

THE WEATHER.

Fair today and Thursday, warmer extreme west portion; light west to south winds.

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THE MORNING STAR

FOUNDED 1867 WILMINGTON, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 7, 1912.

ADVERTISING Treat advertising fairly, and don't try to prove to yourself that the business it brings you should be credited to something else.

WHOLE NUMBER 13,818.

INDICTMENTS FOR FORTY OFFICIALS

Jury Finds True Bills and Arrests Are Expected Within a Week.

THE DAY IS SECRETLY FIXED

Between Thirty and Forty Union Officials and Agents Will Be Arrested—No "Higher Up"

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 6.—Union labor officials and agents, said to number between 30 and 40, whom the government holds criminally responsible with the McNamara and Ortie McManigal for perpetuating more than 100 explosions which occurred in cities from Massachusetts to California, in the last six years, and in which the wrecking of the Los Angeles Times building was an incident, were indicted today.

Thirty-two indictments were returned. Capias for arrests have been issued and all the men indicted are to be taken in custody on a day secretly fixed by the government, but known to be within a week.

March 12th has been set for the arraignment before Federal Judge A. B. Anderson in Indianapolis. The papers for the arrests designate the amount of bond, which the defendants may give in Federal districts in which they reside, for their appearance here. The amounts of the bonds in the individual cases were not made known, but it was said in the aggregate they would total \$300,000.

Although the names of the defendants and their exact number were ordered withheld, pending the arrests, it was stated probably more than 92 and possibly 40 men were accused, inasmuch as more than one defendant was named in some of the indictments. Almost all the men, it was declared, were either union officials or men who were charged with assisting with the dynamiters.

Asked if any men "higher up" had been indicted, United States District Attorney Charles W. Miller refused to say. He declared that he was highly gratified with the results of the inquiry. Intimidation came from another source that no officials higher than those who had had headquarters in Indianapolis were involved.

Frank M. Ryan, president of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, and Herbert S. Hockin, the secretary-treasurer, when informed of the indictments, refused to comment, except to repeat their statements that J. J. McNamara acted on his own responsibility when he organized his "dynamiting crew." Hockin succeeded McNamara as secretary and treasurer of the association.

With the return of the indictments District Attorney Miller completed an inquiry began last October, and the Federal grand jury ended six weeks hearing of testimony in which it indicted McNamara's confession, given before the jurors verbally in detail and involving others, and papers taken from the headquarters of the Iron Workers, had important bearing.

Those papers were said, not only to have shown under what circumstances McNamara was induced to start into dynamiting business against "open shop" contractors, beginning in Detroit in June, 1907, but also to throw light on the \$1,000 a month allowed McNamara for organizing purposes.

It took the grand jury just ten minutes to vote to indict. The grand jury filed into Judge Anderson's court at 2:10 P. M. with two suits cases of indictments. "Have you anything to report?" asked Judge Anderson.

"We have 33 indictments," responded Herbert M. Glossbrenner, the foreman, handing the bundles of typewritten documents to a clerk. "The court thinks some expression of gratitude is due you for your faithfulness," said Judge Anderson. "You will not be dismissed at this time, as it is possible, but not probable, you will be recalled before the end of the term in May."

District Attorney Miller, first explaining that only 92 of the indictments pertained to the dynamite conspiracy, then held a conference with Judge Anderson at which issuance of capias and fixing of bond were arranged.

Some delay in forwarding copies of the indictments to the Federal districts where the defendants are to be arrested, would ensue, Mr. Miller said, because 3,000 typewritten sheets had to be transcribed. The arrests of men, even within easy reach, would be effected at once, he said, beginning by demanding a copy of his indictment on arrest of a defendant could reveal the names of others. "It is our plan to facilitate the work of the agents that are to make the arrests over the country by not making public the names until all are within the agents' reach," said Mr. Miller. "The plan is to be made on the same day, wherever the men live or may bejourning. The arrests may not be made until Saturday of this week, or Monday of next. There are 3,000 typewritten pages in the indictments, and two copies must accompany the capias. Two days probably will be required for the clerical work and the processes

CHINESE ARMISTICE ARRANGED

Empress Dowager Lays Down Terms of Abdication Which the Republicans Will Not Be Likely to Accept.

Peking, Feb. 6.—A complete armistice has been arranged, but bargaining between Premier Yuan Shi Kai and the Republican leaders is likely to continue for several weeks before the court finally retires.

Chinese papers publish the terms laid down by the Empress Dowager, which include the perpetuation of the titles of the entire court, retention by the Imperial family of the palaces in Peking, continuation of the Imperial guard at the expense of the Republic, and the right of the court to exact regal homage from the Nation. It is not believed that the Republicans will accept all of these terms.

Gen. Tuan Chi Gu, acting viceroy of Hu Nan and Hu Peh provinces, and commander of the second Imperial army, has withdrawn his forces which were formerly stationed at Hankow, to Ho Tung Du. Gen. Chang Hsun, in command of the Imperial army, which was recently at Nanjing, has been instructed to receive a Republican emissary and arrange for peace.

Anarchy in Manchuria is causing much concern and a Japanese battalion has been moved into Mukden. The Japan legation here declares that, except for this change no troops have been moved.

CAR LINE FOR NEWBERN

Reorganized Company Will Have Them Running May 1st—Promoters

Newbern, N. C., Feb. 6.—The gentlemen interested in the Neuse Trent Traction Co., stated today that they will begin work on the street railway within a short time, and that Newbern will enjoy the advantages of transportation system by May 1st.

Under their plans of using the Edison storage battery cars, the system can be running much sooner than in the old fashioned trolley way. Edison has spent ten years in perfecting the electric batteries used on these cars and says five million is invested in the company handling this electric appliance. Mr. Norman T. Jiggs, first vice president of the reorganization company, No. 1 Wall street, New York, is now president of the Neuse Trent Traction Co. and is in this city. The directors and stockholders of the reorganization company are among the most prominent people in New York.

Mr. N. P. McGrath, engineer and constructor, was here a week last month going over the ground. He has built more than 30 lines in this country and states that he can have this line in operation within the time set. A. E. Stevens, of Black Mountain, N. C., has been an active promoter of this project for the past two years.

GOMPERS ON STAND.

Denies Intent to Disobey Injunction of the Court.

Washington, Feb. 6.—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, made an unequivocal denial of any intent to disobey the injunction of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia when he took the stand today in his own defense against the charge of contempt in conducting a labor boycott of the company. For those months the boycott of the company's order, Mr. Gompers was sentenced to six months in the Washington jail.

Mr. Gompers insisted under oath that his editorials in the American Federationist and the utterances of himself and other officials of organization during the campaign of 1908 were not intended to aid or abet the boycott of the company. For those months the boycott of the company's order, Mr. Gompers was sentenced to six months in the Washington jail.

Mr. Gompers explained that his speeches were based on his understanding of the American right of free speech. He denied specifically each instance cited by the committee of attorneys who are prosecuting the case. The Bucks Company was not in his mind when he uttered them.

Washington, Feb. 6.—President and Mrs. Taft received in the White House tonight in honor of the members of Congress. This reception was the last but one of a series. The series will close February 20th with the reception to the army and navy.

must then be delivered to the United States marshals' various districts in which they are to be served. All this will require four or five days." Walter Drew, counsel for the National Erectors' Association, an organization of "open shop" iron and steel contractors, whose members have suffered from explosions against their property, called at the district attorney's office. "This is the culmination of years of effort on the part of the Erectors' Association not only to protect its members from loss but to clear the labor unions of the criminal element," said Mr. Drew. "I have devoted my whole life to the pursuit of the dynamiters since the Erectors' Association in the Spring of 1906, cancelled its contract with the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers and declared for open shops. "The public does not now realize the sphere of this investigation, but when the arrests are made and the facts become known, the enormity of the government's task will appear. Workingmen and society generally will be benefited."

UNCLE SAM READY FOR MOBILIZATION

Army Posts Getting in Shape to Proceed to Mexican Border.

PRESIDENT IS NOT ALARMED

Taft and the War Department Have Their Eyes on Mexico and Will Be Ready to Protect Americans

Washington, Feb. 6.—President Taft and his cabinet turned a scrutinizing eye toward Mexico today. Official dispatches placed before the President seriously questioned the loyalty of General Pasquel Orozco to the Mexican Federal government and intimated that the present condition in the State of Chihuahua, bordering on Texas, might develop into a movement of secession, establishing an independent republic in the North.

The President discussed precautionary measures with his official family, and tonight the War Department has sent additional orders to army posts throughout the country to be ready for a possible mobilization. The Department of Justice has instructed its agents to exercise all possible vigilance in enforcing neutrality laws, while the State Department has asked for reports from consular agents of any danger in the interior to Americans and their interests.

After today's cabinet meeting the President professed not to be alarmed over the situation. It was admitted in official circles, however, that the separation of Chihuahua from the remainder of Mexico would create a situation different in respects from those that existed during the last rebellion. It is not believed that there would be much fighting on the border, for with Juarez in the hands of the Orozco adherents, the new Revolutionists would concentrate at the city of Chihuahua, 100 miles south of the border, where the advance of an army from Mexico City first would be contested.

Special agents are reported to be watching the activity of Millo Vasquez Gomez, now in San Antonio, Texas, and declared to be the real leader of the new rebellion. It was rumored that Gomez in exile might have made common cause with Orozco at the moment when the hopes of the latter to become Governor of Chihuahua were blighted by the Federal government.

MONOPOLY ON ARMY SHOES.

Committee on Expenditures Will Investigate These Contracts.

Washington, Feb. 6.—The House today authorized its Committee on Expenditures in the War Department to go outside of Washington to seek evidence in the alleged monopoly of army shoe contracts by a Massachusetts manufacturing concern. The passage of a resolution to this effect, by a vote of 168 to 105, followed a renewal of the counter charges between Representatives Dillender, Democrat, of Pennsylvania, and Gardner, Republican, of Massachusetts, which characterized a previous consideration of the matter in the House last summer.

Mr. Gardner objected unavailingly to the conduct of the investigation by a committee of which Mr. Dillender, who promoted the inquiry, was a member. Sharp words passed between the two representatives. Mr. Gardner declared that if the investigation did not produce facts to justify Mr. Dillender's charges of a wrongful awarding of the contracts the House ought then to begin proceedings against Mr. Dillender.

CONFEDERATE VETERAN DEAD.

Col. B. W. Wrenn, Aide on Lee's Staff, Passes.

New York, Feb. 6.—Colonel Beverly Wrenn, who served through the Civil War as aide on General Robert E. Lee's staff, died here tonight from the effects of a small cut, inflicted while removing some callous flesh from his foot with a razor three weeks ago. Blood poisoning set in and in order to prevent its spread, his leg was amputated last Saturday. The colonel, who was 67 years old, leaves three sons and a widow, who is at present in the South.

Colonel Wrenn was born at Culpeper, Va., and first served with General Jackson as a telegrapher. He wanted more action and he became an aide to General Lee, for whom it is said he carried the message to Grant at Appomattox, offering to discuss terms of surrender. After the war he was associated with Henry B. Plant and was for many years general manager of the Plant steamship lines.

Washington, Feb. 6.—Senate today ratified and made public the convention for international protection of industrial property, signed at Washington June 2nd, by leading governments. The signatories were Great Britain, France, Italy, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Spain, Portugal, Norway, Denmark, Sweden, Mexico, Cuba, Brazil, Belgium, Netherlands, Japan, Sao Domingo, Serbia, Switzerland and Tunis.

Cozy and Comfortable Continued cold, says the weather man. This has no terrors for patrons of The Grand Theatre.

M'CALL AGAINST THIRD TERM

Representative From Massachusetts Declared Presidents Had Set A Precedent Against It—The Insurgents

Washington, Feb. 6.—Applauded by a majority of the regular Republicans and sharply questioned by Insurgents Representative Sam'l. McCall, of Massachusetts, long a prominent Republican in the House, today aligned himself with the movement against a Presidential third term.

In a speech in the House, liberally interspersed with Insurgent interruptions, Mr. McCall declared that American Presidents had set a precedent of retiring after a service of eight years, and quoted the declaration made by President Roosevelt before the end of his last term, that he would not be a candidate for re-election.

Representative Norris of Nebraska, insurgent leader, questioned Mr. McCall repeatedly with the evident purpose of indicating that the sentiment against a third term probably was against a "third consecutive term," rather than against a third term served after a lapse of four years out of the White House.

"Were not Mr. Roosevelt's statements made when he was serving his second term," asked Mr. Norris, "and in response to the suggestions that he become a candidate for a third consecutive term?" "That is undoubtedly true," said Mr. McCall, "but the statement will stand now on its merits."

The attacks of the Massachusetts Republican upon the danger that might lie in the use of Presidential power to enforce a nomination for a third term, brought another interruption from the Insurgent leaders.

Representative Norris asked if the sentiment against the third term should apply to a man who had dropped out of office for four years. "With the authority one has, who has served eight years in the Presidency," replied Mr. McCall, "these men could undoubtedly have stimulated their friends to such an extent that they could have become candidates again after a lapse of years."

He added that President Grant had ever attempted a third term. "He was defeated in the nominating convention and I believe that he would have been more severely defeated at the polls had he been nominated," said Mr. McCall.

MISSIONARY MOVEMENT

Lutheran Laymen Begin Three Days' Session Today

Charlotte, N. C., Feb. 6.—The first general convention of the Lutheran Laymen's Missionary Movement to be held in this country will convene at Salisbury tomorrow for a three days' session. Delegates from every State in the Union and the Dominion of Canada will be present. Governor Kitchin will welcome the visitors and the response will be made by Dr. George B. Cromer, of Newberry, S. C. Prominent preachers and laymen from every section are on the program for addresses pertaining to the work of the movement.

OUTLINES

A complete armistice has been arranged by the warring factions in China.

Col. Beverly Wrenn, an aide on Gen. R. E. Lee's staff, died in New York tonight from blood poisoning.

Representative McCall, prominent House Republican, yesterday aligned himself with the movement against a Presidential third term.

The Federal grand jury investigating the dynamite conspiracy returned between 30 and 40 indictments yesterday against labor union officials and agents who will be arrested, on a day already determined, in about a week.

Expert stenographers declared before the Lorimer committee yesterday that the McGowan record taken over the dictaphone in regard to McGowan's admission of perjury, was an impossibility.

President Taft has taken the Mexican situation up with his cabinet and made all precautions to protect American interests in Mexico. Army posts throughout the country have been ordered to get ready to proceed to the border on a moment's notice.

CLAIM OFFICIALS WINKED AT FRAUD

Agricultural Department to be Investigated on Serious Charge.

INFLUENCED BY SPECULATORS

Wilson and McCabe Will be Put on the Grill Again—Engineer Dismissed Because of Unfavorable Report.

Washington, Feb. 6.—Another investigation of the Department of Agriculture, involving orders of Secretary Wilson and Solicitor McCabe, similar in many respects to the recently concluded McCabe-Wiley controversy, but which embraces charges of suppressed reports and influence of land speculators over government officials, is to be instituted by the House Committee on Expenditures in the Agricultural Department. Circumstances smoldering for months relating to exploitation of Florida everglades lands, millions of acres of which have been sold throughout the country by syndicates in the past few years, burst into a flame before the committee today, following the summary dismissal from the government service by Secretary Wilson last Saturday of C. G. Elliott, chief engineer of the drainage division of the department, and Assistant Engineer A. D. Morehouse, and the suspension of F. Esington, an accountant on a technical charge of transference of public funds.

Representatives Frank Clark, of Florida, and E. R. Bathrick, of Ohio, who have instigated the investigation, charged before the Congressional Committee today that officials of the Department of Agriculture had been influenced by Florida everglade land promoters in the suppression of a report of the condition of the lands made by the drainage department's Chief Engineer Elliott, who threatened by agents of the land promoters unless he would revise a circular letter to the public, which did not contain laudatory references to the lands they were selling, and that upon receipt of his refusal, the circular and subsequent fuller report were suppressed by the order of Secretary Wilson, and that later Engineers Elliott and Morehouse were removed from office.

Solicitor McCabe, who was called before the House Committee, of which Representative Moss, of Indiana, is chairman, denied today that the dismissal of the department officials was to make an inquiry into the Florida land case, and declared that the action was taken following charges that the dismissed men had misapplied funds.

All the papers relating to this feature of the case he turned over to the Department of Justice for possible prosecutions.

In this connection it is charged by Representative Clark that Elliott was assured that there would be no prosecution of the charge against him if he would "keep still" about the action taken by the department officials in the investigation. Representative Clark and Bathrick asserted today that they would show before the committee that the order dismissing the men did not come from Secretary Wilson until after it had become certain that the House Committee was planning to make an inquiry into the Representative Bathrick had appeared before the committee in executive session last Saturday. A few hours later, the letters were issued dismissing the two drainage officials and suspending Singleton.

The charges involving the dismissed men were reported to have been made to Solicitor McCabe recently by J. O. Wright, a former subordinate of Elliott, but at present chief engineer of the board of trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund of the State of Florida, who made favorable report upon the everglade lands and soon after resigned from office to enter the employ of the State of Florida.

Solicitor McCabe told the committee that all reports and papers bearing on the everglades case had been collected by the department and would be turned over to the committee for its investigation. The department, he said, welcomed the investigation. He declared further that the reason Secretary Wilson had ordered that the report on the everglades be not printed was because the engineers in the drainage department were so at variance in the matter. When asked why a new investigation was not instituted, in view of this situation and in view of the public demand for information, Mr. McCabe told the committee that the State of Florida by that time had taken the matter in hand and was conducting an inquiry.

Representative Clark said today that Secretary Wilson would be summoned as a witness and that he would be asked concerning an interview he had with the Florida representative some time ago in which the Secretary is supposed to have admitted that he suppressed the report on the everglades lands. Mr. Clark charges that was done at the request of the land companies. He said that, together with four Florida citizens, he called on Secretary Wilson to ask why the report was suppressed. One of these

CHARGES DISMISSED

Dr. Fullilove, of Atlanta, Who Killed C. L. McKee, Set Free

Athens, Ga., Feb. 6.—Charges of murder against Dr. H. M. Fullilove, who shot and killed C. L. McKee in the lobby of a hotel here on January 29th, Roland Fullilove, a brother of the physician, and Colonel Percy Middlebrooks, an attorney and cousin of the Fulliloves, were dismissed at the completion of preliminary hearing in the case tonight. Relatives of McKee will insist that the case be brought to the attention of the grand jury, it is stated.

Dr. Fullilove killed McKee, according to a statement by the physician, after McKee had refused to leave town at the demand of Fullilove who alleged that the former had insulted Mrs. Fullilove.

ENCOUNTERED BAD WEATHER

British Steamer Fernend Had Very Trying Experience

Pensacola, Fla., Feb. 6.—Nineteen days overdue, the British steamer Fernend reached here today from Rotterdam, Germany, with a cargo of kainit. Captain Newman stated that never before had he experienced such severe weather on a trip across the Atlantic. When within 90 miles of the Bermudas the coal supply was exhausted. He was picked up by a Spanish steamer bound from Tampa to Baltic ports, after drifting about for several days. Captain Newman said the vessel was stripped of every bit of available woodwork in order to supply the boiler with sufficient fuel to enable the ship to reach the station in the Bermudas.

EVIDENCE OF STENOGRAPHERS

Experts Declared Before Lorimer Investigating Committee That Sheridan's Record Was an Impossibility.

Washington, Feb. 6.—One day's efforts to determine by expert stenographers the genuineness of J. E. Sheridan's stenographic report of Charles McGowan's alleged "perjury" admissions at Toronto last January, made the Senator Lorimer committee so weary today that it voted to try another method. It was resolved to put young Sheridan to a practical test in the committee rooms, staged after the fashion of the hotel rooms at Toronto, where McGowan was alleged to have talked into a phonographic apparatus. An executive session was held this evening to determine the nature of this test.

After the conclusion of the testimony of Milton W. Blumenberg, H. H. The physicist and Alister Cochran, one of the official stenographers of the House Representatives and an employe of Mr. Blumenberg in reporting the Lorimer committee, testified as experts. Both said, in answer to hypothetical questions, that they considered it impossible to make such a record under the conditions under which Sheridan worked.

In cross examination Pechin said in order to be absolutely certain, it would be necessary for him to know all the facts surrounding Sheridan's recording of the notes, but without such an understanding, he was of opinion that the notes were not a correct report. Cochran, like Pechin, spoke of the "curious uniformity" of the notes, no more speed being manifested in a paragraph of 89 words, where no breaks were indicated and which both thought to have been uttered at a fast rate because of the subject matter. It was shown in the isolated sentences of the report. Senator Kern suggested Sheridan had indicated a break after the paragraph, but Cochran testified that it would have been a mental impossibility for the stenographer to have done the subject matter in his mind and written it down at leisure during the break.

Attorney Haneey objected to being deprived entirely of the privilege of presenting expert testimony on the part of any "test witness" at the hearing. He demagogued Sheridan's capacity to take notes and not the issue as to whether he did take the particular notes on a particular occasion.

DECREASE IN SHIPMENTS

Last Year a Lean One for the Lumber Manufacturers

New Orleans, Feb. 6.—A decrease of nearly 11 per cent in the shipment of yellow pine lumber for 1911 under the 10 year average, was recorded in the report submitted at the opening session of the 22nd annual convention here today of the Yellow Pine Manufacturers' Association, by Secretary George K. Smith. There has been a decrease in the shipments each month during the past year, with the exception of February.

The address of J. L. Thompson was largely given to a plea for an increase in the membership of the association.

While pointing to the large grain and cotton crops of the past year and lean year for the lumber manufacturer's activity in trade generally, President Thompson said it had been a lean year for the lumber manufacturer, and the production fell about one billion feet under the production of 1910. This, he said, was simply the old story of over-production and under consumption. He regarded the business of the year as unsatisfactory to the manufacturers.

TRUST OFFICERS MAY BE INDICTED

Injunction Restraining Steel Corporation From Destroying Records.

Washington, Feb. 6.—Judge Gray, in the United States Court of the Third Circuit, has issued an injunction restraining the defendants in the government anti-trust suit against the United States Steel Corporation from destroying books and papers desired by the government.

The injunction, which is returnable March 5th, was issued on a petition of the Department of Justice which alleges that several thousand papers and documents which were used by the government's criminal prosecution of the "wire pool" last fall have been destroyed.

The injunction, which is a temporary one, is to forbid the destruction of any other books or papers which the government may desire in the anti-trust suit.

One portion of the government's petition seems to be susceptible of the interpretation that the criminal indictments and prosecutions of certain officers of the Steel Corporation and its subsidiaries are under consideration by the Department of Justice.

The destroyed papers, it is charged, were in a trunk which, with its contents, were delivered on June 29, 1911, by United States Attorney Wise to Charles McVeagh, general solicitor of the United States Steel Corporation, who gave a written agreement, it is said, that he would keep the papers in his personal charge, subject to examination by Wise or his assistants at any time.

The government, through Henry E. Colton, special assistant to the Attorney General in the dissolution suit against the Steel Corporation, began negotiations for these papers in connection with the pending proceedings on January 24th.

H. C. Bolling, assistant general solicitor of the Steel Corporation, informed Mr. Colton, it is alleged, that the trunk had been returned to the American Steel & Wire Company about October 1, 1911, and that all the papers had been destroyed by Frank Baackes, vice president and general sales agent for the wire company.

The papers, it is charged in the government's petition, "contained matters tending to show that J. A. Farrell, formerly president of the United States Steel Products (export) Company, now president of the United States Steel Corporation, not only had sold unlawful pools and combinations described, but aided and abetted in their successful operation."

The petition avers that certain much wanted documents are in imminent danger of destruction because they are officers of the United States Steel Corporation and its subsidiaries who have not yet been indicted for the practices which said papers tend to show them guilty of, to-wit:

Of having been involved in the aforesaid unlawful association, and also because none of the defendant companies have yet been indicted in respect thereto.

Through the destruction of the papers, the petition declares, the government has suffered "irreparable injury."

In view of the destruction of the papers, the petition continues, the special assistant to the attorney general, Colton, requested Assistant General Solicitor Bolling, of the corporation, February 1, last, to take appropriate affirmative action to the end that all papers belonging to the United States Steel Corporation and its subsidiary companies be preserved, and that the government might avail itself of their production on the trial of the case.

"Mr. Bolling has as yet made no formal reply," it is added, "but indicated verbally to Mr. Colton a purpose of doing what he could to comply with his request."

The petition specifically mentions a number of documents which the government desires preserved. These, it is claimed, were presented to the grand jury investigation of the "wire pool" about the same time the trunk full of documents were laid before the inquirers. They were "letters and papers pertaining to the so-called 'Horse Shoe Manufacturers' Association," in which the American Steel & Wire Company was represented by Mr. Taylor, an officer of the American Steel & Wire Company, and correspondence between Egan, and the salesmen of the United States Steel Products Company, and J. A. Farrell, William P. Palmer, president of the American Steel & Wire Company; George A. Craig, assistant general sales agent of the American Steel & Wire Company; a certain Mr. Rummel, Mr. Taylor, an officer of the American Steel & Wire Company; Mr. Morrison, a sales agent of the American Steel & Wire Company; Edwin E. Jackson, supervisor of the various associations, and Louis V. Hubbard, a partner of Jackson and assistant supervisor of several of the associations.

Writes Will Be Served Today

Stenton, N. J., Feb. 6.—Deputies from United States Marshal Alcott's office here will start tomorrow morn-

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