

## CORNER IN WHEAT MAY BE CONSTRUED TRADE RESTRAINT

### Alleged 60 Per Cent of Country's Supply Controlled by "Illegal Clique"

#### FEDERAL AGENTS SAID TO BE INVESTIGATING

#### As Result of Report, Prices Fell Two Cents in Last Two Minutes of Trading

CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—Any man or set of men who buy so much grain that the price is held out of line or out of reach of buyers, may be considered as acting in restraint of trade. That is the basis upon which in the opinion of President J. C. F. Merrill, of the Chicago board of trade agents of the department of justice are working in the investigation of an alleged corner in wheat centered at Chicago and extending from Duluth and Minneapolis to the seaboard. Although declaring no investigation of the Chicago board of trade itself is under way to the best of his knowledge, Mr. Merrill said significantly:

"To do know that the federal agents who were in La Salle street Tuesday went to the Northwestern markets yesterday. This makes it look as if the department of justice at Washington considered that there was some understanding between big wheat owners here and at other centers. So far as the board of trade as an organization is concerned, all is serene."

#### Evidence to Government

Rumors were current this evening that a former stenographer of the weighmaster's office of the board had given evidence to the government. According to reports, the source of which is not disclosed, sixty per cent of the country's wheat supply is controlled by an illegal combination of speculators, and seventeen million bushels of the total holdings of the clique are in Chicago grain elevators.

Threats that warehouse receipts for millions of bushels in store here might be seized as evidence in a conspiracy trial had a paralyzing effect on the exchange today. In the last few minutes of trading the market broke two cents from top figures, and closed in a whirl of excited selling, within  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the lowest point of the day, 95 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents for December.

A statement was made tonight that the Armour Grain company perfected a deal by which millions of bushels were transferred to a group of milling interests, the millers being allowed to remove the grain from the Armour warehouse when convenient. One theory is that the government proceedings were originally started with a view to heading off such a mammoth transfer.

#### "Welcome to Information"

President George E. Marcy, of the Armour Grain company, said:

"The government is welcome to any information concerning our business which we have."

## SCIENTIFIC MANAGEMENT OF SHOPS SYSTEM GETS STIMSON'S ENDORSEMENT

### Satisfied That its Introduction Would Work no Hardships on Labor

#### SOME FEATURES

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—"Scientific shop management," today received the endorsement of the United States government. Secretary of War Stimson, is convinced of its desirability and advantages, basing his conviction on a report made by Brig. General William Crozier, chief of ordnance made public today. The secretary is satisfied that its introduction into government workshops would work no hardship on labor.

"It means a betterment and in no wise an impairment of the conditions of labor," he declared in a statement.

The report has been awaited by organized labor and the employers of labor with much interest. It is generally believed that the question will be one that will figure largely in the coming national political campaign, and for this reason, especially, General Crozier's findings are regarded as being of unusual importance, as are the comments of Secretary Stimson.

Briefly stated the chief features of the system contemplate offering additional pay to workmen for work performed in the manner and sequence from the result of careful study and completed within the time which that study indicates as sufficient for the purpose. The saving in time results, aside from any increased efficiency of machines, chiefly from the effect of the instructions given the workmen, by which their effort is more advantageously applied.

## FAULTY IN NEARLY EVERY DETAIL WAS DAMATAUSTIN, PA.

### Inquest Into Flood Disaster Brings Out Expert Opinion to Above Effect

#### "DECIDEDLY UNSAFE TOO THIN FOR HEIGHT"

#### Letters Introduced Showing Defects Were Known by Officers of Company

COUDERSPORT, Pa., Nov. 2.—That the dam of the Bayless Pulp and paper company at Austin, Pa., the breaking of which on September 30, caused over three score deaths and millions of dollars of damage, was faulty in practically every detail, was the opinion of Professor Frank P. McKibbin, of the engineering department of Lehigh university, and Alfred D. Flinn, department engineer of the board of water supply of New York city, expressed today when the inquest into the disaster was resumed. The inquiry was again continued to accommodate E. C. Patton, of Wilmington, Del., who designed and constructed the ill-fated dam for the paper company. When the inquest is taken up next month, Mr. Patton will be the only witness examined and a verdict will come quickly.

#### Cracked, year Previous

Professor McKibbin gave it as his opinion that faulty foundations, design, construction and operation of the dam, caused it to slide and break into nine pieces where it had cracked almost a year previous. He submitted samples of the shale from the foundation which he crumbled in his hand on the witness stand and said that in no place was this more than an inch thick.

Mr. Flinn, the New York engineer, besides corroborating Professor McKibbin, declared the geological formation of the country would indicate to him that there was no good foundation for a masonry dam. The dam was decidedly unsafe, he said, too thin for its height.

"It was an error to use so faulty a structure," he declared.

#### Through George M. Miller, a contractor, letters written by President Bayless to the witness during the negotiations toward reinforcing the dam in 1910, when it is said to have developed defects, were introduced. In one of the letters Mr. Bayless mentioned a four inch stream that leaked from beneath the dam and asked if certain work could be done "to satisfy the people of Austin."

## EITHER MISINFORMED OR NOT FRANK IN GIVING COTTON INFORMATION

### Thus Clarence Cusley Answers Secretary Wilson and Director Durand

#### "GAMBLER'S TRICK"

FORT WORTH, Tex., Nov. 2.—Clarence Cusley, editor of the Fort Worth Record, replying to the comments of Secretary of Agriculture Wilson and Census Director Durand, as to Mr. Cusley's address before the recent cotton conference at New Orleans, declared in a statement issued tonight that either the secretary and the director were misinformed as to what he said or "they are not frank in the subject of reporting cotton consumption and cotton trade information."

Mr. Cusley declares that he does not complain of cotton crop reporting by the government but that he approves of it as a means of correcting errors and misrepresentations of "so-called experts who magnify it in the interest of spinners." Reports of the "spindle demand in November is of no value to the farmers who have sold before that time, he points out, and urges periodical reporting of consumption and trade conditions.

"The farmers want earlier reports of demand," he continued. "They want additional reports of trade conditions from month to month just as spinners have reports of averages by reports of condition every month. Mr. Durand last November, reported a demand of thirteen million bales. Now, the demand is shown to be 13,738,000 bales. Meanwhile, the farmers have sold most of the crop."

"The present system in effect is a gambler's trick whereby the farmer's hand is mirrored by crop reporting to the spinner's view, while the spinner's is concealed until the crop is sold."

## Merely A Suggestion



A Cure for the Speed Maniac.

## MASSACRES MAY STOP PEACE NEGOTIATIONS

### Imperialist Troops Far Beyond Control and it Will be Difficult to Protect Foreign Concessions at Hankow.

PEKING, Nov. 2.—The massacring of natives at Hankow by imperialist troops, intelligence of which has reached both the war board and the German legation may prove a serious hindrance to the peace negotiations which Yuan Shi Kai has been endeavoring to inaugurate with the rebel leaders. The imperialists apparently have got beyond control and further fighting is feared. In such a case it will be difficult to protect the foreign concessions as they are divided from the native city by streets only fifty or sixty feet wide.

It is reported that the war board at Peking has declined to accept the suggestion of foreign doctors to form a red cross society on the lines of the Geneva convention, the board seeming to feel that the rebels do not deserve humane treatment. The massacres according to some advisers, began before the departure of General Yin Tchang.

#### Exodus Continues

The exodus from Peking continues, the doors of many shops, as well as private houses, being closed in anticipation of a massacre. The American missionaries who have had a conference with the legation, have decided that a large military force should be sent to the city to prevent ordinary law and looting, which is expected to begin any night. But should there be a general outbreak all the others could take refuge in the Methodist mission, which is immediately east of the legation quarter and easily defended. The diplomatic body will meet tomorrow to reconsider the question of allowing the Chinese troops to enter Tien Tsin, a consul there having made serious objection. An official dispatch from Shan Kin Tai, Shan Si province, says that a regiment of Shan Si troops who had been dispatched to help the imperialists has mutined. The mutineers killed their brigadier-general, and then bombarded a Manchou city, massacring a thousand Manchus, including the governor and his family.

Letters dated October 29 and 30 from the Associated Press corresponded with the imperialist army at Hankow, say that in the struggle for the possession of the city there was hand-to-hand fighting in the street, the quarters being too close for shooting. The rebels, mostly raw recruits, not understanding the use of rifles, were driven back with much slaughter, their dead piling up on the quay. The casualties among the imperialists for two days, October 28 and 29, were thirty killed and 160 wounded. The rebels had about seven hundred killed or wounded.

#### Barbarous Outrage

It is learned that the most barbarous outrages were perpetrated on innocent persons in the village.

The staff of officers, says the correspondent, are quartered in an express train, with engine attached for immediate service. The chief of staff, Colonel Yin, is now on the front directing operations.

Prior to the opening of operations on October 27, General Yin Tchang told the respective commanders that the advance must be made, and rewards were offered to the soldiers for every gun captured. The rebels, who at first numbered not more than 1,000, shot from the house tops, until compelled to retire, the shells from the warships setting the houses on fire.

## GREATEST GATHERING OF SHIPS EVER ASSEMBLED

### President Reviews Atlantic Fleet and Is Impressed With Showing Made—Twenty-Four First Class Battleships.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—Fresh from his cross-continent tour of thirteen thousand miles, during which he received senatorial pledges which seem to indicate the early ratification of the treaty of peace and arbitration with Great Britain and France, President Taft today from the wind-swept bridge of the historic little cruiser-yacht Mayflower, reviewed the mightiest fleet of fighting craft ever assembled under the American flag.

The president had indicated in all his speeches in advocacy of the treaty of peace that he entertained no fond delusion that war, by convention, could immediately be made a thing of the past. He declared that the treaties were a step in the right direction; that the armed camps of Europe were looking to the United States to lead in what might prove to be the great world movement toward the goal of peace, but that for a long time to come the suggestion of disarmament would have no force.

#### Tribute of Multitude

Countless thousands of people joined with the president in paying tribute to the five score vessels which lay at anchor in the Hudson. Twenty-four first class battleships were in the line, surrounded by armored cruisers, scout cruisers, torpedo boats, sub-marines, and the rank and file of auxiliary vessels that serve as tenders to the fleet. There were ninety-nine in all.

The review had been the most brilliant in the history of the country and with it the fleet had dispersed, the ships wending their way to their home ports.

The setting for the review was a splendid natural marine amphitheatre. The fleet lay on the broad bosom of the Hudson, wallied in on either side by the towering buildings of Riverside drive and the precipitous cliffs of the New Jersey side.

There was one fatality during the day. Gustav Frey, a seaman on the battleship New Jersey, fell overboard and drowned. The news had not reached the president when he left tonight for Hot Springs, Va., to spend four days in recreation before resuming the final stage of his long trip to Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee.

The ceremonies formally began at 9:30 o'clock when the president's flag amid a roar of guns from every vessel of the fleet, was broken from the main truck of the Mayflower. The little yacht by this time had moved up close to the head of the seven-mile column of battleships and had cast anchor. Immediately the admiral of the fleet set out in launches to pay their respects to the commander-in-chief of the army and the navy. Mr. Taft received them on board with the honors due their rank and after the first formal exchange had a personal word of greeting for each.

#### Wonderful Seamanship

The exhibition of seamanship involved in turning the massive vessels practically in their own length, against the wind and tide, has never been equaled in the navy and called out great praise from the president and the naval officials aboard the Mayflower.

The maneuver successfully completed, the fleet began to move. The steaming column, fanned farther than the eye could reach in the haze of the late afternoon, presented a fitting picture to close the notable day.

"Those who saw the fighting fleet," said President Taft after the review, "could not fail to be struck with its preparedness and with its high military efficiency, and must have been proud of its personnel."

Mr. Taft emphasized the fact that the navy is maintained at the highest possible state of efficiency, it is a "needless extravagance." He said he was more than ever convinced of the desirability of conferring on the commanding officer of the fleet the title of admiral or at least of vice-admiral.

## BUT LITTLE HOPE OF AGREEMENT IN MRS. M'REE'S CASE

### After Being Out Over Three Hours Report "Hopelessly Divided" And Sent Back

#### SIGNS OF UNEASINESS SHOWN BY MRS. M'REE

#### Jury Was Locked Up Last Night And Will Make Another Report This Morning

OPELOUSAS, La., Nov. 2.—The jury in the McRee murder trial was locked up at 6 o'clock tonight, with instructions to report to the court at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning, when it is expected the court will order a mistrial.

Downcast and with sore disappointment, Mrs. McRee was led back to her cell in the Saint Landry parish jail where she has been held without bail since the day in September, seven weeks ago today, when she shot and killed Allan Garland.

The case was given to the jury at 12:15 this afternoon. After luncheon was served the jurors began consideration of the evidence and at 3:14 p. m. reported to the court that they were hopelessly divided. They were sent back for further deliberation and at 6 o'clock the court took an adjournment until tomorrow.

Acting District Attorney Dubless announced this afternoon that in the event of a mistrial, a re-hearing would be set for Monday of next week. He said the state would oppose any motion for a change of venue and would insist on the second trial being conducted in Opelousas.

Mrs. McRee appeared to be confident this morning that the jury would acquit her within a few minutes. Even listening to the bitter arraignment of herself as a murderer, and perjury by Acting District Attorney Dubless, she smiled and chatted with her relatives and attorneys unconcerned.

#### Mrs. McRee Unhappy

However, after the jury had been out of the court room for twenty minutes, both Mr. and Mrs. McRee began to show signs of uneasiness. Both had expected that a verdict of acquittal would be rendered immediately, and as the minutes passed they seemed to become anxious and engaged in several whispered conversations.

## CONGRESSIONAL MATTERS WILL BEGIN TO LOOM UP WITHIN VERY SHORT TIME

### Important Committees Will Have Hearings, Investigations Will go On

#### MANY ACTIVITIES

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—Political activity will characterize the return of members of the senate and house to Washington during the early part of November. Elections in several states next week will terminate congress and state contests, and many congressional leaders are expected to reach Washington before November 15.

Important committees will begin on the date when the senate committee on interstate commerce will begin hearings on trust legislation. The so-called steel trust on November 20 and the sugar trust investigations, the inquiry into state department matters, and the work of other special committees will be in full swing two weeks before congress opens.

Members of the house committee on appropriations will meet on November 3 for Panama, to investigate the needs of the canal. Members of the senate appropriations committee already are in Panama. The congressional employee liability and workmen's compensation committee, will resume hearings here next Monday. The National Monetary Commission will meet within a month to consider its final report to congress, which must be made by January 8.

The first formal conference on the forthcoming political campaign is to be held about the time congress opens October 4. Charles D. Hillis, secretary of President Taft, and a possible choice for the chairmanship for the republican national committee, Vice President Sherman, Representative McKinley, of Illinois and other republican leaders, will discuss campaign matters before the meeting of the national committee, which is scheduled for December 12 in Washington. The democratic national committee will meet next January 1. The democratic and republican congressional committees will not meet until later on.

## KITCHIN, BRYAN AND NOEL SEND THEIR BEST WISHES

### Confrence of Young People Organized for Clean Civic Government

CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—Letters approving the purpose of America's young people and encouraging them in their organizing for a clean civic government, and the overthrow of the liquor traffic, from William Jennings Bryan and Governor Noel, of Missouri, and Kitchin, of North Carolina, were read at the opening of a conference of the organization here today.

Mr. Bryan's letter read:

"While I am in sympathy with any effort that may be made in the interest of temperance, I am now carrying too many burdens to permit me to take up any additional work for the present. I have not felt that I ought to be connected with any enterprise unless I am in a position to give time to it."

Governor Kitchin wrote: "The temperance conference by America's young people to be held in Chicago, has my best wishes."

## M'NAMARA CASE STILL MOVING ALONG SLOWLY

### Third Venue of Prospective Jurors Exhausted Bartering One Man

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Nov. 2.—Fearing one man, the third venue of prospective jurors was exhausted at the close of court tonight, in the McNamara murder case. Altogether 20 veniremen have been drawn. Five of these sat on the jury box tonight, having been accepted as to cause by both sides—a gain of one man since yesterday's session in which no salesmen was passed.

Counsel for both prosecution and defense in the trial of James B. McNamara, renewed predictions that the entire twelve might be accepted by tomorrow night if there were no hitch in getting more veniremen to examine.

The newcomer is M. T. McNeely, a retired tailor. He is still subject to peremptory challenge if the state or the defense should desire to exercise it. It was considered unlikely tonight that defense so desired.

## MARSHAL DECLINED "EATS" WITH JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER

### Had Other Business to Look After in the Way of Serving Papers

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—An invitation to breakfast with a multi-millionaire did not tempt United States Marshal Henkel, when he journeyed to Huntington Hills today to serve additional papers in the government's suit against the United States Steel Corporation upon John D. Rockefeller and found the oil magnate eating his morning meal. The marshal, when he returned to his office said he had declined the invitation to partake of the meal.

"What was it?" he continued. "Now, Mr. Rockefeller treated me like a gentleman and I would not be fair to tell what he had to eat, would it?" "I explained that the paper should have accompanied the previous document and expressed the hope that he was not put out about it."

"Oh, no marshal," he said. "I know that you fellows have many vexatious things to do in your line of duty. I admit a man who performs his task well."

## LEE O'NEIL BROWNE HAD INNING WITH COMMITTEE

### Said There Was "Gentlemen's Agreement" as to Distribution of "Pie"

CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—Lee O'Neil Browne, of Ottawa, Ill., former minority leader in the state legislature, was a witness today before the committee of United States senators investigating the Lorimer election.

"A child-like faith in the tenets of friendship and a lack of knowledge of the devious ways of politics," said Browne, "led me to believe that Speaker Shurtieff favored me as a minority leader for the forty-sixth general assembly. I have heard since, however, that he feared that with my sixty-four followers, and conditions as they were on the Republican side, that I might become the real speaker of the house."

Browne said he first met Charles A. White about a month before the legislature convened at Springfield, in January, 1907.