

DYNAMITE CHARGES BEING CONSIDERED BEFORE TRIAL JURY

Famous Strike Cases Are Now Nearing End In Boston Court

JUROR CAUSES LONG DELAY IN HEARING

Judge Gives Explicit Instructions with Reference to Counts in Indictments

BOSTON, June 6.—The case of the alleged dynamite "planting" conspirators, William M. Wood, Frederick E. Atteaux and Dennis J. Collins, were given to the jury today.

Judge Crosby instructed the jurors to return a verdict on each of the six counts of the indictment, but to find the defendants not guilty on the sixth count which charges conspiracy to injure certain buildings and other property.

The other counts specify distinct offenses but all have a bearing on the broad accusation that the defendants conspired to injure the cause of the textile strikers at Lawrence by "planting" dynamite on their premises.

The opening of court was delayed an hour and a half while one of the jurors, Morris Shuman, was sequestered with Judge Crosby, District Attorney Pelletier and counsel for the defense.

No explanation for the delay was made and the jurors took their places in the box.

After instructing the jury that they should return a verdict for the defendants on the sixth count, the court described the other specific charges. The first count charges conspiracy to injure the textile strikers; the second conspiracy to injure unknown persons; the third and fourth conspiracy to injure Joseph Assaf, and Urbano De Pratto, respectively, by imputing to them the illegal storing of dynamite in premises occupied by them; the fifth conspiracy to falsely charge unknown persons with illegal storing and keeping of dynamite.

Charge of Court. Any agreement to injure any person constitutes a criminal conspiracy, the court said, adding: "If the jury should find that no conspiracy existed, that ends the case, but if the existence of a conspiracy is established then all of the defendants may be considered as evildoers."

The court said the evidence of one conspirator was not competent against another conspirator after the object of the alleged agreement has been accomplished. Passive acquiescence or silent knowledge of a conspiracy was insufficient to convict; the failure of Wood to offer a defense should have no influence with the jurors.

STATE AGAIN ASSISTS ALL FAIRS CONDUCTED ON HIGH-CLASS SCALE

State Board of Agriculture Transacts Important Business. OFFICES COMBINED

RALEIGH, June 6.—(Special)—In founding up the work of its semi-annual session, the state board of agriculture this afternoon adopted a budget for the work and expenses of the department for the next six months amounting to \$135,000.

One of the new features provided for in the budget is a division of co-operative marketing for which an appropriation of \$2,500 was made.

The divisions of agronomy and botany were consolidated under J. L. Burgess, who is to have an assistant at \$1,400 per year. Mr. Burgess is to receive \$2,000.

The board made the usual appropriations for state and county fair premiums, but enacted a provision that any fair that allows gambling devices or indecent features in the midway shall forfeit the right to premium money.

The sum of \$100 was appropriated to be awarded \$100 for ten fairs as a premium for the finest baby the state board of health to provide the judges and award the prize.

The board determined to continue effort for the improvement of cattle throughout the state. Last year thirteen fine bulls of the short horn, Hereford and Angus breeds were distributed in different parts of the state and 850 calves are already reported.

As many more bulls are to be added this year.

MIDDLES GIVEN DIPLOMAS. ANNAPOLIS, Md., June 6.—Commencement week at the Naval academy culminated today in the graduation exercises when two score of embryo admirals went forth into the world to serve their country on the seas.

The graduates received their diplomas from Secretary Daniels.

SENATE FAILED TO RATIFY RENEWAL OF BIG TREATIES

Uncle Sam May Not Sign up with Great Britain, Italy and Spain for Long Time to Come—Opposition Is Gaining Strength.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The principle of the compulsory arbitration written into the code that has bound the United States with twenty-four nations of the world for the last five years is in danger and unless there is a decided change in sentiment in the senate the renewal of the treaty which gave concrete evidence of this nation's belief in such a policy may be impossible.

In executive session tonight the senate legislation failed to ratify renewals of the arbitration treaty with Great Britain, Italy and Spain, which recently expired.

The Panama canal tolls question would have to be submitted to The Hague, but during the discussion the Japanese question and the general attitude of the nation toward compulsory arbitration was brought up and led to the expression of views utterly at variance with entrance into such binding agreements in the future.

Refer to Committees. A motion to refer the treaties to the foreign relations committee with instructions that the one with Great Britain so as to exempt specifically the Panama canal tolls question was abandoned, but prolonged debate was predicted for future sessions.

One senator went so far as to declare: "There are many people in the United States and in the senate who ought to live in England."

Senators who did not speak, but who discussed arbitration with the colleagues during the debate, expressed decided opinions on the extent to which this nation has bound itself to argue matters out before a court.

Many senators were convinced tonight that few of the twenty-three agreements, which come up for renewal in the next few months, will be agreed to without a hard fight.

Although the treaties probably have many supporters, Chairman Bacon, of the foreign relations committee, was about the only one who spoke in their behalf.

Mr. Bacon held the view that under the British treaty the tolls question must be arbitrated and expressed entire sympathy with the California land legislation.

Ten Senators Object. Senator Chamberlain was the only member to object to the British treaty yesterday, but in tonight's session there were nine senators behind him.

Senator O'Gorman, chairman of the inter-oceanic canal's committee, in direct charge of Panama legislation.

SENSATION IS SPRUNG IN THE ILLINOIS VICE INVESTIGATION NOW ON

Merchant of Chicago Talks Ugly Before Members of Commission. CLAIMS AN INJUSTICE

CHICAGO, June 6.—Motives of the Illinois senatorial vice commission were questioned openly on the witness stand here today by Julius Rosenwald, president of a mail order house employing more than 7,000 persons.

"At the first session of the commission I came prepared to help in any way I could," said Mr. Rosenwald. "I produced our payroll, which I have failed, after several efforts, to recover, and I did my best, thinking that good might come of the investigation. Since then I have changed my opinion, the commission no longer has my confidence."

Lieutenant Governor Barratt O'Hara, chairman, and Senators Beall, Tolley and Woodward, of the commission, listened without change of countenance, save that Senator Beall grew somewhat red.

The announcement of Mr. Rosenwald's opinion came suddenly when Senator Beall asked him his opinion as to whether female help was as efficient as male.

"I prefer not to give this opinion," replied the mail order man.

Pressed further by members of the commission, Mr. Rosenwald said: "I do not believe that the purpose of this investigation is sincere."

In the course of the questioning Senator Woodward asked if it were true Mr. Rosenwald had employed detectives to shadow members of the commission.

"I will say," responded the witness, "that anyone who says that, says what is untrue."

declared his opposition to arbitration, but said that in his opinion the treaty would not cover it.

Senators Crawford, Pomerene and Bristow argued against ratification of the British agreement. Senator Bristow offered a resolution modifying the treaty so that the tolls question would be exempted specifically.

Chairman Bacon asked the senate to vote against such a proposal. He took a stand aloft against the proposal to recommit the treaties, saying that they should be the subject of debate in executive session.

Ratification of Facts. Senator Bacon favored the ratification of the pacts and pointed out that aside from the tolls question the United States might find itself in some controversy with Great Britain within the next five years, which it would be glad to submit to The Hague.

Senator Lewis counseled moderation. Senator Borah took the stand that if the United States was wrong in its attitude in the tolls matter it should make the "manly" stand and openly admit its mistake.

Senator Newlands was against compulsory arbitration, but favored the "persuasive" sort.

Senator Works defended the alien land law of his state and announced the disbelief in the soundness of interference with the acts of a sovereign state by the national government.

It was pointed out at the conclusion of the session that if the arbitration agreements are not ratified the United States would then be bound only by the second Hague treaty, under which disputes relating to the interpretation of treaties or arising in other ways are not compulsorily arbitrable, but can be settled in the fashion of the nations concerned, so agree.

Bryan's Peace Plan. Attention was directed to the recently announced peace plan of Secretary Bryan, which has progressed far enough to receive favorable notice from the several countries. The Bryan plan, in the opinion of many senators, would not prove binding at all in case of serious difficulty and might therefore not be subjected to the sharp criticism brought out today, if it is laid before the senate.

The ratification of a treaty by the senate requires a two-thirds vote and those opposed to the British treaty and to general arbitration agreements believed tonight that it would be difficult to find a sufficient number of senators to endorse the foreign committee's action.

SENATOR OVERMAN WAS SPEAKER OF DAY AT TRAVELERS' MEETING

Convention of Two Carolinas Is Now in Session at Salisbury. OFFICERS ELECTED

SALISBURY, June 6.—(Special)—The seventh annual convention of the United Commercial Travelers of North and South Carolina convened in Salisbury today. The first session was held in the Grub theatre and was called to order by E. W. Tatum, past counselor of the Salisbury council.

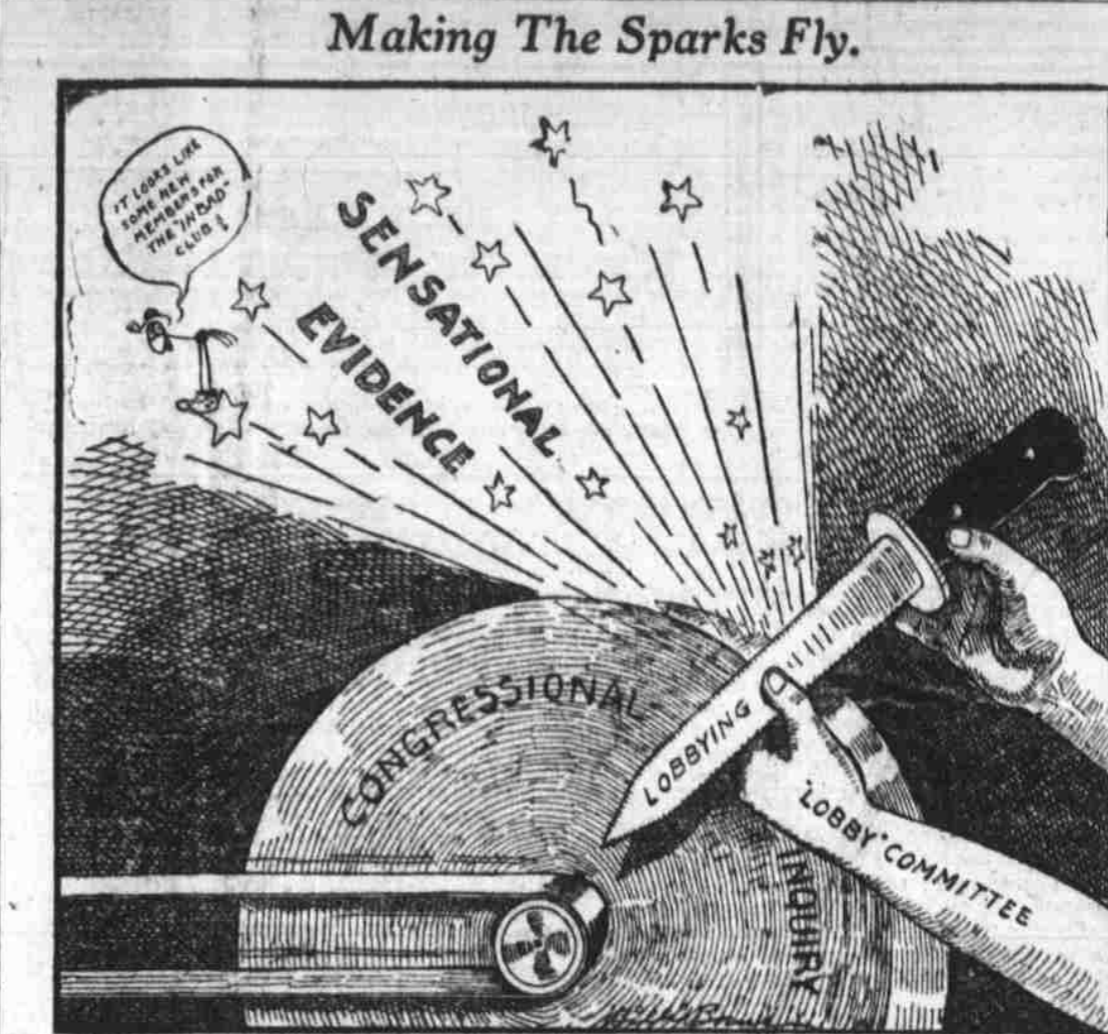
In a stirring address, Senator Lee S. Overman, who came from Washington for the purpose, welcomed the three hundred visiting traveling men to Salisbury. He was particularly pleasing in his remarks, declaring the traveling men are very near to him and have done much for him and that that they are the advance guard of commerce. The senator was heard with great interest.

Senator Overman was followed by W. M. Ruth on behalf of the Salisbury council, his address was witty and pointed. Mayor Walter H. Woodson also extended a cordial welcome on the part of the city. A response to the address of welcome was made by J. N. Watkins of Greenville, S. C. In the forenoon a business session followed the public meeting.

While the traveling men were attending to routine matters, a committee of Salisbury women welcomed visiting wives at the Empire hotel. In the afternoon a garden party was tendered the visitors by the woman's committee at the home of Mrs. Charles Price.

The afternoon was given to business in the council chamber and the visitors were enthusiastic in their work.

Officers of the organization covering the two Carolinas were elected this afternoon as follows: Grand counselor, C. O. Kuester, of Charlotte; junior counselor, E. H. Hedges, of Durham; grand secretary, E. B. Littlefield, of Charlotte; grand treasurer, N. V. Porter, of Charlotte; grand conductor, H. R. Barrows, of Spartanburg; grand page, E. E. Call, of Asheville; sentinel, T. H. Pope, of Greenville; S. C. past counselor, J. H. Semple, of Charlotte.



MICHIGAN SENATOR OFFERS LAME EXCUSE FOR HIS CRITICISM OF THE PRESIDENT ON THE "LOBBY" PROBE

Appears That the Chief Executive of the United States Has Stirred up Real Hornets' Nest and Someone Seems Sure to Get Stung—Sensational Developments Are Looked for at Any Time.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—An unexpected turn was given the senate's lobby investigation today when Senator Townsend, of Michigan, declared on the stand that "the influence wielded by President Wilson and by the democratic secret caucus upon the making of a tariff bill constituted the nearest approach to undue influence upon members of congress that the investigation committee would be able to find."

Senator Townsend criticized the committee for not having asked members of the senate whether the president has sought to influence them, and declared that, even though the president had not intended it, his recent denunciation of "lobbies" working in support of changes in the tariff, would force certain senators to vote against amendments they know to be just.

Names Are Demanded. "Who are these senators?" demanded Senator Reed. "I don't care to name any one," retorted Senator Townsend.

The two democratic members of the committee present, Reed and Walsh, resented any intimation that President Wilson had used patronage or threats to force any one to support free sugar or free wool, or to support the bill as a whole. Senator Townsend insisted the committee had not asked a senator thus far whether the president had tried to influence him.

"I move," interrupted Senator Walsh, "that in view of the serious statements touching the executive, that any senator who has already testified may be recalled and interrogated in reference thereto."

"I am for that," said Senator Nelson, and every member of the committee agreed.

Activities of Wilson. Dragging President Wilson's tariff activities into the investigation somewhat intensified feeling in the committee. Senator Weeks, of Massachusetts, following Senator Townsend on the stand, expressed the opinion that "executives had more influence on bills than all the persons who have come to Washington put together."

The statement that the president put out in regard to an insidious lobby influenced the public mind," said Senator Weeks, "and that has its effect upon senators. The public believes a lobbyist is a bad man and no senator likes to oppose a measure of which the president says the lobbyists are seeking to change it."

The senate agreed early in the afternoon to extend the time limit for the lobby investigation until June 23. Members of the committee doubt whether it can be completed within that time. The new element injected into it today probably will carry the questioning of senators over into next week. Features of the so-called lobbies on sugar, wool and metals and liquor, labor and other legislation must then be taken up as the second stage of the investigation.

Were Not Charged. Senator Townsend's statement in relation to President Wilson were not in the form of charges. He expressly said that he did not charge the president with using improper methods, but insisted that charges existed and the activity of the president in support of free wool and free sugar amounted to "an undue influence" even though he did not use the "big stick of patronage."

"As the term 'lobbyist' is generally understood," he said, "and as I believe it was used by the president in his recent statement, upon which his investigation was founded, it means one who tries to secure or prevent legislation by the use of means that are improper, by the offer or payment of money, the granting or withholding of favors, by insidious threats of political opposition; by the use of patronage or the giving of political rewards. As I know of no improper lobbyist of that kind the nearest approach to undue influence exerted on members of congress, I believe is that exercised by the president and by the use of the party secret caucus."

What Is Lobbying? "Do you mean to say that is lobbying?" demanded Senator Reed. "A lobbyist is a man who attempts to influence legislation against the honest conviction, the conscience and the notions of duty of the legislator," returned Senator Townsend.

"Because of the insinuation that a lobby exists to influence them to vote for amendments they believe in, I think some senators will refrain from

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COMMITTEE NOW WRESTLING WITH PAPER QUESTION

Retail Duty Against Canadian Print Product May Be Finally Levied

NEWSPAPER MAN OFFERS EVIDENCE

In Underwood Tariff Schedule Print Paper Is on Free List

WASHINGTON, June 6.—For several hours today the senate finance sub-committee of which Senator Johnson of Maine is chairman, discussed the paper schedule of the Underwood bill, and it is reported tonight that an amendment to put a retaliatory duty against Canadian print paper valued at not more than 2 1/2 cents a pound, is being seriously considered.

Because the majority of the sub-committee was inclined to this view, they summoned from New York John Norris, chairman of the paper committee of the American Newspaper Publishers' association, who today reiterated opposition to the imposition of any counter duty.

No decision was reached, but it was learned that the matter hangs in the balance with the leaning toward putting on the countervailing duty.

Print paper in the Underwood bill is on the free list and the amendment being considered would provide "that if any country, dependency, province or other sub-division of government shall impose any export duty, export license fee, or other charge of any kind whatsoever, whether in the form of additional charge or license fee or otherwise, upon printing paper, wood pulp or wood, in the manufacture of wood pulp, there shall be imposed upon printing paper when imported either directly or indirectly from such country, dependency, province or other subdivision of government, a duty equal to the amount of such export duty or other export charge imposed by such country, etc., upon printing paper, wood pulp or wood for use in the manufacture of wood pulp."

Consumption Growing. "The consumption of paper has been growing steadily," Mr. Norris said, "at the rate of 300 tons per day, but in the year 1911 not a single paper machine was built in the United States."

"In the month of March, 1911, at the time they were appealing to your committee for relief, their reports to the bureau of corporations showed that they were restricting their output below normal capacity to the extent of 150,000 tons per annum or 13 per cent. They were aggravating that restriction

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TOBACCO TRUST LIVE ISSUE NOW WITH THE FORCES OF PRESIDENT

Administration Proposes to Go to the Very Bottom of Great Combine. STATEMENTS MADE

WASHINGTON, June 6.—In view of the widespread idea that Attorney General McCreynolds' proposal for a graduated excise tax on the output of tobacco was the expression of a new policy on the part of the Wilson administration to correct trust evils, while house officials tonight disclaimed that any general policy had been discussed or adopted.

President Wilson and the attorney general today discussed the numerous reports that had gone forth as to the governments alleged intention to strike a blow at the tobacco trust, and later white house officials, decided to explain just what had taken place in administration councils on the tobacco industry.

The proposal of the attorney general was described as a "suggestion," offered for discussion and bearing neither the approval nor disapproval of the administration, when broached to the senate finance committee for consideration as an amendment to the tariff bill.

The white house version of the incidents of the last two days was given with the knowledge of the attorney general. It called attention, first, to the fact that Mr. McCreynolds proposed identically the same scheme when the Aldrich-Fayne tariff law was under discussion, and pointing to the introduction at about the same time of a bill by Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, embodying similar ideas. The introduction by Mr. Hitchcock of practically the same measure yesterday was explained as having no connection with the suggestions made by the attorney general to the cabinet on Tuesday.

The attorney general, according to white house officials, was convinced by a number of prominent independent tobacco manufacturers who saw

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SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST THE NEW YORK DETECTIVES

Partnership Between the Officers and Criminals Is Said to Exist.

NEW YORK, June 6.—Scathing arraignment of the detective bureau of the New York police department, and a charge that a partnership exists between some detectives and criminals, are contained in the third section of the Curran committee report on police conditions, submitted to the board of aldermen today. A brisk fight over the report's adoption was expected. The report says in part: "Benjamin Levy, who had never been convicted of a crime, testified that at the request of officials in the detective bureau he had often induced criminals to commit burglary in order that they might be arrested. He was strongly corroborated by reputable citizens, including an official of an insurance company, a merchant and others.

"Levy testified that in one case Commissioner Dougherty, in charge of the detective bureau, gave him \$25 with which to purchase burglar tools, and after he succeeded in the burglary, paid him \$75 for his services. City vouchers for these amounts in Levy's favor were found in the comptroller's office.

"Deputy Commissioner Dougherty and others involved were subpoenaed by us and asked to waive immunity before giving their testimony. This, they refused, with one exception, and they were not interrogated. Notwithstanding the shocking nature of this testimony and the corroboration received, the commission has taken no action whatsoever in the premises. It is not surprising that under such lax discipline some detectives turn thieves."

In conclusion, the report says the bureau is hopelessly inefficient and should be reorganized along drastic lines.

BIG CONSIGNMENT OF GUNS SEIZED BY AUTHORITIES

Sensation Is Created in Dublin by the Customs Officials' Action.

DUBLIN, June 6.—A sensation was caused by the seizure today by the customs authorities of a consignment of 500 rifles and bayonets on board a steamer from Liverpool.

The arms were addressed to Baron Farham, an Irish peer at his country seat, Farham, county of Cavan.

Baron Farham, and the eleventh baron of his line, was formerly an officer in the regular army. He is one of the leading unitists of the province of Ulster and had taken a prominent part in the campaign against home rule.

The cases of rifles and bayonets came from London, and it is said authorities have discovered an elaborate organization in London for supplying the unitist followers in London with arms.

HEETER DISCHARGED. PITTSBURGH, June 6.—The board of education today discharged S. L. Heeter, superintendent of schools, finding him guilty of immorality in making improper advances to women.

MAY YET ACCEPT. WASHINGTON, June 6.—William McCombs, chairman of the democratic national committee, may yet be ambassador to France, it was said today. Though he has twice declined the post, the president has not abandoned hope of his acceptance and it is known Mr. Wilson is holding the position open for him.

The president talked with Senator O'Gorman today about diplomatic appointments from New York, Mr. McCombs' home state.

JAPAN THINKS TREATY WITH AMERICA WILL BE VIOLATED

Rejoinder Goes Fully Into the California Land Act—Other Features.

TOKIO, June 6.—The rejoinder of Japan to the United States note on the subject of the California alien land ownership legislation reiterates that the land bill passed by the California legislature violates the spirit of the Japanese-American treaty by discriminating against a friendly power.

It points out that even if the question is an economic one it enters the domain of international relations, and therefore becomes a political question.

The note says that the California land legislation violates article I of the Japanese-American treaty of 1911 which authorizes subjects of citizens of the contracting parties to own or lease houses which are inseparable parts of real estate.

It also declares that the new bill violates the fourteenth amendment to the United States constitution requiring the states to grant equal protection under its laws to all persons within its jurisdiction.

In interest in the Japanese-American land ownership controversy is unabated in Japan. Several mass meetings of protest are being arranged.

Tatsuo Yamamoto, minister of agriculture and commerce, declares the Japanese government wants to participate in the Panama Pacific exposition, but owing to popular feeling on the California land question it feels obliged to wait to determine public sentiment. The Japanese government has postponed its reply to Secretary Bryan's proposed plan of international arbitration.

THE WEATHER. WASHINGTON, June 6.—Forecast for North Carolina: Local thunder showers Friday and probably Saturday.