

North Carolina... Thursday with... Friday generally fair.

North Carolina... Thursday with... Friday generally fair.

Leads All North Carolina Dailies In News and Circulation

THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 21, 1911.

PRICE 5 CENTS.

HOUSE MADE QUICK WORK OF RATIFYING PRESIDENT'S ACT

Democrats and Republicans Joined With Only One Vote Cast in the Negative

TODAY CONGRESS WILL ADJOURN FOR HOLIDAYS

Approaching Adjournment Made Prompt Action Necessary and the Notification of the Abrogation of the 1832 Treaty With Russia by President Taft Was Carried Through the Necessary Legal Forms in the House in Speedy Manner—Senate Remained in Session to Permit Vice-President to Affix His Signature.

Washington, Dec. 20.—Congress today ratified the President's notification of the termination of the Russian treaty of 1832 and sent the measure to the President for his signature. The House disposed of it according to program within 75 minutes. Speaker Clark signed it at 3:56 p. m., Vice-President Sherman signed it at 3:51, after the Senate had remained in session purposely to permit him, under the rules, to affix his signature, while it was in session.

Tomorrow Congress will recess for the holidays, which was an important factor in the face of the ratification. One Vote in Negative in "Spirit of Levity."

It was a purely perfunctory proceeding in the House, for Democrats and Republicans voted together, Macdonald of Arkansas (Dem.), alone voting in the negative. He explained to the House later that he voted against the resolution in a spirit of levity. During the debate Republicans joined with their political opponents in tributes to Representative Sizer of New York, 21, 1911, the promoter of the Russian bill, for accepting the Senate measure amending his own.

Sulzer Urged House to Accept Senate Substitute. Mr. Sulzer urged the House to accept the Senate's resolution, to that the President's notification be held by the legislative end of the Government in dealing with Russia and the notice of the treaty termination made effective before January 1.

Mr. Sulzer has shown that he is a patriot, not a politician, said Republican Leader Mann.

Russia's Reply Received. The Russian reply to the notice from Ambassador Curtis Guild that America wished to terminate the treaty of 1832 has been received at the State Department.

The officials decline to publish the text of the note, but admit its contents have been well outlined in the new dispatch from St. Petersburg. Hence it is inferred that the Russian foreign office made no response to Secretary Knox's invitation to embark upon negotiations for a new treaty.

Prospects of New Treaty. It may be stated upon good authority that the Russian government does not intend to be hurried in this matter, but on the other hand it does expect to conclude a new convention before the existing treaty expires Dec. 21, 1912. The principal feature of the new convention is the modification of the terms of the original resolution of abrogation has been a strong factor in influencing the Russian government to consider favorably the framing of a new treaty, which possibly it could not have entertained under the sense of irritation that would have been caused by the adoption of the original joint resolution in all its severity of expression.

Its Effect Upon Exports to Russia. Notwithstanding some expressions to the contrary by individual Senators, the weight of official opinion is decidedly in favor of the contention that with the withdrawal of the "favored nation" treatment guaranteed to American exports to Russia by the treaty about to be terminated, the full maximum tariff rates will automatically become effective against American goods.

Bearing on this proposition is the following extract from the Russian customs tariff of 1902: "All products of the countries which enjoy in Russia 'most favored nation' rights are subject to the terms of the conventional tariff in its entirety and in the terms of the general tariff in so far as this latter is not modified by the conventional tariff."

The Conventional Tariff Rates. The implication is declared to be irrefragable that only the countries in this section, that is, those having "most favored" rights, can enjoy the lower rates of the conventional tariff. At present Russia extends those rates to United States products, and it has been suggested that Russia will continue to do so on the ground that the President's proclamation, issued under the terms of the Payne-Aldrich Act, allowing minimum tariff rates on Russian goods, is equivalent to "most favored nation" treatment.

It is declared that no breach of diplomatic relations is impending as preparations are being hastened for the early occupation of the palatial residence in this city for former Vice-President Fairbanks by the Russian Ambassador, who expects to take a prominent part in the social life of the national capital.

Congress Will Buckle Down to Tariff Legislation Now. Washington, Dec. 20.—Congress will actively begin consideration of the tariff legislation in the committee of the two houses immediately after the holiday recess, though Democratic

(Continued on Page Two)

PASTOR RICHESON MAINS HIMSELF

In Attempt at Bo injury Boston Preacher Came Near Bleeding to Death

LOST NERVE AND CRIED OUT FOR PRISON DOCTOR

Startling Act of the Minister at Boston Awaiting Trial on Charge of Murdering a Young Woman, Raising Question of His Sanity—Statements of Physicians and Lawyers, However, Indicate That the Trial Will Proceed on Date Set, January 15.

(By the Associated Press.) Boston, Mass., Dec. 20.—Cries and groans breaking the stillness of the early morning hours at the Charles Street jail today, led to the discovery that the Rev. Clarence V. T. Richeson, awaiting trial on the charge of having murdered Miss Avis Linnell, had mutilated himself severely with a piece of tin.

So serious was the wound that it was found necessary to perform an operation immediately. Later in the day the surgeons said the operation was entirely successful and that unless blood poisoning developed the prisoner probably would recover within two weeks. County authorities, jail officials and counsel for Richeson, all refused to comment upon the possible mental processes which led the accused man to the determination to injure himself or what influenced his act in the early morning hours of the 14th, as he is constrained to advise a substantial revision downward of Schedule K without further delay.

And there will be no delay by the Democrats of the House in undertaking this revision. Promptly after the holiday recess the Ways and Means Committee will report to the House, practically the same wool bill that passed the House at the special session, which was amended by the Senate and put through that body by a combination of Democrats and Progressive Republicans and vetoed by the President in his message.

The district attorney's declaration that Richeson would be strong enough to appear in court on January 15, was corroborated by Dr. Howard A. Lohrop, one of the surgeons who attended the prisoner.

Although Richeson's counsel would give no intimation whether the defense would seek a postponement or take any other action because of Richeson's act, they did say definitely that the accused clergyman had wounded himself in an attempt at emasculation.

It was about four o'clock a. m., when a jail attendant heard Richeson crying:

"Doctor! Oh doctor! Come, doctor, quick!"

He summoned two other attendants and they found the prisoner lying on the floor, bleeding and suffering intensely.

"I've cut myself—I'm bleeding to death," Richeson told them.

The prisoner, who was brought to the cell, declared that an immediate operation was necessary and three surgeons were sent for. The operation occupied considerable time, and at its conclusion it was announced that the accused clergyman had wounded himself in an attempt at emasculation.

It was through a short term prisoner, who was released today, that news of Richeson's act first became known to the public. The jail officials had made no announcement in the matter until they were questioned about the reports brought out by this man.

When Richeson came out from under the influence of the anesthetic he had nothing to say. By order of the surgeons he was not questioned by any one and will be kept quiet until he gains strength.

The crime charged against Richeson, who formerly was pastor of the Immanuel Baptist Church of Cambridge, is the murder of Avis Linnell, on the night of October 14.

Miss Linnell, who was 19 years old, was a native of Hyannis, where Richeson formerly preached, and was studying at the New England Conservatory of Music in this city. Miss Linnell was found dying in a bathroom in the Young Women's Christian Association building on Warren street, Boston, where she lodged.

(Continued on Page Two)

HOUSE DEMOCRATS ARE VINDICATED

Wool Report of Tariff Board Proves Their Course Was Right in Special Session

PRESIDENT TAFT ADMITS IT IN HIS MESSAGE

There Will Be No Delay on the Part of the Present Democratic House in Undertaking the Revision of Schedule K of the Payne Tariff Law, for Duties on Raw Wool and Woolen Manufactures Are Excessively High, Unfair and Unjust.

(By THOMAS J. PENCE.) Washington, D. C., Dec. 20.—Complete vindication of their course in attempting revision of the wool schedule in the special session and complete justification of the scale of duties provided in their bill revising the schedule were found by the Democrats today in the message of President Taft transmitting to Congress the wool report of the tariff board and in the figures set forth in the synopsis of the report which accompanied the message.

The tariff board's investigation of the comparative cost of production of wools and wooleens at home and abroad demonstrated that our duty on raw wool is considerably too high and that the duties on woolen manufactures are in very many instances outrageously excessive, as has been charged by the Democrats and other advocates of tariff revision.

The President in his message admits these things to be true and hence he is constrained to advise a substantial revision downward of Schedule K without further delay.

And there will be no delay by the Democrats of the House in undertaking this revision. Promptly after the holiday recess the Ways and Means Committee will report to the House, practically the same wool bill that passed the House at the special session, which was amended by the Senate and put through that body by a combination of Democrats and Progressive Republicans and vetoed by the President in his message.

The district attorney's declaration that Richeson would be strong enough to appear in court on January 15, was corroborated by Dr. Howard A. Lohrop, one of the surgeons who attended the prisoner.

Although Richeson's counsel would give no intimation whether the defense would seek a postponement or take any other action because of Richeson's act, they did say definitely that the accused clergyman had wounded himself in an attempt at emasculation.

It was about four o'clock a. m., when a jail attendant heard Richeson crying:

"Doctor! Oh doctor! Come, doctor, quick!"

He summoned two other attendants and they found the prisoner lying on the floor, bleeding and suffering intensely.

"I've cut myself—I'm bleeding to death," Richeson told them.

The prisoner, who was brought to the cell, declared that an immediate operation was necessary and three surgeons were sent for. The operation occupied considerable time, and at its conclusion it was announced that the accused clergyman had wounded himself in an attempt at emasculation.

It was through a short term prisoner, who was released today, that news of Richeson's act first became known to the public. The jail officials had made no announcement in the matter until they were questioned about the reports brought out by this man.

When Richeson came out from under the influence of the anesthetic he had nothing to say. By order of the surgeons he was not questioned by any one and will be kept quiet until he gains strength.

The crime charged against Richeson, who formerly was pastor of the Immanuel Baptist Church of Cambridge, is the murder of Avis Linnell, on the night of October 14.

Miss Linnell, who was 19 years old, was a native of Hyannis, where Richeson formerly preached, and was studying at the New England Conservatory of Music in this city. Miss Linnell was found dying in a bathroom in the Young Women's Christian Association building on Warren street, Boston, where she lodged.

(Continued on Page Two)

PLAYING THE SAME OLD SUBTERFUGE

Meat Trust Lawyers Still Seeking Escape Upon Legal Technicalities

MOTION TO DISMISS THE CASE IS MADE

Court Abruptly Adjourns During Afternoon Session, When Motion is Made and Judge Carpenter Will Rule Upon It Today—Defense Claims Prosecutor Failed to Make Out a Case and That Counts 2 and 3 Should Be Dismissed on a Technicality.

(By the Associated Press.) Chicago, Dec. 20.—Formal notice that the defense will present a motion in the near future to have Judge Carpenter instruct the jury to return a



verdict finding the ten Chicago meat packers charged with criminal violation of the Sherman anti-trust law, not guilty for the reason that United States District Attorney James H. Wilkerson failed to make out a case in his opening statement to the jury, which was given today by Attorney Levy Mayer at the opening of the afternoon session of the trial.

At the same time Attorney Mayer moved to dismiss counts 2 and 3 of the indictment, because they do not mention the National Packing Company, which the government contends was the instrument used in fixing the prices of meat and to have the jury instructed to disregard certain other allegations made by District Attorney Wilkerson as not coming within the three-year period covered in the indictment.

The action of the defense came as a surprise to the government and

(Continued on Page Two)

ACTION AGAINST THE WATCH TRUST

Suit Filed by Government at Philadelphia Against the Keystone Watch Case Co.

NAMES INDIVIDUAL DEFENDANTS IN BILL

Watch Industry in This Country is Divided Into Two Parts, the Manufacturers of Works and of Cases, More Than 90 Per Cent of Latter Being "Filled Cases"—Defendant Company Alleged to Be in Possession of Entire Export Trade of Elgin Company, Except Canada—Other Recitals in the Bill.

(By the Associated Press.) Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 20.—The Federal Government late this afternoon filed in the United States Circuit Court a suit against the Keystone Watch Case Company, declaring it an unlawful combination in violation of the Sherman anti-trust act and asking that it be restrained from carrying on an alleged monopoly in the manufacture and sale of watch cases.

The government declares that the company now "manufactures and sells eighty per cent of all watch cases manufactured and sold in the United States," and that it is the "intent and purpose of the defendant that the company shall monopolize the remainder of the trade and commerce."

The Keystone Watch Case Company is a Pennsylvania corporation. The individual defendants named in the bill are: Joseph S. Zurburg, of Philadelphia, acting president; Edward T. Stotsburg, Philadelphia, vice-president; John J. Mueller, Philadelphia, secretary; Chas. M. Fogg, Philadelphia, treasurer; F. H. Kasper, Philadelphia, assistant treasurer; and Irving Smith, New York, a director.

The watch industry business in the United States is divided into two parts, watch case and watch movement. Of all the watch case manufacturers and sold more than 90 per cent are filled cases. After reciting the history of the organization of the alleged combination whereby various watch concerns were acquired, the government charges that in 1904, the Keystone Company entered into a contract with the Elgin National Watch Company whereby the latter was put in exclusive charge of the entire export trade of the Elgin Company.

The bill further says: "The defendant company entered into a contract with the Waltham Watch Company whereby the former was made sales agent of the latter in all the principal foreign countries with a trade in watch cases with Canada, and with Great Britain, France and Spain. 'The Waltham and Elgin Companies' the bill says, 'are two of the principal manufacturers of watch movements in the United States and their sales to foreign countries constitute the principal part of the export trade in watch movements. Said contracts are especially valuable to defendant company because they enabled it to enclose these movements in its own watch case trade and thus promote its foreign watch case trade.'"

By virtue of these consolidations and contracts, the government in its bill asserts that the Keystone Company, directly and indirectly, engaged in the manufacture and sale through

the United States and in foreign countries of practically every grade of watch cases and watch movements and that it so controlled the trade and commerce in watch cases as to enable it to practically exclude all competition and monopolize the trade itself. The bill further says:

"The defendant endeavored to and did induce jobbers and dealers to sell other lines of goods than those made by the Keystone Company and its subsidiaries refused to sell jobbers watch movements, and as to the Howard movement, they fixed and maintained selling prices for both jobbers and retailers and kept a blacklist of all dealers who sold said movement at less than the established prices and refused to sell movements as well as any of their watch cases to jobbers who continued to sell to retailers whose names appeared on said list."

The government also charged that "defendants have also urged its competitors to sell their parts and businesses to the Keystone Company, threatening them with destruction should they refuse to do so, and have declared their intention of acquiring the control of the trade and commerce in watch cases and have asserted that they would spend a million dollars if necessary to drive some of the larger of its competitors out of business, and that defendants would hang crepe on the doors of such competitors' factories."

The bill charges the company with deception in putting on the market certain inferior grade watch cases, labeled to suit the purchasers, with long term guarantees in order to compel manufacturers to compete with falsely labeled cases.

The government declares that the company has been enabled to realize "unreasonable profit" on its capital stock.

The bill prays that the contracts be adjudged unlawful, that the combination be discontinued, that it be restrained from continuing its monopolistic methods and that jobbers be restrained in their desire to handle all kinds of goods.

Spencer Shops "Christmas Pay" Checks Amount to \$165,000. (Special to News and Observer.)

Spencer, Dec. 20. The Christmas pay checks were handed to the employees of the Southern Railway in Spencer today in large numbers. Almost every man was on hand to receive his check and the pay-roll for the shops and road for this month is given as \$165,000, being one of the heaviest in months past.

PROSECUTORS IN A LIVELY MIX-UP

County Attorney Arrests Detective Employed by Erectors Association

DRAGS HIM INTO COURT; JUDGE RESENTS ACTION

Developments at Indianapolis Grand Jury Investigation of Dynamiters Who Conspired With McNamara and McManis—Prosecuting Attorney Baker Loses His Head and After Creating a Scene in Court, is Charged With Contempt—Witnesses Yesterday.

(By the Associated Press.) Indianapolis, Dec. 20.—Assuming that Robert J. Foster, a detective engaged by the National Erectors' Association in the dynamiting investigation, was interfering with him, county prosecutor Frank P. Baker this afternoon forcibly took Foster before Judge Joseph Markey, of the criminal court, and asked for protection.

Judge Markey, who was conducting a murder trial, reprimanded the prosecutor for interrupting, but Mr. Baker persisted, and snatching a club from a policeman, threatened Foster.

Court officers drew Baker away and Judge Markey ordered him to appear in court tomorrow to show cause why he should not be held in contempt. The judge took no cognizance of the charge against Foster. Immediately after the incident Mr. Baker was subpoenaed to appear tomorrow before the Federal grand jury to testify in the government's inquiry into the dynamiting case.

The encounter between Baker and Foster was the result of friction between the prosecutor and Foster's superior, Walter Drew, counsel for the Erectors' Association. Drew had said Baker had been negligent in pressing the investigation locally and Baker resisted successfully in the county court the effort of Drew and the county prosecutor of Los Angeles, Cal., to remove the Los Angeles books and papers of the Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, now in the hands of the Federal authorities.

Maybe they wished to know if Drew had any new information about the dynamiting case, the prosecutor summoned him to appear before the county grand jury. Drew and Foster went to the courthouse together. In a corridor Baker came upon Foster, accused him of "shadowing" him and pulled him into the criminal court room.

"This man is interfering with me, and I want protection," said the prosecutor, angrily.

"There is a trial in progress here," returned Judge Markey. "You are not bringing this man before me regularly. This is contempt of court."

"I will show you who is in contempt," shouted the prosecutor and jerked the club from the policeman.

After the judge ordered Baker to appear and show why he should not be held for contempt, Foster left the building and Baker went to the county grand jury room to examine Drew.

The Federal grand jury had before it today Superintendent of Police Marshall Field & Co., Chief of Detectives William Holtz and policeman who raided the offices of the Iron Workers' Association on April 22 last when the Secretary-Treasurer, John J. McNamara, was arrested.

The detectives were questioned as to their investigation of exposures in buildings erected by an employer of non-union iron workers in this city in 1909.

ALDRICH PLAN FOR FINANCIAL REFORM

National Monetary Commission Decides General Outline of 15 Districts Into Which Divide the U. S.

(By the Associated Press.) Washington, Dec. 20. The National Monetary Commission today decided the general outline of the fifteen districts into which the United States would be divided under the Aldrich plan of financial reform. In the sectional arrangement of districts it is declared special consideration was given to the interests of the small banks in order to gratify the popular demand against any possibility of the big influential banks getting control of the proposed National Reserve Association, thirty of whose forty-five directors would be elected by the districts. Under the division agreed upon New England would constitute one district, the Eastern States two, the South, the Middle West four, and the Pacific Coast States four. One-fifth of the banking power of the nation is concentrated in New York, but it is pointed out that the Eastern States will form only two districts. This is regarded as advantageous to the smaller banks and out of proportion to the invested capital of the East.

AFFAIRS OF SPRAY TEXTILE COMPANY

Judge Boyd Refuses to Interfere With State Court Till the Hearing, Dec. 27th

EMPLOYEES PROTECTED IN THEIR WAGES NOW DUE

If the Warehouse and Holding Company is Adjudged Bankrupt When Temporary Receiver Clements' Return is Made the Case Will Necessarily Be Thrown Into the U. S. Court, When Receiver By Bankruptcy Court Can Be Appointed—Other Details.

(By ANDREW JOYNER.) Greensboro, Dec. 20.—There was a large gathering of lawyers in the Federal court room this morning trying to adjust matters pertaining to the placing the big finishing mill and holding company of Spray, the American Warehouse Company, in bankruptcy.

Judge Boyd had set this morning to hear suggestions as to the appointment of a temporary receiver, pending the hearing on December 27, when the corporation is cited to appear and show cause why it should not be adjudged bankrupt.

When the case came up this morning, Judge Boyd announced that since the State court now had charge of the property, under a receiver appointed by Judge Allen, he did not deem it courteous, nor indeed at all within the province of the bankruptcy court to name a receiver before the return day, December 27, for it was not at all certain, so far as the court knew, that the corporation would be adjudged bankrupt. The only thing he could see now was for the State receiver to hold on, acting under authority of the State judge until December 27.

Of course, he said, if at that time the corporation was adjudged bankrupt, this at once operated to transfer jurisdiction to the bankruptcy court.

To Save Wages of Operatives. Messrs. Justice & Broadhurst and D. P. Smith appearing for the State receiver, W. T. Clement stated to the court that they did not desire to obstruct proceedings, but would be glad to have the court authorize the State receiver, or at least to have the parties to the bankruptcy proceedings agree that Mr. Clement, in paying out monies imperatively demanded by Thursday, to pay off the hands at the mill, so as to keep the property from being shut up and the several thousand dollars due the employees for the last month's work paid to them.

It was sought to have a report made by Receiver Clement of conditions, as he took them on the books, since he took charge. But Judge Boyd declined to hear this report, stating it was something that he could not do, had nothing to do with.

It was agreed by all the attorneys that funds should be at once provided to pay off the operatives, with out closing the mill, especially since Christmas was now on, and the employees without funds at this time, for the past month's work, which was ended today.

Way Out of Dilemma. Finally Judge Boyd, representing Marshall Field & Co., suggested a way out of the dilemma. He suggested that if Mr. Frank Fuller, of Durham, counsel for the American Warehouse Company, would agree to waive notice, and let the adjudication in bankruptcy be heard tomorrow, Thursday, the bankruptcy court could in the way of jurisdiction, appoint its receiver, who could at once get the money and pay off the operatives Thursday. That if given any assurance from the court of reimbursement his clients, Marshall Field & Co., would at once advance the money. That they had been putting up money to run the mill for the past several months, and that seven out of every eight dollars owed by the corporation was owed to Marshall Field & Co. He also said that reports of "warring factions" among the stockholders were erroneous. Messrs. A. M. Scales and J. T. Shaw, representing the creditors bringing the bankruptcy proceedings, set out the imperative necessity of the operation being paid off at once, so that they would not suffer to the mill, and also wanted Mr. James McAllister named as receiver. Judge Boyd again declined to interfere with the State court's action, or with the receiver, but said Judge Boyd's suggestion, if agreed to by Mr. Fuller, would get around the difficulty.

Finally the case was adjourned to ten o'clock Thursday morning, with the understanding that Mr. Fuller be contacted with and in the event he agree to waive the notice, the adjudication can be had then and a receiver appointed by the bankruptcy court, pending the election of a trustee by the creditors.

There is a raft of lawyers in the case. Among those present this morning were: Hynum, Strudwick and Gilliam, said to represent the Marshall Field Co., or majority stockholders; King, Kimball and Beall, said to represent the minority stockholders, among who are J. Pierpont Morgan, Robert C. Ogden, B. F. Duke, R. Frank Mebane and others. Stern, Justice and Broadhurst represent the creditors securing receivership in State court, and A. M. Scales and J. T. Shaw presented the bankruptcy petition for another class of creditors. It looks like a tight job now as to who will be the bankruptcy receiver. It is said that the minority and majority stockholders have made peace long enough to combine on J. Elwood Cox, of High Point, for receiver, and if so, he will no doubt be named by the court, as the best man for the place.

JOHN BIGELOW, STATESMAN AND AUTHOR, TO BE BURIED FRIDAY

New York, Dec. 20.—John Bigelow, statesman and author, who died Tuesday at the age of ninety-four, had often said that he would live to be a centenarian. He was in good health until a few days before his death, and he retained his mental vigor until the end. On his last birthday, November 25, he was visited by Andrew Carnegie, who celebrated his seventy-sixth birthday on the same day. Mr. Bigelow had with him at the time all the members of his family, except one, and appeared to be in his usual good health. Mr. Bigelow's last important appearance in public was at the dedication of the new Public Library building last June, when he made an address as president. The crowd marveled at his hale appearance despite his years. This picture of him and his granddaughter, Miss Grace Dodge, was made at that time.



JOHN BIGELOW AND HIS GRAND-DAUGHTER.