

THE WEATHER.

Fair Tuesday and Wednesday, moderate west and northwest winds.

THE MORNING STAR

FOUNDED 1867

DO YOU ADVERTISE?

If not, why not? Perhaps there's a reason. A request to this office will bring a man to talk it over with you.

VOL. LXXXVIII—NO. 108.

WILMINGTON, N. C., TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 25, 1911.

WHOLE NUMBER 13,669.

ORDERS THE RATES IN WEST REDUCED

Inter-State Commerce Commission Decides the Pacific Coast Cases.

VICTORY FOR THE SHIPPERS

Railroads Will Not Be Permitted to Fix Arbitrary Market Limits in Future—Far-Reaching Decision.

Washington, July 24.—In what are known as the Spokane-Reno-Pacific coast cases, the Interstate Commerce Commission today ordered material reductions in freight rates from the East to points between Denver and the Western terminals of the great trans-continental railroads.

For many years the railroads have exacted from shippers to intermediate points, such as Spokane and Reno, higher rates on Eastern freight than were charged for the much longer hauls to Seattle, San Francisco and other Pacific coast points. The theory has been that the railroads must meet water competition to the Pacific coast. The higher rates to intermediate points, arbitrarily fixed, have been defended by a comparison with the coast rates, plus a theoretical back-haul from the coast to the inland stations along the line.

The commission recognizes the right of a railroad to meet water competition to Pacific coast points, but practically writes out that back haul rate on Rocky Mountain territory. It lays down what it considers would be fair and just rates to various freight zones in the West, and gives the railroads until October 15th to adjust their tariffs accordingly.

The commission also lays down the important principle that hereafter they will not be permitted to fix arbitrary market limits and that hereafter commercial conditions rather than the will of railway traffic managers shall control rates on trans-continental transportation.

The decisions announced today are far-reaching in importance. They affect directly all freight rates between the Atlantic ocean and the Pacific coast. Particularly they affect the rates in the territory lying between Denver and Pacific coast points.

Hereafter, the rates paid by shippers will be governed by a strict interpretation of the long and short haul clause.

The commission holds in the so-called Reno case that traffic originating at Chicago and in Chicago territory moving under commodity rates may have a rate seven per cent. higher to intermediate points than that imposed on freight originating in Chicago and Chicago territory destined to the Pacific Coast terminals.

From Buffalo-Pittsburg territory the rates may rise above those demanded from the same points to Pacific Coast terminals to the extent of 15 per cent.; while from New York and trunk line territory the rates charged shall not exceed 23 per cent. over Pacific Coast terminal rates.

These are the first decisions announced by the Commission in which a definite principle in respect of the long-and-short-haul provision is laid down. While the opinions fully recognize the influence of water competition, to a marked extent they draw a line upon indiscriminate "market" competition.

The effect of the decisions will be to notify the carriers that they will be allowed to meet water competition to a reasonable extent, but that the location of markets hereafter will be left more to the play of commercial causes than to the will of the traffic managers of railroads.

STORMY TIME IN PARLIAMENT

House of Commons for First Time Refused to Listen to Speech by Prime Minister—Revolutionary Scene.

London, July 24.—The last act of the parliamentary revolution was ushered in today with a revolutionary scene. For the first time in its history the House of Commons refused to listen to a speech by the prime minister. For the first time in its history the speaker was compelled to invoke the rule which empowers him "in case of grave disorder" to declare the sitting adjourned on his own responsibility.

No such hostile passions have been given free rein in a chamber which traditionally carries on its debate with chivalrous courtesy, since the stormy days of the Gladstone home rule bills. Probably there has been no such passage in American Congress since the reconstruction era.

During three quarters of an hour Mr. Asquith rose at short intervals and read a sentence or two from a manuscript, only to be overwhelmed by jeers, hootings and cries, among which "Traitor!" was the most frequent, but with "Redmond," "Patrick Ford," and "American dollars," were distinguishable.

Again and again the prime minister tried to speak, but his voice was drowned. Finally his mouth hardened and he glared at his tormentors like a lion at bay.

Flushed with anger and closing his manuscript, he cried: "I am not going to degrade myself. I shall simply state the conclusion at which the government has arrived." The premier then sank back into his chair.

The leaders in the outburst against the prime minister were Lord Hugh Cecil, an intensely unpopular member of one of the most patrician families and a young barrister, F. E. Smith. The former kept up a constant fire of monotonous cries and the labor member, Mr. Crook, several times jumped up as though about to assault him, but was pulled back by friends.

The political hatred engendered by the veto bill made today's session the stormiest in the memory of the oldest member. Every means short of physical violence was successively used to prevent Mr. Asquith from explaining the views of the government. The members dispersed amid a scene of violent excitement, shouts of "traitor," "coward," following the prime minister as he departed, to which the ministerialists hurled back cries of "You're beaten!"

Mr. Asquith tonight issued to the newspapers a summary of the speech he was prevented from delivering. He contended that the principles of the machinery of the bill had been before the people at two elections. By no form of referendum devisable could the opinion of the electorate have been more fully ascertained.

The government had accepted the important amendments in the House of Commons, the purpose of the lords' amendments was to set the machinery aside. The government had proposed specifically to describe what were finance bills; the lords proposed to create a committee, the premier described as a junta, to determine what were finance bills and what were matters of great gravity—whatever that might mean—which should be left before the country by referendum.

There was not a great budget of the last seven years which could not plainly have been thrown out by such a junta.

EVIDENCE STIRRED THE STEEL PROBE

Chairman Stanley Produced Illegal Pooling Agreement Yesterday.

AN IMPORTANT NEW FEATURE

Document Admitted in Evidence Against Strenuous Protests of Attorneys of Corporation. Day of Interest.

Washington, July 24.—A purported pooling agreement between the Carnegie Steel Company and ten other kindred concerns for a percentage apportionment of the steel output of the country—and admittedly illegal document supposedly long since destroyed—stirred today's meeting of the House "Steel Trust" Investigating Committee. Chairman Stanley produced the agreement together with other confidential data and the agreement was admitted in evidence against the protest of counsel for the corporations that it was unauthenticated. It was admitted, however, that business operations of these companies continued under an understanding similar to the agreement.

The original agreement proved for the formation of the Steel Plate Association of the United States and not merely the pooling of the agreement was burned and only came to light because a Pennsylvania printer had saved a copy from the flames, the committee found corroborating evidence that the steel association did exist after the incineration of the tell-tale documents.

Business was apportioned on a percentage basis, he admitted, for several years up to 1906. His firm, he said, contributed to a guaranty fund to insure carrying out terms of operation, and reports of business were made to W. C. Temple, who acted as commissioner of the combination.

W. S. Mitchell, cashier of the Mellon National Bank, of Pittsburgh, formerly the T. S. Mellon & Sons Bank, testified that the Steel Plate Association had an account with his bank from February 2, 1901 to January 20, 1902. The total credit account of the Plate Association was about \$250,000 and all the checks and vouchers were made out in the name of W. S. King, treasurer of the association.

Mr. Van Ormer admitted that he had dealt with King during that term of years. Tomorrow the committee expects to hear more concerning the actual operation of an agreement between the steel plate manufacturers from A. F. Huston, president of Lukens Iron & Steel Company.

Solicitor General Lehman testified that the steel plate agreement much resembled the agreement of the wire manufacturers upon which were based indictments recently returned in New York.

STOREBREAKERS ARRESTED.

Band of Five White and Colored Captured in Union.

(Special Star Telegram.) Monroe, N. C., July 24.—Members of an organized gang of store robbers were caught in Buford township, Union county, by Constable Thos. Starns. The party consisted of five white men and one negro. Stores in that community had been broken into within the last six months and the office found about \$200 worth of missing goods from different stores secreted under the counter in the store of Jeff Starns, white. The following were arrested: Jeff Starns, white; Jim Richards, white, a school teacher; Everett Melton, white; Ford Hinson, a negro. Another white man, named Stack, said to be a member of the gang, is still at large. At the preliminary hearing before Magistrate Helmes today, the defendants were bound over to the next criminal term of Superior Court which convenes Monday.

CASUALTIES DECREASED.

Considerable Falling Off On Interstate Railways Shown.

Washington, July 24.—A considerable falling off of casualties on interstate railroads during the quarter ended March 31st, last, is shown in the accident bulletin for that period issued today by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

TRIAL OF DETECTIVES AT ERIE

Cases in Connection With Desecration of Mausoleum—Sensation Expected Within Next Few Days.

Erie, Pa., July 24.—The government concluded and the defense opened its case today in the trial of Gilbert B. Perkins, of Pittsburgh, and Charles Franklin, of Philadelphia, detectives, charged with sending black hand letters to the family of Charles H. Strong, multi-millionaire, in connection with the desecration of the mausoleum of the late Congressman Scott, father-in-law of Mr. Strong.

Franklin, who is manager for Perkins at Philadelphia, and who, the government alleges, is the author of the black hand letters, made a general denial of the government's allegations and was positive in the statement that he had not written the letters in question, nor did he know, he claims, any had been received until he read of their receipt in the newspapers.

The sensation of the day came when Attorney W. H. S. Thompson, for the defense, said he proposed to show that the defendants were in no way connected with the crime charged, and that they would show to the satisfaction of the court and jury who wrote the letters to Mr. Strong. He stated further that the author of the letters was in the court room, and in this connection mentioned Thomas J. Dempsey, manager of a detective agency of this city and Franklin, Pa., who is under charges of having sent a black hand letter to Gen. Charles Miller, millionaire oil man, of Franklin, Pa., demanding \$25,000. The alleged evidence against Dempsey, in the Miller case, was secured by the Perkins firm. Attorney Thompson said they would show that a conspiracy existed between Dempsey and certain officials and that the torn pieces, or irregular parts of letters had been planted on Perkins when he was arrested in Indianapolis on April 13th. He also alleged that it would be shown that Detective Dempsey was in this city when the letters were sent; that he was in Cleveland, Ohio, when the anonymous letter was mailed to Mrs. Strong from that city, and that he was in Indianapolis when G. B. Perkins was arrested.

Attorney Thompson said that the witness would be brought to testify that Dempsey had a grudge against Perkins and his business affairs and that Dempsey had stated that "he would get even with Perkins if it took him 20 years to do it."

LABOR LEADERS ANSWER

Plead Not Guilty to Contempt Charge in Washington.

Washington, D. C., July 24.—In lieu of formal answers to the contempt charges against them, Messrs. Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell and Frank Morrison of the American Federation of Labor, late today entered oral pleas of "not guilty" before Justice Wright of the District Supreme Court. They also entered a plea of community under the statute of limitations and attacked the court for not having instituted proceedings within the statutory time limit. Further hearing was postponed for ten days.

Declaring that the attack made upon him before the Congressional Committee by President Gompers, left him no alternative but to proceed with the trial to the end, Justice Wright reiterated his refusal to certify the contempt cases of the three labor leaders to some other member of the court. Counsel for the defendants again noted an exception. Justice Wright allowed re-accepted motions for bills of particulars.

"WETS" WIN IN TEXAS.

Late Returns Indicates Victory for the Antis by 6,000. Dallas, Texas, July 24.—The anti-prohibition majority in the Statewide prohibition election held in Texas Saturday stands at 6,104, a figure too large to be overcome by the unreported vote, according to figures compiled by the Dallas News. The total vote to date is:

Against the amendments, 234,101; for the amendments, 227,997. The new figures indicate that the final count will show the majority against prohibition to be in excess of 6,000.

OUTLINES.

The story of James Keeley, Federal manager of the Chicago Tribune, in which he testified before the Lorimer Committee that attempts were made to buy votes to re-elect former Senator Hopkins in Illinois, proved a new sensation yesterday. Material reductions were ordered in the Pacific coast freight rate cases by the Interstate Commerce Commission yesterday. The decision is far-reaching and of much importance.

John Arbuckle testified before the "sugar trust" investigating committee yesterday. He declared his fear of the Sherman law caused the fight between the sugar interests to continue so long. There were no developments of importance in the Beattie case in Richmond yesterday. It is believed that Beulah Binford has made a confession.

A sensation is expected in the trial of the two detectives at Erie, Pa. New York markets: Flour was moderately active with prices lower to sell. Wheat spot steady, No. 2 red 91 elevator and 92 1/4 f.o.b. afloat. Corn spot easy, export No. 2, 69 1/2 f.o.b. afloat. Oats spot weak, standard white 47. Rosin and turpentine quiet. Spot cotton closed quiet, 5 points higher, middling uplands 13.50, middling 13.35. Money on call steady 2 1/4 to 2 1/2 per cent, ruling rate and closing bid 2 3/8, offered at 2 1/2.

STORY OF KEELEY A NEW SENSATION

Attempts to Buy Votes to Re-Elect Hopkins Were Made in Illinois.

BEFORE LORIMER COMMITTEE

Tells of Eventful Period Prior to Lorimer Election—Federal Manager of Chicago Tribune. Features.

Washington, July 24.—A detailed account of a reputed attempt to buy enough Democratic votes in the Illinois Legislature to re-elect Albert J. Hopkins to the Senate, was told on the witness stand today before the Senate Lorimer Committee by James Keeley, Federal manager of the Chicago Tribune.

It was the sensation of a day of sensations in the hearing. It followed Mr. Keeley's testimony as to how he happened to buy the confession of Charles A. White, the legislator whose story about graft at Springfield resulted in the Lorimer investigation. It was subsequent to testimony by Edw. Hines that Henry S. Boutell, now American minister to Switzerland, told him President Taft would assist in the election of Lorimer to the Senate.

Mr. Keeley said that he knew the Hopkins story was obtained from Clifford Raymond, then representing the Tribune at Springfield, and from Ira C. Copeley, representative in Congress from Aurora, Ill.

He testified that Charles Wheeler, another Chicago newspaper man at Springfield, came to Raymond during the legislative session in 1908 and told him a story which speaker Shurtleff had personally requested be not printed. What Raymond had told Mr. Keeley the witness testified Raymond said had been told him by Wheeler.

"Raymond told me that the story was that on a certain night, Speaker Shurtleff, Dan Shanahan and some other met in the St. Nicholas in Springfield, and that that meeting was sprung by a report being received that a certain man had come to Springfield to buy certain Democratic votes on a certain day for Hopkins.

"That Representative John C. Wardell and Anton Cemak were called in and that Speaker Shurtleff told them he knew what they were doing. That an attempt was being made to buy Democratic votes and he read them a list of 15 or 20 men who were to be bought and the prices that were to be paid. The list was headed by 'Manny' Abrahams, the 'Bell-Wether,' I have been told. 'Shurtleff said 'now we know what you are going to do and you can't put it through. If 'Manny' Abrahams votes for Hopkins tomorrow, I will suspend the roll-call and will announce your names and will read the list of men to be bought. If you try that that is what I will do.'

"That Roger Sullivan had been telephoned to go to Springfield. His train was due to arrive from Chicago about midnight. He founded up his followers and told them he would blow them out of the political waters if they attempted such a thing."

Mr. Keeley said Raymond told him his story prior to the Lorimer election and that \$28,000 or \$30,000 was reputed to have been taken to Springfield. He then read from a memorandum dated on September 21st, 1910, Representative Copeley and John M. Glenn came to his office; that Copeley and Hopkins came from the same town and they "hate each other healthily and viciously."

The witness produced a memorandum of what Copeley had said. It was to the effect that "Daniel Byrnes, formerly of the Chicago Northwestern, was the man who tried to put through the deal," and that the money had been taken to Springfield by a resident of Wheaton, Ill. Mr. Keeley testified that he had been informed later that the Wheaton man was Fred W. Bloant, according to the memorandum. Copeley said he had called upon Governor Deneen and Deneen had agreed to call in twenty of his Republican allies and if the Democrats voted for Hopkins to have these twenty switch from Hopkins.

"Anything unusual take place in Springfield the next day?" asked Attorney Marble.

"For the first time, the roll of the House was called before that of the Senate."

BEATTIE CASE IN LIMELIGHT

No Important Developments, But Many Rumors Yesterday—Believed Binford Woman Has Made Confession.

Richmond, Va., July 24.—The usual crop of rumors about the Beattie murder case floated through the atmosphere of Richmond today, but on being inquired into they all and severally failed to pan out. One was that "Jack" Lee, the famous criminal lawyer of Lynchburg, had been asked to aid Harry Smith, of this city, in the defense of the man accused by the corpse's jury of being the slayer of his wife, but Mr. Smith is quoted as saying that he alone is to conduct the defense.

Another was that an eye witness of the fearful crime had been discovered and that his or her identity would be made public in a few hours. Mr. Wendenburg, attorney for the commonwealth, however, pointed out that there could be no eye witness of the slaying in the sense suggested, since anyone present at the perpetration of a crime would be necessarily a party to the diabolical deed, and in point of fact the identity of the eye witness has not yet been made public.

The only incident of importance in the case during the day is the fact that Beulah Binford, the woman with whom Henry Beattie was infatuated and who is in jail in default of \$1,000 bond as a witness for the commonwealth, seems to have made up her mind to turn against her erstwhile admirer. She sent for Special Agent Scherer of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway, who has so far had charge of the detective side of the case, and Mr. Scherer sent for the detectives associated with him and for Commonwealth's Attorney Wendenburg, and there was a conference in the girl's room and with her at the jail.

The result of this, it is understood, was testimony on the part of Miss Binford which attracted great interest, if it does not fully establish the theory on which the commonwealth's representatives are proceeding, to-wit: that Henry Beattie himself and alone did the awful deed which sent his wife into eternity.

"The other woman" in the murder mystery had entirely recovered today from the hysterics that overcame her when she was locked up. She seemed happy and was bright and cheerful. Tomorrow is her birthday, it appears, and the birthday also of her baby who was born two years ago and died in less than a year, suspended from a bed chain she wears around her neck a heavy gold locket containing a picture of the child. She opened the locket when several visitors were in her cell today and showed the visitors the picture.

For the first time there was a touch of sadness in her voice. "My baby would have been two years old to-day tomorrow," she said. "I loved him dearly. It nearly killed me when he died. I always wear the locket."

PUSHING BARROW 930 MILES.

North Carolinian Expects to win a Wager of \$500. Manassas, Va., July 23.—By rolling a wheelbarrow from Atlanta to New York, Frank Orr, of Charlotte, N. C., expects to win a wager of \$500.

He left Atlanta June 23 without matches or money, and by the terms of his wager was allowed to ask for nothing but a drink of water. While in North Carolina that proviso cost him two days' hunger, he says.

Orr passed through this State today, headed along the railroad tracks for Washington. His average daily travel is 20 miles. He is due in New York August 10, but says he will arrive before that.

Washington, July 24.—Frank Orr, of Charlotte, N. C., who is rolling a wheelbarrow from Atlanta to New York on a \$500 wager, reached here tonight having walked from Manassas, Va., since yesterday. By the terms of his wager Orr is not allowed to ask for anything except water. He left Atlanta June 23rd, with neither matches nor money. He will set out for Baltimore in the morning.

TAFT BACK TO CAPITAL

Leaves Beverly for Short Time—Enjoying Vacation.

Boston, Mass., July 24.—His second week at Beverly over, President Taft left Boston tonight for Washington where he is to arrive tomorrow morning. In the two days' vacation he allowed himself, the President found time to take special automobile trips, and just a taste of golf on the Myopia links and spent many hours resting at Pagramatta, the new Summer White House. The President is coming back to Beverly just as soon as public affairs will permit and hopes that the predictions of the leaders that Congress adjournment will come by August 12th, will prove correct. Owing to the heavy rains the President was unable to finish his golf game with Major Butt at Myopia today.

"There has been no agreement, he added, but I will admit that there has come a friendly feeling between us. It is much better."

Mr. Keeley insisted that it was upon advice of counsel that he had not told the previous Lorimer committee his knowledge of the story that Hines asked Frank to send a Lorimer contribution to Edw. Tilden. Senator Keayon suggested that a partner of Mr. Austrian, Mr. Keeley's counsel, was counsel for Tilden and for the whiskey interests which were reputed to have contributed to a "jack-pot."

Mr. Keeley said he did not doubt Mr. Austrian's integrity. Mr. Keeley said the existence of a corruption jack-pot was common gossip.

THE SHERMAN LAW FEARED BY TRUST

Arbuckle Declares It Caused Long War Between the Sugar Interests.

ALSO TALKS OF HAVEMEYER

Congressmen Visited Arbuckle in His Home—Operations of the Trust Brought Out—Some New Features.

New Paltz, N. Y., July 24.—The one good reason why the warring sugar interests did not sign an agreement to end the conflict was fear of the Sherman anti-trust law. Every time the matter was broached to John Arbuckle, when the fight waxed warmest, Arbuckle declined and told his opponents to remember the Sherman law.

Propped up by pillows in his bed Mr. Arbuckle so testified today before a sub-committee of the special Congressional Investigating Committee. The congressmen had come to Mr. Arbuckle's bedside because he was unable to come to them and they found him apparently unreserved in giving the history of his commercial battles.

Mr. Arbuckle said the fight started in 1898 after there had been a little friction between his coffee company and the American refinery. The American company retaliated by going into the business. Previous to that, however, he said, Mr. Havemeyer had tried, unsuccessfully to purchase 51 per cent of his uncompleted refinery. This was in 1897, he said, when Havemeyer came to see him about it.

"Are you making as much sugar now as you did in days of the war?" "Yes, much more."

"You made sugar at a loss during the fight?" "Yes, off and on. And the war is not ended yet. We are ready to fight it a minute if there is reason. I always said that there should be no agreement to curtail or reduce the production of sugar or control prices, and there never will be as long as I am in the sugar business."

Mr. Arbuckle said he strongly suspected that rebates were being given by refineries to wholesalers, but he said he did not think railroads were involved.

"I knew H. O. Havemeyer for 40 years," he added. "He had his good and his bad qualities. He played his violin magnificently and I told him that a man who could make that kind of music was not as bad as people thought him to be."

Mr. Arbuckle said that the American Sugar Refining Company had the ability to and always did maintain the price of sugar. Because of its capacity it fixes the maximum price, he said, the independents fixing the minimum prices.

"But the independents follow the American prices, do they not?" "Yes."

"Didn't a time come when there was an armistice between you and the sugar trust?"

"There was never an agreement or armistice. There's likely to be, an outbreak any time."

Representative Madison said he read in minutes of the American Refining Company, entries showing that the trust loaned between \$4,000,000 and \$5,000,000 to the Woolson Coffee Plant at Toledo, that the company had charges of \$700,000 to profit, and loss account and that the fight against Arbuckle had cost the trust even more than that.

"You say there was no agreement between you?" he added.

"So the American is still going after trade the way it used to?" "Not so much as formerly. When Havemeyer was alive he would not let anything get by him. He had any kind of weapon that he needed. He cared for nothing."

"Wasn't the fierceness of the sugar war modified after 1903 when the American decided not to lose any more money in the conduct of its coffee business?"

"It was not so fierce afterwards."

"Mr. Spreckles says you suggested to him, after a meeting with Havemeyer, that he should limit or reduce his output. He also said that you were reducing your output. Is that true?"

"Spreckles used to tell me his troubles with the American and I tried to smooth them over. But I never asked him to limit his output. Lots of the sugar men came to me, but I always told them 'Don't talk to me about limiting price or output. Remember the Sherman law. Of course, eventually every one had to reduce as the country was overstocked.'"

LOST LIFE SAVING KITTENS.

Woman in Los Angeles Perished in the Flames.

Los Angeles, Cal., July 24.—Shrieking "my babies, they are all I have in the world," Miss Louise Friederich, an artist, rushed back into a burning apartment house here today and after throwing a basket containing four white Angora kittens out of the window, fell back and was devoured by the flames. The kittens landed on their feet unhurt in the street.