

INQUEST SHOWS DEADLY POISON WAS CONCEALED IN CAKE

Testimony May Lead to Arrests For Murder of Maryland Couple

COULD HARDLY HAVE BEEN DOUBLE SUICIDE

Mystery Still Shrouds Tragic Deaths on Eve of Marriage

CUMBERLAND, Md., Jan. 7.—With the conclusion early yesterday morning of the dramatic inquest, which tended to prove conclusively that Miss M. Grace Elloser and Charles Edward Twigg could not have taken their lives either in a suicide pact or by giving the deadly drug to each other and then to themselves, the police authorities of Cumberland have begun anew the search for clues that may eventually lead to the arrest of some one for the crime.

That there is a third party in the tragedy of last Saturday afternoon, the day prior to the wedding of Miss Elloser, of South Cumberland, and Twigg, of Keyser, W. Va., is the belief of practically every person present at the inquest, the verdict of which is that the bridal couple met their deaths by means of cyanide poisoning, administered to them in a manner and by whom unknown to the jury.

Under the minute cross-examination of all the witnesses by David A. Robb, state's attorney for Allegany county, the jurors and a large crowd of newspaper men, who were the only strangers admitted to the inquest, heard testimony that was never dreamed of before that night. Members of the Elloser family contradicted themselves on several salient points. Mr. Robb tried to get them to say that some one in the house had removed a tray of glasses from the piano before the physicians arrived, but all his efforts along that were futile.

One physician, Dr. W. R. Ford, testified that when Miss May Elloser, sister of the dead girl, fainted near the body of Twigg, the symptoms she displayed resembled those of a person who had been given cyanide.

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BRIBERY CHARGES AGAINST LORIMER REVIEWED IN DETAIL

Were There Corrupt Methods or Practices Employed in His Election?

CASE WILL BE FOUGHT ON FLOOR OF SENATE

Evidence That Large Sums Were Spent to Elect Illinois Senator

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The vital issue which confronts the United States senate in the Lorimer case is this: Whether in the election of Mr. Lorimer "there were used or employed corrupt methods or practices."

State Senator D. W. Holtzlaw of Illinois appeared before the senate committee duly appointed to take testimony in the case and on his oath declared that State Senator John Broderick (another member of the legislature which elected Mr. Lorimer) promised him money if he would vote for Lorimer. The witness testified that on the next morning after this promise, on May 25, 1909, he voted for Lorimer, and that on the 16th day of June, 1909, in Chicago, Ill., John Broderick paid him \$2,500 in currency, and he deposited the same with the state bank of Chicago, Ill., to the credit of the Holtzlaw bank of Loka, Ill. He is confirmed by the bank officers who received the money, James O. Norton, and by the deposit slip of the state bank of Chicago, June 16, 1909, showing that this amount was deposited in currency.

Broderick was called before the committee but refused to answer questions on the ground that he might incriminate himself, and is under indictment at Springfield, Ill., for bribery in the Lorimer case.

H. J. C. Beckmeyer appeared before the senate committee and made oath that after entering into a corrupt arrangement with Lee O'Neill, member of the Provo faction of 87 members of the democratic party in the lower Illinois house, he voted for Lorimer on May 25, and received on June 21, at the Southern hotel in St. Louis, Mo., \$1,000 from Lee O'Neill Browne for his vote for Lorimer, and that on July 15, at the Southern hotel, he received \$500 from Robert E. Wilson, the intimate friend of Lorimer.

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RAILROADS CLAIM SERVICE IS WORTH ALL THEY CAN GET

Committee Will Dig Deep Into Tangled Freight Rate Question

WHAT CONSTITUTES REASONABLE RATES

Contented That Proper Basis Is Actual Investment of The Carrier

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—"It is evident that there is no presumption one way or the other that the carrier efficiently and economically operate, and as the burden rests upon them under the interstate commerce act to prove their case, to prove it they must show efficient management."

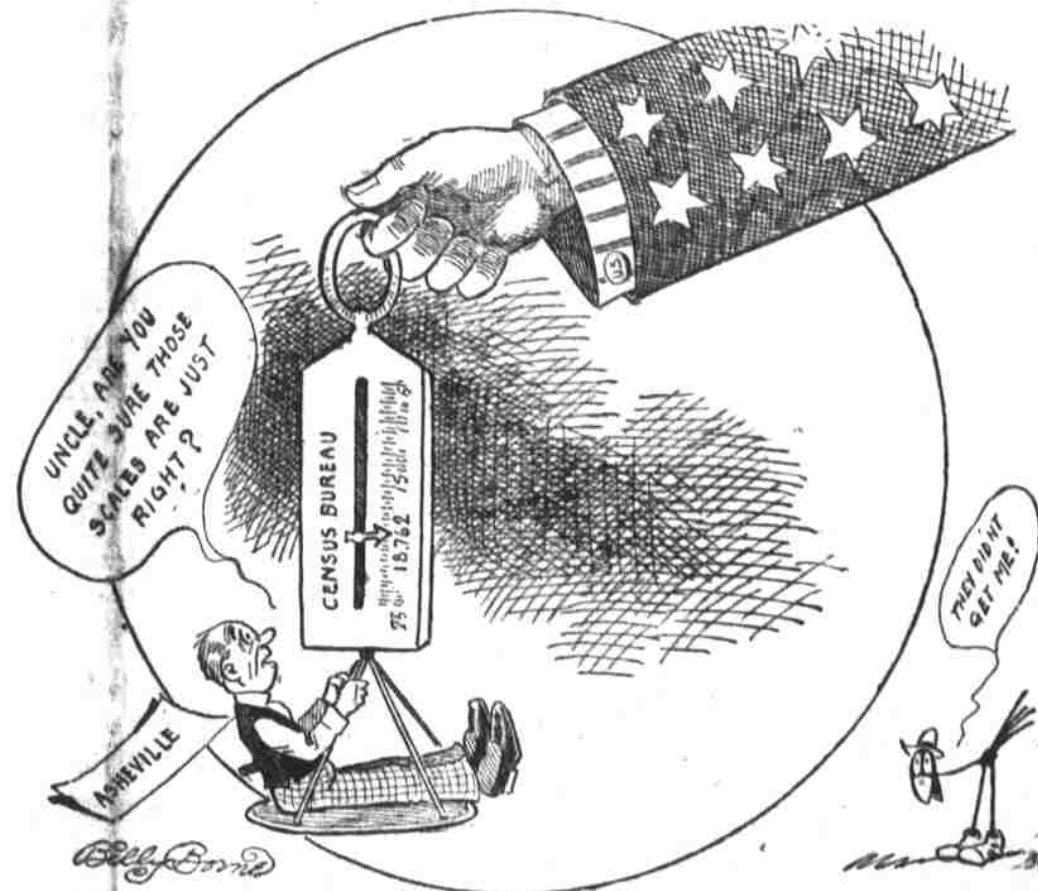
This is one of the important propositions laid down in the brief filed with the interstate commerce commission by Wm. Duff-Haynes and H. C. Lunt on behalf of the Illinois Manufacturing association in the pending investigation by the commission of the proposed advances in freight rates by the railroads. It is maintained in the brief that proof of efficient and economical management shows the same evils today as many years ago, "when it became necessary to institute governmental regulation of the carriers."

General Advance. While the brief deals generally with the rate situation throughout the country, it makes the more particular reference to the proposed advances by the roads in western trunk line territory. These are not advances on class rates but on commodity rates, approximately sixty commodities being selected to bear the proposed increase. It is urged in the brief that a part of the burden of proof is to show that the rates as to particular commodities affected are reasonable. This it is submitted has been done.

Reasonable Rates. Much of the argument is on the question as to what constitutes a reasonable rate. "The railroad contented," asserts the brief, "that it is the value of the service to the shipper, namely, all that the traffic will bear. We maintain that all the carrier is entitled to earn is a return of not to exceed six percent upon the amount actually invested in good equipment."

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There Really Must be Some Mistake.



TREATY WITH ENGLAND PROVIDES THAT AMERICA MAY FORTIFY CANAL

Senator Foraker Publishes Letter Reviewing Hay-Pauncefote Treaty and Showing That Ample Provision is Made For All Necessary Fortifications Along Panama Canal.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—A contribution designed to clarify the confused situation which has arisen over the question of the United States to fortify the Panama canal was submitted today by former Senator Foraker of Ohio, to President Taft, who made it public. Throughout the period during which the Hay-Pauncefote treaty was negotiated and ratified by both the United States and Great Britain, Senator Foraker advised of state, and many of the suggestions which were incorporated in the treaty preserving to this government the right to take such means as it deemed necessary to protect the canal property and shipping without specifically authorizing fortifications.

Foraker's Letter. Senator Foraker's letter to President Taft, which is made public now apparently because it undertakes to dispose of the question of the right of this government to construct such fortifications as it may deem necessary for the protection of the canal property, reviews the acts of the senate in connection with treaty making with England and laws passed subsequently to the ratification of the existing Hay-Pauncefote treaty. The letter states the ratification of a treaty by the senate December 20, 1900, which was rejected by the British government. When that treaty was presented to the senate it contained a provision against fortification of the canal and there was a great deal of criticism of Secretary Hay because of that fact.

Drifting into a general discussion of the whole subject Senator Foraker and Secretary Hay, it appears, agreed that it would be idle to undertake to secure the ratification of any treaty that flatly prohibited fortification by the United States or involved this government in any obligation to the protection of a military force on the canal, Senator Foraker says it would follow as a matter of course that such a military force would have a right to do whatever was necessary in the way of entrenching itself, "or in plainer words, fortifying itself against attack." He adds that the idea was with the canal constructed at a cost of hundreds of millions of dollars no one would ever question our right to do whatever might be necessary in our judgment to uphold our authority and protect our property and commercial rights.

Quoting from the Spooner law providing for the construction of the canal and from the treaty with Panama, Senator Foraker shows it to have been set forth clearly that it was the intention of the United States to protect the canal and harbor. The Panama treaty uses the words "The United States shall have the right to establish fortifications," and the fact that the British government did not raise any question as to the Spooner law or the Panama treaty being a contravention of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty.

Changes Made. Senator Foraker said that he marked these changes in a copy of the first Hay-Pauncefote treaty, which was handed to him by Mr. Hay, who took it away with him and in the fall of the same year, August 23, 1901, wrote to the senator in confidence that he hoped to conclude the new treaty with England in line with "all the suggestions which you kindly made to me."

That treaty was negotiated and sent to the senate in December 1901, and was ratified without amendment and in due time was ratified by Great Britain and became a binding agreement. In his letter to the president Senator Foraker shows that he had no doubt that the United States was reserving the right to fortify the canal. From the provision for the establishment of a military force on the canal, Senator Foraker says it would follow as a matter of course that such a military force would have a right to do whatever was necessary in the way of entrenching itself, "or in plainer words, fortifying itself against attack." He adds that the idea was with the canal constructed at a cost of hundreds of millions of dollars no one would ever question our right to do whatever might be necessary in our judgment to uphold our authority and protect our property and commercial rights.

SOUTH CAROLINA SOLONS TO CONVENE ON TUESDAY FOR FORTY DAY'S SESSION

Newly Elected State Officers Will be Inaugurated On Seventeenth

FIGHT OVER SPEAKER

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 8.—The legislature of South Carolina convenes Tuesday for a forty days' session. With the liquor question apparently dead tracked for the present, it is probable that various administrative reform schemes will be proposed. All in all the present session promises to be one of considerable work without any sensational features.

The first question which comes before the house when it convenes, after many new members are sworn, will be the election of a speaker. It seems probable that M. L. Smith of Camden, a former speaker, prominent in politics for some years, will be elected speaker. The senate, which has also many new members, will elect a president pro tem, the former occupant having retired. After the organization of the two houses will receive the annual message from Governor M. F. Ansel, the retiring executive.

On January 17, Cole L. Blease, governor, and C. A. Smith, lieutenant governor elect, will be inaugurated. That day will mark the official beginning of the new administration.

Aside from routine business and ordinary elections the legislature this year will have to consider for confirmation the constitutional amendments which were adopted at the last general election and will also elect a fourth associate justice, as provided for.

NO MORE FOOTBALL. WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—George Washington university will not be represented on the gridiron hereafter, according to a notice received by Captain-elect Wayne Hart of the 1911 football team from the board of trustees of the university. The athletic council also has been abolished and it is believed the institution now will withdraw from all forms of inter-collegiate sport.

FEWER AND BETTER LAWS SLOGAN OF LEGISLATURE TO CONVENE IN TEXAS

Question of State Prohibition Will be Submitted to Vote

FOR CULBERSON

AUSTIN, Tex., Jan. 8.—The legislature of Texas will be convened in thirty-second session Tuesday at noon to adopt "fewer and better laws" if general expressions of two days in advance can be taken as indicative.

The prohibition question will be the first of the more important measures to be disposed of. In advance it has been tentatively agreed by the opposing sides that the question should be put up to the voters at an early date. A bill providing for the summer will be introduced this week, it is announced.

Considerable interest is manifested in the fight for the speakership. Governor-elect Colquitt will be inaugurated January 17 and on the following Tuesday United States Senator Chase A. Culberson will be formally re-elected.

UNHAPPY IN LOVE SO TOOK MORPHINE. NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—Unhappy over a love affair, Charles A. Hughes, a young art student from Columbia, Tenn., died in a hospital tonight of morphine poisoning. He was taken to the institution from a boarding house last night charged with attempted suicide. A man who said he was Wm. E. Hughes, Jr., a lieutenant in the signal corps, United States army, stationed at Bedloe's island, New York harbor, called at the hospital tonight and asked for a letter which physicians found in the young man's clothes. He was told it had been turned over to the coroner.

RUNNER MADE MANY POINTS. SHEPPARD, the middle distance runner, was the strongest point getter for the Irish-American Athletic club in 1910. The annual report issued today shows that he gathered 122 points.

BALLOTING FOR SENATOR TO NEXT CONFRONT THE TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE

Recalcitrant Members Under Agreement to be Sworn Today

MANY CANDIDATES

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 8.—The burning question before the legislature, which will be fully organized tomorrow when the regulars, who have been out, have been sworn in, is as to when balloting shall begin for United States senator to succeed Jas. K. Frazier. The fusionists insist that the house was organized last Monday and balloting for senator, under the law, must begin in each house on Tuesday next.

The regulars and some fusionist leaders express doubt on this point. They insist that the house has never been constitutionally organized because it has never had a quorum of its members and that the matter of organization must be done over tomorrow when the full house assembles.

The recalcitrant members under the agreement signed Saturday by A. B. Johnson and W. A. Verrones, representing the respective factions, will be sworn in tomorrow and business will then proceed. The governor's message will probably be delivered on Tuesday. The canvass of the vote for governor may be taken this week followed by the inauguration of B. W. Hooper as governor early next week.

CHAMPIONSHIP FIGHT ARRANGED IN CHIC. CHICAGO, Jan. 8.—Charles Garvey manager of Owen Moran, British lightweight and T. E. Jones, manager of Ad. Wolgast, lightweight champion of the world, signed an agreement today for a championship fight the date of which will be settled within sixty days. It was agreed that the boxers should weigh 132 pounds on entering the ring. Wolgast has returned training at his home in Cadillac, Mich., in order to strengthen his left arm which has shrunk an inch and a half in size since it was broken.

AVIATORS HAVE SHAM BATTLE WITH SOLDIERS

Ely Will Attempt to Land on Battleship With Biplane

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 8.—Owing to dangerous cross currents of wind that swept across the peninsula today, the aviators at Camp Seward were forced to give a time exhibition to the immense crowd in that place, gathered to witness the flights. The only spectacular event of the day was a sham battle between soldiers of the second battalion of the Thirtieth United States Infantry and aviators Brookings and Parmelee in Wright biplanes. From a height of 100 feet the aviators dropped mock bombs on the soldiers, while the soldiers defended themselves by shooting blank cartridges at the intruders.

The cruiser Pennsylvania came down from Mare Island and dropped anchor in the South bay. She is equipped with a platform on which Eugene Ely will attempt to land in a biplane. Ely will make his trial when the weather is favorable, probably tomorrow.

REVOLUTIONISTS CAPTURE ISLAND FROM HONDURAS

Gunboat Hornet is Still Mixed up in Central American Revolution

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The island of Rutila, off the coast of Honduras, is held by the Honduran revolutionists, according to cable advices received at the state department today from American Consul Dawson at Puerto Cortes. The United States gunboat Tacoma is investigating the matter. He says that the governor at Puerto Cortes reports quiet in the interior, and that no revolutionary activity exists in that neighborhood.

The Hornet is reported to be at Rutila, according to information sent to the department by American Minister McTeary.

HUGGINS WALKED 116 TIMES DURING LAST BALL SEASON

Records for The National League of Last Season are Finally Compiled

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Miller Huggins, second baseman of the St. Louis club, received more bases on balls last season than any other player in the National League. The official records compiled by Secretary John A. Hayler show that Huggins drew 116 passes in 151 games, while Johnny Evers of Chicago, who played in 24 less contests was given 108 bases on balls and probably was the hardest man in the league to pitch to.

The player who struck out oftenest last season was John Hummel, of Brooklyn; he fanned 61 times. Robert of Cincinnati, who is to be with Philadelphia this year, was charged with only nine strikes out in ninety games. Maize, the leading batsman in the National, fanned 35 times.

THREATENED BANKS GET RELIEF THROUGH MORGAN & OTHERS

Sunday Night Conference Held to Save Madison Trust Company

MORGAN HAS GAINED BY ROBIN'S FAILURE

Threatened Institutions Will be Consolidated With Others

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—A meeting of representatives of several large financial interests, bankers, and others was held tonight at the home of Paul D. Cravath, a lawyer, and steps were taken to prevent the closing of the Madison Trust company (formerly the Van Norden Trust company), the Twelfth Ward bank and Nineteenth Ward bank which together with their branches, make nine banks throughout the city. Ample capital was provided to meet all emergencies to which these banks might be subjected. These three institutions had former close affiliations with the Carnegie Trust company, closed yesterday as an indirect result of the operations of Jos. G. Robin, the fallen banker now in prison.

Among the interests represented at the conference were J. Pierpont Morgan and company, represented by Henry P. Davidson; New York Clearing House association, represented by A. Barton Hepburn, president, and also president of the Chase National bank; Lawrence Phipps, Jr., said to represent the Standard Oil company; Equitable Life Assurance society; by Paul Morion. There were also present O. H. Cheney, state superintendent of banks, and several bankers.

It was announced that a radical change will be made in the Madison Trust company that institution being taken over by the Equitable Trust company and that certain changes will be made in the directors.

Last tonight the following statement was authorized by Supr. Cheney: "I have been in close touch with the situation in the Madison Trust company, Nineteenth Ward bank, and Twelfth Ward bank. I have objected to certain of the assets and some of the loans. In my opinion it became necessary to consult with prominent bankers so that steps have been taken to avert public apprehension which might arise after the closing of the Carnegie Trust company. As a result of conference with bankers and others interested, I am able to announce that in my judgment arrangements now being completed are such as to effect that result."

"The assets to which I have objected have been taken out of the two banks and substituted with cash. The Madison Trust company is to be acquired by merger with the Equitable Trust and arrangements have been made with Messrs J. Pierpont Morgan and company to provide financial assistance to the banks. In my opinion the result of the foregoing arrangements is that these three institutions are in sound condition."

WINDSTORM IN CHICAGO SMASHES ELECTRIC SIGNS

One Man Killed and Number of Others Injured as Heavy Signs Fall

CHICAGO, Jan. 8.—One man was killed, one other fatally hurt and much damage was done to electric signs and windows today by a windstorm.

The wind, which came from the west, gained in velocity until a 62-mile gale was blowing. The wind kept at its high point for some time, dropping at night to a velocity of 40 miles an hour, which weather bureau officials said would be maintained until morning.

The wind was accompanied by a drop in temperature, the thermometer falling from 40 degrees above at 9 o'clock to 16 degrees at nightfall. A further drop to 10 degrees was predicted.