

GARY STRENUOUSLY DENIES INTENTION TO CONTROL STEEL

Offers to Lay Bare all Facts Concerning United States Steel Corporation

SAYS HE WILL "STAND OR FALL ON RECORD"

Mr. Gary Will be Questioned About Taking Over Tenn. Coal & Iron Co.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Offer to lay bare all the facts concerning the United States Steel Corporation and to "stand or fall on the record," denying that he is planning to form a trust to control steel products and prices of the entire world, and frankly admitting that the corporation has absolute domination over subsidiary companies, Elbert H. Gary appeared today as the second witness in the inquiry being conducted by the "steel trust" investigating committee of the house.

Mr. Gary's examination will be continued tomorrow when the committee will seek to learn from him further facts relating to the taking over by the Steel Corporation of the Tennessee Coal and Iron company. Today Mr. Gary surprised the committee with the statement that the Tennessee company before its adoption, while nominally independent of all other companies, was "very, very dependent so far as getting a livelihood was concerned" a remark which he quickly asked to have expunged from the record and which he said he had "no business to make."

This remark, however, served to forecast the probability that Mr. Gary tomorrow might make statements not in accord with the testimony given by John W. Gates as to the highly prosperous condition of the Tennessee Coal and Iron company at the time of the "forced sale" to the steel corporation. Mr. Gary told the committee that the Tennessee Coal and Iron company still owes the steel corporation \$10,157,700 for money advanced.

"There isn't any doubt," Mr. Gary told the committee today, "that the United States Steel Corporation, as the owner of the stocks of the subsidiary companies ultimately controls their management and conduct."

"Are you a director of the Tennessee Coal and Iron company?" asked Chairman Stanley.

"Yes, sir."

"Was it an independent concern prior to its absorption by the steel corporation?"

"It was independent of all other companies," Mr. Gary replied, "but it was quite independent so far as getting a livelihood was concerned."

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CHARGED WITH MURDER

NEW YORK, June 1.—The cautious steps which the police have taken in holding Henry A. Schieb pending investigation of the mysterious death of his wife, Lillian Schieb, whose decomposed body was found in the bath tub of a vacant flat three days ago,

BLOND BOSS WILL HAVE TO UNDERGO SECOND DRUBBING

By Vote of 48 to 20 it is Decided to Again Investigate Lorimer's Election--New Plan Adopted in Appointing Committee

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Senator Lorimer, of Illinois, faces another investigation at the hands of his colleagues. The inquiry conducted by the sub-committee of the committee on privileges and elections, composed of four republicans and four democrats, four of whom voted for the conviction and four for the acquittal of the senator last session. The method selected is regarded as the latest thing in jury trials. It took seven hours debate to agree upon the system and it was finally adopted this evening by a vote of 48 to 20, being substituted for the plan urged by Senator LaFollette of turning the case over to five senators who were not members when the case was voted upon before and therefore supposed unbiased.

Before the vote was taken, Senator Bristow who favored the LaFollette plan, accused Senator Dillingham chairman of the elections committee, of having a democratic scheme of turning the investigation over to a sub-committee. This charge was based upon the fact that the author of the resolution adopted was Senator Martin, the democratic leader. Mr. Bristow also claimed that the old guard republicans had formed an alliance with the democrats and that they had placed the "mantle of Aldrich" upon the shoulders of Martin.

That the committee on privileges and elections had shirked its duty in the former investigation was charged unreservedly by the supporters of the LaFollette resolution. Senator Lea, of Tennessee, said he would no more turn the case over to the elections committee for another trial than he would submit to a second operation for appendicitis by a surgeon who had failed on the first operation to locate the appendix. Senator Kenyon, of Iowa, recently assistant to the attorney general, intimated that the great trust had busied themselves with the election of senators so as to influence the selection of United States district attorneys whose friendship might be used in the case of prosecutions.

The defense of the Martin resolution was conducted by Senators Dillingham, Martin, Bacon, Stone and other senators from both the republican and democratic sides. The resolution adopted merely provides that the investigation shall be conducted by the elections committee and makes no mention of a sub-committee. It was in connection with the understanding on the part of many senators that a bi-partisan and bi-Lorimer committee was to be named that brought out most of the criticism.

The discussion of the alleged agreement as to the delegation of inquiry to a sub-committee was precipitated by

Mr. Bristow. He said he had been advised that the investigation was not to be made by the committee as a whole, but by a sub-committee and that the leaders of the republican and democratic parties had reached an understanding concerning the committee's personnel. In discussing what he termed the "capitulation" of Senator Dillingham, he said he accepted this act as a temporary transference of leadership to the democratic side. It was with a feeling of regret, he said, that he saw the mantle of Aldrich fall upon the shoulders of a democrat, but he added that he found consolation in the fact that a transfer had become necessary.

"Mr. Gallinger had not been able to don the mantle," said Mr. Bristow, "and it had not been found to fit Mr. Penrose, for some strange reason it had not been tendered to Mr. Lodge and not until the wolves had scattered the sheep had there been any success in finding a leader. But now that a coalition has been formed the man has been found and the senate knows whence it signals are to come."

The real question at issue, according to Mr. LaFollette, was whether the lumber and beef trusts could buy a seat in the senate, "if the senate does its duty," he said, "it would establish these facts for the proof exists and the truth should be known. Senatorial seats should not be on the bargain counter for the great interests to buy."

Mr. LaFollette also criticized the alleged agreement between conservative republicans and democrats for the selection of a sub-committee. The accuracy of the statement that such an agreement had been made was questioned by Mr. Bacon and finally Mr. Davis said that had been the understanding in the democratic caucus, but that it had been reached in the absence of Mr. Bacon. Denial that there was a formal agreement between democrats and republicans was made by Mr. Dillingham, but Mr. Martin said that there had been an understanding that the full committee would be too cumbersome and that the plan for the committee of eight had been approved in the caucus. He said that it would be necessary for the senate to confirm the nominations of the members of the sub-committee.

"Then why not elect members at once by adopting the LaFollette resolution," asked Mr. Cummins. Mr. Martin replied that he thought desirable to place the responsibility upon the standing committee on elections. The strictures which senators had directed at the standing committee were declared by Mr. Stone to be undeserved reproach. After the adoption of the resolution the senate adjourned until 2 p. m. Monday.

GEORGIA CONGRESSMAN RESENTS NEGRO'S ACT AND "GOES AFTER HIM"

Negro Had Chugged Him in Ribs and He Wouldn't Stand for It

NO ARRESTS MADE

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Representative S. A. Roddenberry, of Georgia, came to blows with a negro in a street car tonight. No great damage was done by the combatants so quickly were they separated. The incident, however, caused no little excitement on the car and was a fairly fit case to a day that had not been devoid of excitement at the capital. Mr. Roddenberry, Speaker Champ Clark, Representative Ollie M. James and Representative Ben Johnson, of Kentucky, were among a number of democratic members who had boarded the cars for their homes upon the conclusion of the caucus shortly before midnight. A negro man and woman got on and the woman sat in a narrow space beside Mr. Roddenberry. There remained but a few inches of the longitudinal seat that was not occupied. This was between Mr. Roddenberry and the woman. Her escort sought to fill the space with a bulk twice Mr. Roddenberry's. As the negro seated himself and shoved back Mr. Roddenberry's representative's ribs. The negro made some reply and shoved an elbow into the representative's ribs. In an instant the Georgian was on his feet and landed three or four stiff blows upon the negro's face. The negro promptly made for Mr. Roddenberry and aimed two or three blows at him. The Georgian was quick as lightning and ducked or sidestepped them all. Speaker Clark, Mr. James and Mr. Johnson then rushed in between the combatants. The conductor and motorman also appeared and offered to put the negro off the car. The representatives, however, decided that Mr. Roddenberry had asserted himself vigorously enough to teach a lesson and intervened in the negro's behalf

EXPLOSION AT FORTRESS OVERLOOKING MANAGUA, CAUSES MANY DEATHS

It Is Officially Stated That It Is Result of Political Plot.

ARRESTS ARE MADE

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, June 1.—An explosion which occurred in the Fortress LaLoma on Tiacapa hill, overlooking Managua, yesterday afternoon resulted in the killing or wounding of 120 soldiers. It was officially stated today that the blowing up of the fortress was due to a political plot. Many liberals, supporters of ex-President Estrada, have been placed under arrest. President Adolfo Diaz, against whom the plot is said to have been directed, his ministers, and others identified with the government, escaped injury. So far as a widespread revolutionary movement is concerned, the government has issued an emphatic denial, but the situation in Managua is quite as serious as that which arose when the attempts were made against President Estrada last February. Troops are guarding the palace, the public buildings and detachments of cavalry are patrolling the streets. The capital is practically in a state of siege. Up to tonight 117 bodies have been taken from the ruins, including those of a woman and a boy, who were selling fruit to the soldiers. It is said that the explosion coincided with a revolutionary movement at Leon, which failed, owing to the active measures taken by the government. BIG FIRE IN SOUTH CAROLINA ANDERSON, S. C., June 1.—Fire of unknown origin practically destroyed the entire business section of Iva, this county, early this morning. The loss is estimated at \$510,000 with small insurance. Iva has practically no fire protection.

The Goddess of Wisdom.



IF NOT SUBJECTED TO AMENDMENT TAFT CERTAIN RECIPROCITY BILL WILL PASS

Has Not Hesitated to Express Plain Opinion That Amendments Can Only be Supported by Persons Against Measure--Says Democrats Sincere in Support--Figures Twenty-Four Majority

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The crisis in the senate fight on Canadian reciprocity is expected to be reached when the democratic farmers' free list bill is offered an amendment to the bill carrying the agreement into effect. That such an amendment will be offered for the purpose of embarrassing the democratic supporters of reciprocity seems certain. It is to avoid this critical contingency that President Taft, now in his devious absence, is holding daily conferences at the white house in an effort to keep republican and democratic senators alike in line for the pact. President Taft is certain that the reciprocity will pass the senate by a comfortable majority if it can be brought out to a final vote without amendment. He feels that the test of the true friends of reciprocity will come in dealing with the proposed amendments to be offered from the floor. Mr. Taft recently has had assurances that the bill will be out of the finance committee without amendment and without recommendation. This is what he greatly desires.

The President feels that any amendment in the senate will defeat the bill and he believes that the purpose of some senators who have proposed amendments. The proposed Root, Lodge and Nelson amendments have brought the president into sharp conflict with these senators, but he has not hesitated to express his views regarding them. Fully cognizant of the fact that solid vote of the democrats in the senate to carry the reciprocity bill, through President Taft has been endeavoring to devise a means to help

them out of the dilemma that will be presented when they are asked to vote for or against the free list bill as a rider to the reciprocity bill. Some democratic members have told the president frankly that they would vote against the free list amendment if they could be assured that the "stand pat" republicans would not stifle in committee the free list bill as it came from the house and thus deprive the Southern democratic senators of the opportunity in open senate to record their votes on the measure. President Taft fully appreciates the position in which the senate democrats find themselves, but he thinks he has found a solution of the problem. He has suggested that a motion by the democrats to discharge the finance committee from consideration of the free list bill and to put it through upon its passage would serve the purpose of the democrats in making their attitude a perfectly clear one, and he has further expressed confidence in the fairness of the American people to recognize the purpose of those who would attempt the free list method of defeating reciprocity.

The plan, as outlined, has been broadly discussed among democratic senators and it is expected that they believe with other friends of reciprocity that it is a solution of the difficulty. In all of his talks with senators during the past few days, President Taft has endeavored to impress the fact that in negotiating the pact with Canada, the United States offered to put meats, flour, agricultural implements and shoes on the free list. Canada would not make like concessions.

According to the white house view,

the Root amendment to the paper pulp schedule does not actually violate the agreement, but repeals the house amendment and puts the paper provision again in condition form. The house, it is said, would not adopt the Root amendment or any other amendment carried through from a technical standpoint.

With the agreement once in the open senate President Taft said that its fate would depend not so much on the number of votes pledged to the measure itself as upon the number that can be mustered to put through amendments that would prevent its passage.

President Taft feels sure of 22 republican votes for the reciprocity bill in the shape that it passed the house. He also feels sure of 35 or 36 democratic votes, making a total of 57 to 58 in favor of the bill to 33 or 34 against it. Pairs of course reducing these figures as to the final vote, but not as to the safe percentage of the majority. The president has expressed the belief that the democrats are sincere in their support of reciprocity and that they will vote down amendments that would kill it. The farmers' free list, it is said, would alienate republican votes from the agreement and defeat both. President Taft confides that a vote to discharge the finance committee from consideration of the free list bill would be just as conclusive a way for the democratic senators to record themselves in favor of that bill as would be a vote on a free list amendment.

President Taft frankly has told senators friendly to reciprocity that they should let be known that amendments to the reciprocity bill can be supported only by persons not really in favor of reciprocity.

ROANOKE'S MAYOR GETS SHORT JUDGMENT STAY

In Which to Apply for Writ of Supersedeas to Remain in Office.

ROANOKE, Va., June 1.—Following the conviction of Mayor Joel H. Cutchin of malfeasance and misfeasance in office by the jury this afternoon Judge Mullin granted a stay of judgment of 85 days in which time he will apply to the Supreme court for a writ of supersedeas. Pending this he will continue to hold office. Should it be granted he will hold on until the case is disposed of. In event of the refusal of the writ President Selzer of the board of aldermen, will fill the unexpired term up to Sept. 1, 1912. The contempt charges preferred against the mayor during the proceedings when he is alleged to have called a witness a liar were dropped, although the court ruled that he considered him guilty.

LARGE BROKERAGE FIRM EXPELLED FROM 'CHANGE'

Violation of Customer's Order Given for Expelling Moyses Company

NEW YORK, June 1.—The firm of Edward Moyses Brothers & Co., a big cotton brokerage house, was expelled from membership in the New York cotton exchange tonight, following an all-day session of the board of managers and an investigation extending over many months. Alleged violation of a customer's order was given as the cause for the expulsion, which was denounced by a member of the firm, who declared that indictments for perjury and extortion probably will be sought. M. M. Rothschild, a member of the Patten syndicate which formed a pool, preferred the charge according to the information given out. Rothschild, who came here from Woodville, Miss. 85 years ago, charged that the concern violated orders in such a manner as to bring them into the market when his instructions were to sell only to exporters and spinners. By the action of the board, Edward and Felix Moyses, members of the firm, are barred from the exchange. Hugh F. McElroy, one of the best known members of the exchange, is suspended for a year. The managers said he was a member of the firm at the time of the alleged irregularity.

"I NEVER BOLTED CAUCUS OR SCRATCHED TICKET"

So Says Congressman Underwood Replying to Bryan's Attacks On Him

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Replying to an attack on the Underwood bill at St. Paul today by Wm. Jennings Bryan in which he charged that an effort was being made "to betray the democratic party into the hands of the protectionists," Representative Underwood declared tonight that he would stand before the country on his tariff record in congress. "I never bolted a caucus or scratched a ticket," declared Mr. Underwood. "I am willing to stand on my record in congress and to find it inconsistent. I have always voted in any tariff legislation for the lowest duties and if that is protection, Mr. Bryan is welcome to make the most of it. "I was first elected to congress as a Cleveland democrat on a platform which advocated tariff for revenue. I have kept that same position and voted as did Mr. Bryan, for the Wilson bill which was a tariff for revenue measure." Asked what effect Mr. Bryan's attitude would have on the wool bill, Mr. Underwood pointed to the house chamber where the democrats were in caucus and said: "Mr. Bryan will get his answer in there in a few minutes."



WASHINGTON, June 1.—Forecast: North Carolina: fair Friday; Saturday fair, east; showers west portion; light to moderate variable winds.

DEMOCRATS AGREE ON WOOL REVISION WITHOUT NAY VOTE

Resolution Leaves Democratic Party Free to Renew Advocacy Free Trade

KITCHIN, OF N. C. HAS AN IMPORTANT PART

Speaker Clark Supports Resolution Which Leaves Way Open for Future Revision

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The proposed revision of the wool tariff—the Underwood bill—was unanimously approved by a full democratic caucus at midnight, twelve hours after it was made public by the ways and means committee. Its endorsement followed some rapid maneuvering by the democratic house leaders who devised a scheme which effectually disposed of the opposition of the free wool advocates.

Through a resolution which leaves the democratic party open in the future to renew its advocacy of free trade in raw wool, but which commits all democrats to the support of the present bill as a revenue measure, the divergent interests were brought together in the caucus shortly before midnight and almost unanimous agreement was reached.

The resolution agreed on in a conference of the free wool advocates, was introduced in the caucus by Representative Kitchen, of North Carolina, who had advocated free raw wool. His resolution declared that the support of a duty on raw wool should not be construed as an abandonment of the democratic policy for free wool. The need for a duty the resolution states, was due to republican extravagances which made necessary large revenues. Speaker Champ Clark took the floor immediately and supported the resolution which had been framed in the conference participated in by himself and Representatives Burdick, of Texas; James, of Kentucky; Fitzgerald, of New York, and Kitchen of North Carolina. The resolution was then unanimously adopted by the caucus.

The new duties together with the present duties as figured on an ad valorem basis by Chairman Underwood, are:

Raw wool, proposed duty 10 per cent; existing duty 44.81 per cent. Nails, waste shoddies, etc., proposed duty 20 per cent; existing duty 38.96 per cent. Combed wool, or tops, proposed duty 25 per cent; existing duty 103.19 per cent. Yarns made wholly or in part of wool, proposed duty 30 per cent; existing duty 82.58 per cent. Cloths, knit fabrics and all manufactures of wool, proposed duty 40 per cent; existing duty 97.11 per cent. Blankets and flannels, proposed duty 30 per cent when valued at less than 50 cents per pound; 45 per cent when valued at more than 50 cents per pound; existing duty 95.57 per cent. Women's and children's dress goods and similar goods, proposed duty 45 per cent; existing duty 142.88 per cent.

Ready made clothing and articles of wearing apparel, proposed duty 45 per cent; existing duty 81.31 per cent. Braids, ribbons, insertions, laces, embroideries, nettings and like articles wholly or in part made of wool, proposed duty 35 per cent; existing duty 87.04 per cent. The various kinds of carpets are reduced approximately 50 per cent.

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MAY PROSECUTE S. O. CO. AND A. T. CO. CRIMINALLY IF RESOLUTION ADOPTED

Senator Pomerene Wants to Give U. S. Attorney General Leeway

TO SPEAK ON BILL

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Officers of the Standard Oil company, the American Tobacco company and subsidiaries of these corporations will be prosecuted on criminal charges if a concurrent resolution offered today by Senator Pomerene, of Ohio, is adopted. The resolution which instructs the attorney general to begin prosecutions against individuals participating in what the Supreme court has held to be monopolies, went over to give Mr. Pomerene an opportunity to speak upon it. Reciting the fact that criminal prosecutions have not been instituted, the resolution says: "That it is the sense of the senate and the house of representatives that criminal prosecutions should be begun against any or all of said parties or persons who shall have, in the opinion of the attorney general, violated the criminal provisions of the said statute."