

POPULAR ELECTION OF SENATORS RATIFIED BY U. S. SENATE BY AN OVERWHELMING VOTE OF 64 TO 24

Measure Which Has Had Many Onslaughts in Past Few Years Has Already Passed the House of Representatives, Though Latter Must Pass on Bristow Amendment

AMENDMENT PROVIDES FOR GOVERNMENT SUPERVISION

Mr. Bacon Aroused Feeling by Declaring That Great Interests Had Brought Enormous Pressure to Bear to Defeat Resolution

WASHINGTON, June 12.—The senate tonight by 64 to 24 passed the resolution amending the constitution providing for the election of senators by direct popular vote. The Bristow amendment giving to the federal government supervision of such elections, was adopted 44 to 44, the vice president casting deciding ballot. The house already has passed the resolution.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—Senator Bacon qualifying the Bristow amendment to prohibit federal supervision of elections unless the state legislatures refuse or fail to act, was defeated, 46 to 43. The resolution as amended was then finally adopted, 64 to 24.

Debate Begins. The debate on the resolution looking to the direct election of United States senators by direct vote of the people began shortly after noon. It soon drifted into a political affair. Democratic senators criticized Senator Bristow's change of attitude. Mr. Bristow framed the principal amendment in the nature of a substitute to the proposition, and he sought to continue the supervision of senatorial elections in congress instead of delegating it to the states as proposed by the house resolution. In the last session an amendment offered by Senator Sutherland, of Utah, which would have had the same effect as his own provision of this session.

Squabble on Amendment. Mr. Bristow said that in both instances his attitude had been decided by his desire to do that which most certainly ensured the success of the popular election resolution. Mr. Borah, in charge of the resolution, spoke in support of it, and Mr. Bacon opposed the Bristow amendment.

Mr. Stone, of Missouri, arraigned Mr. Bristow "as snatching the amendment" from Mr. Sutherland. Mr. Bristow said he first believed the measure would be stronger without the provision and now believed it would be stronger with it.

Jeff Davis "Called." Mr. Davis, of Arkansas, arraigned Mr. Bristow. Referring by name to Senators Cummins, Clegg and La Follette, he declared the "insurgent crowd have never been sincere on any subject they have brought before the country." The chair called Mr. Davis to order. Mr. Cummins denied Mr. Davis' statement of an alleged instance as untrue. Mr. Bristow retorted the charge, saying that only under great provocation "would he pay any attention to what the senator from Arkansas said."

Mr. Bacon aroused feeling by declaring that great interests had been bringing enormous pressure to bear to defeat the resolution. Senators Works, Guggenheim and Cummins arose to refute the allegation. Mr. Bacon explained that he was imputing no impropriety to any member. The alleged defection of the progressives was scored by Senator Reed, of Missouri, who declared the conversion of Mr. Bristow to Senator Sutherland's

viewpoint was "because of the negro vote in Kansas." Adoption of the Bristow amendment, which omitted the house provision transferring supervision of senatorial elections from congress to the state legislatures, was made possible by Mr. Clark, of Arkansas, casting the only democratic vote for the proposition. The tie on that ballot would have been prevented if his vote had been cast with his party, with whom he later voted on adoption of the resolution. On the resolution as amended the vote, 64 to 24, was six more than the necessary two-thirds majority. Of the 24 negative votes eight were cast by democrats and 16 by republicans. The resolution as amended and passed follows:

"That in lieu of the first paragraph of section 3 of article 1 of the constitution of the United States and in lieu of so much of paragraph 2 of the same section as relates to the filling of vacancies the following be proposed as an amendment to the constitution which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the constitution when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the states:

"The senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each state, elected by the people thereof for six years; and each senator shall have one vote. The electors in each state shall have the qualification requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislatures.

"When vacancies happen in the representation of any state in the senate the legislative authority of such state shall issue writs of elections to fill such vacancies.

"Provided that the legislature of any state may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointments until the people fill the vacancies by election as the legislature may direct.

"This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the constitution."

The amended resolution now goes into conference between the senate and house, and some senators predict that the house will refuse to accept it.

WIRES OUT OF BUSINESS. BALTIMORE, Md., June 12.—A terrific electrical storm with rain, hail and wind broke over Baltimore at 6 o'clock tonight, putting practically all telegraph and long distance telephone wires to the north out of commission and doing thousands of dollars' worth of damage to property in the suburbs.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—The persistent rumors of the last few months that the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad was to lease or acquire control of the Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio railway was practically confirmed by the amendment that the Seaboard Air line is also interested in the deal upon the arrival in Spartanburg over the Clinchfield road Sunday night of a party, including Edwin Hawley, Frank A. Vanderlip, President Geo. W. Stevens, Vice President Deatur Axtell, Frank Trumbull, chairman of the board, and other directors of the C. & O., and S. D. Warfield, formerly one of the receivers of the Seaboard Air line. They were accompanied by M. J. Caples, vice president and general manager, and L. H. Phetteplace, general superintendent of the Clinchfield.

One of the local entertaining committees mentioned to Mr. Hawley that it had been rumored that the C. & O. was going to take over the Clinchfield. "That's what we're down here for," said Mr. Hawley.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—The reception will begin at 9 o'clock and last for several hours. Mrs. Taft unhappily will not be present for the physicians still wish her to avoid excitement. Miss Helen Taft will stand by her father's side to receive the guests.

All the members of the president's family and of Mrs. Taft's family—she was Miss Helen Herr of Cincinnati—will be house guests at the white house during the celebration. "Aunt Della Torrey, of Milbury, Mass., will be among the specially honored guests.

On the afternoon of the 19th the president will be the guest of the Cincinnati chamber of commerce at a luncheon at the Chevy Chase club. This will be the third silver wedding celebration of a president of the United States and his wife.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—The cotton crop of 1910 was announced today to be the most valuable ever produced in the United States. Estimated in the census bureau annual bulletin the crop last year was valued at \$263,180,950 compared with \$122,000,000 of 1909.



AMERICAN SUGAR REFINING COMPANY'S OFFICERS MUST TELL "ALL THEY KNOW"

President Atkins Required to Answer Questions Regarding Company's Attempts to Acquire Pennsylvania Sugar Refining Company—Counsel Appeals Ineffectually to Committee Not to go Into Matter

WASHINGTON, June 12.—Ruling that the facts regarding which former officers of the American Sugar Refining company, including former Secretary Chas. R. Heike, are under indictment and awaiting trial, are essential to the inquiry, the house committee of investigation into the so-called sugar trust affairs today required Acting President Edwin F. Atkins, of the company, to answer questions regarding its attempts to acquire the Pennsylvania Sugar Refining company at Philadelphia. Counsel James M. Beck for the company ineffectually appealed to the committee not to go into this matter on the ground that former officers of the company are awaiting trial in November on a charge of conspiracy to acquire the Pennsylvania property and that their interests would be prejudiced if the committee prejudged the case.

Chairman Hardwick and the committee overruled this objection saying the committee was directed to investigate every phase of affairs, adding that there was no intention of prejudice of the case. The witness said he had no direct knowledge regarding the Pennsylvania transaction which he said was negotiated under the presidency of Henry O. Havemeyer. He said he protested years ago to Mr. Havemeyer against the policy of the company acquiring beet sugar plants. The company officials point

out that the company has undergone a thorough overhauling of management and policy since the Havemeyer regime. Discussing the relations between the company and the beet sugar interests Mr. Atkins said: "I asked Mr. Havemeyer if it was to be his policy to build up the beet sugar industry at the expense of the cane sugar refining industry. His answer was evasive and I told him that if that was to be his policy I would sell my stock in the American Sugar Refining company. I subsequently did sell considerable of my stock. Asked why he was opposed to the company extending into the beet sugar field, Mr. Atkins declared he foresaw in the western field a beet sugar industry growing which would become a formidable competitor of the American company and, as an investor, he did not think it a good proposition to aid a rival enterprise to a position where it would have important effect upon the business of an industry in which he was financially interested. Mr. Atkins stated that he did not know at the time he talked to Mr. Havemeyer that the former head of the sugar trust had already invested in western beet sugar concerns.

Mr. Atkins testified today that the sugar refining stock is scattered all over the globe with 19,353 stockholders in November, 1910. The average individual holding of stock

was said to be less than fifty shares and more than 9,500 shareholders own ten shares or under. Mr. Atkins submitted a statement which among other things, discussed the government litigation against the company, saying:

"In the bill brought by the government to dissolve the company no act of any officer of the company since January 1, 1908, is even alleged as being in restraint of trade. Many of the averments in the government's bill are either inaccurate or have reference to transactions ended prior to January 1, 1908, or adjudged as lawful in the proceedings brought against the government against this company in which the United States Supreme court sustained the legality of the company as then constitutional.

"Since this decision of the Supreme court the company has in expending the production of sugar and promoting commerce therein acquired stocks in various beet sugar companies.

"The company has a reasonable confidence that the validity of these holdings will be sustained as in expansion rather than in restriction of trade."

"The statement sets forth that the stockholders of the American Sugar company include executors, guardians, churches, Christian organizations, banks, mortgage and investment companies, orphan asylums, hospitals, etc.

DEATH AND RUIN TRAIL LEFT IN STORM'S PATH AT NEWPORT NEWS, VA.

Wind, Rain, Hail and Electrical Storm Strikes Virginia Peninsula.

IN OTHER PLACES

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., June 12.—Sweeping out of the southwest with cyclonic velocity, a wind, rain, hail and electrical storm struck the lower end of the Virginia peninsula late this afternoon and left a trail of death and ruin in its wake. At this hour it is impossible to even estimate the number of dead for many small craft with their human freight went down in the storm at various points along the James river and in Hampton Roads. Conservative estimates tonight place the dead at not more than fifteen. None of the bodies have been recovered and nothing is known here of the identity of the missing people, as most of them were fishermen from distant counties along the James. Great havoc was wrought in this city, houses being unroofed, trees, wire and telegraph poles being blown down. Half a dozen vessels moored at piers here broke away and nearly all were damaged. At the ship yard the submarine Seal was struck by a schooner and badly disabled, and the same schooner rammed a hole in the Old Dominion liner Jamestown. Rigo's of shops at the Newport News Shipbuilding yard also were torn away and scaffolding around ships in course of construction on the stocks were blown down. Part of the metal covering on the side of Chesapeake & Ohio elevator B also were blown away. Rough estimates place the property loss and damage from the storm upwards of \$100,000. So many live wires fell in the city that it was necessary to cut off all (Continued on page five.)

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY PROHIBITED VOTING ITS STOCK IN BLUEFIELDS CO.

Latter Corporation Thrown Into Receivership About a Year ago

MASTER UPHELD

NEW ORLEANS, June 12.—In an opinion handed down late today in the United States Circuit court, Judge Rufus E. Foster perpetuated an injunction against the United Fruit company which prohibits that company from voting any stock which it owns in the Bluefields Steamship company. The Bluefields Steamship company, one of the largest fruit importing concerns of the country, was thrown into receivership more than a year ago on the petition of Frederick M. Steele, of Chicago, a large stockholder, who alleged that the company was practically under the control of the United Fruit company and that through the purchase of the Bluefields concern they had succeeded in stifling competition. The question was referred to a master, who sustained the allegations of Steele in many particulars. Judge Foster upheld the findings of the master and continued the receivership. At the same time he ordered that an election of officers of the Bluefields company be held under the supervision of the court.

GREAT RECEPTION UPON ANNIVERSARY OF TAFT MARRIAGE ON JUNE 19

Probably Largest Attended Function Ever Held at White House

3,000 INVITATIONS

WASHINGTON, June 12.—The reception which the president and Mrs. Taft will give on June 19, the 25th anniversary of their marriage, probably will be the most largely attended function ever given in the white house. More than 3,000 invitations have already been sent out and it is estimated that 4,000 will be invited and that of these at least three-fourths will attend. At the silver wedding celebration refreshments will be served; there will be dancing in the east room and an "overflow" garden party in the white house grounds. The great list will include friends and acquaintances of the president and Mrs. Taft from all parts of the country. The reception will begin at 9 o'clock and last for several hours. Mrs. Taft unhappily will not be present for the physicians still wish her to avoid excitement. Miss Helen Taft will stand by her father's side to receive the guests. All the members of the president's family and of Mrs. Taft's family—she was Miss Helen Herr of Cincinnati—will be house guests at the white house during the celebration. "Aunt Della Torrey, of Milbury, Mass., will be among the specially honored guests. On the afternoon of the 19th the president will be the guest of the Cincinnati chamber of commerce at a luncheon at the Chevy Chase club. This will be the third silver wedding celebration of a president of the United States and his wife.

G. & O. WILL TAKE OVER CLINCHFIELD RAILROAD

Persistent Rumors of Last Few Months Have at Last Been Confirmed

SPARTANBURG, S. C., June 12.—The persistent rumors of the last few months that the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad was to lease or acquire control of the Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio railway was practically confirmed by the amendment that the Seaboard Air line is also interested in the deal upon the arrival in Spartanburg over the Clinchfield road Sunday night of a party, including Edwin Hawley, Frank A. Vanderlip, President Geo. W. Stevens, Vice President Deatur Axtell, Frank Trumbull, chairman of the board, and other directors of the C. & O., and S. D. Warfield, formerly one of the receivers of the Seaboard Air line. They were accompanied by M. J. Caples, vice president and general manager, and L. H. Phetteplace, general superintendent of the Clinchfield. One of the local entertaining committees mentioned to Mr. Hawley that it had been rumored that the C. & O. was going to take over the Clinchfield. "That's what we're down here for," said Mr. Hawley.

TANNER MAKES DENIAL BALDWIN CONFERENCE

Relative to Possible Indictment of Southern Spinners Saturday

CHARLOTTE, N. C., June 12.—With reference to the story emanating from Washington Saturday night, in which he is alleged to have held a conference with Ernest E. Baldwin relative to the possible indictment of Southern spinners, S. B. Tanner, one of the most prominent North Carolina mill men, stated emphatically tonight that the story was absolutely without foundation; that he not only did not have any conference with Mr. Baldwin, but did not know the lawyer and never seen him in his life. "In regard to the cotton which the manufacturers purchased in New York," he said, "we bought it for actual delivery, received it, paid for it and converted it into yarn and cloth. We had no idea the sellers would resist delivery or consider it a crime as they were not compelled to sell if they did not wish the cotton."

APEX, WAKE COUNTY TOWN HAS VERY SERIOUS FIRE

Telegrapher Saw Fire, Swung Freight, Fell, Losing Leg, May Die

RALEIGH, N. C., June 12.—The town of Apex, eight miles west of Raleigh, had a fire today that well nigh wiped out the business section, entailing \$50,000 loss. Merchants and Farmers' bank, W. H. Howard & Co., H. C. Olive & Co., merchants; T. Baumco drug store and the residence of Postmaster S. V. Hudson were the largest losses. The Harward store was a \$15,000 stock of goods and Olive's store and the Baumco drug store also represented especially large losses. Money and books of the bank are supposed to be well protected in a time lock vault. Losses were largely protected by insurance. Apex is without waterworks and all the fire fighting had to be done by bucket brigades with water gotten from pumps and wells. Apex citizens are already planning to rebuild. The town is Wake county's largest town except Raleigh. Graham, Herring, an Apex boy, working as a relief telegrapher, at Newhill saw the fire and undertook to get aboard a freight train bound for Apex. He lost his grip on a rod, he swung and fell under the train, moving. One leg was cut off, his skull fractured and there were other injuries that are expected to cause death. He is in Rex hospital here.

NEW YORK CONGRESSMAN MADE APPEAL IN BEHALF OF STATES OF THE SOUTH

Says No Part of Union Needs More Stable Financial System

ATLANTA BANQUET ATLANTA, Ga., June 12.—"No part of the union needs a stable, sound financial system so much as the states of the South," declared Congressman F. B. Vreeland, of New York, vice chairman of the national monetary commission, at an address at a banquet tendered to him by the business men of the city tonight at the Capital City club. Other speakers of the evening were Frederick B. Farnsworth, general secretary of the American Bankers' association; Prof. J. L. Laughlin, of the University of Chicago, and A. H. Titus, a New York banker. "The South needs a financial system that will furnish an abundance of capital at reasonable and steady rates," continued Mr. Vreeland, "and this is especially pronounced in the cotton states. Great has been the development during the last twenty years, but much greater will be the development in the years to come." Mr. Vreeland pointed out the disastrous effects of the periodic business convulsions that have swept the country, and declared his belief that the American people now are convinced that the money panics are due entirely to our defective banking and currency systems.

