THE WEATHER
SHOWERS

THE ASHEVILLE CITIZEN

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BRING RESULTS

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CONFEDERATE AND UNION VETERANS MARCH TOGETHER

Men Who Faced Each Other's Muskets Without a Tremor, Clasp Hands

WOMEN SING OLD BATTLE SONGS

Eyes of Veterans at Gettysburg Misty as Familiar Tunes Are Heard

GETTYSBURG, Pa., June 30.—Over the field of Gettysburg where the blue and gray fought fifty years ago, the soldiers of peace from the north and south, the east and west, trooped today to the tented city of brown where they will live in the four days of semi-sentimental celebration.

It was an army united in sentiment and united in fact, for the blue linked arms with the gray. They marched the dusty road together from the village, they sat down at the same mess tables and they talked over the war tonight. If there was any rancor in any heart, any feeling of bitterness, it did not come to the surface and over the broad expanse of the "city" reunion of those who won and those who tried went on hour after hour.

40,000 Present.

Officials of the regular army in charge of the camp tonight estimated that nearly 15,000 veterans came in during the day, bringing the total close to 40,000. The sun blazed just as fiercely as ever but down from the Blue Ridge tumbled a lively little breeze that curled the open tent flaps and carried vigor to the tired veterans. In consequence of this relief there were fewer prostrations.

Although the progress of the celebration will not be taken up until tomorrow there was a reception today by survivors of Buford's division of Meade's army and Wheeler's division of Lee's. The meeting was held in the big tent set aside for speechmaking and began fifty years to the hour from the time when the first shot preceeding the battle was fired. The gray cavalrymen who fought inn skirmishes that led up to the three days fight pledged themselves in the shadows of the stars and stripes to "forget" and their brothers in blue swore by the stars and bars that the fight was over for all time.

Women Sing Old Songs.

There were several women from the village in the tent and six one time school girls, grey-haired and aged now, sang "Rally 'Round the Flag Boys," while the veterans wept like boys, but with pride. The six women who sang the battle song were among those who thronged the streets of Gettysburg after the advance guard of the Southern army left it fifty years ago. On that night when Buford's men came riding into the village on the heels of Wheeler's

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TWELVE BOYS DROWN AS WOODEN WALK OVER IRON AT LAWRENCE, GIVES WAY

Great Crowd of Boys Break Down Bridge Leading to Both House

BODIES RECOVERED

LAWRENCE, Mass., June 30.—A narrow wooden walk leading over fifteen feet of water to the municipal bath-house in the Merrimac river, today gave way under the stamping feet of a crowd of impatient boys and at least twelve of the little fellows were drowned. There may be more bodies in the stream.

The boys, ranging from 9 to 15, were waiting for W. M. Blythe, the bath-house keeper, to open the door. No one knew how many there were in the party, but it is thought that forty is a conservative estimate.

The boys were jumping up and down when the supports sank and the walk extension dropped like a trap door, rolling the lads into the water.

There is a swift current at this point drawn by the falls a quarter of a mile below and the youngsters were caught in the swirl.

Many of them could not swim. Witnesses on the river bank say that all disappeared in a flash, but a moment later there was a struggling mass on the surface. The stronger ones, who could swim, struck out for the boathouse and a score saved themselves. Their cries brought aid and several others were pulled ashore. Five unconscious boys were brought from the water and two of these finally were revived.

It was thought at first that only three were drowned and it was not until two hours later that the probable loss of life was realized. Boats and grappling irons were then brought and the riverbed was dragged. When the work ceased late tonight twelve bodies had been recovered.

WALL STREET MEN SUMMONED BEFORE LOBBY COMMITTEE

Investigation Will Be Resumed Wednesday—Charges Made by Lovett and Mulhall Will Be New Line of Inquiry.

MUCKRAKER, SAYS TAFT.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 30.—Former President William H. Taft today declined to discuss the lobby charges by Martin H. Mulhall except to send word through his secretary that he regarded the statement as one of those muckraking attacks that men occupying public office are subject to.

COL. POPE TO INVESTIGATE.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 30.—Col. George L. Pope, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, this afternoon said he was going to investigate the lobby charges made by Martin M. Mulhall. Colonel Pope said he had never heard of Mulhall until last spring and he knew nothing of his connection with the association.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Investigation of lobbyists and lobbies by the senate will be re-opened Wednesday with a number of prominent Wall street men as witnesses. Chairman Overman of the special committee decided today after a talk with President Wilson and informal conferences with his committee assistants, to renew activity at once instead of waiting until July 8 as had been planned.

Claims of Martin M. Mulhall, of Baltimore, that as lobbyist for the National Association of Manufacturers, he had for years maintained close relations with members of congress and financed their campaigns for reelection have so intensified the feeling in congressional circles that the lobby committee has determined to proceed at once and to interrogate all persons connected with any of the recent lobby disclosures.

Witnesses for Wednesday.

Witnesses for Wednesday include Paul Cravath and Lewis Cass Ledyard, prominent New York atorneys, and David Lamar, a Wall street financier. The investigation will center about the charges made recently by Robert S. Lovett, of the Union Pacific railroad, that many New York financiers and lawyers had been approached over the telephone by lobbyists and persons representing themselves to be members of congress.

Until this branch of the inquiry is disposed of, the committee probably will not take up the more recent disclosures of Mr. Mulhall which have thus far appeared only in newspaper reproduction of his personal statement and fac-similes of letters he claims to have received, containing references to the efforts to control and influence members of congress. Mulhall is under subpoena to appear July 8.

After Documents.

Steps already have been taken by the committee to get possession of the letters and papers Mr. Mulhall preserved, bearing upon his alleged operations as a lobbyist. Subpoenas were issued today for James A. Emery, whom Mulhall described in his article as the "chief lobbyist" for the National Association of Manufacturers at Washington; for J. P. McMichael, former chief page of the house, whom Mulhall is quoted as saying was in the employ of the manufacturers' association and for a number of other persons named by Mulhall as having been active in the affairs of the association and in connection with efforts to influence legislation or control elections to congress.

Demands from members of the house for a separate investigation of the Mulhall charges by a special committee of that body were made in many quarters today. Representative Sherley, named in the Mulhall article as one whose support was expected on certain legislation, declared the house should proceed at once with its own investigation. Resolutions are expected at the session Wednesday calling for a special committee of investigation. The senate committee has announced, however, that it will not hesitate to go into every phase of the Mulhall charges, including efforts to influence elections of members of the house. Senate committee members believe they have necessary authority to go into these features and if they don't find they have will ask for additional power from the senate.

Reed to New York.

Senator Reed, of Missouri, a democrat member of the committee, went to New York this afternoon. It was believed here his hurried trip was in connection with getting witnesses or testimony bearing on the more recent developments that have followed the lobby probe.

President Wilson talked briefly with Chairman Overman during a visit to the capitol this afternoon and expressed keen interest in developments. Earlier in the day the president informed callers at the white house that he believed the lobby in-

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TUMULTY LOSES HIS HAT PRESIDENT LOSES TIME: SENATOR SMITH GUILTY

President Pays Sudden Trip to Capitol to Confer on Appointments.

HAT FINALLY FOUND

WASHINGTON, June 30.—President Wilson made a sudden trip to the capitol just after 2 o'clock this afternoon. With Secretary Tumulty he whirled off from the white house offices carrying a large sheaf of papers.

When the president arrived at the capitol he immediately began conferences with Senators over appointments.

The president talked briefly with Senator Bacon about Mexican affairs, but neither would disclose the nature of the conversation. As he left the capitol, President Wilson said his visit had been chiefly to discuss some appointments of a routine character.

With Senator Overman, chairman of the the lobby investigating committee, the president discussed the Mulhall charges briefly. The president manifested keen interest in the work of the committee which is to be resumed July 6.

Secretary Tumulty lost his hat during the conferences and President Wilson lost five minutes of valuable time as a consequence.

The president had started to leave his room when Tumulty announced that he could not find his hat. Secret service men searched the room without avail. President Wilson called to the newspaper men outside:

"Any of you wearing Tumulty's hat?"

Half a dozen employes of the senate joined in the search and after five minutes delay the president took his secretary away hatless.

After the secret service men and capitol attaches had spent some time on the trail the elusive Tumulty hat, Senator Mark Smith, of Arizona, was discovered on his way home serenely wearing the much-sought headgear. He surrendered it, but not without protestations of his innocence.

CURRENCY BILL MEETS DELAY IN BANKING AND CURRENCY COMMITTEE

Speed of Smoothly-Geared Legislative Machinery Is Reduced.

WILL WAIT WEEK

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The speed of the smoothly-geared legislative machinery planned to rush the administration currency bill through the house with dispatch was reduced today at a conference of democratic members of the house banking and currency committee. The majority members decided to allow themselves a week to think the bill over. They will meet again next Monday to plan the course of the measure through the committee, to take up the question of holding public hearings on the bill, and to discuss a proposition to make all committee deliberations open to the public. Meantime Chairman Glass was authorized to select an expert to advise with the committee. H. Parker Willis, of New York, may be chosen.

Some of the democratic members thought a little more time for considering the bill would be advisable but others evinced willingness to vote at once.

"There is no disposition on the part of any member of the banking and currency committee to delay consideration of the bill," said Representative Wingo, of Arkansas, a new democratic member of the committee. "Every member seems to be anxious to take up the bill and proceed as fast as possible with it consistently with due deliberation. If we should have daily sessions we might be able to report the bill by July 14.

Members of the senate banking and currency committee said they expected to begin work on the bill within two weeks, although no definite plans would be made until the house committee had begun consideration of the measure.

The New Commandment.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT APPROVES M'REYNOLDS' PLANS AND DISSOLVES U. P.-S. P. MERGER

Decree Signed at St. Paul, Minn. Will Become Effective as Soon as Filed in Federal Court at Salt Lake City—Union Pacific-Southern Pacific Combine Is Thing of the Past.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 30—Federal Judges Walter H. Sanborn, William C. Hook and Walter I. Smith, sitting as the district court of the United States for the district of Utah, approved late today plans agreed upon by the attorney-general and attorneys for the Union Pacific railroad, and the Union Pacific-Southern Pacific merger, known as the Harriman combine practically came to an end.

The decree signed today will become effective with its filing in the federal court at Salt Lake City which probably will take place next Wednesday or Thursday.

Litigation Ends.

With the handing down of the final decree years of litigation came to an end, the first suit of the government to dissolve the merger having been filed at Salt Lake City in 1908.

The decision today came as a surprise. There was a brief hearing this morning at which the government was represented by G. Carroll Todd, special assistant to the attorney general and the road by N. H. Loomis and H. W. Clarke. The court then took the case under advisement. A number of times the judges called in attorneys for both sides to question them further but there was no hint that a decree would be given today.

Shortly before 4 o'clock Judge Sanborn, presiding, announced that the court had decided to enter a final decree approving the plan with only one important exception. This exception was the naming of Louis C. Krauthoff, of New York city, as a commissioner of the court to see to it that the letter and the spirit of the plan be carried out. The court also directed him to report to it from time to time.

The Plan.

In brief the plan which has the approval of President Wilson, provides that the Union Pacific shall exchange $38,000,000 of its 126,000,000 holdings in the Southern Pacific for the Pennsylvania railroad's entire holdings in the Baltimore and Ohio—virtually an equal amount; that the remaining $88,000,000 shall be sold to the general public through the Central Trust company, of New York; that no present sockholders in the Union Pacific, continuing as such; may buy any of the Southern Pacific stock so sold; that the transaction should begin November 1, 1913, and if not completed by January 1, 1916, the court should direct the disposition of any Southern Pacific stock remaining unsold.

By this decision today the court disregarded the desire of the attorney general that final decision be withheld for the interposing of objections by interested parties, to which portion in the attorney general's plan Mr. Loomis made objection at the hearing today as unfair to the road. The attorney-general also had asked in this connection that there be publication of the plan in the American Tobacco company case, calling the attention of interested parties that objection might be made but this also was over-ruled by the handing down of the decree by the court.

"We deem a decree of dissolution more necessary at the present time than any other action," said Judge Sanborn after announcing the decree.

May Assail Arrangement.

The government, however, in the plan presented today and approved by the court, expressly stipulated that should any illegal conditions arise from the exchange of stocks, either under existing or future legislation of future interpretation by the courts of present statutes, the government would have the right "freely to assail" the arrangement.

Mr. Todd, who left tonight for Washington, and Mr. Clarke and Mr. Loomis, who left for New York and Omaha, respectively, declined to discuss the decree of the court.

History of Case.

When the suit of the government to dissolve the Union Pacific-Southern Pacific merger was filed in the federal circuit court for the district of Utah in 1908, the present court for the eighth district was composed of Judge Willis Van Deventer now on the supreme bench, Walter H. Sanborn, St. Paul, and William C. Hook, Leavenworth. Elmer B. Adams, of St. Louis, was appointed an examiner to take testimoney. Witnesses were examined in all parts of the United States, the evidence was submitted to the circuit court and in October, 1910, the case was argued in St. Paul.

On June 24, 1911, a majority of the court decided that the case of the government was not sustained, but Judge Hook filed a dissenting opinion, holding that the merger of the two systems was a violation of the Sherman anti-trust law. The government appealed the case to the supreme court from the decision of the circuit court and on December 1, 1913, the supreme court handed down a decree reversing the lower court, upholding in the main the dissenting opinion of Judge Hook and sending the case back to the federal court for the district of Utah for an enforcement of the decree dissolving the merger.

Courts Abolished.

Between the time of the filing of the original suit and the decree of the supreme court congress had abolished the circuit courts and assigned their jurisdiction to the district courts providing that the circuit judges who constitute the circuit court, also should sit as district judges. It is under this law that the circuit judges in this case sat as the district court of Utah.

After the first tentative plan of dissolution was presented to the court at St. Louis, February 24, 1913, a number of modes of procedure providing for untangling the merger, were suggested but the objection was raised against each. The principal point upon which the government and railroad representatives were unable to agree was the disposal of Union Pacific holdings of Southern Pacific stock, amounting to $126,000,000.

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DISSOLUTION OF MERGER CAUSES MUCH COMMENT

Pointed Out That McReynold's Plan Avoids Mistakes of Former Suits.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Scarcely had publicity been given to the government-approved plan for dissolution of the Union Pacific-Southern Pacific railroad merger at St. Paul today before comment was heard upon its reflections of the attitude of Attorney-General McReynolds toward the "trusts". It was generally recognized that the plan marked a distinct departure in the dissolution of offending corporations under the Sherman anti-trust law. Particularly was the plan compared with the Standard oil and tobacco dissolutions decrees.

Standard oil and tobacco dissolution pointed out that the plan avoided the mistakes of the former dissolution decrees in that it made it possible for the stockholders to exert the restraints on thade forbidden to the corporation. In the Standard oil and tobacco decrees, they said, the stockholders were left free to hold stock in the rival corporations, which succeeded the parent corporation thus affecting a dissolution only in name, and that what the offending corporation did before the decree the stockholders have been doing since the decree. It was declared that the difficulty of the stockholders acting in unison has not been sufficient to bring about competition among the subsidary companies

REORGANIZATION OF THE CUSTOMS' SERVICE TODAY

Entire Service Will be Revolutionized by Most Drastic Changes.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The machinery by which the government collects $300,000,000 annually in tariff duties will be revolutionized tomorrow by the most drastic reorganization of the customs service ever attempted. By a sweeping consolidation the number of customs districts grown to 162 during the nation's history, has been reduced to 49 and 113 collectors of customs lose their positions.

Officials estimate that the reorganization will result in an annual saving of between $400,000 and $500,000 in the cost of collecting duties. Because ambiguous phraseology in the law authorizing the reform, officials still are unable to determine whether congress contemplated a saving of $350,000 or $700,000 by the reorganization.

DEATHS FROM HEAT.

CINCINNATI, June 30—Two deaths and a dozen prostrations resulted from the heat wave here today. The government street level thermometer registered 104 degrees. Shortage of ice caused by a strike of icehouse workers added to the suffering.

TWO DIE OF HEAT.

ST. LOUIS, June 30.—Two deaths and seven prastrations were caused by the heat here today.

CHINESE DOCTOR, AGED 150 DIES AT ELLIS ISLAND

Became Suddenly Ill Sunday Night—Said He Was Born in 1764

NEW YORK, June 30.—Dr. Cho Choy, late of China and Cuba, died at the Ellis Island immigration station today in his hundred and fiftieth year.

With a party of Chinese he was en route from Cuba to Canada under bond, having arrived here yesterday from Havana. His health was excellent, he said, and he resented suggestions that stories of his age were exaggerated. Choy stoutly declared that he was born in 1764 at Shan Hai Kwang. He became suddenly ill last night. The aged Manchu was more than six feet tall and bald, while his features were a web of gray wrinkles. He lived for fifty years in his native land and claimed to have spent nearly one hundred years in Cuba practicing medicine among the Chinese there, where he acquired considerable wealth.

While on Ellis Island the doctor partook of no nourishment except a few tabloids of concentrated food, which he always carried with him and a little cold water.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Forecast for North Carolina: Local thundershowers Tuesday and Wednesday, except generally fair near the coast; light to moderate variable winds.

COL. GEORGE POPE WILL INVESTIGATE MULHALL CHARGES

Says Subject Is of Vital Interest to National Association of Manufacturers

MULHALL WAS LET OUT OCT. 23, 1911

Says Mulhall Used Name of Association in Promoting Private Interests

NEW YORK, June 30.—In a statement issued tonight, Col. George Pope, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, replied to the charges made by Martin M. Mulhall in reference to the political activities of the association.

"The charges deserve attention," the statement said, "and we shall endeavor to see to it that not only the subject matter of these charges, but the whole field of matters relating to so-called labor legislation at Washington, shall receive the fullest investigation and publicity, for the subject is one of the most vital and important now before the American public."

Concerning an answer or explanation regarding particular items in the charges made by Mr. Mulhall, the statement says:

The Statement.

"We shall await the action of the senate committee before which Mr. Mulhall has been subpoenaed, to the end that under oath and before an official body, the particulars of the indictment may be made authentic and specific. We trust the action of that committee will be speedy and thorough, and if desired, will cooperate with it in every way possible to ascertain the full truth."

In connection with Mr. Mulhall's employment with the association, Colonel Pope declared that "Mr. Mulhall's connection with this association was severed by dismissal October 23, 1911, and he has had no right to represent it in any capacity since that time, although we have received information from various sources that he has done so. Some of his most serious charges relate to events subsequent to that time.

Promoting Private Matters.

"During his connection with the association Mr. Mulhall was continuously promoting, as has since been learned, many private and personal matters of his own, especially in the political field, in these private matters he has used the name of the association and assumed to represent it without authority and it was the discovery of activities of this kind on his part, coupled with other serious betrayals of trust, that was responsible for his dismissal by the association."

Continuing, the statement declares, that the National Association of Manufacturers has never in any way, by the use of money, influence or suggestion, opposed any child labor law, compulsory education law, or other laws to better the condition of working women, as set forth in the Mulhall statement. On the contrary, the statement says, the association has

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SEVENTY-SIX PERSONS PERISH FROM THE HEAT THROUGH CENTRAL WEST

Terrific Heat Wave Still Sweeping Country from Denver to Pittsburg

46 DIE IN CHICAGO

CHICAGO, June 30.—Seventy-six persons are known to have died in the central west today as a result of the intense heat.

The heat wave which has continued uninterruptedly for six days extended from Denver to Pittsburgh and as far north as Lake Superior. Chicago with a temperature of 102 degrees was the hottest place in the United States except Tucson, Ariz., where the thermometer was also 102. Intense suffering was reported in all the large cities enveloped in the heat wave.

Forty-six persons are known to have died here today as a result of the intense heat. This number includes only the cases reported by the coroner and the police and it is expected will be increased by reports of private physicians. Of these deaths, 32 were the direct result of heat strokes, five persons committed suicide, as a result of the heat, and two deaths were of children seeking relief.

This was the hottest June day recorded in this city since the government records were first kept in 1872. Ninety-nine degrees was the official temperature but the government thermometer on the street level showed a temperature of 102 degrees. The heat last night and today was not tempered by breezes.

Seven more deaths were reported before midnight. Most of these were of persons who succumbed to heat in the streets and died on the way to hospitals.