THE WEATHER.

Increasing cloudiness Tuesday, rain at night or Wednesday; cooler Wednesday, west portions, light to moderate east winds becoming variable.

THE MORNING STAR

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A POINTER!

See the Business Local Column for Little Stories of Big Opportunities.

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TO RESTORE PRICE OF OUR COTTON

First Day of Governor's Conference Called by Gov. Colquitt of Texas.

IN NEW ORLEANS YESTERDAY

After Considering the Situation All Day Without Coming to An Agreement They Adjourn at 6:30 to Meet Today At 1

New Orleans, Oct. 30.—The cotton conference called by Governor Colquitt, of Texas, to devise means for restoring the normal price of the South's greatest staple crop, after an all day's consideration of different plans for relieving the present demoralized situation in the cotton world, did not reach an agreement and adjourned at 6:30 until 1 o'clock Tuesday morning. Almost every cotton-growing State was represented at the meeting today. The governors of Texas, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Virginia, and Charles S. Barrett, president of the Farmers' Union, were among those present and took an active part in the proceedings.

At tomorrow's session Governor Colquitt, of Texas has promised to make public the first statistics ever compiled for the benefit of the cotton producer relating to the consumption of cotton and the estimated demand of the world for cotton of the 1911 season. These figures, it is said, will clearly demonstrate that, even admitting that this season's crop will be the largest in the South's history, every bale is worth from 14 to 15 cents per pound. Governor Colquitt said that figures showed that the world's demand at the present time was far greater than the supply.

The figures bearing on the consumption of cotton and the world's demand were furnished by American consuls abroad through Secretary of State Knox.

They were secured on short notice and Governor Colquitt declared that this fact proved clearly that the government can furnish such statistics for the farmers' benefit throughout the period of marketing cotton and demands for such will be made by the conference.

Clarence Ousley, editor of the Fort Worth Record, at whose suggestion Governor Colquitt, of Texas, called the conference, reviewed conditions which led up to the present low price for cotton and suggested as a remedial factor the establishment of a joint bureau of statistics by the Southern States.

The plan of certain European bankers to finance immediately 2,000,000 bales of the present crop and thus insure an early re-establishment of the normal price for cotton was considered late today in executive session.

The names of the American representatives, the foreign financiers and details of the proposed plan were withheld from publication. It is understood further consideration of the plan will be had at tomorrow's session.

Mr. Ousley criticised the Federal government's plan of issuing statistics on the cotton industry, branding it as "one-sided" benefiting largely the speculator and the manufacturer, but working detriment to the producer. He declared that nine cent cotton means the confiscation of the cotton farmer's labor and presented figures purporting to show that the cost of producing the staple is approximately 11 cents per pound.

In criticising the government for issuing statistics and estimates on cotton producing without giving the farmer the benefit of statistics relating to cotton consumption, Mr. Ousley declared that the farmer would be better off without any estimate or statistics.

He called attention to the fact that when the world knew we would make a crop of 12,500,000 it offers to pay the farmer $65 a bale, but now when the government announces that his crop is 13,800,000 bales the world offers only $45 a bale.

As a last resort to escape this "injustice," Mr. Ousley stated he would advocate an inter-State compact of the cotton States apportioning cotton production with uniform legislation penalizing the excess under the system of State constabulary to prescribe each man's acreage. Declaring that the obvious remedy for immediate relief is to hold the cotton for better prices, Mr. Ousley spoke of the need of a system of warehouses for storage, and for financing a holding movement.

Concluding, Mr. Ousley asserted that under the present system the farmer is selling in the dark while the spinner is buying in the light. He also contended that the government should collect cotton trade information as diligently and as completely as it collects cotton crop information, for the benefit of the farmer.

Major W. A. Graham, commissioner of agriculture of North Carolina, favored State aid to the cotton farmer as a means of securing an equitable price for his staple.

Former U. S. Senator John L. McLaurin, of South Carolina, who is a large cotton planter, declared that the Southern States may yet be forced to adopt the valorization plan which has been employed so successfully by the Brazilian government in the protection of great coffee industry of that

(Contined on Page Eight.)

WHOLE EMPIRE IS SEETHING

Imperial Edict Issued in Peking Yesterday, from the Hand of Emperor Hsuan Tang—Disaster Looms Ahead

Peking, Oct. 30.—The demand of the National Assembly for a complete constitutional government has been acceded to by the throne. An Imperial edict was issued today, apologizing for the past neglect of the throne and granting an immediate constitution with a cabinet from which nobles shall be excluded. A second edict grants pardon to political offenders connected with the revolution of 1998 and subsequent revolutions and to those compelled to join in the present rebellion.

The Imeprial edict, which is from the hand of Emperor Hsuan Tung, says:

"I have reigned three years and have always acted conscientiously in the interests of the people, but I have not employed men properly as I was without political skill. I have employed too many nobles in political positions ,which contravenes constitutionalism.

"On railway matters one whom I trusted deceived me. Hence public opinion was antagonized. When I urge reform officials and the gentry seize the opportunity to embezzle. Much of the people's money had taken but nothing to benefit the people has achieved.

"On several occasions edicts have promulgated laws, but none of them has been obeyed. The people are grumbling yet I do not know. Disasters loom ahead, but I do not see."

After referring to uprising in various places, the edict continues:

"The whole Empire is seething. The spirits of our nine deceased Emperors are unable to join the sacrifices properly, while it is feared that the people will suffer grievously.

"All these things are my own fault and I thereby announce to the world that I swear to reform, and, with our soldiers and people to carry out the constitution faithfully modifying legislation, promoting the interests of the people and abolishing their hardships, all in accordance with their wishes and interests.

"The old laws that are unsuitable will be abolished. The Union of the Manchus and Chinese, mentioned by the late Emperor, I shall carry out now. Finances and diplomacy have reached bedrock.

"Even if stand united I will still fear that we will fall. If the Empire's subjects do not regard and do not honor fate and are easily mislead by outlaws, then the future of China is unthinkable. I am most anxious—day and night. My only hope is that my subjects will thoroughly understand."

The throne promises to organize a cabinet without nobles forthwith. The Manchu Princes Ship Shu, president of the Assembly, is permitted to resign, the Chinese L Chia Chu succeeding him. The Manchu Kuei Chun, minister of constabulary, has been removed and the Chinese Chao Ping Chun supercedes him.

The lines around Peking are tightening. While there is no great panic among the classes and the foreigners, there has been a perceptible tensioning everywhere. The legation quarter is preparing for emergencies and in some cases temporary fortifications have been erected of bags of sand.

Strong detachments of troops guard the palace and the gates of the city but while the throne has made haste to comply with the demands of the 20,000 soldiers of the third and twentieth and second mixed brigade composing the second temporal army for the Yang Tse campaign which were presented by the National Assembly, it cannot be said that Peking is yet safe from attack.

The Imeprial edict has been widely discussed and it is generally believed it was issued in order to provide Yuan Shi Kai a powerful lever to use in his negotiations with the rebels. Its effect in Peking already is good. The fear of the people which was great this morning when it became known that the capitol was threatened with an attack unless the government acceded immediately to demands of far-reaching importance had somewhat subsided tonight, although six hundred thousand Chinese continue to fear a massare while 100,000 Manchus are in dread of a Chinese attack.

At Tien Tsin today the foreign troops marched around the concession to impress the natives with their numbers, armament and general preparedness. The customs commissioner received a letter signed by Shuh Yen Fang in behalf of the Tien Tsin branch of the revolutionary committee, announcing its intention soon to take possession of both Tien Tsin and Peking.

FORMER MAYOR BUSSE DID IT.

Senator Lorimer Says Former Chicago Mayor Elected Him.

Chicago, Oct. 30.—Former Mayor Fred A. Busse, of Chicago, was responsible indirectly for the election of United States Senator William Lorimer, according to testimony given today by former Speaker Edward D. Shurtleff, of the Illinois Legislature, before the Federal senatorial investigating committee.

Shurtleff said he owed his election as speaker in no small part to the advice and the support of Busse. Previously, Roger C. Sullivan, Democratic National Committeeman, and Congressman Ira C. Copeley had testified that Lorimer's elevation to the Senate was an outgrowth of Shurtleff's election as speaker. Sullivan said that Lorimer would not have gone to the Senate but for the election of Shurtleff.

TREAS. OF CHURCH VISITS RICHESON

Third Day's Session of Grand Jury Investigations Ended Yesterday.

TODAY'S WITNESSES UNKNOWN

Officer of the Church Stated That He Came on Entirely Financial Matters—New Evidence Was Discovered.

Boston, Mass., Oct. 30.—The third day's session of the grand jury's investigation of charges against the Rev. Clarence V. T. Richeson for the alleged murder of Avis Linnell, a former sweetheart, was brought to an early adjournment today by the desire of the district attorney to look what is believed to be important new evidence.

The nature of the new testimony is not known, but its probable importance may be judged from the fact that Assistant District Attorney Lavell and Police Capt. Armstrong were sent by District Attorney Pelliter to secure it for presentation tomorrow. The identity of the persons to be examined was kept secret. The fact that there was possible new evidence became known to the district attorney's office only this afternoon.

Richeson's preliminary hearing is scheduled for tomorrow morning on the date on which he was to be married to Violet Edmands, a wealthy Brookline heiress. It will be in the municipal court. The defendant is expected to plead in person to the charge of murder and it is believed that the government will ask a continuance until the grand jurors have reported. On the other hand, it is believed that the defense will press for an immediate hearing. An indictment would take the matter out of the lower court.

George H. Baker, a boyhood acquaintance of Avis Linnell, who asserts that he saw the minister and Miss Linnell talking together for ten minutes in the south station Friday evening, the day preceding the murder, was one of the witnesses before the grand jury today.

Mr. Richeson was visited in jail today by his counsel, Philip R. Dunbar, and Edwin S. Watson, treasurer of the Immanuel Baptist church, Cambridge, where Mr. Richeson still holds the pastorate. When he left the jail Mr. Watson said:

"My visit to Mr. Richeson had entirely to do with financial matters with the church."

"Just what do you mean by financial matters?" he was asked.

"I cannot go into that," was the reply.

The treasurer would not say whether his visit had any connection with the possibility of the resignation of Mr. Richeson as pastor of the church.

U. S. SUPREME COURT.

Declines to Enter a Final Decree in Virginia and West Virginia Case.

Washington, Oct. 30.—The Supreme Court of the United States declined today to enter a final decree in the Virginia and West Virginia debt case, claiming that "the time has not come" for proceeding to determine all questions left open by its decision last Spring. Justice Holmes announced the decision of the court. He said that neither doubt as to West Virginia should take the initiative in a conference, which the court suggested be held when it decided West Virginia ought to bear a part of the debt, no doubt as to the power of the Virginia Debt Commission to act in the conference were just grounds for delay.

"If the parties in the suit consented to a final decree," the justice said, the Supreme Court "is not likely to inquire very curiously into questions of power." However, the justice added, "a State cannot be expected to move with the celerity of a private business man.

"It is enough," said he, "if it proceeds in the language of the English chancery, with all deliberate speed."

Assuming that only the West Virginia Legislature could act on a proposed conference, the court announced it would overrule for the present the request for speedy action in the case.

The court's action today was in response to the request of the State of Virginia to "speed the cause" in that commonwealth's suit against West Virginia to compel it to pay a portion of the old debt of the Virginia commonwealth.

Last March the court arrived at the conclusion that West Virginia's share of $33,000,000 Virginia debt in the sixties was $7,182,000. At that time the court said many figures must be ascertained or agreed upon before final decree was entered, particularly in regard to interest and with the suggestion that "great States have a temper superior to that of private litigants," besought a conference between the States to settle the matter.

The court today, speaking through Justice Holmes, found that West Virginia, as a State, had not yet shown that it was not proceeding "with all deliberate speed."

Washington, Oct. 30.—Commander J. B. Patton has just been relieved as engineer officer of the Norfolk navy yard and detailed as captain of the same station.

REPUBLICANS MAY BE BEATEN

Taft Surprises Large Audience by This Statement—Was a Tired Man After Three Days "Campaign" in Chicago

Chicago, Oct. 30.—President Taft surprised a large audience at the dinner of the Hamilton Club today by what most of his hearers construed as an admission of the possibility of Republican defeat in the coming national election. He was speaking to what had been promised to be an unusually enthusiastic audience of Republicans.

Those present hastened to ascribe the President's utterances to weariness after his long tour of speech-making, and especially after the three days hard "campaign" in Chicago. It was his last public utterance in Chicago before leaving for Pittsburg tonight.

"Now we are at what some people think the crisis in the Republican party with reference to continuance in the guidance of the nation," the President said. "I am hopeful that the good people of the country who know a good thing when they see it, have only chastened us in an off year, in order that we may be better hereafter but with no intention of shifting from shoulders that are fitted to be the burdens of the present problems and carry them to a successful solution, to those which are untried and which have new theories of action and which do not believe in, and that we don't believe the people believe in.

"However, if so be it, and they desire to make a change, we shall loyally support the new government under any conditions, with the hope it will insure to the benefit of the country, but with the consolation that if after one trial the people think they ought to go back to the old party that has served them so well in the progressive days of the nation, they will do so—we can bear that, my friends; that is all."

After his address, the President retired to his hotel for rest. Though he professed no weariness, the three days steady strain had told on him, and it was a tired man who led the Presidential party out of Chicago at 5:30 P. M., over the Pennsylvania Railroad for Pittsburg.

The address before the Hamilton Club, in which the possibility of defeat found expression, followed the laying of the corner-stone of the new home of the Hamilton Club, one of the leading Republican clubs of the middle West.

NO HAREMS OR HOBBLES

Dr. Louise C. Purington, of Boston, Lays the Law Down for Women

Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 30.—Every woman attending the National W. C. T. U. convention today bowed her head when the name of Carrie Nation was read at the memorial service.

A symposium on "how my department promotes prohibition," was a feature today.

"No harem, no hobble, nor high heels," announced Dr. Louise C. Purington, of Boston, National Superintendent of Health and Hereditary Department in laying down laws for women.

"We insist that as much care be given to the breeding and welfare of children as is given to improving stock in horses and hens."

Mrs. Martha W. Allen, of New York, world superintendent of the department of medical temperance, said:

"To us has been assigned the herculean task to destroy the main root which is the popular belief in alcoholic liquor as nourishing, strengthening and stimulating in times of illness."

In support of her contention that this is a fallacy, she quoted Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, chief of the government bureau of chemistry.

"To win such a man as Dr. Wiley to our cause is equal to winning a State for prohibition,'" she said.

OUTLINES.

The treasurer of Immanuel Church, of which Rev. Richeson is the pastor, visited the minister in jail yesterday on financial business. The third day of the grand jury investigation ends. Much new evidence is discovered——Government files its answer to the American Tobacco Co's. dissolution plan. Stockholders are in favor of the scheme, while the manufacturers, dealers and producers are against it, saying that it will not break up the trust——Complete control of all the railroads by the Interstate Commerce Commission and elimination of the State commissions from such control is foreshadowed in an opinion handed down by the Supreme Court of the United States——President Taft surprises a large audience in Chicago by stating that there is danger of the Republicans being defeated in the next National election. He was very tired after his three days' "campaign" in Chicago. The President left for Pittsburg last night——Mrs. Zee Runge-McRee, charged with the murder of Allan Garland in Opolousas, La., was on the witness stand for six hours yesterday. Says she shot young man to protect her honor.——The cotton conference in New Orleans, called by Governor Colquitt, of Texas, for the purpose of devising some means to restore the price of cotton, spent yesterday in deliberating without coming to an agreement. They will meet again today at 1 o'clock.

New York markets: Money on call steady 2 1-4 to 2 1-2 per cent., ruling rate 2 3-8, closing bid and offered at 2 1-2. Spot cotton quiet, 10 points lower, middling uplands 9.35. Rosin and turpentine steady. Flour quiet and about steady. Wheat firm, No. 2 red 1.00 1-4 elevator export basis and 1.00 3-4 f.o.b. afloat; options 5-8 to 3-4 net higher. Corn spot steady, No. 2 export 80 nominal f.o.b. afloat.

MRS. M'REE TELLS DRAMATIC STORY

Of Incidents Leading Up to Tragedy When She Took a Human Life.

COURT ROOM WAS CROWDED

She Killed Garland Because She Feared He Would Do Her Bodily Harm and to Protect Her Honor.

Opelousas, La., Oct. 30.—Mrs. Zee Runge-McRee, charged with the murder of young Allen Garland in her home September 21st, last, stood for six hours today in the witness chair telling a dramatic story of the incidents leading up to the tragedy and reiterating her statement that she killed Garland to protect her honor and because she feared he would do her bodily injury.

The witness at times manifested signs of excitement, speaking indistinctly but at intervals so rapidly that it was impossible for the court stenographer to take down her statements.

Throughout the day the court room was crowded with spectators, many of whom stood in chairs, in moments of intense interest, in their efforts to see the defendants on the witness stand.

Mrs. McRee denied absolutely the existence of any undue friendship between herself and Garland, but admitted that she and the deceased often were together, adding that her children always were with them.

Most of the defendant's testimony was complete, but details of certain incidents at the time of the killing apparently were obscure in her mind because of the excitement of the moment.

In narrating what took place just previous to the shooting Mrs. McRee told of Garland coming to her home with the spool of thread and of the arrival at about the same time of two men who asked if her husband was at home. To these men the witness replied that her husband was in town.

A few minutes later, according to Mrs. McRee, she was seated at the sewing machine when Garland said, "is your husband going to leave tonight?"

"I asked," said the witness, "why he asked me that and he said, 'if he is not I want to come over and stay with you.' I replied: 'How dare you speak to me like that?' and he answered, 'Because I believe you are no good', whereupon I said, 'I'll kill you if you speak like that to me, and I went to where my pistol was.

"He said, 'you cannot scare me,' and came toward me. Then I shot him."

"Now you are positive that that was why you shot him?"

"Yes sir, and to defend my honor," said Mrs. McRee emphatically.

"Why did Allen come to your home and spend three nights?"

"Why, I'll tell you," replied Mrs. McRee. "His uncle was visiting the Garlands and Allan had had some trouble with a young lady and he ordered Allan out of the house. Allan asked me if I wouldn't let him come to my house for the next few nights. With Mrs. Garland's permission Allan stayed until his uncle went home."

After questioning Mrs. McRee as to the size of Garland's as compared with her own physique, Attorney Veazy, for the prosecution asked:

"Now tell me, couldn't you have picked this boy up by the arms and pushed him out of the house?"

"I might have if I had had that much time, Mr. Veazy. Do you think a woman is going to get into a fist fight with a man who has insulted her? Why, I don't think so, and I don't think the wives of any of these jurors would have done it," declared the accused.

Mr. Veazy objected to the witness "arguing" before the jury.

Judge Hunter asked her when was the last time Garland had spent the night at the McRee home. Mrs. McRee replied that it was last Christmas when Allan was going down the track toward his home in an intoxicated condition.

A half dozen character witnesses were called, all testifying that Mrs. McRee bore a good reputation for peace and quiet and for truth and veracity.

After questioning the witness concerning facts previous to the murder Mr. DuBisson, for the prosecution asked: "Now Mrs. McRee, tell me why you shot Allan Garland?"

"I shot him to defend my honor," replied the witness.

"Did you shoot him because he insulted you or because he would do you some bodily harm?"

"Because I feared he would do me bodily harm," replied Mrs. McRee.

"Did you believe he was going to assault you there in your home at 10 o'clock in the morning with your two children there and two servants in the yard?"

"No sir, I thought he was going to take my gun from me and I shot him to defend my honor," replied the witness.

Winnipeg, Man., Oct. 28.—The conciliation and arbitration board which had under consideration demands of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway machinists and boiler makers for increased wages and better conditions, decided in favor of the men and against the company today.

SUPREME COURT ON RAILROADS

Hands Down Decision Yesterday That Affects All Railroads Which is Regarded as Far-Reaching Significance.

Washington, Oct. 30.—Complete control of all the railroads of the country by the Interstate Commerce Commission and virtual elimination of the State commissions from such control is foreshadowed in an opinion handed down today by the Supreme Court of the United States. The court held that hereafter all locomotives, cars or other equipment used on any railroad which is a highway of interstate commerce must comply with the Federal safety appliance act.

In its opinion the court held that compliance with Federal law is compulsory on all railroads which are engaged in the transportation of persons and freights from one State to another. Elaborating this, however, it held that the cars of equipment of such roads, even if engaged in such transportation within the confines of a State, must be considered as part and parcel of the road and therefore, completely under the jurisdiction of the Federal commission.

Members of the Interstate Commerce Commission who have been embarrassed on numerous occasions by clashes of authority with State commissions, are jubilant at the ruling of the Supreme Court, which was unanimous. Referring to the court's opinion, Commissioner Franklin K. Lane, declared, "it meant, eventually that there is to be no dual control of interstate carriers."

The determination of this mooted question was laid down in an opinion read by Justice VanDeVenter in a case instituted by the government against the Southern Railway. The point at issue was whether the Federal act applied in the case of a shipment from one point in Alabama to another point in the same State, the shipment being in an improperly equipped car. The lower courts held that there had been a violation of the law and their judgment was sustained by the Supreme Court.

Justice VanDeVenter held that the law applied to all equipment on a highway in interstate commerce, where at the time it was carrying interstate or intra-state commerce. He then held—and was sustained by the court's unanimous opinion—that the safety appliance act was constitutional.

"Speaking only of railroads, which are highways of both interstate and intra-state commerce," says Justice VanDeVenter, "these things are of common knowledge: Both classes of traffic are at times carried in the same car and when this is not the case the cars in which they are carried are frequently commingled in the same train and in the switching and other movements at terminals.

"Cars are seldom set apart for exclusive use in moving either class of traffic, but generally are used interchangeably in moving both; and the situation is much the same with trainmen, switchmen and like employes, for they usually, if not necessarily, have to do with both classes of traffic. Besides, the several trains on the same railroad are not independent in point of movement and safety, but are inter-dependent; for whatever brings delay or disaster to one or results in disabling one of its operatives is calculated to impede the progress and imperil the safety of other trains. And so the absence of appropriate safety appliances from any part from any train is a menace not only to that train but to others.

The decision of the court generally is regarded as far reaching significance and importance. To enable the commission hereafter to enforce, practically without question, its orders based upon that law.

Those who casually examined the opinion were divided as to its bearing on the litigation as to whether a State may regulate freight and passenger rates on intra-state traffic when such regulation interferes or might interfere with interstate commerce. The Supreme Court is to consider the question next January when it hears the so-called Minnesota and Kentucky rate cases. It is the best judgment of those conversant with the situation, however, that today's decision has little, if any, bearing upon the rate cases.

Mr. Lane said he was gratified that the Supreme Court had rendered the decision, because it made for better, safer and more economical operation of the railway systems of the country.

REJECTS CHALLENGES.

Against Talesmen in McNamara Trial Yesterday.

Los Angeles, Cal., Oct. 30.—Judge Walter Bordwell accused the defense in the McNamara murder case today of trying to circumvent his ruling and rejected two challenges against talesmen, these challenges having formed the basis of his accusation.

He also refused to the defense the privilege of challenge against a juror who said he would not convict a prisoner in a capital case on circumstantial evidence alone, holding that tais challenge was available only to the State.

Under these rulings the jury box contained at the close tonight three men passed for cause by both sides in addition to the four previously qualified.

To both the court's main rulings Attorney Clarence Darrow took exception in behalf of his client, James B. McNamara, who is on trial for the murder of Charles J. Haggerty, a victim of the Los Angeles Times explosion, a year ago.

STOCKHOLDERS APPROVE DIVISION

Plans of the American Tobacco Co. Praised and Condemned.

GOVERNMENT'S ANSWER FILED

Manufacturers, Dealers and Producers Disapprove of Plan---State That It Will Not Break Up Trusts

New York, Oct. 30.—The proposed plan for re-organization of the tobacco trust submitted by the American Tobacco Company, co-defendants to the government's anti-trust suit, was both praised and condemned today before the Circuit Court judges of the United States for the Southern District of New York.

After Attorney General Wickersham had filed the government answer to the plan counsel for the defendants pleaded with the court to accept the dissolution proposal. Lewis Cass Ledyard, arguing for the defendants, insisted that it was an honest plea to comply with the requirements in the mandate of the Supreme Court for a re-organization that will restore competition in compliance with the terms of the Sherman anti-trust law.

Supporting the plan, representatives of the preferred stockholders and bond holders of the American Tobacco and constituent companies urged approval of the division of the trust into four principal segregated companies to be operated absolutely independently of each other. In support of these interests there appeared Joseph H. Choate and others who insisted that the re-organization plan was a sincere one, and pleaded that no hostile elements be permitted to destroy it though it might be subject to some amendment calculated to assure protection to the property rights of citizens.

Independent manufacturers, dealers and producers of tobacco unanimously disapproved the plan on the ground that it would not result in effectually breaking up the "trust," and that it is a sham proposal to divide the properties, control of which still would be retained by the group of individuals now dominating the industry. Louis D. Vrandelis, of Boston, made the principal argument against the proposal and sought to convince the court that it would be impossible to bring about thereby a restoration of the competitive system in the trade.

Attorney General Wickersham, appearing with the special Prosecuting Attorneys J. C. McReynolds and Edwin P. Grosvenor, will be heard tomorrow. The answer of the Attorney General filed today did not express general opposition to the dissolution plan but contained for the guidance of the court many restrictions deemed necessary to assure restoration of competition in the tobacco industry.

Creation of a new condition "honestly in harmony with and not repugnant to the law," is insisted upon by Attorney General Wickersham in his answer to the plan of dissolution and re-organization of the American Tobacco Company and co-defendants to the government's anti-trust suit. The answer urged that any disintegration plan accepted be subject to revision within five years, and asked the court to grant a permanent injunction against each of the defendants, their officers, employes, etc., restraining them from "continuing or carrying into further effect the combination adjudged illegal by the Supreme Court."

After referring to the directions of the Supreme Court that competitive conditions in the tobacco industry be restored, the Attorney General said:

"Obviously the effect of any plan of disintegration submitted to the consideration of the court must be more or less a matter of conjecture, and it is impossible for the court to determine in advance whether or not a plan which proposes to restore competitive conditions will actually accomplish the purpose intended.

"Therefore," he continued, "the government should be given the right to apply for further relief at any time within five years, and to that end, each of the new corporations proposed to be organized to carry out the plan should be brought in and made a party to this suit in order to be subjected to the jurisdiction of the court."

Any plan adopted, the Attorney General urged, should prohibit the corporations among which the business combine is distributed from having office in common, owning stock in each other, employing the same selling or purchasing agents, retaining the same office force or occupying the same offices or holding stock in any corporation, any part of whose stock is also held by any of the other corporations among which the properties of the combine are distributed.

As to the distribution of properties, the government suggested that no corporation be allowed to acquire property that would invest it with as much as forty per cent. of any particular line of the tobacco business; that all covenants restricting the activities of members of the combination be rescinded, and that the United Cigar Stores Company be sold and distributed to parties other than the defendants.

In asking for the injunctions, the Attorney General sets forth that the defendants should be prohibited from re-creation of the combine by convey-