later returned, having recovered only an empty ballast bag marked "R. G. B.—70."

AFTER NEAR-BEER.

Anti-Saloon League Campaign for Repeal of Clause of Lockers Clubs.

Atlanta, Ga., June 26.—A State-wide movement having for its object the repeal of the near-beer clause and the abolition of locker clubs, was launched throughout Georgia today by the Georgia Anti-Saloon League. Letters had been sent to the pastors of all the churches in the State and these were read at today's services. Resolutions accompanying the letters also were presented to the congregations. These approved the proposed near-beer bill and called upon the several Senators and Representatives to work and vote for its passage.

tomorrow before the committee. He came prepared to testify today, and his arrival having been heralded, the committee room soon was well filled with spectators, among them many women.

BIG COAL CLAIMS ARE NOT GRANTED

Scheme of Syndicate to Control Valuable Alaskan Fields Defeated.

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TWO HUNDRED KILLED.

In Cyclone Which Devastated Coast of Chile Yesterday.

Valparaiso, June 25.—The great cyclone which devastated the coast of Chile a few days ago extended from Pisagua on the north to Antofagasta on the south. Torrential rains have followed the hurricane, almost completing the disaster. It is estimated that more than 200 persons were killed or injured and immense damage has been done to property of all kinds.

Reports here say that Iquique has been inundated. Many vessels in addition to launches and lighters have foundered. Incoming steamers report having passed buoys adrift, cargo and decks.

REGATTA BIG SUCCESS.

Between Midshipmen and Blue Jacks at Queenstown.

Queenstown, June 26.—The regatta arranged for the midshipmen and blue jacks of the United States practice squadron proved a great success today. The midshipmen of the battleships Iowa, Indiana and Massachusetts competed in 12-oared cutters for a silver cup and the championship of Queenstown harbor, and the Iowa boys won. The Iowa's seamen also won the other prizes.

The senior officers of the squadron attended a ball at the admiralty house tonight. The ships will sail for Kiel tomorrow.

AFTER LABOR LEADERS AGAIN

Officers of Federation Cited to Appear in Contempt Proceedings—Samuel Gompers is the Chief Offender.

Washington, June 26.—President Samuel Gompers, Vice President John Mitchell and Secretary Frank Morrison, of the American Federation of Labor, under rules issued today by Justice Wright, of the District of Columbia Supreme Court, were cited to appear Monday, July 17th, and show cause why they should not be punished for contempt of court.

The court's action followed the filing of the report of a committee of lawyers appointed to investigate the charge that an injunction granted by the court in favor of the Bucks Stove & Range Company had been violated. In case the labor leaders are adjudged guilty it is yet an open question whether the court will impose a jail sentence.

The committee's report presented by Chairman J. J. Darlington, submits that "there is reasonable cause to charge each of these parties with willful defiance of the orders of the court."

However, it is suggested that the labor leaders acted under belief that they were within their constitutional rights, and the committee virtually recommends that due apologies and assurances of future submission if they be forthcoming, settle the matter.

Mr. Gompers is dealt with as the chief offender. It is probable that the cases will not be heard before Fall in the event another trial becomes necessary.

The contempt proceedings against the labor leaders recently were passed upon by the United States Supreme Court which set aside jail sentences heretofore imposed by Judge Wright. The Supreme Court held that the contempt on which Judge Wright formerly passed was of a civil nature and against the Bucks Stove & Range Co. In dismissing the former proceedings, however, the Supreme Court gave to the District Court a right to reopen the case in the event that any contempt of the court itself or its orders, should be found.

Inasmuch as the stove company and the American Federation of Labor had adjusted their differences, it was not supposed that the matter would be pursued further. But the day following the decision Justice Wright immediately ordered an investigation with a view to further contempt against the labor men. He appointed a committee of three lawyers to inquire into all the circumstances of the case, and to determine whether or not there had been a contempt of the court itself. The committee consisted of J. J. Darlington, Daniel Samuel Gompers, in a statement, at once questioned the fairness of an inquiry by these gentlemen inasmuch as they had been associated as counsel for the stove company against the Federation.

BEAUMONT WINS EVENT.

Huge Crowds Witnessed Aero Flight at Brussels.

Brussels, June 26.—The huge crowds which gathered at the aerodrome today broke into volleys of cheers as Beaumont, winner of the fourth stage of the International Circuit Aviation Race, arrived at 5:30 o'clock this evening. He was soon followed by Vedrines, Kimmerring and Garros.

All the aviators told of having been buffeted by violent winds and drenched by rain. They were presented to the King, who warmly congratulated them on their achievement.

Vedrines was the object of a special ovation and was presented with a laurel wreath inscribed, "to the victor of the Paris-Madrid race."

Up to 9 o'clock tonight when the official records were closed, seven of the contestants had reached here.

Of the other contestants "Taineau wrecked his machine near Gilze-Ryen, a short distance from the Belgian frontier; Vidart Prevot and Train are stalled by bad weather at the same place, while Wynmalen is at Brasschaet, about 35 miles from Brussels. All of the contestants expect to start again tomorrow."

OUTLINES.

The Root amendment was overwhelmingly defeated in the Senate yesterday after seven hours' debate. The reciprocity bill emerged from its first ordeal unscathed. A roll call by the friends of the amendment was not demanded. The Department of the Interior yesterday disapproved the Alaskan coal land claims, which defeats the plan of the Morgan-Guggenheim interests to control one of the most valuable fields in the world. The testimony of Chas. H. Funk that he had been shadowed by detectives for several weeks at the Lorimer inquiry yesterday, proved a sensation. Having passed buoys adrift, cargo and decks.

FUNK'S TESTIMONY PROVES SENSATION

Witness at Lorimer Inquiry Says Detectives Have Been Shadowing Him.

FEATURE DAY OF THE PROBE

Name of Edward Hines Mentioned by Funk as Person Who Employed Sleuths—Committee in Executive Session.

Washington, June 26.—Shadowed for weeks by detectives instructed to get anything possible against him was the alleged experience of which Clarence S. Funk, of Chicago, star witness in the present Lorimer investigation, complained today to the Senate committee inquiring into the Lorimer election. The statement produced a sensation, because the name of Edward Hines, whom Mr. Funk had testified had asked him to contribute \$10,000 toward a \$100,000 used to put Lorimer over at Springfield, was mentioned in connection with the services of the detectives.

Mr. Funk declared that four detectives had followed him to Washington and two had watched him during luncheon today. One of them, he said, had been compelled to give his name and that of his employer when caught in a tight place. Mr. Funk declined to break his word to the detective and reveal his name. He said the employer was not Senator Lorimer. The committee ended the day's hearing by going into executive session to consider the situation.

At the executive session Mr. Funk is said to have revealed the detective's name and promised to produce him before the committee, tomorrow if possible. The committee then took up a consideration of what steps to take to prevent detectives inferring with witnesses before the committee.

Mr. Funk's statement that the detectives came at the close of a long examination on the witness stand. He retold the story he related to the Helm Investigating Committee in Illinois about how Mr. Hines is alleged to have asked him as general manager of the International Harvested Company, to contribute \$10,000 to the Lorimer fund. For hours attorneys and members of the committee had asked questions of Mr. Funk about this conversation, the report of which probably led to the present investigation of the Lorimer election. The witness had described his personal relations to Senator Lorimer. Mr. Hines and many others figuring in the case.

Rather incidentally Mr. Funk remarked in a statement that his part in the case had been anything but pleasant, that had been promised more "unpleasantness."

"Promised more?" repeated Senator Jones.

"Yes, over the telephone and by anonymous communications, indirect threats have been made."

Then in response to inquiries of Senator Clayton Mr. Funk said he had been followed by detectives ever since he testified at Springfield before the Helm Committee.

Mr. Funk told about the detective following him to Washington and about getting the name of one of them. He said, the detective he had cornered claimed to be employed by the Thiele Detective Agency in Chicago, and had been instructed to get anything he could on Mr. Funk. He protested against being made to reveal the detective's name because "he seemed like a nice fellow," said he was not proud of what he was doing and had a family to support.

To tell his name, Mr. Funk said, would mean his dismissal.

"If you don't tell it, all four will probably lose their jobs," suggested Senator Gamble.

William J. Hynes, of counsel for Senator Lorimer and Edward Hines, urged the witness to reveal the name.

"Put Mr. Edward Hines on the stand, and ask him to whom the detectives report each night," responded Mr. Funk.

Attorney Elbridge Haney, of counsel for Senator Lorimer asked if the detective said the Senator employed them.

"No, Senator Lorimer did not employ them," declared the witness.

The committee then went into executive session.

NEW STATE BUILDING.

Commission Considering What Departments Shall Use Floors.

Raleigh, N. C., June 26.—Chairman Ashley Horne and Commissioner J. A. Long of Sub-committee of the State Building Commission were in conference this afternoon and tonight with architects for the fireproof State administration building and members of Supreme Court and State officers considering question of just what departments of State shall be located on various floors of proposed building. J. Elwood Cox is third member for committee but did not get there for conference which is preliminary to session of full Commission tomorrow to which the committee will report. Ashley Horne is chairman and W. E. Springer, of Wilmington, secretary of full Commission.

AN IMPORTANT WITNESS

F. D. Ware Tells How Ware-Kramer Co. Cigarettes Sales Increased Enormously Until 1907 and Suddenly Collapsed.

(Special Star Telegram.)
Raleigh, N. C., June 26.—Plaintiff F. D. Ware, was on the witness stand in the damage suit trial of Ware-Kramer Company vs. American Tobacco Company, this afternoon, and two days or longer will be required to finish with him. He reviewed the organization of the Ware-Kramer Company, the volume manufactured and sales of cigarettes in the rise of output from thirty four million cigarettes in 1905 to sixty-seven million in 1907, and collapse to thirty million in 1909. Also sales to jobbers the country over to show decline in trade established through American Tobacco Company coupons, free goods and other methods. Judge Connor refused to admit testimony by Ware to prove that R. G. Briggs, president of Wells-Whitehead Co., the Wilson branch of the American Tobacco Company, made overtures to stop the formation of the Ware-Kramer Company, advising Ware it was impossible to "buck the government," as he termed the American Tobacco Company.

Counsel for the plaintiff gave notice of withdrawal for present the deposition of Jno. Troustine, of New York, partially presented Friday. This evidence extends to the alleged American Tobacco Company, and W. M. Carter conspiracy against the Ware-Kramer Company and has precipitated difference between counsel and the court that may play an important part in the result of the trial.

STOLE \$10,000 IN BONDS.

Attorney and Office Clerk Arrested Yesterday at Pittsburgh.

Pittsburg, June 26.—A. L. Pearson, an attorney, and president of the Union Realty Company, of this city, and Emanuel M. Carnahan, a clerk, employed in the office of Holmes Wardrop & Company, brokers, were arrested here today, charged with the theft of bonds valued at \$10,000, belonging to the brokerage firm.

Pearson is a member of a prominent family. His father, General A. L. here during the railroad riots of 1877.

Both men were committed to jail in default of \$12,000 bail each. It is stated that \$5,000 worth of the bonds have been recovered and the balance have been traced. Charges of larceny and receiving stolen goods were made against Pearson and Carnahan by Joseph H. Holmes, senior member of the brokerage firm.

The bonds in question disappeared from the company's office on November 13, 1908, at a time when Mr. Holmes was in New York, and Mr. Wardrop on a business trip in the West. The case was then put into the hands of a detective agency. A week ago the bonds were offered for sale in New York. The sale was allowed to go through.

Today Pearson and Carnahan were confronted by officers in the former's office. Carnahan at once accused Pearson of having the bonds, and both were arrested.

According to Carnahan, he found the bundle of bonds—gold debenture coupons of the Delaware & Hudson Railroad—lying in the hallway of the firm's offices, late in the afternoon of November 13th. He picked them up, he said, and seeing they were bonds, took them to Pearson's office, several floors above, to see if they were worth anything. He left the bonds with Pearson, he alleges, receiving no money whatever, and Pearson promised to look them up.

When the bonds were missed by his employers, Carnahan says, he was so frightened for fear of being arrested that he did not tell any one of his find. Pearson, he alleges, refused to talk with him about the bonds, or give them back to him.

Pearson stated tonight that he had purchased the bonds from John D. Hite. He says he did not know they had been stolen, and he fully expects to be cleared.

John D. Hite, who "John D. Hite" is has not been made clear.

Both Pearson and Carnahan were released on bail tonight and will be given a preliminary hearing before a police magistrate next Thursday.

HIS MEMORY RETURNING.

Mark W. Harrington at Last Responds to His Right Name.

New York, June 26.—Mark W. Harrington, formerly a professor in the University of Michigan, and later chief of the United States Weather Bureau, who has been an inmate of the New Jersey State asylum at Morris Plains for nine years, has shown a sign of returning memory, according to an announcement made today by Dr. Britton D. Evans, superintendent of the institution. During the entire period of his residence at Morris Plains Mr. Harrington has declared that he was "John Doe," and knew nothing more than this concerning himself, but within the past few days, he has responded to his correct name.

Dr. Evans made the test and will make others soon, he said today prior to testifying in proceedings brought by Mrs. Harrington to have herself appointed a committee of her husband's estate. Certain feature of Mr. Harrington's affliction is his failure to recognize his wife and his declaration that she is a stranger, although she searched for him tirelessly for eight years following his disappearance until she found him.

SENATE REJECTED ROOT AMENDMENT

Reciprocity Bill Emerged From its First Ordeal Unscathed Yesterday.

ROLL CALL NOT NECESSARY

Had Reference to Woodpulp and Printpaper Section of Agreement Measure Now Open to General Fight—Features.

Washington, June 26.—The Canadian reciprocity bill emerged from its first ordeal in the Senate tonight unscathed. The Root amendment, proposing a modification of the woodpulp and printpaper section of the agreement, was defeated after seven hours of debate, by an overwhelming vote. The friends of the amendment were so satisfied of its defeat that a roll call on the vote was not demanded.

This leaves the reciprocity measure open to the general fight that is to follow for amendment of important provisions of the Payne-Aldrich tariff law. Senator LaFollette announced in a speech opposing the Root amendment, that he would give to the Senate a chance to pass on general tariff amendments for free paper, free lumber and lumber products, and for reductions in many other scheduled items. Senator Clapp also announced his intention of offering a free paper amendment later; and other Senators gave evidence of their purpose to force from now on consideration of tariff revision on the widest plans.

Attack on the Root amendment was interspersed with attack on the whole reciprocity measure in the debate that ran throughout the afternoon and which resulted in the defeat of Senator Root's proposal to change the House bill by requiring that all Canadian provinces should remove their export restrictions on pulp wood and its product, before the reciprocal features of the woodpulp and printpaper section of the agreement went into effect.

"I am opposed to this so-called reciprocity legislation as a whole because I believe it is wrong, harmful and unjustifiable," said Senator LaFollette.

Senator LaFollette declared there was no justification for any duty on printpaper.

To continue a high tariff on paper, he said, was to put a premium on "inefficiency and sloth," and to make the protective tariff "deadend all constructive force" for the development of efficient management.

Senator LaFollette criticized the reciprocity measure as a means of getting relief from the owners of the printpaper manufacturing industry. He said they had joined with the "packers, the railroads, the flour millers and others who would secure advantages through the passage of the reciprocity bill."

Senator LaFollette declared that in the testimony taken by the Finance Committee it would be shown that the measure had suppressed the news of the reciprocity proceedings; but on this point Senator Stone, who also is a member of the Finance Committee, declared the Wisconsin Senator was mistaken.

"That is the blackest page in the newspaper history of the United States," said Senator LaFollette, "I regret that that fact must become part of the history of this legislation. But it is a stubborn fact. There is no one who followed the hearings before the Finance Committee but knows that those who favored the Canadian agreement were given great space; but when the agricultural newspapers had suppressed the news of the reciprocity proceedings, but on this point Senator Stone, who also is a member of the Finance Committee, declared the Wisconsin Senator was mistaken.

"I want to interrupt the Senator," said Senator Stone, "because I think his statement is not quite justified by the facts. It was charged that the Associated Press for example, had given great space to the pro-reciprocity literature and to the pro-reciprocity contentions, which the newspapers had greedily accepted and highly exploited.

The facts as developed show, as I understand them, that far more space was given the anti-reciprocity arguments by the Associated Press, and that was given by either the one or the other in favor of reciprocity."

Senator LaFollette expressed the belief that other members of the Finance Committee would side with him in the controversy.

Senator Clapp of Minnesota, opposed the reciprocity bill as a "deception, a delusion and a snare," and said the Root amendment would but make it worse.

Senator Simmons, Democrat, declared the bill was not a Democratic measure.

ELKINS, W. VA., JUNE 26.—A serious race war between Americans and Italians is reported to be in progress at Weaver, south of here. Four are reported dead and many reported injured. The sheriff and ninety men have started to the scene.