

RECIPROCITY GETS SENATE MAJORITY

Canadian Agreement Measure Was Passed Without Amendment.

MARKS END OF LONG FIGHT

Congressional Practice Will Delay the Affixing of President's Signature—Parliament's Action is Awaited.

Washington, July 22.—The reciprocal trade agreement between the United States and Canada, embodied in the reciprocity bill that proved a storm center in two sessions of Congress, passed the Senate without amendment today by a vote of 53 to 27.

This action settled the whole Canadian reciprocity question so far as Congress is concerned and save for executive approval and the Canadian Parliament's ratification made the pact the law of the land.

Congressional practice will delay the affixing of the President's signature until next Wednesday, when the House is again in session.

The reciprocity bill, having originated in the House, must be returned there for engrossment and for the signature of Speaker Clark while the House is sitting.

The Canadian Parliament has not yet acted on the agreement. With one exception the provisions of the bill as passed by Congress will not become effective until the President issues a proclamation that Canada has ratified the pact.

The vote on the bill was as follows: Republicans against the bill—Bacon, Oregon; Bristow and Carlis, Kansas; Burham, New Hampshire; Clapp and Nelson, Minnesota; Clark and Warren, Wyoming; Crawford and Gamble, S. Dakota; Cummins and Kenyon, Iowa; Dixon, Montana; Gronna and McCumber, North Dakota; LaFollette, Wisconsin; Lippitt, Rhode Island; Lorimer, Illinois; Oliver, Pennsylvania; Page, Vermont; Smith, Michigan; Smoot, Utah.

Democrats against—Bailey, Texas; Clarke, Arkansas; Simmons, North Carolina; Republicans for the bill—Bradley, Kentucky; Brandegee and McLean, Connecticut; Briggs, New Jersey; Brown, Nebraska; Burton, Ohio; Cane and Lodge, Massachusetts; Cullom, Illinois; Guggenheim, Colorado; Jones and Poindexter, Washington; Nixon, Nevada; Penrose, Pennsylvania; Perkins and Works, California; Richardson, Delaware; Root, New York; Stephenson, Wisconsin; Townsend, Michigan; Wetmore, Rhode Island.

Democrats for the bill—Bacon, Georgia; Bankhead and Johnston, Alabama; Bryan and Fletcher, Florida; Chamberlain, Oregon; Chilton and Watson, West Virginia; Culberson, Texas; Davis, Arkansas; Foster, Louisiana; Gore and Owen, Oklahoma; Hitchcock, Nebraska; Johnson, Maine; Kern and Shively, Indiana; Martin and Swanson, Virginia; Martine, New Jersey; Myers, Montana; Newlands, Nevada; O'Gorman, New York; Overman, North Carolina; Paynter, Kentucky; Pomeroy, Ohio; Reed and Stone, Missouri; Smith, Maryland; Smith, South Carolina; Taylor, Tennessee; Williams, Mississippi.

"I am much gratified that the bill is passed," said President Taft. "It indicates the increase of mutually beneficial relations between Canada and this country."

The President received many congratulations before leaving for Beverly at 5:35 P. M. to spend the weekend. He will be back in Washington Tuesday. Senator Penrose, of Pennsylvania, who led the reciprocity fight in the Senate, dined with the President on board his train tonight.

In reply to congratulations the Senator as he made his way through the union station to the President's car, exclaimed: "It was easy."

Senator Penrose ventured the prediction that Congress would adjourn later than August 9th or 10th.

Bitter Struggle Expected. A bitter struggle is expected in the Senate next week over the wool tariff. A wool revision bill already has passed the Democratic House. Several substitutes have been ordered in the Senate and a vote will be taken on Thursday next. No sooner had the Senate bill passed than Senators began to prepare for the attack on the tariff. The wool bill was made the unfinished business and will be taken up Monday morning.

The indications are there will be a Democratic conference before the vote on the bill Thursday. The indications to down without effort to amend it, and that subsequently the LaFollette wool tariff to the House free list bill, to be dealt with when the free list vote is taken August 1st.

The events that led up to the final passage of the reciprocity measure, when amendment after amendment

FIRE TEN SHOTS INTO CROWDED CAR

Syrian Ran Amuck Killing Two Persons and Wounding Three Others.

EXCITEMENT AT NORTH ADAMS

Drew Automatic Revolver and Emptied It Into Shrieking Crowd—Police Believe Him Suddenly Insane.

North Adams, Mass., July 22.—Inflamed at the command of the motorman to get back from the running board and remain in his seat until the car stopped, Faido Mallak, a Syrian, 21 years old, suddenly drew an automatic revolver and fired ten shots into a crowded electric car on the Cheshire Street Railway Company line today, instantly killing the motorman, Geo. E. Hoyt, of Pittsfield, and Miss Martha Esler, aged 21, of Adams, wounding two women probably fatally and severely injuring three other women.

Mrs. Stephen L. A. Hall, of Adams, was shot in the right shoulder and Mrs. Alice Bryant, of Cheshire, wounded in the neck, are the two dangerously wounded.

As he fired the last of the shots Mallak was seized by J. J. Mooney, of Pittsfield, who took away the revolver. Drawing a knife, the Syrian jumped from the running board down an embankment, where he was captured by other passengers.

There were about 60 people on the car when Mallak, who sat directly behind the motorman, signalled the conductor to get off. He stood on the running board as the car slowed up. The motorman cautioned him about getting off while the car was in motion, telling him to get back to his seat.

Just as the car stopped Mallak pulled out a .38 calibre, ten-shot automatic revolver and began firing. He aimed the first bullet directly at the back of the motorman and then turned upon the women passengers in the seats behind him and fired point blank until his revolver was emptied.

Mallak refused to talk after his arrest. The police believe he went suddenly insane.

Durham, N. C., July 22.—John Vickers, a farmer belonging to a widely known Durham family, committed suicide tonight by cutting his throat with a razor. He had been despondent for several weeks.

was overwhelmingly defeated, party lines were variously drawn. With one or two exceptions, only the Republican insurgents voted for the amendments, with reinforcements from Senators Bailey, of Texas; Clark, of Arkansas; and Simmons, of North Carolina, Democrats.

Every threatened change in the bill was defeated by the consistent union of Democratic and "regular" Republican forces.

Senator Poindexter, of Washington, and Senator Works, of California, recognized as insurgents, voted against nearly all amendments. The Democrats, with but few exceptions, voted against amendments by Senator Bailey, one to put the farmers' free list in as an amendment to the reciprocity bill, and the other to incorporate a reduction in the tariff on cotton bagging and cotton ties.

John Norris, chairman of the committee on paper, of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, in a statement issued tonight, said: "The paper section of the bill becomes effective immediately upon approval by the President and paper made from timber cut on privately owned lands will come in duty free out awaiting Canadian action. In that respect it differs from the general reciprocity section which will not go into effect until the President shall proclaim that Canada has reduced its duties in accordance with the agreement between the United States and Canada."

Setting forth what Mr. Norris believes will be the effect of the paper section of the bill, the statement says: "An important factor in the situation is the removal of uncertainty respecting the tariff on pulp and paper which has, for at least four years deflected investment in paper enterprises. Hitherto, the existing American mills have been comparatively free from fear of competition, because the timber areas tributary to available water power in the United States had been acquired for speculative holdings."

"The cheapening of timber value in the United States is also a factor in the situation. The opening of large pulp wood areas in the Canadian provinces should break the artificially inflated price of pulp stumpage in the United States."

"The daily output of newspaper paper averages 4,000 tons. Within two years new installations should add approximately 1,600 tons per day to the supply. Such an addition ought to restore competitive conditions."

Don't Miss the Concerts. At Lumina this afternoon and night, 4:30 and 8:30 P. M. Be sure to go. Music extra good.

Don't Miss the Concerts. At Lumina this afternoon and night, 4:30 and 8:30 P. M. Be sure to go. Music extra good.

Don't Miss the Concerts. At Lumina this afternoon and night, 4:30 and 8:30 P. M. Be sure to go. Music extra good.

Don't Miss the Concerts. At Lumina this afternoon and night, 4:30 and 8:30 P. M. Be sure to go. Music extra good.

Don't Miss the Concerts. At Lumina this afternoon and night, 4:30 and 8:30 P. M. Be sure to go. Music extra good.

SPRECKLES TELLS OF THE SUGAR WAR

Most Sensational Testimony That Has Developed During the Hearings.

THE UNDER HAND METHODS

Told How Persons Threw Sand in the Machinery Bearings and Otherwise Wrecked the Plant. Then the Climax.

New York, July 22.—Claus Augustus Spreckles, son of the Claus Spreckles, of California, and principal owner of the Federal Sugar Refining Company, of Yonkers, N. Y., today gave the most sensational testimony that has developed during the hearings before the Congressional Committee investigating the sugar trust.

Besides giving a most important sidelight on the conference between John Arbuckle and the late H. O. Havemeyer, which is believed to have ended the great sugar war, he described under oath the vicissitudes of an independent sugar refiner. He said that his plant in Philadelphia, before it was controlled by the trust, had been put out of commission several times by persons who threw sand in the machinery bearings and otherwise wrecked the plant. He swore that at the Yonkers refinery after he had turned down trust overtures, dead rats were placed in barrels of sugar ready for shipment and that whole vats of liquid sugar had been drained off in the night into sewers.

The nuisance of dead rats continued until private detectives pointed out a number of his employes whom he discharged, refusing to pay their wages in the hope that they would sue him and thus enable him to question them under oath as to who had employed them. Much to his disappointment he was never sued.

Mr. Spreckles declared that H. O. Havemeyer, Theodore A. Havemeyer and John E. Searies, all then officers of the American Sugar Refining Company, and now dead, purchased a half interest in all of the California refineries to end the Spreckles sugar war for \$2,225,000 in cash and six months later sold this interest to the American Sugar Refining Company for \$5,000,000 in preferred stock, which at that time was worth \$120 a share, or \$600,000.

Interesting points in Mr. Spreckles' testimony included his assertion that in four years he had made \$2,000,000 in a Hawaiian sugar plantation on a cash investment of \$10,000. Since starting the Federal refinery ten years ago by a cash payment of \$3,500,000 for equipment, he has paid 6 per cent. dividends on that \$3,500,000 regularly, he declared, representing the preferred stock and has turned earnings amounting to an equal amount back into improvement of the plant.

Representative Garrett, of Tennessee, asked Mr. Spreckles if he knew anything about the conference between John Arbuckle and H. O. Havemeyer, which was supposed to have ended the sugar war.

"Yes, something," he said. "Soon after that conference, John Arbuckle came to me and said: 'I've just had a little talk with Henry O. Havemeyer. He said an understanding had been reached; that there was an overproduction of sugar and asked me if I would reduce the output of the Federal to its full capacity forever. He said: 'You misunderstand Havemeyer, just like I did. He is a fine, cultivated man—why he plays the violin.'"

"So did Nero play the violin," said Mr. Spreckles, "and Rome burned?"

"Did you understand," from John Arbuckle that he had reached an agreement with Havemeyer and the American Sugar Refining Company that the production of sugar was to be reduced?"

"Yes, he said that he and the American had buried the hatchet."

"Did anyone else ever try to get you to reduce the production of sugar?"

"Yes, Mr. Warner, of the American company. He said he would create better feeling among the refiners generally and that an understanding could be reached. I think that both Arbuckle and Warner were sent by the American Sugar Refining Company to get me to enter an agreement."

DURHAM TIGERS SENTENCED. Brodie Duke's Father-in-Law Gets Six Months—Judge Scores Jury.

Durham, N. C., July 22.—Judge Allen today sentenced all convicted bland tigers, including Leander Brodie, father of Mrs. Brodie Duke, who received six months in jail and costs. He moved for a new trial, was denied and appealed to the Supreme Court.

Judge Allen scored the grand jury for its acquittal of one whom he designated "the guiltiest of them all," Steven Chandler, brother of a policeman on the local force, who is believed to have backed from wholesalers in other States.

Raleigh, N. C., July 22.—A telegram was received from Edgar M. Hall, of Newport News, Va., tonight to the effect that he had accepted the call to become general secretary of the Raleigh Y. M. C. A. Mr. Hall was recently re-elected secretary of the Newport News Y. M. C. A.

Don't Miss the Concerts. At Lumina this afternoon and night, 4:30 and 8:30 P. M. Be sure to go. Music extra good.

Don't Miss the Concerts. At Lumina this afternoon and night, 4:30 and 8:30 P. M. Be sure to go. Music extra good.

Don't Miss the Concerts. At Lumina this afternoon and night, 4:30 and 8:30 P. M. Be sure to go. Music extra good.

Don't Miss the Concerts. At Lumina this afternoon and night, 4:30 and 8:30 P. M. Be sure to go. Music extra good.

Don't Miss the Concerts. At Lumina this afternoon and night, 4:30 and 8:30 P. M. Be sure to go. Music extra good.

Don't Miss the Concerts. At Lumina this afternoon and night, 4:30 and 8:30 P. M. Be sure to go. Music extra good.

PROHIBS LEADING IN TEXAS CONTEST

Three-Fourths of Votes Counted and Result is Very Close.

STATE IS PROBABLY "DRY"

Returns From All Large Towns and Rural Districts Are Against Saloon—The Earlier Figures at Dallas.

Dallas, Texas, July 22.—With what is estimated to be three-fourths of the votes cast in today's liquor election counted, the prohibitionists are leading by the narrow margin of 3,461, according to the returns of The News. Up to midnight 339,773 votes had been accounted for. Returns from all the larger towns are in and as the rural districts are against the saloon it seems a safe prediction at this time that the State has gone "dry."

The prohibitionists, as was expected, received a heavy majority in the blackland counties of north Texas.

The anti-prohibitionists got their majorities almost exclusively in south Texas counties and in some of them they were smaller than had been expected. Perhaps the greatest disappointment for the anti-prohibitionists was in the vote of the cities. In San Antonio, or Bexar county, the anti-majority seems to have been only about 8,000. In the city of Dallas the anti-majority was only 1,600. In Tarrant county the anti majority up to 12 o'clock was not over 800. Of the larger towns Palestine, Greenville, Denton, McKinney, Sulphur Springs, Gainesville and Jacksonville went dry. Daco's anti majority was only a little more than 300.

Dallas, Texas, July 22.—Returns received by the Dallas News up to 9:40 o'clock show a majority for the prohibitionists of about 13,000. This is a total of about 140,000 votes, probably one-third of the vote polled. Returns from which these totals are made are rather more from prohibition than from anti-prohibition territory. They include no returns from the cities and the larger towns and are, therefore, indicative of an anti-prohibition victory, though it will require much fuller returns to warrant any prediction.

BITTEN BY RATTLESNAKE. Negroes Terrorized by Whites at Lumber Camp—Other News.

(Special Star Correspondence.) Whiteville, July 22.—Mrs. Lou Bright, who lives to the north of Whiteville, last Sunday went into her corn crib and was bitten on the hand by a rattlesnake pit, the most venomous of snakes. Prompt attention was given and her life was saved.

The permanent railroad the Whiteville Lumber Co. is building to Reaves Ferry has the iron laid within three miles of the Waccamaw river, and the work of grading the balance of the road-bed is progressing. This road is built for permanent use, and when completed will be turned into a regular freight and passenger road. The building of this line will develop a fine farming section, now almost an un-cared wilderness.

The Whiteville Lumber Company offered a reward of \$100 to any person or persons who will secure the arrest, and evidence to convict, the party or parties, who made an assault on their employes at Whiteville, N. C., and who, at the same time, shot into their camps, on the night of July 13th.

Whiteville is the name of a camp on their Reaves Ferry railroad, and at which a number of negroes employed in the work of grading the road-bed are staying. On the night in question certain unknown men fired a volley into the camp from shot guns, scattering the blacks into the bushes. None was seriously hurt, but one was struck on side of face by shot. The next day 10 of the negroes quit work, being thoroughly terrorized. It seems that certain white men living in that section are determined that no negroes shall live or work in their township, and they have organized a gang to frighten and run away any colored people who invade the prescribed territory. These whites will not grade the road themselves, and are determined that the company shall not employ negroes to do the work. The better class of people living in that section condemn such outrages, and will lend their aid to the company in bringing the shooters to punishment.

Philadelphia, July 22.—Chicago won today's game from Philadelphia 5 to 2 and went into first place in the National League race. The visitors hit Moore's delivery hard, while Brown was effective at all stages and with perfect support would have shut out Philadelphia.

Chicago 100 300 100—5 11 1 Philadelphia 000 001 010—2 5 1 Brown and Archer Moore, Stank and Doolin; time 1:55; umpires Rigler and Finnetan.

Don't Miss the Concerts. At Lumina this afternoon and night, 4:30 and 8:30 P. M. Be sure to go. Music extra good.

Don't Miss the Concerts. At Lumina this afternoon and night, 4:30 and 8:30 P. M. Be sure to go. Music extra good.

Don't Miss the Concerts. At Lumina this afternoon and night, 4:30 and 8:30 P. M. Be sure to go. Music extra good.

Don't Miss the Concerts. At Lumina this afternoon and night, 4:30 and 8:30 P. M. Be sure to go. Music extra good.

Don't Miss the Concerts. At Lumina this afternoon and night, 4:30 and 8:30 P. M. Be sure to go. Music extra good.

Don't Miss the Concerts. At Lumina this afternoon and night, 4:30 and 8:30 P. M. Be sure to go. Music extra good.

Don't Miss the Concerts. At Lumina this afternoon and night, 4:30 and 8:30 P. M. Be sure to go. Music extra good.

Don't Miss the Concerts. At Lumina this afternoon and night, 4:30 and 8:30 P. M. Be sure to go. Music extra good.

Don't Miss the Concerts. At Lumina this afternoon and night, 4:30 and 8:30 P. M. Be sure to go. Music extra good.

Don't Miss the Concerts. At Lumina this afternoon and night, 4:30 and 8:30 P. M. Be sure to go. Music extra good.

Don't Miss the Concerts. At Lumina this afternoon and night, 4:30 and 8:30 P. M. Be sure to go. Music extra good.

REPLIES TO CRITICS

Gov. Kitchin Defends His Position on Trusts

Answers Attack of Raleigh Paper and Messrs. Misenheimer and Lockhart, Reviewing His Course Before Legislature With Reference to Trusts.



GOV. KITCHIN DEFENDS HIS POSITION ON TRUSTS

Answers Attack of Raleigh Paper and Messrs. Misenheimer and Lockhart, Reviewing His Course Before Legislature With Reference to Trusts.

(Special Star Correspondence.) Raleigh, N. C., July 22.—Governor Kitchin issued today his expected reply to the attacks made on him in the Raleigh morning paper through the M. L. Misenheimer, J. A. Lockhart letter and the editorial of Editor Joseph Daniels impeaching the sincerity of the Governor in his anti-trust professions as contradicted by his course since he has been Governor.

The reply comprises a number of quotations from his inaugural address and messages to the Legislature. The Governor says:

Editor News and Observer:—I have this to say in reply to the joint attack of yourself and Messrs. Lockhart and Misenheimer, which is in accord with other unfair attacks on your part.

When the Legislature of 1909 met, I was hopeful that a thorough anti-trust bill would pass. After learning the sentiment of the Senate, I became thoroughly satisfied that it was impossible to get any trust measure through the Senate beyond the requirements of the platform. On the night of February 1, 1909, one of the best informed gentlemen of the Senate said to me that when the Lockhart bill came from the committee, after his speech, a motion to lay the bill on the table would be made and carried, and that would end trust legislation for that session. A Senator present shared that opinion. I promptly replied that that would never do and read the platform to them and declared its requirements must be performed. They both agreed with me. The Lockhart bill had been some time prior thereto introduced. A short time thereafter, Senator Lockhart, upon my request, came to see me with Senator Nimocks to talk over the situation—the only conference I ever had with these two gentlemen. Our conference was full, frank, and unreserved, all of us agreeing on what ought to be done and all doubtful whether anything could be done. I have a copy of a letter written on April 6, 1909, within thirty days after that Legislature adjourned, which compelled me then to recall that conference, and I remember much of it.

I asked Senator Lockhart what were the chances of his bill passing the Senate. He replied that counting all the doubtful men, he could muster only 22 Senators in its support. I stated that from my talk with various Senators, I had also concluded we would not secure the passage of his bill. I distinctly remember repeating to them the conversation which occurred in my office on the night of February 1st above mentioned. After Senator Lockhart, Senator Nimocks and myself had canvassed the situation, my clear recollection is that it was our unanimous opinion that a comprehensive bill could not pass. I stated that if the Legislature did not enact the substance of our State platform that the party would probably be defeated in the next campaign. To this they assented. It was finally understood that Senator Lockhart would eliminate from his bill its parts which were already the law, he having substantially copied the original Reid-Justice bill, and that we would all strive at any cost to have the platform declaration enacted. To this they assented. It was finally understood that Senator Lockhart would eliminate from his bill its parts which were already the law, he having substantially copied the original Reid-Justice bill, and that we would all strive at any cost to have the platform declaration enacted. To this they assented. It was finally understood that Senator Lockhart would eliminate from his bill its parts which were already the law, he having substantially copied the original Reid-Justice bill, and that we would all strive at any cost to have the platform declaration enacted. To this they assented. It was finally understood that Senator Lockhart would eliminate from his bill its parts which were already the law, he having substantially copied the original Reid-Justice bill, and that we would all strive at any cost to have the platform declaration enacted. To this they assented. It was finally understood that Senator Lockhart would eliminate from his bill its parts which were already the law, he having substantially copied the original Reid-Justice bill, and that we would all strive at any cost to have the platform declaration enacted. To this they assented. It was finally understood that Senator Lockhart would eliminate from his bill its parts which were already the law, he having substantially copied the original Reid-Justice bill, and that we would all strive at any cost to have the platform declaration enacted. To this they assented. It was finally understood that Senator Lockhart would eliminate from his bill its parts which were already the law, he having substantially copied the original Reid-Justice bill, and that we would all strive at any cost to have the platform declaration enacted. To this they assented. It was finally understood that Senator Lockhart would eliminate from his bill its parts which were already the law, he having substantially copied the original Reid-Justice bill, and that we would all strive at any cost to have the platform declaration enacted. To this they assented. It was finally understood that Senator Lockhart would eliminate from his bill its parts which were already the law, he having substantially copied the original Reid-Justice bill, and that we would all strive at any cost to have the platform declaration enacted. To this they assented. It was finally understood that Senator Lockhart would eliminate from his bill its parts which were already the law, he having substantially copied the original Reid-Justice bill, and that we would all strive at any cost to have the platform declaration enacted. To this they assented. It was finally understood that Senator Lockhart would eliminate from his bill its parts which were already the law, he having substantially copied the original Reid-Justice bill, and that we would all strive at any cost to have the platform declaration enacted. To this they assented. It was finally understood that Senator Lockhart would eliminate from his bill its parts which were already the law, he having substantially copied the original Reid-Justice bill, and that we would all strive at any cost to have the platform declaration enacted. To this they assented. It was finally understood that Senator Lockhart would eliminate from his bill its parts which were already the law, he having substantially copied the original Reid-Justice bill, and that we would all strive at any cost to have the platform declaration enacted. To this they assented. It was finally understood that Senator Lockhart would eliminate from his bill its parts which were already the law, he having substantially copied the original Reid-Justice bill, and that we would all strive at any cost to have the platform declaration enacted. To this they assented. It was finally understood that Senator Lockhart would eliminate from his bill its parts which were already the law, he having substantially copied the original Reid-Justice bill, and that we would all strive at any cost to have the platform declaration enacted. To this they assented. It was finally understood that Senator Lockhart would eliminate from his bill its parts which were already the law, he having substantially copied the original Reid-Justice bill, and that we would all strive at any cost to have the platform declaration enacted. To this they assented. It was finally understood that Senator Lockhart would eliminate from his bill its parts which were already the law, he having substantially copied the original Reid-Justice bill, and that we would all strive at any cost to have the platform declaration enacted. To this they assented. It was finally understood that Senator Lockhart would eliminate from his bill its parts which were already the law, he having substantially copied the original Reid-Justice bill, and that we would all strive at any cost to have the platform declaration enacted. To this they assented. It was finally understood that Senator Lockhart would eliminate from his bill its parts which were already the law, he having substantially copied the original Reid-Justice bill, and that we would all strive at any cost to have the platform declaration enacted. To this they assented. It was finally understood that Senator Lockhart would eliminate from his bill its parts which were already the law, he having substantially copied the original Reid-Justice bill, and that we would all strive at any cost to have the platform declaration enacted. To this they assented. It was finally understood that Senator Lockhart would eliminate from his bill its parts which were already the law, he having substantially copied the original Reid-Justice bill, and that we would all strive at any cost to have the platform declaration enacted. To this they assented. It was finally understood that Senator Lockhart would eliminate from his bill its parts which were already the law, he having substantially copied the original Reid-Justice bill, and that we would all strive at any cost to have the platform declaration enacted. To this they assented. It was finally understood that Senator Lockhart would eliminate from his bill its parts which were already the law, he having substantially copied the original Reid-Justice bill, and that we would all strive at any cost to have the platform declaration enacted. To this they assented. It was finally understood that Senator Lockhart would eliminate from his bill its parts which were already the law, he having substantially copied the original Reid-Justice bill, and that we would all strive at any cost to have the platform declaration enacted. To this they assented. It was finally understood that Senator Lockhart would eliminate from his bill its parts which were already the law, he having substantially copied the original Reid-Justice bill, and that we would all strive at any cost to have the platform declaration enacted. To this they assented. It was finally understood that Senator Lockhart would eliminate from his bill its parts which were already the law, he having substantially copied the original Reid-Justice bill, and that we would all strive at any cost to have the platform declaration enacted. To this they assented. It was finally understood that Senator Lockhart would eliminate from his bill its parts which were already the law, he having substantially copied the original Reid-Justice bill, and that we would all strive at any cost to have the platform declaration enacted. To this they assented. It was finally understood that Senator Lockhart would eliminate from his bill its parts which were already the law, he having substantially copied the original Reid-Justice bill, and that we would all strive at any cost to have the platform declaration enacted. To this they assented. It was finally understood that Senator Lockhart would eliminate from his bill its parts which were already the law, he having substantially copied the original Reid-Justice bill, and that we would all strive at any cost to have the platform declaration enacted. To this they assented. It was finally understood that Senator Lockhart would eliminate from his bill its parts which were already the law, he having substantially copied the original Reid-Justice bill, and that we would all strive at any cost to have the platform declaration enacted. To this they assented. It was finally understood that Senator Lockhart would eliminate from his bill its parts which were already the law, he having substantially copied the original Reid-Justice bill, and that we would all strive at any cost to have the platform declaration enacted. To this they assented. It was finally understood that Senator Lockhart would eliminate from his bill its parts which were already the law, he having substantially copied the original Reid-Justice bill, and that we would all strive at any cost to have the platform declaration enacted. To this they assented. It was finally understood that Senator Lockhart would eliminate from his bill its parts which were already the law, he having substantially copied the original Reid-Justice bill, and that we would all strive at any cost to have the platform declaration enacted. To this they assented. It was finally understood that Senator Lockhart would eliminate from his bill its parts which were already the law, he having substantially copied the original Reid-Justice bill, and that we would all strive at any cost to have the platform declaration enacted. To this they assented. It was finally understood that Senator Lockhart would eliminate from his bill its parts which were already the law, he having substantially copied the original Reid-Justice bill, and that we would all strive at any cost to have the platform declaration enacted. To this they assented. It was finally understood that Senator Lockhart would eliminate from his bill its parts which were already the law, he having substantially copied the original Reid-Justice bill, and that we would all strive at any cost to have the platform declaration enacted. To this they assented. It was finally understood that Senator Lockhart would eliminate from his bill its parts which were already the law, he having substantially copied the original Reid-Justice bill, and that we would all strive at any cost to have the platform declaration enacted. To this they assented. It was finally understood that Senator Lockhart would eliminate from his bill its parts which were already the law, he having substantially copied the original Reid-Justice bill, and that we would all strive at any cost to have the platform declaration enacted. To this they assented. It was finally understood that Senator Lockhart would eliminate from his bill its parts which were already the law, he having substantially copied the original Reid-Justice bill, and that we would all strive at any cost to have the platform declaration enacted. To this they assented. It was finally understood that Senator Lockhart would eliminate from his bill its parts which were already the law, he having substantially copied the original Reid-Justice bill, and that we would all strive at any cost to have the platform declaration enacted. To this they assented. It was finally understood that Senator Lockhart would eliminate from his bill its parts which were already the law, he having substantially copied the original Reid-Justice bill, and that we would all strive at any cost to have the platform declaration enacted. To this they assented. It was finally understood that Senator Lockhart would eliminate from his bill its parts which were already the law, he having substantially copied the original Reid-Justice bill, and that we would all strive at any cost to have the platform declaration enacted. To this they assented. It was finally understood that Senator Lockhart would eliminate from his bill its parts which were already the law, he having substantially copied the original Reid-Justice bill, and that we would all strive at any cost to have the platform declaration enacted. To this they assented. It was finally understood that Senator Lockhart would eliminate from his bill its parts which were already the law, he having substantially copied the original Reid-Justice bill, and that we would all strive at any cost to have the platform declaration enacted. To this they assented. It was finally understood that Senator Lockhart would eliminate from his bill its parts which were already the law, he having substantially copied the original Reid-Justice bill, and that we would all strive at any cost to have the platform declaration enacted. To this they assented. It was finally understood that Senator Lockhart would eliminate from his bill its parts which were already the law, he having substantially copied the original Reid-Justice bill, and that we would all strive at any cost to have the platform declaration enacted. To this they assented. It was finally understood that Senator Lockhart would eliminate from his bill its parts which were already the law, he having substantially copied the original Reid-Justice bill, and that we would all strive at any cost to have the platform declaration enacted. To this they assented. It was finally understood that Senator Lockhart would eliminate from his bill its parts which were already the law, he having substantially copied the original Reid-Justice bill, and that we would all strive at any cost to have the platform declaration enacted. To this they assented. It was finally understood that Senator Lockhart would eliminate from his bill its parts which were already the law, he having substantially copied the original Reid-Justice bill, and that we would all strive at any cost to have the platform declaration enacted. To this they assented. It was finally understood that Senator Lockhart would eliminate from his bill its parts which were already the law, he having substantially copied the original Reid-Justice bill, and that we would all strive at any cost to have the platform declaration enacted. To this they assented. It was finally understood that Senator Lockhart would eliminate from his bill its parts which were already the law, he having substantially copied the original Reid-Justice bill, and that we would all strive at any cost to have the platform declaration enacted. To this they assented. It was finally understood that Senator Lockhart would eliminate from his bill its parts which were already the law, he having substantially copied the original Reid-Justice bill, and that we would all strive at any cost to have the platform declaration enacted. To this they assented. It was finally understood that Senator Lockhart would eliminate from his bill its parts which were already the law, he having substantially copied the original Reid-Justice bill, and that we would all strive at any cost to have the platform declaration enacted. To this they assented. It was finally understood that Senator Lockhart would eliminate from his bill its parts which were already the law, he having substantially copied the original Reid-Justice bill, and that we would all strive at any cost to have the platform declaration enacted. To this they assented. It was finally understood that Senator Lockhart would eliminate from his bill its parts which were already the law, he having substantially copied the original Reid-Justice bill, and that we would all strive at any cost to have the platform declaration enacted. To this they assented. It was finally understood that Senator Lockhart would eliminate from his bill its parts which were already the law, he having substantially copied the original Reid-Justice bill, and that we would all strive at any cost to have the platform declaration enacted. To this they assented. It was finally understood that Senator Lockhart would eliminate from his bill its parts which were already the law, he having substantially copied the original Reid-Justice bill, and that we would all strive at any cost to have the platform declaration enacted. To this they assented. It was finally understood that Senator Lockhart would eliminate from his bill its parts which were already the law, he having substantially copied the original Reid-Justice bill, and that we would all strive at any cost to have the platform declaration enacted. To this they assented. It was finally understood that Senator Lockhart would eliminate from his bill its parts which