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BEST WITNESS FOR PLAINTIFF

Secretary and Treasurer Ware-Kramer Co. Textiles

H. M. KRAMER ON THE STAND

Son of Sales Manager, Who Was a Salesman for Plaintiff Company, Admits Giving Free Samples to Merchants and That Falling Off in Sales Was Due to "Hard Cigarettes."

Raleigh, June 22.—Today Secretary and Treasurer Lewlich, of the Ware-Kramer company, was on the witness stand all the forenoon in the Ware-Kramer company vs. American Tobacco company trial. He testified that their White Rolls in Baltimore reached six millions annual sale and the American tobacco company's free goods, special discounts and double coupons cut sales down and the Ware-Kramer company only resorted to discounts and free goods inducements then, when forced to it in the hope of restoring prestige of White Rolls.

He was cross examined as to numbers of letters of his in four volumes of Ware-Kramer company's correspondence, but no especial notable points was scored by defense. He proved best witness plaintiffs have yet offered, holding his head well under the cross examination.

Raleigh, June 22.—The use of the great number of Ware-Kramer company letters contained in the Thorpe deposition that the defense sprung in the trial of the Ware-Kramer company vs. American Tobacco company damage suit for the cross-examination of officers and employees of the plaintiff is adding considerably to the interest in the trial now. They have been used with special effect in the cross-examination of Samuel Kramer, vice-president and sales manager, and of his son, H. M. Kramer, salesman for Ware-Kramer company, just concluded.

The letters used in cross-examining Vice-President Kramer showed that he used free goods, gratis deals and special discounts and rebates in pushing the sale of White Rolls in a number of places and several times referred to these concessions as though regarded as regular practices by his company, the significance being that these constitute some of the principal practices complained of against the American Tobacco company in the claim for damages.

On the other hand, however, he insisted, after admitting the authenticity of the letters, that his deals of this sort were confined to points where his company was not sending salesmen regularly and that they were in a way offsetting the expense of salesmen.

The defense insisted, however, that such points as Atlanta and Lynchburg, in which the letters showed that the questionable methods were used by Ware-Kramer company, were regular salesmen territory, so that the plaintiffs, they insisted, are "tarr'd with the same stick" when it comes to these phases of the complaint.

There are in these letters communications from H. M. Kramer, salesman for North Carolina, to the home office at Norfolk, setting out from Washington, N. C., that a falling off in the sale of White Rolls there was due, not to the effect of coupons of competitors, but the "hard cigarettes" that he found in the stocks of retailers. Quantities of these were shipped back to Norfolk. This and other letters were drawn on him after he had testified in a general way to the rise of White Rolls trade in this state and its decrease later through the American Tobacco company coupons, free goods and rebates.

There were letters, too, about the supplies of sample cigarettes he carried; and these, he admitted, he used to about half the number he was furnished in free goods to jobbers and retailers and the remainder to consumers. There were letters showing the use of 10,000 at one time in Asheville and 15,000 in Salisbury.

In closing cross-examination boxes of cigarettes were produced for the jury to inspect with genuine and imitation union labels thereon, and a Piedmont box was called for. Various lawyers were jokingly asked to produce their favorite brand, and in the midst of the merriment Judge Connor headed them off with the facetious remark that "every one of you who have the cigarettes ought to be indicted for carrying deadly weapons."

"Maria," Mr. Dorkins said, with a note of exultation in his voice, "I turned a trade today that netted me a clean \$2,000."

"Humph!" ejaculated his spouse, in her loftiest, you-make-me-foolish manner; "I went out today to buy my a fine glass cook, and I got her back, I got her!"—Chicago Tribune.

'SQUIRE OWENS CHARGES USURY

Suits Sued for \$1,000 Against Mr. R. H. Wright

ENJOINS SELLING OF HOUSE

Suit Grows Out of a Note Given by 'Squire Owens for \$4,000 Borrowed From Mr. Wright—The Latter's Side of the Matter Not Obtainable—Case Set for August Court.

A complaint was filed with the clerk of the superior court this morning for 'Squire J. E. Owens charging Mr. R. H. Wright with exacting usurious interest from 'Squire Owens. The complaint asks for the recovery of \$1,000 from Mr. Wright. 'Squire Owens also asks for the recovery of \$1,470, a balance Mr. Wright claims to be due him on a note, which balance 'Squire Owens claims to have settled. Mr. Wright is also enjoined from selling a house and lot belonging to Mrs. Owens which he has advertised for sale.

The suit grows out of the sale of the stock of goods of the J. Henry Smith company to 'Squire Owens. Mr. Wright made a loan of \$4,000 to 'Squire Owens to purchase this business at the time Mr. Smith left Durham for California. 'Squire Owens claims that the interest on this \$4,000 note was paid in advance, and that an additional \$100 interest was paid to Mr. Wright at the time the note was executed. Afterwards, 'Squire Owens alleges, more interest was demanded by Mr. Wright and a small house and lot was deeded to him to satisfy this demand. The whole amount of usury that 'Squire Owens claims was exacted from him is \$540. Under the law twice this amount can be recovered, and the suit is therefore for \$1,080.

At the time the note was executed Mrs. Owens endorsed it. A dispute arose between Mr. Wright and 'Squire Owens in regard to a balance of \$1,470 due on the note. 'Squire Owens alleges that he entered into an agreement with Mr. Wright whereby this balance was to be canceled. On the refusal of 'Squire Owens to pay this balance Mr. Wright advertised the property of Mrs. Owens, holding her responsible for the balance on account of her endorsement of the note.

The papers in the case were filed this morning and the summons will be served on Mr. Wright this afternoon or tomorrow. The answer to the complaint has of course not been filed, and Mr. Wright's side of the case is not yet obtainable.

'Squire Owens is represented by Guthrie and Guthrie and Manning and Everett. Foushee and Foushee will likely represent the defendant.

The case is set for trial at the August term of superior court, and the outcome will be watched with much interest on account of the prominence of the parties concerned.

ECHO FROM CRIPPEN CASE

DOCTOR'S ATTORNEY MAY LOSE LAW SOCIETY MEMBERSHIP.

London, June 21.—Arthur Newton, the attorney for Dr. Hawley H. Crippen, who was hanged for the murder of his American wife, the actress, Belle Elmore, has been found guilty of professional misconduct in connection with the notorious case by a committee of the Law society, and the divisional court has been requested to strike Newton's name from the roll of solicitors of the Law society. The court adjourned without announcing its decision.

The charges against Newton are that he abused his privileges as a lawyer by aiding and abetting Horatio W. Bottomley, member of parliament for the south division of Hackney and the editor of a weekly publication; and also aided the Daily Chronicle to publish false statements regarding the case. These statements, it is alleged, as well as a letter purporting to have emanated from Crippen while he was in Pentonville jail, Newton caused to be published knowing them to be false, and with a view to deceiving the public and court.

Newton is a well known and successful criminal advocate, and before undertaking the defense of Crippen had been connected with many cases of a sensational character.

"Our whole neighborhood has been stirred up," said the regular reader.

The editor of the country weekly seized his pen. "Tell me all about it," he said. "What was the news? What stirred it up?"

"Ploughing," said the farmer—Driftwood.

Amid Scenes of Magnificent Splendor George and Mary Are Crowned King and Queen

London, June 22.—Amid scenes out-rivaling the most spectacular ceremony and pageantry in the history of the British empire, George V was crowned in Westminster Abbey today at 12:37 and Queen Mary was crowned at 12:52. The venerable archbishop of Canterbury placed the crowns on their heads in the presence of a vast throng of richly dressed royalty and foreign envoys. The stage management was perfect, reflecting great credit on Lord Kitchener.

The crowds were vast, but not as great as had been expected, and outside of the magnificent coronation scene popular enthusiasm was noticeably lacking. Spontaneously in the stands was entirely absent. Foot traffic along the route of the procession was stopped at 9:30, and the parade started at 9:55. Many people fainted in the crush on the streets. The sky was overcast and occasional sprinkles tended to mar the brilliancy of the outside scene.

Before dawn the people began swarming by hundreds of thousands into the streets through which the royal procession was to pass, between Buckingham Palace and Westminster Abbey. The foot and mounted police who shepherded them seemed numberless. Lining the thoroughfares or marching in the procession were 60,000 soldiers under the command of Field Marshal Viscount Kitchener. To some extent the tremendous military display was, indeed, necessitated by the shortness of the route and the consequent congestion of the crowd to an extent which, ordinarily as Londoners usually are, would have rendered the ordinary "thin red line" powerless.

Immediately the Abbey doors were opened, hours before the actual ceremony, those privileged persons possessing tickets of admission began taking their seats, and as the ancient edifice filled, the eye was dazzled by the sparkling of the women's jewels and the brilliancy of the uniforms worn by the men.

Some 7,000 were admitted in all, including forty members of the royal family and relations, more than 200 foreign princes, princesses and special representatives from every civilized country in the world, 1,420 peers and peeresses, 300 bishops, clergy, statesmen and ambassadors, 900 members of Parliament with their wives and 800 representatives from India and the British colonies.

Peers and peeresses were in full robes of scarlet and ermine and carried their coronets ready to put on the moment the crown was placed upon King George's head. Coronets, gowns, chains orders and medals scintillated in the subdued light and showed up even more plainly beside the occasional plainer costume of some one of less exalted rank than the nobility on the outskirts of the group of higher aristocrats.

Bishops in crimson and lawn, high court judges in scarlet and ermine and full-buttoned wigs, law lords in black and gold, army and navy officers in black and red, blue, green, black and grey, cabinet ministers in blue, white and gold, members of Parliament in black court dress, foreign officers in weird and wonderful colors, eastern potentates in flowing robes and turbans of every hue and shade under the sun made up the balance of the gorgeous assembly.

The royalties occupied a row of specially constructed boxes in front of which were stationed long lines of scarlet-coated, black-bushied grenadiers, alternating with yeomen of the guard in Tudor uniforms of scarlet and gold.

The thrones were placed in the "chance" or space in front of the altar, at the junction of the choir, transept and communion enclosure. The floor, which had been raised, was covered by the magnificent coronation carpet of blue and gold, emblazoned with the royal arms and the emblems of England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales and the colonies. The King's throne was elevated upon a dais and approached by five steps, while the Queen's placed alongside, was slightly lower, with only two steps.

Between the thrones and the altar was St. Edward's chair, the venerable piece of furniture in which every King of England has been crowned since the days of Edward the Confessor. Beneath it is the legendary "Stone of Scone," upon which the ancient kings of Scotland were crowned until Edward I captured it and brought it back to England with him. Nearer to the altar, at one side of the "chance," were the two "chairs of recognition," for the convenience of the King and Queen before the start of the ceremony.

Arrival of the Regalia. The first sign of real business was the arrival of the regalia and crown jewels, carried in by the canons and the chaplains from the Jerusalem chamber, whether they were brought in that night from the tower of London. The canons and chaplains having passed, to the solemn chanting of Tallis' litany, a long column of sor-

plished choristers took up their positions and the service commenced with a triumphal march by an orchestra and choir of 500 under Sir Frederick Bridge's direction.

At 10 o'clock the full pomp of the ecclesiastical procession was formed for the purpose of carrying the regalia to the vestibule to await their Majesties' arrival. To the strain of "O God our help in ages past," the march down the aisles began and as the clergy, led by the Bishop of London, in flaming scarlet, disappeared through the western doors, the way was prepared for the royal procession's entry.

The thunder of drums outside announced the principal actors' arrival. First came the foreign princes and princesses, in wonderful robes in which the royal purple predominated, their long court trains borne by pages and their coronets carried on silken cushions before them.

The Duke of Connaught, brother of the late King Edward and uncle of the present monarch, in the full uniform of a field marshal under his royal robes, took his seat as a royal duke in front of the benches reserved for the highest British noblemen. At King Edward's coronation the seats of the royal dukes had three occupants, the Dukes of Cambridge, Connaught and Cornwall and York. Today Connaught was left in solitary splendor. His uncle, the Duke of Cambridge, is dead. The Duke of Cornwall and York have risen to the throne, as King George V. And the Prince of Wales, though now the wearer of his father's former titles, is not yet of age and cannot take his seat among the peers.

The Duchess of Connaught, Prince Arthur and Princess Patricia took their seats in one of the royal boxes.

Entrance of Royalties. Then trumpeters and a few heralds, blazoning in crimson and gold, announced the arrival of the royal children, the Prince of Wales, Princess Alberta, and Prince and Princess Mary. The eldest two boys wore their blue, cadet uniforms, the others court dress. All took seats seats beside but slightly lower and in the rear of the thrones.

At this moment a roar of cheering outside and the crash of the guard's band as it broke into the national anthem proclaimed that the king and queen were alighting from their coach at the Abbey entrance.

The orchestra struck up the hymn "I was glad" and at the same instant there marched down the aisle the king's chaplains-in-ordinary, two and two, followed by the canons of the Abbey in their darker capes of crimson worked with gold, with the dean bringing up the rear.

As the clergy disappeared behind the choir screen the heralds, pursuivants and officials of the three great chivalric orders of the Garter, St. Patrick and the Thistle made their appearance, fairly shimmering in their pliantagen tabards of cloth of gold, emblazoned with the royal arms.

Behind them carried by the O'Connell, Hereditary Standard Bearer Henry Scrymgeour-Wedderburn and Hereditary King's Champion Frank S. Dymoke respectively, came the banners of the three kingdoms—the blue and gold of Ireland, the red and white of the Scotch, and the ancient "leopard standard" of England.

Following came the royal standard, borne by the Marquis of Lansdowne, the red dragon banner of Wales, upheld by Lord Mostyn; the standard of India carried by former Viceroy Lord Curzon, the standard of Canada in the hands of former governor-general the Earl of Aberdeen, the standard of Australia, held aloft by former governor-general Lord Northcote, and the standards of New Zealand and South Africa, carried respectively by Lord Plunket and the Earl of Selborne. The appearance of the colonial banners was a new feature in English coronation processions.

Next marched the Duke of Wellington, alone, bearing aloft the Union Jack. Two small pages supported his green train, and a third staggered under the weight of his coronet, on a cushion in front of him.

In line behind the duke was Keeper of the Crown Jewels Sir Robert C. Low, bearing a velvet cushion with the two ruby rings and a sword. At his heels were the four knights of the Garter chosen to hold the golden canopy above the king's head during the anointing. Each was clad in the white satin dress of his order, with his garter on his knee and ruby velvet mantle about his shoulders.

Misstep in Line. Premier H. H. Asquith, in his simple cabinet minister's uniform of blue and white, was followed by Lord Chancellor Lord Ashbourne of Ireland and the Archbishop of York, the latter in a cape of gold and white touched with crimson damask. Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain Lord Loreburn succeeded this trio, walking alongside the Archbishop of Canterbury in state vestments of cream, blue and gold.

After them a herald and two pursuivants preceded the queen's regalia

three separate noblemen carrying the crown, the ivory rod with the dove and the scepter with the cross, under the escort of the Earl of Shaftesbury. Her majesty's chamberlain and a group of sergeant-at-arms.

Then there was an awed hush as the queen herself, surrounded by her gentlemen-at-arms in scarlet tunics and with nodding plumes and with the Bishops of Norwich and Oxford as supporting prelates, moved slowly down the aisle.

Flushing with jewels—one scintillating mass of gold—her majesty made a picture calculated to impress even the beauties occupying the peeresses' seats, though the captious are said to have whispered among themselves that Mary did not really compare with her mother-in-law Alexandra, on the corresponding occasion nine years ago.

The queen's train was nearly eighteen feet long and of rich purple velvet bordered with ermine and embellished in gold with the emblems of the United Kingdom, the colonies and other heraldic devices. It was supported by Ladies Mary Dawson, Mabel Ogilvy, Victoria Carrington, Eileen Butler, Eileen Knox and Dorothy Browne, daughters respectively of the Earls of Dartrey, Arlra, Carrington, Lanesborough, Ranfurly, and Kenmare.

Behind the trainbearers came the Duchesses of Devonshire, mistress of the robes, and the Duchesses of Sutherland, Hamilton, Montrose and Rutland, whose duty it was to hold the queen's canopy during the anointing. Eight noblemen and gentlemen of the suite followed.

Cheers for the Queen. Except for the anthem pealing from the organ and choir, the great assembly had remained, up to this time, profoundly silent, standing reverently, but as the queen passed the enclosure set apart for their benefit, the boys of Westminster school exercised their traditional privilege of bursting into cheer: "Vivat Regina Maria! Vivat Regina Maria! Vivat! Vivat!"

Followed by her attendants the queen passed the thrones and took her seat in one of the "chairs of recognition." There was a slight pause, during which the breathless throng seemed oblivious of the sounds of the anthem and of the clamor of the Abbey bells. Then a troupe of gorgeously dressed state trumpeters appeared in the doorway. Among them was the Richmond Herald in all his glory, supported by the rouge dragon and blue-mantled pursuivants.

The "King's procession" was about to enter. After the party of heralds, trumpeters and pursuivants, paced the Dukes of Argyll and Roxburgh, side by side. One bore the scepter with the cross the other St. Edward's staff. Behind walked Lord Grey de Rothyn carrying the "gold spurs."

Next came three great noblemen with sheathed swords, emblematic of punishment, protection and mercy. Field Marshal Lord Roberts carried the first, Field Marshal Lord Kitchener the second, and the Duke of Beaufort the third—the famous pointless blade, "Curtana."

Following the three swords were the four kings-of-arms—the Norroy king, the Clarenceux king, the Ulster king and the Lyon king—tabarded with the respective emblems of England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland. At the heels was the head of the hereditary broodmare, Garter-King-of-Arms, Sir Alfred Scott-Gatty, with the familiar parliamentary figure of the gentleman usher of the black rod Sir Henry F. Stephenson at his left and the equally familiar figure of Lord Mayor of London, Sir Thomas Vesey Strong, bearing the city mace, at his right.

Then came lord high constables, the Earl of Errol and the Duke of Abercorn, of Scotland and Ireland respectively, followed by lord high stewards the Earls of Crawford and Sarsbury of the same two countries.

Then appeared the master of today's ceremonies, Henry, Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal of England, premier duke and earl of the realm and bearer of a score of other titles. He wore his Earl Marshal's uniform under his robes and carried his baton of office, while two pages supported his train.

Beside him strode the Duke of Fife, the king's brother in law, carrying the Lord High Constable of England's baton, and also attended by two pages. Between these dignitaries, but attended by only one page, was the Marquis of Londonderry, with the sword of state, ready to be buckled about the monarch's waist just before the placing of the crown upon his head.

The crown itself came next. Lord High Steward of England the Earl of Chesterfield bore it gingerly, glittering on its cushion like a single large gem. On either side of the crown-bearer were the Earl of Loran, now in the scepter with the dove and the Duke of Somerset with the orb, a golden ball six inches in diameter and circled with a fillet of pearls and precious stones.

INSURGENTS GO TO DEMOCRATS

Wool Bill Forces Them to Openly Desert Their Party

FOR A GENERAL REVISION

Senate Finance Committee Makes Adverse Report on Both Farmers' Free List Bill and the Underwood Wool Tariff Schedule, Precipitating Strenuous Fight.

Washington, June 22.—Adverse reports on the farmers' free list bill and the Underwood tariff bill were presented in the senate today by Senator Pentose, chairman of the finance committee. This action opened the tariff fight anew and a battle is on for the general revision of the tariff downward. President Taft's backers are prepared to fight hard to save the Canadian reciprocity bill from being so tied up with amendments as to change its original purpose.

The throwing of the wool revision bill into the senate yesterday drove the insurgent republicans of that body into an open coalition with the democrats in a demand for a general revision of the tariff, and brought about the threatened crisis in the finance committee's control of the senate. At the end of a bitter fight the resolution by Senator Gore requiring the finance committee to report back the wool bill before July 10th, was passed by a vote of 9 to 18.

Western republicans who have fought the reciprocity measure, laying up challenges thrown down by the democratic leaders following each other in rapid succession in their ultimatum to the senate leaders. These ultimatum were invariably that before the reciprocity bill is permitted to pass a republican senate will be forced to undertake a revision of other schedules of the tariff including such more than the woolen revision bill and the free list bill, which have gone through the house of representatives.

Of the affirmative votes cast for the Gore motion overthrowing the finance committee, 16 were republicans. Senator Myers was the only democrat voting with the republicans against the motion.

Notable speeches on reciprocity were made in both branches of congress yesterday. Senator Root, announcing that he favored the agreement, advanced and explained his amendment to the wool mace and paper provision of the bill, around which amendment the reciprocity fight has centered and which amendment President Taft opposes on the ground that it might jeopardize the whole agreement. Republican Leader Mann, in the house, attacked the Root amendment as a violation of the Canadian reciprocity agreement.

RATS! TOO MANY IN JAIL

AUTHORITIES OF COUNTY AND CITY ANNOYED.

The county officers who have in charge the welfare of the prisoners in the county jail have been having a lively fight with rats of monstrous size which have infested the county prison. The vermin have become so bold that they take the dinner from the prisoners while they are eating. Strong chemical enemies of the vermin have been used during the past few days and their source of water supply has been cut off, with the result that most of them have migrated to the city lock-up. The city officers are now conducting a vigorous fight against the disturbers, both dead and alive.

He Had Compensation. One of Governor Foss' old friends recalled to him the other day one of his early defeats in politics.

"Well, there were some compensating features in the fight," said the governor. "Reminds me of the old farmer out in Iowa. A live stock dealer arrived in town and bought all the hogs in the vicinity except from one old fellow, who held out for a higher price than the dealer was willing to give. The old man said he'd rather drive his hogs over the road to Chicago than accept the price offered by the dealer. He did drive his hogs over the road. Of course, they lost weight, and in addition to that, when he got to Chicago the bottom had dropped out of the market and he had to sell his hogs for a great deal less than he could have disposed of them at home. His neighbors gleefully awaited his return home, and when he stepped off the train they began to josh him about his poor trade. He listened for a while and then said: "Well, there's this advantage I had over you fellows: I had the company of the hogs all the time."—Boston Globe.

A NEW TOBACCO STORAGE HOUSE

Will Be Built in Durham in the Immediate Future

CONTRACT TO BE LET SOON

Will Be Located on the Green Property on Burch Avenue and Will Fill a Long-Felt Need for Increased Storage Room—Will Be of Large Capacity.

Durham is soon to have another large public tobacco storage warehouse with a capacity for storing several thousand hogsheads of the valuable weed.

The new building will be erected on the Green property on Burch avenue. Mr. James R. Green, of Winston-Salem, was in the city Monday and he announced positively that work would be begun on the new building in the immediate future. The plans for the new structure have not been drawn as yet, but the general plans for the building have been determined. As soon as the plans are completed the contract will be let and the building will be pushed to immediate completion.

The Green property has been talked about for a site for a warehouse for some time. It is very conveniently located and will be a very desirable site in every way. The new warehouse will be an addition to the storage facilities of the city that has long been needed and desired. All of the regular storage warehouses have been kept constantly crowded and a number of small store-rooms and other buildings have been brought into service to house a part of the large amount of tobacco that is always kept on hand in Durham.

Receiver Appointed For Bank of Tarboro

Raleigh, June 22.—Ed. Pennington, cashier of the Farmers Banking and Trust company, of Tarboro, has been appointed receiver for the Bank of Tarboro, the crash of which institution, L. V. Hart, shot and killed himself last week while the examiner was at work on the books and discovering shortages in his accounts. It is expected that the shortage will exceed \$100,000 by a good margin. The affairs of the bank were turned over to Mr. Pennington yesterday.

Tax Automobiles To Build Good Roads

Washington, June 22.—Taxation of automobiles going from one state to another, the money thus derived to be used for the improvement of the roads, is contemplated in a bill introduced by Senator Simmons, of North Carolina. The bill is a general good roads bill and provides for federal aid on account of the postal routes.

BUST OF GOV. MOREHEAD.

Contract Awarded for the Work of Carving One.

Raleigh, June 22.—The contract for the carving of a marble bust of Governor Jno. M. Morehead, to be placed in one of the niches in the rotunda of the state house, has just been awarded by the state historical commission to Mr. Frederick W. Ruckstuhl, the distinguished sculptor who furnished the splendid busts of Governor Graham and Senator Ransom that already occupy niches in the rotunda. Furthermore he is now making a bust of Governor Johnston, that is being presented to the state by the grand lodge of Masons, and is to occupy the fourth niche on the first floor. Both the Johnston and the Morehead busts are to be ready by October.

Commissions are issued by Governor Kitchin re-appointing Dr. D. H. Hill and W. J. Peels, of Raleigh, as members of the state historical commission.

Taft's New York Engagements.

New York, June 22.—Fresh from a pleasant reunion with many of his old college chums at Yale, President Taft arrived in New York today in acceptance of invitations to address the New York bankers and the Canadian club tonight. The Aldrich currency plan and reciprocity will furnish him with subjects for his two speeches.

Fall River Plans for Taft. Fall River, Mass., June 22.—On the yacht Mayflower President Taft will come to Fall River tomorrow morning to participate in the celebration now in progress in honor of the 100th anniversary of the establishment of the cotton mill industry in New England. The city is gayly decorated in the national colors and elaborate plans have been completed for the entertainment of the distinguished guest.

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