

THE WEATHER.

Rain today, colder in interior; Wednesday snow or rain and colder.

THE MORNING STAR

VOL. XXI—NO. 8

WILMINGTON, N. C., TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 7, 1913.

ADVERTISING PAYS. The new Parcel Post opens up a wonderful territory to Wilmington merchants...

WHOLE NUMBER 13,214.

TURK MUST COME TO ALLIES' TERMS

Powers at Work Behind the Scenes Force Further Concessions.

IN NO SHAPE TO RESUME WAR

Turkey Renounces Right in Island of Crete—Promises Further Rectification of Thracian Frontier—Unsatisfactory.

London, Jan. 6.—The first stage of the Turkish-Balkan peace negotiations, which is regarded by diplomats as largely as one of pretense on Turkey's part to avoid the appearance of yielding to the demands of the allies without pressure from the powers, is over now.

It is expected that the second stage will soon begin, with the powers acting behind the scenes and pulling the strings which will compel Turkey to concede the bulk of the allies' demands. Without money, her army, inadequate and demoralized, her statesmen realize that Turkey is in no condition to resume hostilities.

At today's sitting of the conference Turkey renounced in favor of the allies her right in the island of Crete and promised further rectification of the Thracian frontier, but insisted upon the retention of Adrianople. The allies declared this was not satisfactory and suspended the conference.

That does not mean a rupture of the negotiations. The conference may be resumed either by Turkey giving notification that she has fresh proposals to submit or by the allies on the ground that they have communications to make to the Turks. It is generally expected that the work of the conference will be taken up again at the end of the week, when the festivities in connection with the Orthodox Christmas are ended.

The allies today held a short meeting before the official sitting and discussed three possibilities with reference to the statement which Rehad Pasha had been asked to make respecting the Balkan ultimatum, and agreed on the reply of the allies.

First, if Rehad Pasha's statement was arrogant and provocative, then notwithstanding the advice of the powers in favor of moderation, they would break off the negotiations; second, if Rehad were courteous, but the new concession was not what they would expect, they would suspend the conference, third, if Rehad made important concessions, without absolutely conceding the allies' demands, they would adjourn the sitting until Friday, in order to allow time to consult their respective governments.

Immediately after the conference convened, Rehad Pasha made a brief speech in which he said Turkey would prepare proof of her conciliatory spirit and then read the following:

"If we refuse the cession of Adrianople it is because its cession is impossible for the security of Constantinople and the Dardanelles. Besides, the new delegate said the allies asked only what they had fought for and what they expected after the successes attained.

We still are ready today to discuss the frontier line between Turkey and Bulgaria, but this frontier must leave Adrianople in Ottoman territory. Wishing to give new proof of our spirit of conciliation, we consent to desist from our rights over Crete on conditions naturally that the allies do not claim the cessions of any other islands in the Aegean Sea. If, notwithstanding these enormous sacrifices, the allies reject all idea of entering the road of concessions, wishing to break the negotiations, the whole responsibility for the consequences of this rupture will fall on them. In this eventuality we declare all of the concessions made until today null and void."

The Balkan delegates could not conceal their dissatisfaction with the statement and various ones asked Rehad Pasha if he could not add something. The Turkish delegate expressed great surprise at the dissatisfaction of the allies, saying they were never satisfied. Dr. Daneff, the Bulgarian delegate, said the allies asked only what they had fought for and what they expected after the successes attained.

Rehad Pasha said his instructions were to communicate only the statement which he had read, but he believed his government might be induced to grant another small rectification of the Thracian frontier, ceding several districts, the population of which is for the most part Christian.

The sitting then was suspended to give time to the allies to formulate their answer. After a short discussion they decided that the Turkish statement corresponded with the second alternative contemplated in the decision taken at the meeting held prior to the official sitting. An answer was drafted accordingly and the sitting was re-opened. M. Novakovich then read the following statement:

"The positions of their excellencies, the Ottoman delegates, do not correspond with the demands formulated by the allies in the former sitting. The (Continued on Page Eight.)

IRAKUALA HARD AGROUND

Steamer Which Jammed the Julia Luckenbach Badly Damaged—Schooner Picked Up With One of Crew Gone

NORFOLK, VA., JANUARY 6.

Reports received in this city tonight from the British steamer Irakuala, which collided with the steamer Luckenbach on Friday, sending that vessel to the bottom of Chesapeake Bay, indicate that the British ship is hard aground. The Irakuala has a big hole in her starboard bow and her forepeak is flooded. No. 1 hold is also filled with water. The revenue cutter Apache is still standing by the vessel.

Captain Smith, commanding the British ship, is said to be greatly unstrung by the great loss of life. He is quoted as saying that he did all he could to save the men on the Luckenbach.

It is reported here tonight that the government will investigate the collision and place the responsibility. Steamship inspectors here who have jurisdiction in Chesapeake Bay say they have not received instructions to investigate.

Bessie Whiting Towed In Norfolk, Va., January 6.—With one of her crew missing, her foremast gone and the vessel leaking, the schooner Bessie Whiting was towed into Hampton Roads late today by the revenue cutter Onondaga. The Whiting, while bound to Port Royal from New Orleans, was caught in the gale of Saturday and blown more than a hundred miles off her course. She was sighted near Hatteras, but the Onondaga after searching for her for 30 hours, did not find her until today. She was picked up off Cape Charles light.

Several members of the crew of the schooner were badly hurt by being thrown about the vessel by the gale. One member of the crew was washed overboard by high seas which broke over the vessel, but his name was not learned. The Whiting is commanded by Captain Lowery. His wife is on board.

TRYING TO SAVE FRUIT

Freeze Entails Great Loss to California Citrus Growers

Los Angeles, Cal., January 6.—Thousands of men were out tonight in an effort to save from further damage by cold weather Southern California's orange and lemon crop, valued at nearly \$50,000,000. The loss entailed by last night's freeze cannot be estimated accurately, but it was so serious, growers say, that it will have an appreciable effect upon the price of the fruit.

The weather bureau tonight predicted temperatures as low or lower than those last night. The temperature then fell to 18 degrees.

Tampa, Fla., January 6.—Fearing that the freezing weather predicted for this State during the next 24 hours will cause damage similar to that of 1895, when an untimely cold wave destroyed the major portion of the orange crop, orange growers throughout the State are tonight making every preparation for the protection of their groves.

General Manager William C. Temple of the Florida Citrus Exchange, today issued a warning to growers in which he pointed out that trees are now in practically the same delicate stage as when the low temperatures of 1895 did so much damage. Most of the trees are in full bloom.

YESTERDAY IN CONGRESS

Senate Considered amendment to enlarge powers of campaign funds investigation committee.

Senator Bristow introduced bill for an industrial commission to control corporations and with power similar to that of Inter-State Commerce Commission.

Samuel Gompers, at Judiciary Committee's hearing on anti-injunction and contempt bills, advocated these bills and discussed for first time publicly the dynamite conspiracy cases.

Court of impeachment resumed trial of Judge Archbald. Adopted Senator Works' resolution requiring Secretary of the Treasury to furnish information as to expense of running government, health and medical services in 1912.

Senator Kenyon introduced resolution calling on Postmaster Hitchcock for cost of handling franked mail matter.

House Considered legislation on unanimous consent calendar.

Ways and Means Committee began tariff revision hearings, listening to manufacturers' objections to reductions on chemicals.

"Money Trust" Investigating committee resumed hearings.

Notice of contest against re-election of Representative Harrison of New York, filed.

Commerce Commission reported highhouse appropriation bill, carrying \$1,350,000.

Considered bill to incorporate Rockefeller Foundation.

"CORNERS" ILLEGAL, FINDING OF COURT

Highest Tribunal Holds Indictments Against Patten Are Valid.

RAN ALLEGED COTTON CORNER

Case Against Wall Street Operator and Associates Sent Back for Trial or Other Proceedings—Dissenting.

Washington, January 6.—The Supreme Court of the United States today laid down the far-reaching principle that "corners" of inter-State commodities, such as articles of clothing and food, are in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law, and held that as far as the Sherman law was concerned, the indictment in the New York Federal Court of James Patten, Eugene G. Scates, Frank H. Hayne and William P. Brown, for "conspiring to run an alleged cotton corner," was valid. The case against them was sent back for trial or other proceedings.

Justice Vandeventer announced the opening of the court. Justice Lurton delivered a dissenting opinion, in which Chief Justice White and Justice Holmes concurred. The majority of the court held that the Circuit Court for Southern New York had decided that the indictment charging a "withholding" of the cotton from the market, a necessary element of a corner, as admitted by the government. The majority held that the Circuit Court that found the indictment did not so charge, and for that reason the indictment was faulty.

According to all the justices, the correctness of the holding of the Circuit Court to the indictment charging a "withholding," and as to the sufficiency of the indictment on other technical points has to be accepted at this time without question by the Supreme Court. The points thus left undecided today may be made the basis for bringing the case to the court again, if the defendants are convicted.

Solicitor General Bullitt, who presented the government's side of the case, issued a statement after the decision in which he said at least a way has been found to stop the running up of prices by men who sought to corner the market not only of cotton but wheat, corn, lard and other commodities.

In his opinion, Justice Vandeventer dealt at length with the defense that the accused were not engaged in inter-State commerce. "The first section of the act, upon which the counts are founded," said he, "is not confined to voluntary restraint, as where persons engaged in inter-State trade or commerce agree to suppress competition among themselves, but includes as well involuntary restraints where persons not so engaged conspire to compel action by others or to create artificial conditions which necessarily impede or burden the due course of such trade or commerce, or restrict the common liberty to engage therein."

The Standard Oil case was quoted in support of this doctrine. Government officials claim this language will materially strengthen their fight against combinations violating the law. Justice Vandeventer replied to the argument that running a corner stimulates instead of restrains inter-State trade, by saying that this might be true for a time, but the corner was forbidden by the act, because it thwarted the usual operation of laws of supply and demand, withdrew the commodity from the normal current of trade, enhanced prices and produced practically the same evils as the suppression of competition. He said the statute did not apply to cornering of purely intra-State trade, nor where the effect upon inter-State trade was indirect, and added that in the present case the trade was not intra-State, and the effect was not indirect.

"It was a conspiracy to run a corner in the market," said he. "The commodity to be cornered was cotton, a product of the Southern States, largely used and consumed in the Northern States. It was an inter-State trade. The corner was to be conducted on the cotton exchange in New York, by means of conspirators, to gain control of the available supply, and so enhance the value to all buyers in every market in the country."

"Bearing in mind that such was the nature of the original conspiracy, we regard it altogether plain that by its necessary operation it would directly and materially impede and burden the true course of trade and commerce among the States, and therefore inflict upon the public the injuries which the anti-trust act is designed to prevent."

The court said it made no difference that there was no allegation of a specific intent to restrain inter-State trade.

"The conspirators must be held to have intended the necessary and direct consequences of their acts, and cannot be heard to say to the contrary," Justice Vandeventer explained.

REJECTS PAPER DISSOLUTION

Supreme Court Turns Down Plan Proposed by Union Pacific Attorneys for Dissolving Great Railroad Merger.

GOES ON STAND IN HIS OWN DEFENSE

Archbald Negotiated With the Railroads Out of Friendship, He Says.

Washington, January 6.—The plan proposed by Union Pacific attorneys for "dissolving" the Union Pacific-Southern Pacific merger by allowing the Union Pacific stockholders to have the exclusive privilege of buying the Southern Pacific now owned by the Union Pacific Railroad Corporation, was curtly but positively rejected today by the Supreme Court of the United States.

Justice Day announced the conclusion of the court in regard to the plan proposed by the railroad's attorney, and opposed by the government as he delivered the opinion December 2nd, holding that the ownership of the stock by the Union Pacific Company was a violation of the Sherman anti-trust law. Government officials who heard Justice Day were convinced the plan proposed and by the merger must be agreed upon, and that any "paper" dissolution would be rejected by the court.

The court took the position that a corporation is only another name for the stockholders and to allow the Union Pacific stockholders to buy the stock now held by the Union Pacific Company, the corporation of which they are the stockholders would amount to nothing effectual. The action is regarded as a highly important precedent in anti-trust litigation.

The case now will go back to the District Court of Utah, in which the suit originated, for that court to enforce the decree of dissolution. The court did not change today the power of the District Court to approve the method of the proposed dissolution, further than to hold that the railroad attorneys and Attorney General Wickens are expected to resume negotiations at once for ending the merger and some persons in Washington regard it as not improbable that the railroad attorneys will assent to the government's proposal to allow the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific stockholders to share in the purchases of the stock. Such a plan would not require the stock to be dumped upon the open market.

COTTON PRODUCTION INCREASED

Acres for 1912, 13 Pounds Greater Per Acre Than Five Year Average.

Washington, Jan. 6.—The production of cotton per acre during 1912, while lower than in 1911, was more than 13 pounds greater than the average for the previous five years, the Department of Agriculture's preliminary estimate announces. The acreage production in 1912 was 132.2 pounds against 207.7 pounds in 1911, and 180.1 pounds, the five year average, in Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Oklahoma and California. The production per acre was greater than in 1911, while in Arkansas it equaled the 1911 production. In other States it was lower. The highest acreage production was in California, with 430 pounds. North Carolina produced 271 pounds; Missouri 267; Virginia 266; South Carolina 219; Texas 206; Louisiana 197; Arkansas 190; Oklahoma 184; Mississippi 177; Alabama 173; Tennessee 171; Georgia 173 and Florida 119.

All States except Georgia, Mississippi, Arkansas, Tennessee and Missouri exceeded the five-year average acreage production. You will find all grades of Onyx hostery at C. H. Fore & Co. (Advertisement.)

OUTLINES

The running of the Vanderbilt Cup and Grand Prix automobile races was yesterday awarded to Savannah. After Turkey made further concessions yesterday the peace conference was suspended, the allies refusing to accept the Ottoman terms. Railroads and express companies won a revolutionary decision in the Supreme Court yesterday when it was held that contracts limiting their liability loss of shipments were not subject to State laws. Judge Archbald, who took the stand in his own behalf at the impeachment proceedings against him yesterday, declared his negotiations with Erie Railroad officials was the result of friendship for his Scranton, Pa., associates. Manufacturers and other interests affected by customs changes, appeared at the Ways and Means Committee's chemical schedule hearing yesterday, the burden of their argument being that the present tariff be maintained. Samuel Gompers appeared before the Senate sub-committee on judiciary yesterday, defended organized labor and answered criticisms directed against the American Federation of Labor on account of the conviction of the Iron Workers.

The U. S. Supreme Court yesterday laid down the principle that "corners" in inter-State commodities are illegal and held that as far as the Sherman law was concerned, the indictment in the New York Federal Court against James Patten and others for conspiring to run a cotton corner, was valid.

New York markets. Money on call easy, 2-1/2 to 2-3/4 per cent; ruling rate 3-3/4; closing bid 2-3/4; offered at 3. Spot cotton closed quiet. Flour steady. Wheat irregular; No. 2 red 1.06 and 1.07 1/2. Corn firm, 55-3/4. Turpentine steady. Rosin quiet.

GOES ON STAND IN HIS OWN DEFENSE

Archbald Negotiated With the Railroads Out of Friendship, He Says.

HIS WIFE TESTIFIES ALSO

Accused Jurist Gives Chronological History of Transactions Upon Which Impeachment is Based—The European Trip

Washington, January 6.—Friendship for his Scranton associates, with whom he had lived and worked for years, was the motive that led Judge Robert W. Archbald, of the United States Commerce Court, to negotiate with officials of the Erie and Lehigh Valley railroads over the settlement of coal land matters and that induced them to endorse certain notes, according to the statements made by the accused jurist today when he took the stand before the impeachment court of the Senate to testify in his own behalf.

Judge Archbald followed his wife upon the witness stand. Let by his own attorneys, he gave a chronological history of the transactions upon which the House of Representatives had based its impeachment proceedings against him. He repeatedly denied that any improper motives influenced his actions or that he had sought to corruptly use his power as a Federal Judge. Mrs. Archbald, an eloquent figure in defense of her husband's integrity, as to the trip to Europe which he enjoyed at the expense of Henry W. Cannon, a director in the Great Northern and other railroads, was an examination but a short time. She said Mr. Cannon was her cousin and that the two families frequently had enjoyed pleasure trips together.

The invitation to the Archbalds to go to Europe in 1910 came to Mrs. Archbald personally. She gave the Senate the letter from Mr. Cannon. This and other letters that passed between Mr. Cannon and Judge and Mrs. Archbald were filled with discussion of the trip.

Tomorrow the managers for the House, appearing as the prosecutors in the case, will take up cross-examination of the jurist. Judge Archbald appeared composed and his voice carried to all parts of the chamber. He admitted his association with Edward J. Williams, of Scranton, in negotiations for the Katydidd dump, owned jointly by a subsidiary of the Erie Railroad and by the firm of Robertson & Law. Judge Archbald declared he had no interest whatever in the settlement of the case of the Marion Coal Company against the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad. He went to officials of the railroads in that case, he said, as a friend of George W. Watson, the attorney for the coal company, and one of the owners of the coal company. He had no thought of reward for his efforts, he said, and no purpose to influence the railroad to make a favorable settlement.

He denied he had tried to get credit from litigants or possible litigants in his courts. He declared that he had never attempted to conceal his interest in the Katydidd dump or in the settlement of the Marion Coal Company case, and that, on the contrary, his action in these cases was well-known before the impeachment proceedings were brought against him. Upon one point only was the jurist subjected to much questioning. This was in reference to the Katydidd dump, a member of the Commerce Court, he had written to Helm Bruce, an attorney for the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, as to the evidence that had been presented in the case of that road against the Inter-State Commerce Commission, tried by the Commerce Court. Judge Archbald declared certain points in the evidence were not called and that he had written to Mr. Bruce to clear them up. The correspondence amounted to nothing, he said, because the points at issue had no part in the settlement of the case.

Members of the Senate asked if he had shown the correspondence to other members of the Commerce Court, or informed them. Judge Archbald said he had not. Senator Reed asked if he thought it proper for a judge, in passing on doubtful points in evidence, to ask the opinion only of the attorney likely to coincide with his own views. "No, I do not," said Judge Archbald. He answered he had no knowledge of the making of the "silent" party agreement in the office of William P. Boland, in Scranton, through which it appeared that the Katydidd dump was controlled by E. J. Williams, W. P. Boland and a "silent party" known to but a few persons.

"I never heard of the preparation of this agreement and would not have submitted to having any such paper drawn," said Judge Archbald. "I never concealed my connection with this matter. On the other hand I was very prominent in it."

Representative Sterling, of the House managers, fought against allowing Judge Archbald's attorneys to ask him direct questions as to his motive in going to the railroad officials in the various coal land deals that formed the basis of the impeachment charges against him.

Senator Bacon, presiding over the

OPPOSE REVISION OF TARIFF

Manufacturers Appear Before Ways and Means Committee at Chemical Schedule Hearing and Oppose Reduction

GOES ON STAND IN HIS OWN DEFENSE

Archbald Negotiated With the Railroads Out of Friendship, He Says.

Washington, January 6.—A score of Manufacturers, importers and representatives of other interests affected by customs changes aired their grievances before the House Committee on Ways and Means today in the first of a series of hearings preliminary to sharp revision of the Payne-Aldrich tariff law, at the coming extra session of Congress.

The discussion ranged from poker chips to sponges and from potash to laundry soap. The burden of the arguments was the maintenance of the present tariff instead of the changes proposed by the Democrats along the line of the terms of the chemical tariff revision bill that was put through both houses to a White House veto last year.

The spectre of a gigantic glue trust, whose tentacles reached out over Europe and into South America, was raised by Charles Delaney, president of the National Association of Glue and Glue Manufacturers. Mr. Delaney pictured "the European glue trust" as doing its work with the approval of the various European governments absolutely controlling the glue manufacturing industry of Germany and Austria, with plants in Italy, France, Holland and Russia and recently extending its operations to South America, controlling 75 per cent of the output of glue of the continent and Europe.

"The glue trust," he said, "also was largely engaged in the manufacture of gelatine. The witness said the tariff on glues and gelatines was not prohibitive and that any material change in present conditions would weaken the industry. There is an output of \$10,000,000 worth of glue and Mr. Delaney suggested a tariff of 25 per cent ad valorem on glues, 35 per cent on a gelatine up to 25 cents a pound and 45 per cent above that price.

The committee sharply questioned several witnesses regarding their profits. Mr. Delaney did not give any round figures at first, but later said he had a side business which gave him considerable profit. "What is your side line?" he was asked. "Curling hair," he replied.

"You'll find the gentleman from Kentucky a pretty good customer," interjected Representative Longworth, of Ohio, while Senator-elect James, of Kentucky, a member of the committee, who loves a joke about his bald head, smiled indulgently and promised his patronage.

The committee interrogated M. O. Dorian, treasurer of the American Graphophone Company, of Bridgeport, Conn., so closely about its business that he told the members he did not think it their business to ask about private details. Mr. Dorian wanted shellac and copal kept on the free list although they were as dutiable as proposed by the Democrats.

Mr. Underwood drew from the witness that the graphophone company pays 7 per cent dividends on a \$10,000,000 capitalization; that it carries a bonded indebtedness of more than \$1,000,000 and that the suggested duty on these two articles on which the Democrats plan to raise about \$300,000 would mean an expense of about \$25,000 to \$30,000 to his company.

Mr. Dorian did not care to state how much of the capital was paid in. Representative Kitchin, of North Carolina, reminded him that it was the committee's privilege to ask "how much was paper and how much paid in."

Representative Rainey, of Illinois, was curious to know if the graphophone company could not regulate the price to consumers to suit itself. "The witness said the company sold its products at a fixed price to the consumers."

"Suppose the tariff is required and they import these graphophones?" asked Representative Payne, of New York. "They cannot import them because we hold patents that are not affected even by the old patent bill pending in Congress," said Dorian. "Well, you need a tariff," Mr. Payne responded.

William D. Wadhams, representing soap interests, paid a tribute to the great need of laundry soap. He portrayed it as a necessity of life and contended that to put the burden of tariff on the raw materials used in an article that goes into the homes of the poor would be unjust.

Mr. Wadhams said the soap industry had been built upon a reliance on free raw materials. He countered on a suggestion from the committee that that authority might be able to get along without any duty whatever in lieu of the proposed reduction from 20 to 15 cents a laundry soap, by saying that while the manufacturer had a moderate reduction in the elimination of the duty would have a very serious effect.

Several manufacturers' representatives before the committee declared they wished the present chemical tariffs to remain unchanged.

GOMPERS DEFENDS ORGANIZED LABOR

Answers Criticisms Aimed at Federation on Account of Dynamiters.

ATTACKS EMPLOYERS' METHODS

Head of American Federation of Labor Speaks in Favor of Anti-Injunction Bill—Denounces the Steel Trust.

Washington, Jan. 6.—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, speaking today before the Senate sub-committee on judiciary in favor of the Clayton anti-injunction and contempt bills, gave answer to criticisms aimed at the organization of workers which he heads because of the trial and conviction for dynamiting of officers of the Structural Iron Workers Union.

"If ever the time shall come," said Mr. Gompers in the climax of his address, "when government by dynamite shall be attempted, and let us hope and work that it shall never come, it will have as its main cause theory and policy upon which is based government by injunction—personal government foisted upon our people instead of a government by law."

In closing his statement, which constituted an assault upon employers and manufacturers' associations, particularly the United States Steel Corporation and the National Erectors' Association, Mr. Gompers declared organized labor would not repudiate the Structural Iron Workers' Union "and leave them helpless and at the mercy of organized capital and insatiable greed for profits."

"Though all censure those whom men may deem guilty of dynamite conspiracy," The Federation leader continued, "none feels the terrible consequences of the Indianapolis trial more keenly than the organized labor. There have been added heartaches and sorrow to our already heavy burdens. The men accused and sentenced cannot suffer the penalties alone—upon them and all working men fall the suffering and penalty."

"But what of the conspiracy of organized capital—the conspiracy to murder the liberty of the toilers, to tear from them the means of protection by which they have bettered their condition, to leave them bare and defenseless in the competitive struggle? Is not such a conspiracy sufficiently dastardly to incur some censure? Should they be allowed to continue to manipulate the powers of government, the administration of justice until the oppressed find the burden intolerable?"

"More wise it is to seek social justice while yet we may. The judge who presided at the trial realized one of the issues—government by injunction, lawless, autocratic, irresponsible exercise of government authority according to privileges of the strong and denying justice to the weak."

Judge Anderson, who presided over the trial of the Iron Workers, was referred to particularly by Mr. Gompers when he declared that "our whole social organization seems to be on trial."

"Even the judge who tried the case, snugly assured of personal irresponsibility," Mr. Gompers said, "fatuously declared that 'the evidence in this case will convince any impartial person that government by injunction is infinitely to be preferred to government by dynamite.'"

"The worthy judge had blindly chanced upon one of the causes, but had failed to realize causal relationship. The words to him were simply a conventional epigram—by does not know that there is a law of life, just as immutable as the law of gravitation; of attraction and repulsion, a law of life which meets tyranny and injustice by resistance. The inaptness, yea, the unwarrantable character of this utterance of the judge, discloses how far befuddled outside of the case he went to take another slap at labor."

Mr. Gompers defended the American Federation of Labor as a force for betterment of conditions and resented the attacks made upon it since the beginning of the dynamiters' case.

"I have challenged and now challenge any of our enemies to show that there has been any unlawful conduct or any connection, direct or remote, with any violence in connection with any labor controversy or otherwise," said Mr. Gompers.

The Federation leader referred to statements made by John Kirby, Jr., president of the National Manufacturers' Association; William Burns, the detective who caused the arrest of the McNamara's after the Los Angeles Times explosion; Harrison Grey Otis, editor of the Times, and others whom he characterized as "enemies of organized labor."

Mr. Gompers said he would have the public consider the convicted Iron Workers with the understanding mind and the spirit taught by the Teacher of old, who said: "Let him who is without sin cast the first stone."

Launching into his attack upon the employers, who he declared had persistently fought the Iron Workers' Union, Mr. Gompers said that they nevertheless (Continued on Page Two.)