

FOUR HUNDRED ARE SLAIN IN BLOODY BATTLE AT TISMA

Nicaraguan War Not Usual Opera Bouffe Conflict of Latin Americans

FOUGHT HAND TO HAND WITH DEADLY MACHETES

Government Forces Win After Long Fight in Which Tide Kept Turning

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Feb. 23.—Another victory over the revolutionists has been announced by General Toledo, the Nicaraguan minister of war. The announcement was based on an official dispatch received from General Rivas, in command of the government forces, who engaged the revolutionists under General Chamorro at Tisma, which is twelve miles from Managua.

General Toledo also made known the fact that the losses on both sides had been very heavy and that the battle had lasted seven hours, resulting in the bloodiest fighting of the war. The revolutionists were compelled to abandon their positions.

The government asserts that Chamorro was in personal command of the enemy and admits that the engagement was fought with varying fortune until late in the afternoon when the forces under General Lara, a government commander, were in a disordered condition. A request was then sent out for reinforcements, and these, arriving an hour later, turned the tide of battle.

Story of the Battle.
General Rivas' dispatch was posted on the street corners; hand bills appeared in the streets and a general celebration followed. The dispatch says:

"The battle began at 8 a. m., February 22, Lara attacking the enemy, who were then occupying Tisma, Masia (of the provisional forces) with two Maximis, inflicted serious losses, and the advantage was with him until 3 p. m., when Chavarria, and later Valdez, and then Garrido, Zelodon, Vasquez and Aguilar arrived with reinforcements from three sides. The fighting ceased at 6.30, the revolutionists retiring in the direction of Tipitapa.

"The battle was the bloodiest yet, there being much hand-to-hand fighting.

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ECONOMY, POLICY PRESIDENT WILL FIRMLY ADVOCATE

In Address at Newark Tells How Government May Save Millions of Dollars

NEEDED IMPROVEMENTS MUST GO BY THE BOARD

Beautiful Tariff Law Is Bringing In More Money For Republicans to Spend

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 23.—President Taft prefaced his prepared address before the Newark board of trade here tonight with a personal statement of his feelings after being a year in the white house, which brought the audience to its feet with cheers. He took occasion to pay his respects to the newspapers, saying he was going home to Washington and avoid them.

Former Governor Franklin Murphy, in introducing the president, said that before Mr. Taft had gone to the white house last year, he had talked with him of the great responsibilities that were to be his. Mr. Taft earnestly said he wanted to "make good."

Governor Murphy predicted that the president would make good and took a fling himself at the newspapers. "It is true I told Governor Murphy I wanted to make good a year ago. I am not so certain of doing it now. He said something about the newspapers. When the newspapers are prone to criticize and sometimes unite in hammering your administration, treating it some times like contemptuous disdain and some times with patronizing friendship, it is hard to overcome the feeling that perhaps you ought to begin all over again."

"In view of all that, to have received the welcome which I received today—and which I believe to have been sincere—gives you a little hope that perhaps the newspapers don't carry in their pockets all of public opinion and that perhaps the American people are able to see through something of hypercriticism, something of hysteria and something of hypocrisy and to have a real sympathy with the man who, under

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OIL AND TOBACCO CASES WILL TEST TRUSTS' STANDING

Attorney General Wickersham Has Linked The Two Together in Court

DIFFERENCES NOTED BETWEEN ACTIONS

No Personal Responsibility Involved in Either of The Cases

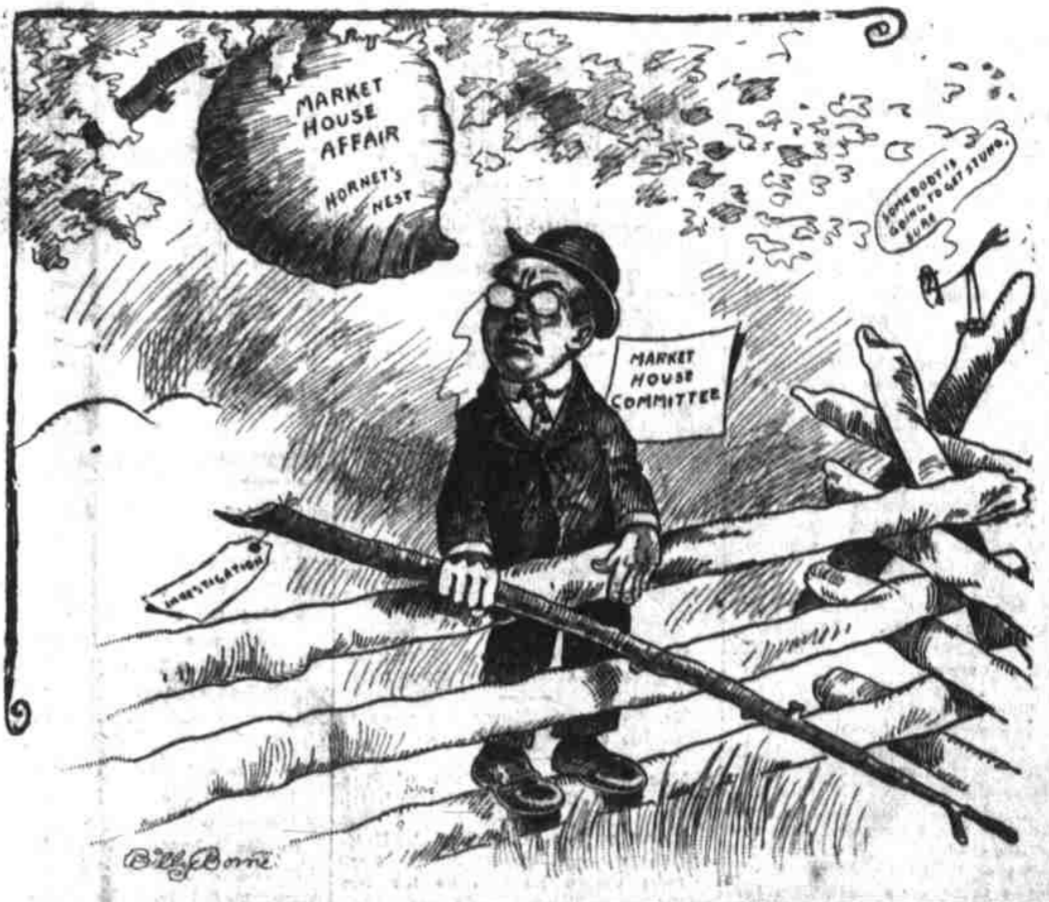
WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—While the Supreme court of the United States has vouchsafed no intimation on the subject it is generally supposed here that the decision in the case of the American Tobacco company, which has already been argued before the court, will not be handed down at least until after the argument in the case of the Standard Oil company, which is set for March 14. Attorney General Wickersham, in his motion to advance the hearing of the latter case, described the two as essentially kindred, and suggested to the court that they be considered together.

Lawyers here generally concur in the statement made by Mr. Wickersham to the court, that these two cases together present for its consideration "practically the entire range of modern industrial organizations in this country," and substantially every feature of the "trust question," so far as it falls within the purview of the Sherman anti-trust law. Yet they are not precisely alike; indeed, it is said that in some particulars they are so dissimilar that the court might find in favor of the government in one case, and against it in the other.

The two cases are alike in that they are proceedings in equity to enforce alleged violations of the law of the land—neither is in its essence a criminal action; in neither does the government seek to procure either imprisonment of individuals or ex-emplary fines upon the defendants. In both suits the charges pressed are those alleging unlawful combination and conspiracy in restraint of interstate trade and commerce, and containing monopoly, or attempted mo-

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Is It Loaded?



STATE POLICE CALLED IN TO QUELL RIOTS IN THE PHILADELPHIA STRIKE

Less Disorder Than When Famous Fencibles Were on the Job. Labor Men Appeal to President Taft to Interfere. Quaker City Courts Show Small Consideration for Those Accused of Rioting.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23.—The police officials of this city today virtually acknowledged their inability to cope with the present strike situation, when a request was made of John C. Groome, superintendent of the state police, that the two hundred members of his command be brought to this city for police duty. This request was made notwithstanding that serious rioting was less frequent today than on any day since the strike of the street car men went into effect on last Saturday. The state police who are expected to reach here tomorrow will not bear trifling with, and if the strike sympathizers attempt the same liberties with this body of men that they did with the state fencibles yesterday, there will be a serious clash. For the first time since the present struggle, the Rapid Transit company succeeded in running its cars until six o'clock on the Frankford line, which penetrates this unruly territory.

Police Guard Cars.
Four policemen guarded each car on this line and the pick of the city's detective force patrolled the route all day in automobiles. These men succeeded in restoring a semblance of order where the state fencibles had failed ignominiously on the day before.

In spite of the vigilance of the police many car windows were broken by missiles thrown from windows and the company was finally obliged to send its cars along this route with sheet iron windows in place of the usual glass panes.

The shopping district on Market street in the heart of the city, was again the scene of almost continuous disturbances, especially at the noon hour. No one was seriously injured, however.

Police Use Revolvers.
Baldwin's locomotive works was the scene of a serious disturbance during the lunch hour of the hundred of employees. One employee was shot in the foot and about fifty shots fired at laborers who sought refuge on the upper floors of the buildings and hurled bolts and nuts at the policemen, who were guarding cars in this district. Every time a head appeared at a window it was the target of a bullet from a policeman's revolver. The one o'clock whistle, signaling the expiration of lunch hour, brought hostilities to a close.

education today decided not to open the two schools for girls during the remainder of the week.

Leading clergymen of the city, including Archbishop Ryan, held a conference today to discuss means for bringing the strike to a peaceable termination.

Labor Appeals to Taft.
Telegrams were sent to President Taft and Senator Penrose by the officials of the street car men's union today saying:

"Union men on strike here offer services for operation of mail and newspaper cars as was done throughout last strike. Company refuses to allow union men to continue to operate mail cars and has today forced them off their mail cars by summary discharges. Interference with mail operation, therefore, comes from the company and not the strikers."

The United States mail car was derailed this afternoon at Germantown avenue and Cambria street, in the section of the city where violence has been so prevalent. An obstruction had been placed on the tracks and the car which was bound to the postoffice with a load of mail was so badly damaged that it had to be

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REQUIRED CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OF BANK TO PAY FOR MOTOR AND KENNELS

And Then Young Book-keeper Quietly Disappeared in Kansas City

GOT ABOUT \$144,000

BOSTON, Feb. 23.—Following the discovery that the National City bank of Cambridge has been looted of \$144,000, the doors of the institution were closed today, probably forever, by National Bank Examiner Pepper, acting on behalf of the comptroller of the currency. Later a warrant was issued for the arrest of George W. Coleman, the young bookkeeper of the bank, who was last heard from in Kansas City a few days ago. Coleman is charged with embezzlement. The institution is insolvent, the capital stock of \$100,000 and the surplus having been wiped out by the defalcation. Former Governor John L. Bates the receiver will liquidate the remaining assets.

The bank officials suspected that Coleman's accounts might be incorrect last Thursday and requested Mr. Pepper to go over the books. On Friday Coleman fled to Kansas City. Among the stockholders of the bank is Charles W. Elliot, president emeritus of Harvard college.

Bookkeeper Coleman is twenty-seven years old and is the son of a prominent Cambridge business man. He maintained two touring cars and a kennel of dogs and was regarded as a liberal spender.

BURSTING BOILER CAUSES A PANIC

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 23.—One man is dying and a score or more persons were cut by flying glass, the result of the explosion of a heavy boiler in a department store at south Seventeenth and Carson streets tonight. The concussion was felt for many blocks, and neighboring buildings were shaken in some instances the walls being damaged. The entire neighborhood was thrown into a panic and the cries of women were intermingled with the crashing of falling glass.

INDICTMENTS AGAINST MILK DEALERS FOUND; CONSPIRACY CHARGED

New Jersey Corporation Heads List of Concerns Under Disfavor of Law

WARRANTS ISSUED

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—The so-called milk trust was indicted in New York today. After a grand jury investigation extending over a period of weeks, a blanket indictment was handed down in the criminal branch of the state supreme court, naming eight of seventeen directors of the Consolidated Milk Exchange, a New Jersey corporation, and charging that they met June 29, 1909, in New York and "conspired to gether and with others to fix the wholesale price of milk, and did fix it at \$1.41 for a forty quart can of milk."

One year in prison and a fine of not more than \$5,000, or both, is the penalty, for each offense, which is a misdemeanor.

Bench warrants were issued for the eight directors. They are: Walter R. Comford, president of the Robert Reid Ice company, a director of the Aetna National bank, the Delavan Consolidated Milk company, and several other corporations; Fred E. Seiler, a milk dealer of Newark, N. J.; Daniel Bailey, a milk producer; John A. McBride, a milk dealer of Sussex, N. J.; Henry F. Huntmann, of the Standard Dairy company; James A. Howell, of the Howell-Demarcat Dairy company; George Slaughter, of the R. F. Stevens Dairy company.

The Consolidated Milk Exchange was formed under the laws of New Jersey soon after the Supreme court of this state annulled the charter of the old milk exchange, limited, in 1895. Today's indictments are the first specific results obtained by the state since it began its investigation of the milk trade in greater New York.

KILLED ON RAIL.

SCRANTON, Pa., Feb. 23.—Two persons were killed and seven injured in a collision between a Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad train and a trolley car at Throop near here tonight.

MRS. BURKE-ROCHE RID OF HER WHIP, NOW SEEKS GOOD WILL OF HER PAPA

Much Married Lady of Four Hundred Not at End of Her Troubles

SOME DAMAGE SUITS

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—The last chapter in one of the most interesting divorce suits that ever made the tongues of New York society busy was probably written when Justice McCall signed the final decree of divorce freeing Mrs. Frances Burke-Roche Batony, daughter of Frank Work, from Aurel Batony.

But there will be an epilogue in the appeal Batony will make. Before he called he directed Morris Cukor to enter the appeal. On his return he will prosecute the action and his suits against Frank Work, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt and Frank Sturgis for alleged alienation of his wife's affections. The suits are for \$500,000 each and Batony has asserted that he will give the money to charity if he wins them.

By the terms of the final decree the plaintiff is permitted to reassume her first husband's name. She is permitted to marry again, but Batony is forbidden to do so. The costs of the court proceedings, \$167,515 were assessed on Batony. Mrs. Burke-Roche as she will be called hereafter, will be permitted to apply for alimony at any time she sees fit.

After the marriage of her daughter, Cynthia to Arthur Scott Burden, Mrs. Burke-Roche announced that a year before, in August, 1905, she had been married to Batony, the manager of her stock farm near Newport, R. I. Batony came to America eighteen years ago. He was an expert horseman and obtained employment in a riding school, for the business of riding and driving show horses. He met Mrs. Burke-Roche at horse shows, and after exhibiting several of her horses, he took charge of her stock farm.

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SEN. GORDON MADE GOOD DURING SHORT TERM

Invited to Preside Over Senate After Few Weeks of Service in That Body.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—One of the burning questions which is agitating the senate is whether Colonel Gordon, the retiring senator from Mississippi, will be permitted to deliver a farewell address in that body. Senator Gordon said today that it was his desire to say a few words before retiring, but unforeseen complications in the shape of the election of a successor have arisen to prevent. All depends upon the construction of senatorial precedents, and it is probable that it will be decided in the interest of the venerable Mississippi.

Some of the senators hold that now that Mr. Perry has been elected to the senate Mr. Gordon is without rights in that body. Others contend, however, that he is entitled to hold his seat until the certificate of the Mississippi authorities, testifying to the election of Mr. Perry is presented to the senate. As it is not possible that this document can reach Washington tomorrow, it is believed that Mr. Gordon will continue to occupy his seat for at least another day.



WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Forecast for North Carolina: Rain and colder Thursday; Friday fair brisk east shifting to northwest winds.

PROSPERITY REIGNS BUT READING CUTS DOWN HOURS

Make Reduction of About Fifteen Per Cent of Labor in Its Shops.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23.—In the midst of the prosperity being reported by railroads and business interests generally came the announcement late this afternoon that the Philadelphia and Reading company has issued an order reducing the working hours in some of its departments because of the slowing up of business. The official announcement of the company is as follows: "On account of falling off in volume of traffic and consequent loss of revenue, the Philadelphia and Reading Railway company has issued orders reducing the hours of labor in all locomotive and car shops to eight hours a day beginning Monday the twenty-eighth of February. This will affect a reduction in shop expenses of about fifteen percent."

LITTLE DOING IN NATIONAL CONGRESS

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The Shierly bill for a uniform bankruptcy law was passed by the house today. The senate heard an extended argument by Senator Brown in favor of an income tax. Senator Beveridge explained the nature of the bill he had introduced in the present congress relating to the Alaskan coal deposits. He predicted that these deposits would in time, be needed by the entire country. He estimated the total coal tonnage of Alaska at fifteen billion tons.

TILL RECOVERING.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Senator Benjamin R. Tillman, of South Carolina, continued his favorable progress today, and, barring complications, it is believed his recovery is assured. He spent a good night and his condition this morning showed renewed evidence of the gradual abatement of the paralysis and aphasia.

STOCK EXCHANGE MAKES HIM HORRIBLE EXAMPLE

Meets Public Criticism by Expelling Board Member Who Did Usual Thing.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—Clifford M. Washburn, board member of the defunct brokerage house of J. M. Fiske & Co., today was adjudged guilty of "reckless and unbusiness-like dealings" for his firm's connection with the Columbus and Hocking Coal and Iron Pools by the governors of the New York stock exchange and declared ineligible for reinstatement. This is tantamount to expulsion of the firm and is the same action as taken by the governors last week in the case of Henry S. Hawkins, board member of the firm of Lathrop, Haskin & Co., who were the managers of the pools.

Counsel for J. M. Fiske & Co., issued a statement tonight which says:

"The action of the governors of the stock exchange comes as a great surprise and we cannot but feel the decision to be unjust and unwarranted by the actual facts. The night before the failure the capital was more than \$250,000, over and above all liabilities. If a seventy point break in Dooking, occurring as it did, in a few hours, can be point break in Hocking, occurring when a firm should guard against them there might be some foundation for the charge, but a movement of this sort is something that no firm can be expected to guard against."

The firm goes on to deny that it was in any way responsible for the break in the stock.

STRIKE NOT LIKELY.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Feb. 23.—Fourth Vice President A. P. Kelly, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, stated to The Associated Press tonight that there is no likelihood at this time of another strike of the Georgia railroad firemen as reported in neighboring cities. Kelly says that the agreement made under the Erdman act arbitration last May is being lived up to by both parties thereto.

BRIDGE CONCERNS PUT ON DEFENSIVE IN INVESTIGATION

Senator Ald's Counsel Charges Them With Wholesale Bribery

CORRUPTED OFFICIALS OF SEVERAL TOWNS

When Driven to Desperation Finally Corrupted Senator of New York State

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 23.—The first day of Senator John F. Ald's reply to the Conger bribery charges was less a defense than an attack. The outline of Ald's case laid before the senate today by his attorney, Martin W. Littleton, was a burst of denunciation, invective and accusation that if proved would lay the bridge companies, the most important corporations in the state, open to prosecution for both conspiracy to defraud, and legislative corruption. In striking the bridge companies Littleton hit also Senator Benn Conger, who, with his bribery once stood high in the councils of the bridge building combine and still, it is said, retains an interest in that business.

Threatens to Prove. If Littleton carries out his promise he will prove:

First, that Conger's charges and their support by Hiram G. Moo, are untruths.

Second, that Ald's activity in suppressing legislation hostile to the bridge companies in 1903 was due to the bribery of United States Senator Platt, the republican state leader.

Third, that Conger's statements are unworthy of belief and testimony of many of his witnesses guilty as unworthy because they represent corrupt corporations which, in Littleton's own picturesque language, "have laid a trail of slime over five states."

Means Prosecution.
The afternoon session was devoted to the examination of the clerk of the assembly, internal affairs committee of 1903. The committee members were certain that the bridge companies had certain highway legislation until it came out of the committee in a form that suited the bridge interests. The charges made in Littleton's opening speech are important because some of the alleged unlawful acts come within the statute of limitations and suggest criminal prosecution.

Conspiracy Alleged.
The basis of Littleton's argument was the "Cleveland argument" which he alleged, sixteen bridge concerns conspired in 1901 to rob the towns of New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana and Michigan by means of collusive bidding.

Littleton also mentioned a job at Harrisburg, Pa., for a bridge over Penn's creek in February, 1905. Littleton declared that the contract price was \$84,875, and the estimated cost \$44,000. In this contract Littleton's memorandum showed an item of \$5,500 for "engineering." He charged that under this head the bridge companies bribed the local authorities.

Bribery Everywhere.
Littleton declared that the bribery of town officers was a regular custom of the bridge companies; but by charging fifty per cent profit they

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OLD NEGRO ASSAULTS THREE YEAR OLD CHILD

Lured Baby to Barn to Commit His Atrocious and Bestial Crime

DALLAS, Tex., Feb. 23.—Allen Brooks, a negro aged fifty-eight years, was arrested and lodged in the county jail tonight, charged with criminally assaulting a three year old child, the daughter of J. J. Buvena. Officers who made the arrest and investigated the affair declare the crime to be the most atrocious that has ever been committed in Dallas.

Brooks was employed at the Buvena home and the officers say he lured the baby girl into the barn and carried her into the loft. A negro, also an employee at the Buvena home, found the negro and the child in the barn and took the baby from Brooks and ran with it into the house. The child's condition is said to be critical.

Brooks hid himself in the furnace room under a nearby residence, where he was found by officers. Brooks will be taken to Fort Worth for safekeeping because of threatened mob violence.

STEAMER AGROUND.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 23.—All the local tugs and two governments are pulling at the steamer Indiana, of the Merchants and Mariners' Transportation company, which today ran aground upon the north jetty at the entrance of Savannah river. The passengers were rescued.