

STATUTE VIOLATED RESPONSIBLE ONES OUGHT TO SUFFER

Senator Penrose Makes Strong Arraignment of Standard Oil and Tobacco Co.

SHOULD BE BROUGHT TO BARS OF JUSTICE

Enforce or Repeal Anti-Trust Law to Maintain Country's Self Respect

WASHINGTON, June 15.—In a prepared speech Senator Pomerene today called upon the attorney general to undertake criminal prosecution of the officers of the Standard Oil and American Tobacco company under the recent decision of the Supreme court of the United States in the cases of the two corporations.

Taking up cudgels on behalf of Attorney General Wickersham, whom Mr. Pomerene had criticized, Senator Kenyon declared that the present head of the department of justice had achieved more results in his prosecution than any of his predecessors.

Senator Nelson created a diversion when, in applauding Mr. Wickersham's work, he declared that the present governor of Ohio, Judson Harmon, when attorney general in President Cleveland's cabinet, had said the Sherman anti-trust law was a dead letter.

In his speech Senator Pomerene declared that the Sherman anti-trust law was specific in its authority to press such a suit against conspirators who restrain trade, and further, that interpretation of the statute by the Supreme court of the United States was clear.

With these plain findings of fact and conclusions, he said, the court has been so plain in its decision that no one can be misled by any sophistical official for not continuing his fight against them in order to bring them to the bar of justice.

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THREE SENATORS WANTED TO TALK AT ONCE ON BILL

Root Amendment Reference Brings Lodge, Clark and Smoot on Feet Talking Simultaneously--Second Day Devoted to Opposition

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The second day of debate on the Canadian reciprocity bill proved a field day for those opposed to the measure. Led by Senator Knute Nelson in a prepared and exhaustive speech in opposition to the bill, a number of senators took part in a running debate.

Senator Nelson was radically antagonistic to the bill. A spirited debate among republican senators was precipitated over the effect of the Root amendment dealing with paper and wool pulp. Senators Lodge, Clark of Wyoming, and Smoot all were on the floor and talking simultaneously. They agreed that provision only restored the terms of the treaty as submitted to congress.

"How then did that feature of the agreement disappear?" asked Mr. Wm. Alden Smith, of Michigan. "Ask the whispering winds," responded Mr. Clark.

Apparently pleased with the poetic character of his response the Wyoming senator first seemed disposed to leave it there, but later added that the amendment was not only in harmony with the original compact between the two countries but in consonance with the Canadian bill carrying the agreement into effect.

Mr. Smith was not satisfied and demanded from Chairman Penrose an explanation of the disappearance of that feature from the bill.

"The change," he said, "occurred in the ways and means committee of the house and the senator from Michigan knows as much about it as I do." "The effect, then, is to give the Canadian free trade in paper and pulp and not to give it to us," commented Mr. Smith. "And yet," he continued, "we are told by the house that we must not change a word in the bill as it was passed there for fear of impairing it."

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'EXTRAVAGANT' NOT STRONG ENOUGH TO EXPRESS THIS CASE

Hitchcock Saves on Dismissing Clerks, But Finds Ways to Spend "Savings"

WASTEPAPER BASKETS

DIDN'T COST BUT \$35

In Furnishing "His" "Red Room" no Competition Was Permitted

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Thirty-five dollar waste-paper baskets, 2298 desks and 3320 tables were some of the little economies effected by Postmaster General Hitchcock in refurnishing his "red room" and "brown room" offices.

Mr. Hitchcock sanctioned the expenditure of \$7,500 in refurnishing three rooms, \$4,000 of which went to the furnishing of the postmaster general's private office alone. Circassian walnut furnishings specially designed and manufactured, and especially designed carpets and draperies furnished the nucleus of this expenditure.

In no instance were bids advertised for, or competition permitted. The lucky dealer had to state his price and secure an order upon the treasury. Five hundred and forty dollars purchased two mahogany davenport for American royalty; \$350 brought in two arm chairs; \$98 produced a table; \$295 purchased a second desk, and \$160 a third. A wardrobe to hang coats in cost \$265. One rug was purchased at \$483.75. Another davenport in Circassian walnut, "with pillow" cost Uncle Sam \$345. Draperies for one room cost \$690. Parquetry flooring in one room cost \$282. A telephone table cost \$64. It cost \$352 to "scrape" the woodwork in the private office preparatory to new finish.

Such was the measure of Mr. Hitchcock's economy in matters pertaining to his own personal comfort. In matters concerning the employees—the railway mail clerks for instance—he followed entirely different lines of procedure.

Mr. Hitchcock figured it out one day that by making three men do the work of four, he could make a record for economy in the railway division. The already overworked railway mail clerks were driven beyond the limit of endurance. Conditions in the west, especially in the tenth division, became intolerable. Open rebellion broke out on the Pierre.

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MORMON CHURCH LEADER WILL NOT BE GIVEN FAVORS

Committee Decides That Joseph F. Smith Will Have to Testify as to Sugar--Interesting History of How A. S. Co. Achieved Power

WASHINGTON, June 15.—How the sugar interests cobined in first one form and then another and how the American Sugar Refining company achieved power in the sugar world was the theme of the story which the house sugar investigation committee listened today.

In point of interest that story was rivaled in the day's proceedings only by the refusal of the committee to excuse Joseph F. Smith, head of the Mormon church, from responding to the subpoena to testify before the committee. He must appear next week. By far the most important witness before the committee today was Lowell M. Palmer, director of the American Sugar Refining company from 1899 to 1905, and head of its tariff department for years preceding that. Representative Madison of Kansas who conducted the examination introduced as a basis of his questions a page from the minute books of the company's board of directors. It bore the date of September 6, 1898, and its paramount feature was the authorization of a committee to buy outside refineries. The page read:

"On motion, a special committee, consisting of the president, vice president and Mr. Thomas was appointed to fix the price of refined sugar; they were authorized in their discretion to make the price of granulated not less than three-eighths above the price of centrifugals of 96 degree test, other refined sugars to correspond. They were authorized and empowered to purchase for account of the company or hold, any portion of outside refineries at a price and upon terms to be fixed by them in their discretion." A description of how the competing interest were brought together in the first sugar combination in 1887 was given by Mr. Palmer. The witness said that H. O. Havemeyer came to his office to talk over sugar matters.

"He said that Searles and Theodore Havemeyer were crazy to go into a combination," declared Mr. Palmer. "He said he was not so 'crazy' unless he could get the 'Harrisons of Philadelphia'—the Harrisons were kept sugar men—and Captain Thomas of Boston, a very wealthy man, worth say about \$30,000,000 or \$40,000,000 and president of the Standard Sugar Refining company at that time, to go into it with him. He said Theodore would try to get the Harrisons and he offered to give me \$100,000 if I would get Captain Thomas in."

"Did you get him?" inquired Representative Madison. "I went up and spent the afternoon with Captain Thomas," continued the witness. "His objection was H. O. Havemeyer. He said he thought he could get along with Searles and Theodore, but was not so sure about H. O. I told him that H. O. was the best man of the three. Finally he came in."

"Did H. O. tell you what the object of the combination was?" "No, he never talked much." The witness told of the rebates received by the company, claiming that it had merely gotten its share of the rebates in the day's when such were in fashion.

Judge Madison questioned the witness concerning the formation of the competing National Sugar Refining company of New Jersey. "It was organized for the purpose of buying four companies," said the witness. "Mr. Havemeyer told me he had organized it with his own money and a little he had gotten from the National City bank."

The witness said the American company procured a majority of the preferred stock of the National but when the question of the legality of the common stock of the National came up the witness said that there he and H. O. Havemeyer broke. Havemeyer brought up before the board of directors of the American the question of purchase of the common stock and of the National and he said he could not vote for the purchase because he was interested in the stock, said Mr. Palmer. "I was not in favor of the purchase. We never had much to do with one another after that."

Representative Malby wanted to know if the common stock of the National was issued at the same time the preferred was. "I do not know anything about that except what Mr. Havemeyer told me," What did he tell you?" "I called him aside at the meeting and asked him what had been done with the common stock and he replied it was in the hands of friends and he would see me later about it. I understand that 7,000,000 value of that stock is in the Havemeyer family."

Mr. Palmer agreed the \$10,000,000 might have been promoters' profits. Congressman Malby, in connection with the discussion of the issuance of the famous \$10,000,000 common stock, asked about the issuance of the \$60,000,000 of stock by the American Sugar Refining company, of which it had been said only \$25,000,000 had been used in the purchase of plants.

"Have you any knowledge of what became of the \$35,000,000 not sold?" inquired Mr. Malby. "None whatever," The witness testified that he believed that the stock had been watered but how much he was not willing to estimate. Mr. Palmer was a member of an American Federation of Labor.

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Mr. Gompers was one of the speakers at a banquet in honor of the executive council of the federation and of the fifteen members of the house of representatives who carry union cards. The speaker said if the rule of reason applies when vast wealth is concerned it should not be omitted when human activity is the question at issue. Speaker Champ Clark warmly championed the right of petition and said the freer the country the more efficient is labor.

TWO PROSPECTIVE CANDIDATES HARRISBURG, Pa., June 5.—Speaker Champ Clark of the national house of representatives, and Governor Woodrow Wilson, of New Jersey, possible democratic candidates for the presidency next year, tonight addressed the largest democratic meeting held in Central Pennsylvania in years. The gathering had been arranged as the closing event of the meeting to organize the Pennsylvania Federation of Democratic clubs. Both speakers took political conditions as they themselves discussed the recent triumph of the democrats and urging them to renewed efforts in 1912. Pennsylvania was told to fall into line with neighbors in her four borders which went democratic last year and compliments for the interest in the federation aroused "such" applause from these present.

RECORDS RECOVERED. COLUMBIA, S. C., June 14.—Three charred volumes of the records of South Carolina which were in the capital fire at Albany, N. Y., were received today by the South Carolina Historical society. The records which comprise three volumes of the minutes of the committee in charge of the navy of South Carolina during the revolution, were returned under a special act of the New York legislature.

COUNSEL CONTEND THAT A NEW TRIAL WOULD SETTLE IT

The Ware Kramer Co. Being in Receivers' Hands Couldn't Bear Expense

COUPON SYSTEM IS BROUGHT TO FRONT

Plaintiff's Counsel Says Defendants Want to "Entrap Judge" to Get New Trial

RALEIGH, N. C., June 15.—Steady progress is being made in the presentation of the depositions and other evidence on the part of the plaintiff in the trial of the \$1,250,000 damage suit of Ware-Kramer Tobacco company vs American Tobacco company. It looks like the evidence for the plaintiff will be all in within ten days or less time and it has not been made clear yet whether the defendant will offer any evidence at all or not. A leading member of counsel for the plaintiff expressed the view that their policy is indicated already to be to strive to "dig pitfalls" in which to entrap Judge Connor, if possible, with a view to at least assuring a new trial on appeal in the event of an adverse verdict. Attorneys say the cause of the plaintiff in that they being in the hands of a receiver, they could not possibly carry the burden of making the fight all over again.

The reading of the deposition of Vice President Percival R. Hill, of the American Tobacco company, was concluded this afternoon and then the depositions of W. W. Webb, Richmond Samuel Reeves of Asbury Park, E. C. Mayer of Charlotte and C. P. Montgomery of Charlotte were presented.

W. W. Webb was a salesman for the Ware-Kramer company and a feature of his evidence was a batch of correspondence in which he as salesman for the Ware-Kramer company, set out the methods of the American Tobacco company in fighting to drive the Ware-Kramer company's goods from the Virginia and West Virginia markets.

He treated especially the effect of the coupon plan of pushing the "trust" goods. He claimed that the issuing the single coupons greatly injured the trade of the Ware-Kramer company and that when the American Tobacco company put on their double coupons the effect was to cut the Ware-Kramer goods out of the market in his territory entirely.

Samuel Reeves of Asbury Park was a tobacco jobber and deposed as to President Percival Hill having written him to come to New York where he was asked by Hill to stop handling the Ware-Kramer goods and that on his refusing to do so he was cut out as an A. T. Co. jobber.

E. C. Mayer and C. P. Montgomery, wholesale jobbers of Charlotte, both testified to the same state of facts as to the tobacco trade in Charlotte territory. That is that the American Tobacco company controlled the tobacco business and that it was impossible for a successful jobbing business to be maintained without handling American Tobacco company goods and that at one time the Ware-Kramer goods, particularly White Rolls, had a very large per cent of the Charlotte trade but that they were ultimately driven from the market by the American Tobacco company's "Piedmonts," and their combination of free goods and coupons.

S. R. TANNER HEADS N. C. COTTON MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION THIS YEAR

Charlotte Man President and Charlotte Next Place of Meeting

RESIST COMBINE

CHARLOTTE, N. C., June 15.—S. R. Tanner, of Charlotte, was this afternoon elected president of the North Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' association, succeeding H. M. Miller, jr., who served the association five years. C. E. Hutchinson, of Mt. Holly, and J. G. Cannon, of Concord, were elected vice presidents, and E. L. Black, secretary, was re-elected. The most important report submitted was that of S. W. Kramer, chairman of the legislative committee, who detailed the efforts of the "Arkwright club," American Cotton Manufacturers' association and other textile bodies with the ways and means committee of the house to prevent the removal of the tariff on cotton goods. President Miller made a report on the effort of coal companies to combine and break up the contract which the manufacturers have with the Clinchfield corporation. Thus far the cotton manufacturers have been able to resist the combination and have enjoyed for the year the advantages of cheap coal.

BALL PLAYER KILLED BY ACTOR, BEING FOUND IN APARTMENT OF LATTER

The Man Who Did Killing Claims That He Was Brutally Assaulted

"IN SELF-DEFENSE"

ALBANY, N. Y., June 15.—First Baseman Arthur Brown, of the Albany State league baseball team, died tonight in a hospital from four bullet wounds received, he told the police, at the hands of John V. McStea, a New Orleans actor. The shooting occurred at a rooming house on Pearl street, where McStea said he found his wife in an apartment with Brown.

McStea arrived here tonight and proceeded directly to the house and asked to see Mrs. Brown. In a statement made after the shooting he said he heard his wife's voice upstairs and rushed to the hall above. There he declared he was brutally attacked by Brown.

Getting the worst of the struggle, McStea says, he drew his revolver and fired at Brown. Four shots took effect, two in the abdomen, one in the arm, another in the leg and a fifth went wild. Brown sank to the floor, where he was found an instant later by an officer who heard the shots.

Brown's home is in Wilkesbarre, where he was born and started his professional baseball career. He later played with the Detroit American league team, Montreal Eastern league club and the Trenton Tri-State league team, from which he was purchased by Albany two years ago. He was 26 years old.

Mrs. McStea is 23 years old and a native of Albany. She was an actress and while in New Orleans two years ago married McStea, who was stage director at the theater where she appeared. She has been in Albany since April. Her stage name was Mildred Barre.

McStea's Career.

AUGUSTA, Ga., June 15.—J. V. McStea was manager of a theater here the past season. He came to Augusta from New Orleans, where he had been manager and stage director of a theater a number of years.

He wife spent part of the season on two occasions here with him, leaving left Augusta for Albany only four weeks ago. McStea left here June 8 for Albany, where he stated his wife was in a hospital for treatment.

APPREHENSION AMONG SOUTH'S CONGRESSMEN REGARDING AMENDMENT

Bristow Amendment Might Mean Legislation Like Force Bill

MANY INQUIRIES

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Notwithstanding they based their opposition to the Bristow amendment to the resolution providing for the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people on the ground that it would permit federal interference in states having negro disfranchisement laws, many of the Southern senators are receiving inquiries as to its effect. Most of the replies, along the same line as the speeches, indicate apprehension that in case the amendment is engrafted into the constitution as presented by Mr. Bristow, it might result in renewed attempts to enact such legislation as the Force bill of twenty years ago. As the bill passed the house it vested complete control of senatorial elections in the various state legislatures. The Bristow provision knocks out that section and gives congress the same control in the election of senators by popular vote that it now has over their election by the state legislatures and that it has over the election of members of the national house of representatives. It is contended that under this authority if it saw fit, congress could appoint federal registrars and supervisors and enforce their decrees with troops if necessary. It is admitted generally that the possibility of the exercise of such power is remote, but those who opposed the amendment that the risk should not be even remotely taken.

CIRCULATION MEN ORGANIZED. CHARLOTTE, N. C., June 15.—The circulation managers of the daily newspapers of North and South Carolina met here today and effected an organization to be styled the Carolina Association of Circulation Managers. The following officers were elected: Sam M. Burritt, Raleigh Evening Times, president; W. E. Allen, Anderson, S. C. Mail, vice president; Harry S. Atchison, Winston-Salem Journal, secretary-treasurer.

The next meeting will be held in Winston-Salem. The visitors were entertained this afternoon and tonight by the local fraternity.

Excitement Runs High. The events of the day have probably thrown Tarboro into the greatest period of excitement and furnished it with the most commendable scandal in the entire history of the town. Twelve years ago when Jim Mehegan was cashier the Bank of Tarboro had some trouble and for a time there was quite a controversy between Mehegan and the bank directors, but the incident never reached anything like the sensational stage. Everywhere the greatest sympathy is expressed for the worthy families and relations of the men involved in the present theft.

SHORTAGE MAY BE OVER \$1000,000 ACCORDING TO STATE BANK EXAMINER

And it Seems Now the Depositors Will Have to be Heavy Losers

MAY BE MUCH MORE

RALEIGH, N. C., June 15.—State Bank Examiner J. K. Doughton reports to the corporation commission on the complications of the bank of Tarboro that the shortage of Cashier Luther Hart who suicided yesterday and Assistant Cashier Hussey who is in jail in default of \$15,000 bond, will certainly prove to be \$100,000, and may run considerably more than this. Several days will be required to complete the examination for complete settlement.

It looks like the depositors will have to be losers to a considerable amount, the authorities think. Both Cashier Hart and his assistant, Hussey, were of prominent families, and their connections are among the best and most respected people of North Carolina. Hart was about 40 years of age and was one of the leading citizens of Tarboro and Edgecombe county. In all affairs of civic and public welfare he was prominent, and his rash act, coupled with the disclosure of his dual life, has cast a gloom over the entire community. He has large as well as very influential connections. Besides the widow, who is one of the most prominent women in the social and church life of Tarboro, two sons survive.

Hussey was also well known throughout this section and very popular among all his acquaintances. He was about 28 years old and had been in the bank for a number of years. His family, like that of Hart, is very prominent in both social and business life of this section.

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AMICABLE ADJUSTMENT TO ENGINEER'S DEMAND

All Indications Point to This Result Immediation Proceedings

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Indications point to an amicable adjustment of the demand of the engineers of the Southern railway for a wage increase of 25 per cent. Conferences between the engineers and railway officials continued today. Representatives of the conductors and trainmen of the Southern are conferring with the government mediation board on working rules. An 18 per cent wage increase with an additional 5 per cent increase to become effective this year was granted the conductors and trainmen a year ago.

REFORMS IN MEXICO. CHIHUAHUA, Mex., June 15.—Reforms immediately affecting millions worth of American property in Mexico were announced tonight. Gov. Gonzales declared that under the new regime foreign concessions which might be regarded as monopolies would not be extended or renewed, and that every legal effort would be made to restrict foreign monopolies now existing in Chihuahua, one of the richest states in minerals and timber. The properties are largely controlled by Americans, British and German interests. The Americans are the largest holders.

Gov. Gonzales stated that that beginning today the export duty on cattle shipped into the United States would be removed.

GOMPERS SAYS SUPREME COURT AVOIDED ISSUE

And That They Decided Famous Labor Case in Academic Fashion

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WASHINGTON, June 15.—Forecast for North Carolina: Unsettled Friday and Saturday, probably showers Saturday in west portion, light to moderate variable winds.