

Plan Investigation Of All The Express Companies of U. S.

In Its Own Motion Interstate Commerce Commission Decides to Look into Express Companies Affected by Interstate Commerce Laws.

In Anticipation of This Action the Majority of Companies Have Filed New Tariffs, Believed to Show Reductions.

Washington, July 1.—A sweeping investigation of all the express companies in the United States affected by the interstate commerce laws, to be ordered by the interstate commerce commission on its own motion.

Presently in anticipation of this action by the commission practically all of the express companies, with the exception of the Long Island, late yesterday afternoon filed new tariffs, which are believed to show reductions in rates. It was said today that it would require several months to compare those rates with those now in existence.

It was also announced that the filing of the new rates would not affect the proposed investigation in any way. More than a year ago a number of the leading commercial organizations of the country petitioned the commission for a general investigation into the rates and methods of the express companies and in its order today the commission says that the inquiry is ordered to determine whether such rates, classifications, regulations or practices or any of them are unjust or grossly or unjustly discriminatory or unduly preferential or prejudicial or otherwise in violation of the provisions of said act and to determine the manner and methods in which the business of said express companies and each of them is conducted.

The reduction in express rates filed yesterday are said to be important only so far as they affect what are known technically as combination rates—that is, the rates in which shipments are made by two companies to a final destination.

Express combination rates long have been on a graduated scale of weights based on 100 pounds. The rate on a hundred pound package is one dollar for instance, by the Adams Express Company to a junction point with the United States Express Company and one dollar from that junction point to the shipments destination. The combined rate would be two dollars. By the terms of the proposed tariffs, the combined rate would be \$1.50—a reduction of fifteen per cent.

DOCK STRIKE SITUATION IS VERY SERIOUS

By Associated Press.

London, July 1.—Today's reports from a majority of British seaports emphasized the growing gravity of the situation created by the strike in the shipping trade. Unless a settlement is effected by Monday all indications point to a general strike by the members of the transport workmen's federation with their sea-faring comrades. The membership of the transport workers' federation is upwards of 100,000. A decision on their part to join the ranks of the strikers would mean one of the greatest industrial battles in which the workers of the United Kingdom ever have been involved.

Hunger Aggravates Strike.

Bombay, July 1.—Hunger is seriously aggravating the strike situation and pitiful appeals of women and children for food would have precipitated before now something akin to anarchy had for the mass of police that have been sent here from London and other cities.

Four is so scarce that the price has jumped beyond the reach of the poor.

The Hull flour mills are closed and efforts are being made to obtain supplies from the outside.

Police protection is being promised those who bring in food.

To Settle Dispute.

Liverpool, July 1.—After an interview with the chairman of the Cunard board today Tom Mann, the strike leader, informed a mass meeting of workers that the dispute would be settled by Monday or Tuesday.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE MEN MEETING IN GREENVILLE.

By Associated Press.

Greenville, S. C., July 1.—The annual meeting of the Southern Textile Men's Association opened here this afternoon with between 500 and 600 men present. This is the largest number that ever attended a like meeting. Delegates from the Carolinas, Georgia, Alabama and other states are here. Representatives of textile publications and supply houses also are here. The meeting will end tonight with election of officers.

HOKE SMITH IS INAUGURATED GA. GOVERNOR

By Associated Press.

Atlanta, July 1.—Hoke Smith today was inaugurated governor of Georgia, for the second time in his life. The inaugural ceremony was remarkable for its simplicity with almost a total absence of show.

The oath of office was administered to the new governor by Chief Justice Fish in the presence of the two houses of the legislature which met in joint session in the hall of the house of representatives.

Following the delivery of the great seal of Georgia to Governor Smith by the retiring executive, Joseph M. Brown, the former began his inaugural address.

An informal reception in the governor's office concluded the ceremony. In his address Governor Smith recommended the appointment of commissions to remodel the insurance, banking and corporation laws of the state; the extension of the Western & Atlantic railroad to the ocean; the creation of a highway commission and a bureau of labor; the holding of state elections in November and the payment of managers of state wide primaries by the state instead of by candidates; legislation remodeling the state's school system and the furnishing to farmers of information necessary to enable them to develop the agricultural interests of the state.

Atlanta, Ga., July 1.—The feature of the inauguration ceremonies which took place at the state capitol today was the address of Governor Hoke Smith, delivered in the hall of representatives, in the presence of the house and senate, and a gallery filled with overflowing visitors, among whom were many brightly-gowned women.

Governor Smith, accompanied by his brother, Burton Smith, his son, Marion, his son-in-law, Roland Ransom, and one or two other intimate friends went quietly to the capitol shortly before noon and met Governor Brown in the executive offices, where an exchange of salutations took place, after which the two governors, one retiring, the other entering upon the duties of office, walked side by side, heading the procession to the hall. Dr. Patten, of Decatur, pronounced the invocation. President John M. Slaton, of the senate presided over the ceremonies, and the oath was administered by Chief Justice Fish, of the supreme court, after which the great seal of the state, handed by Secretary Phil Cook to Governor Brown was formally turned over by him to his successor.

After this solemn ceremony, Governor Smith delivered his address, which is practically a message to the legislature, asking its co-operation in carrying out the plans and reforms for which he stood.

After expressing the hope that the present session of the legislature would contribute notably to the welfare and permanent progress of the commonwealth, Governor Smith referred to the franchise amendment of the constitution by the 1907-1908 legislature, which he regarded as far-reaching value not alone at the ballot box but in the solution of the race problem. This and the laws covering the registration of voters, etc., he commended to the support of the present legislature, believing that they might be improved with the aid of experience, but urging that the aim be made that would interfere with their efficiency.

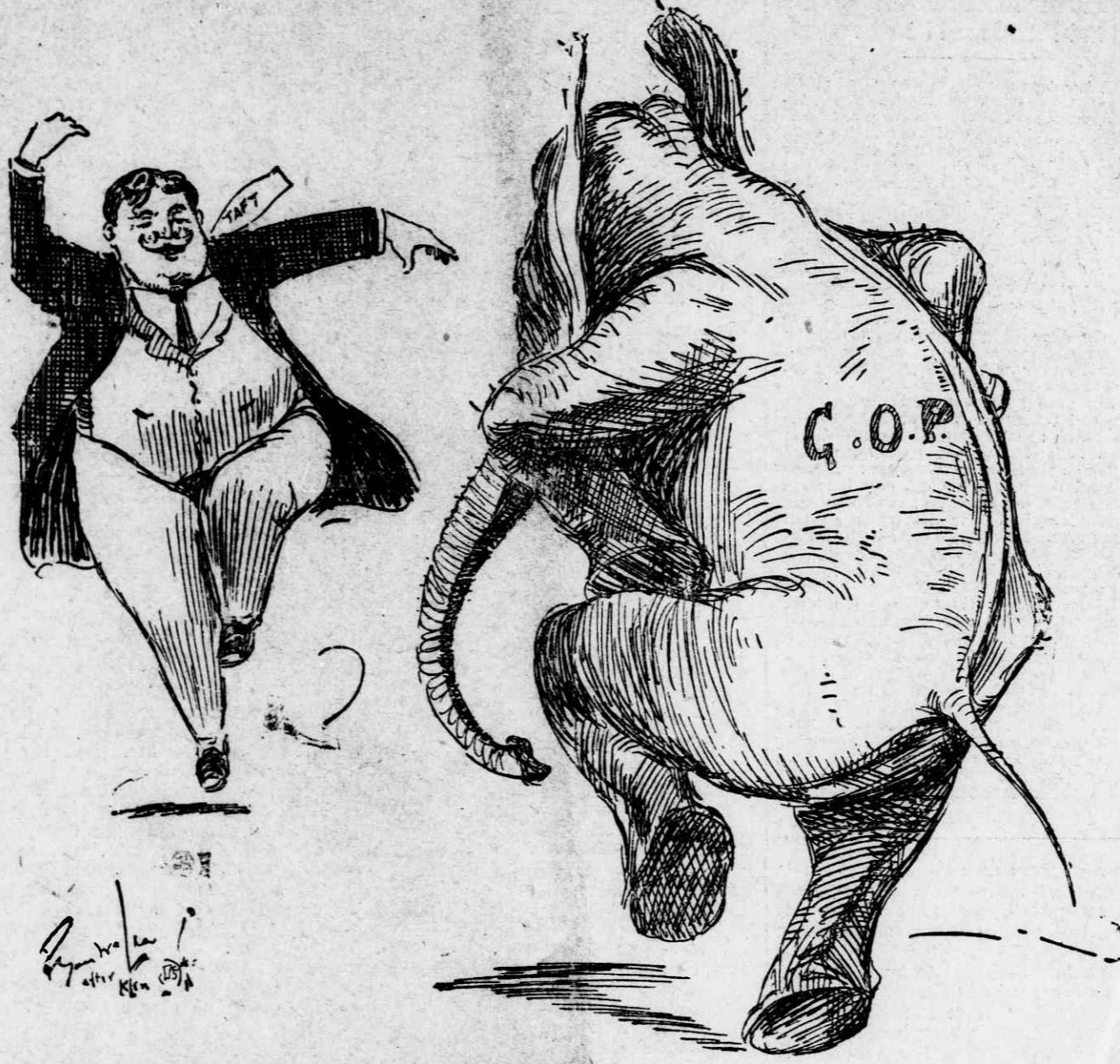
In this connection he suggested the abandoning of October elections, the formal election of state house officers to be held in the November election, when congressmen are elected.

To governor referred to the railroad commission law adopted in 1907 which he said had made it possible for the commission to render broader and more valuable service to the public. He urged on the legislature a policy which would not hamper the railroad commission in further discharge of its duty. He believed that freight rates to and from the ports of Georgia to all interior points in Georgia should be carefully revised by the commission.

Referring to the convict system Governor Smith declared the belief that while many good people opposed the change at the time, now at least 90 per cent of all Georgians realized its benefits. He joined the recommendation for the creation of a state highway commission, a non-political body, whose office would be a clearing house of information and co-operation for the various counties in Georgia for their road building.

He urged the passage at this session of an anti-lobbying bill. He recommended the creation of an adult department. He urged revisions which will give the public school teachers their pay when it is due. He urged the changing of the date of the inauguration of governor from July to January in order that the governor, who is required to manage, to a large extent, the finances of the state, should be able to take them up and begin at the commencement of the fiscal year and not at the middle of it. He recommended the lease rather than the sale of the governor's mansion. He favored the extension of the Western

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TEACHING THE ELEPHANT THE RENOMINATION RAG.

Report On Steel Trust Shows Its Tremendous Earnings

By Associated Press.

Washington, July 1.—Restriction of competition is declared to have been the prime object of the organizers of the United States Steel Corporation, which, capitalized at \$1,402,000,000, had tangible property worth only \$682,000,000. The corporation, having concentrated its efforts to secure one property, now owns 75 per cent of the Lake ores, upon which the present steel industry is based. These are some of the conclusions reached in the long-expected report of the commissioner of corporations, Herbert Knox Smith, on the steel industry, part one of which was submitted to the president yesterday.

Discussing in detail how "the impending struggle of the giants" was averted almost overnight by the formation of the great combination of combinations, taking in 250 subsidiary companies controlling 60 per cent of the total crude and finished steel production of the country, the report says:

"Until 1898, the bulk of the business was distributed among a very considerable number of concerns. There was sharp competition modified by frequent pools of greater or less duration and effectiveness."

Era of Combinations. Then came an era of great combinations, the report continues, with capitalizations ranging from \$30,000,000 to \$100,000,000, mergers of many smaller companies, which, instead of eliminating competition threatened to bring price-cutting on a larger scale than ever before. In 1899-1900 there were three great companies—the Carnegie company, Federal Steel and National Steel—dominating the production of crude and semi-finished products, and six concerns—the American Steel & Wire, American Tin Plate, American Steel Hoop, American Bridge, National Tube and American Bridge—controlling the lighter finished products.

This was the period when the "struggle of the giants" was impending and when the formation of the United States Steel Corporation was conceived and brought about. All nine of the companies named were combined and, later, the Union Steel company, the Clairton Steel company and, in 1907, the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad company, were taken over. The promoting syndicate putting the deal through netted \$62,500,000 in cash.

During the ten years of its operation, the report says, the steel trust has paid average annual profits of 12 per cent on the money invested. In this connection attention is called to the fact that a considerable part of the investment is in undeveloped or unworked properties, showing that dividends from paying properties must be much larger than the average would indicate.

Book Valuation. Insisting upon computing profits upon a tangible property value basis, the report says that the steel corporation in defending its book valuation undoubtedly would claim that there was a "merger value."

As to this, the commissioner says: "It is probably true that the various properties acquired by the steel corporation, taken together with the organization of this company as a growing concern, do have a value in excess of the sum of their values as separate entities. The co-ordination and integration made possible by the combination of such properties under a single control undoubtedly tend to reduce costs either through economies or through removing the necessity of paying profits to others."

Further, in so far as the concern

Governor Smith May Be Senator

Atlanta, July 1.—Present belief in Atlanta is that Governor Hoke Smith will be elected United States senator on the first or second ballot by the general assembly. That he will be elected on the first ballot seems doubtful as many localities have their "favorite sons" in the race, who will be given complimentary votes. A scattering vote to Stovall, Covington, McLendon and others together with the Terrell vote may prevent the necessary majority on the first ballot, but that it will come inevitably now seems a safe prediction. All balls are being trimmed that way.

People are already beginning to talk of the fact that Hoke Smith is a big figure at Washington, and that with Senator Bacon and Senator Smith, Georgia will have a representation of an acknowledged weight equal to that of any other state in the union. Hoke Smith, on account of his services as a member of the Cleveland cabinet, and for what he has accomplished in Georgia, is regarded at the national capital as one of the greatest modern Southerners.

Woman Mayor Busy. Hunnewell, Kas., July 1.—Mrs. Ella Wilson, the woman mayor of this city, says that she will hold a council meeting next Monday evening at which all members of her council will be present. She has just received advice from Governor Stubbs to the effect that if any of her councilmen refuse to attend the meeting July called, she is to arrest the man place them under bond to appear at that and subsequent meetings.

First Woman On Stand In Lorimer Case. Washington, July 1.—Miss Frances S. Carroll, telephone operator in the office of the Edward Hines-Lorimer Company, had the distinction today of being the first woman to take the witness stand in the present Lorimer inquiry. She testified regarding telephone conversations held by Edward Hines on May 26, the day Senator Lorimer was elected.

"It would be unduly for a gentleman to ask a lady her age," began Attorney Edgar Farrar, of New Orleans, rather helplessly.

"Judge, I am of legal age," responded the witness with rosy cheeks heightening in color.

The witness said she had been with the lumber company for ten years. She read her record of long distance calls on May 26. Among the entries was "Governor Deneen at Springfield to Mr. Hines, 10:25 to 10:29" and "Mr. Lorimer at Springfield to Mr. Hines 11:40 to 11:42. These dates correspond with Hines testimony regarding the telephone conversations. Miss Carroll said that Mr. Hines talked to Governor Deneen from the Continental bank.

Miss Carroll declared that she overheard the conversation between Governor Deneen and Mr. Hines and detailed it practically as Mr. Hines had described it. She denied that Mr. Hines said he would go to Springfield with all the money needed to elect Lorimer as others have testified.

"Can you say why you remember this conversation?" inquired Attorney Farrar.

"Well, as it was the first time I had ever heard Governor Deneen on the wire, I listened." Then after a pause she added:

"I have lived in Senator Lorimer's district and know his family and it certainly was a very interesting conversation and I paid particular attention to it." J. Healy, for the committee, cross-examined the witness. He asked her if she could recall a certain odd local call through her exchange on that day. She could not. She could not remember what kind her attention was directed to that the first time her attention was directed to the conversation was "when Mr. Cook testified before the Helm committee," 23 months afterward.

Mr. Healy asked Miss Carroll if she could recall the dates and substance of any other long distance conversation Mr. Hines had had during the ten years of her employment. She could not recall any except two.

"Why do these two stand out above all others that you can remember?" "Principally because of Mr. Deneen, what Mr. Cook testified to, and interest in Mr. Lorimer."

Miss Carroll explained that she was not personally acquainted with the Lorimers, but was a communicant at the church in which Mrs. Lorimer was buried.

Surplus in Treasury. Washington, July 1.—Revised estimates indicate that the closing of the fiscal year 1911 today, will find the federal treasury showing a surplus of approximately \$33,000,000 on all ordinary accounts. Receipts from Panama canal bonds sales indicate that there will be no total deficit on account of canal operation.

By Associated Press.

Ex-Governor Hoke Smith, of Georgia, who, it is predicted, will be selected by the general assembly of Georgia, which convenes in annual session at Atlanta today (June 27th), to fill the vacancy in the United States senate, caused by the death of Senator A. S. Clay. Under the law, the legislature will have to select someone to fill the remainder of Clay's term, over four years. A bitter contest is expected. It is generally expected, however, that Hoke Smith, who has been elected successor to Governor Joseph M. Brown, will be named for the vacant seat, though Smith has not said that he is a candidate.

Train Robbed In True Western Style By Bold Bandits

Near Riot At State Reformatory

By Associated Press.

Los Angeles, Cal., July 1.—Following a day of uproar at the Whittier State School, a reformatory institution, seven girl inmates were brought here last night and locked up in the county jail.

Search for knives and hatchets, with which some of the girls had armed themselves, is being conducted at the institution.

Most of the guards have been withdrawn from the boys' department of the school to reinforce those assigned to watch the girl inmates and seven deputy sheriffs have gone from here to increase the boy's guard.

Trouble started when Rose Driscoll, declared to be an exceptionally incorrigible inmate, escaped Tuesday night and was brought back. Upon her return other girls claiming that she had been handled with unreasonable roughness by Night Watchman F. M. Bartley, who caught her, started a demonstration, arousing the neighborhood with cries and howls, which continued until long after midnight.

Yesterday the girls became unruly again. Windows were smashed, the dishes in the girls' department were broken and the kitchen range was reduced to scrap iron. Watchman Bartley resigned. Efforts are being made to keep the boy inmates in ignorance of the situation.

Mail Clerk Shot And Badly Injured While Conductor and Others Were Injured by Hold Up Artists—Cars Looted.

By Associated Press.

Erie, Pa., July 1.—A hundred or more farmers, every available police officer in the county and state police are searching today for the train robbers who last night held up and robbed train Number 41 on the Philadelphia and Erie branch of the Pennsylvania lines in the most approved style of the wild west.

The train was bound from Philadelphia for Chicago and was brought to a stop shortly before 10 o'clock against ties and telephone poles piled on the track at Wesleyville, about five miles from this city. The bandits rifled the mail and express cars before they escaped, the mail clerk was shot and seriously wounded, the conductor was stoned and many passengers had narrow escapes from death or wounds by bullets.

The men who are searching for the robbers are heavily armed and an encounter with any of the bandits will result in bloodshed. The panic-stricken passengers tell conflicting stories as to the number of robbers, but all agree that they were masked. Some say there were six, others ten.

No accurate information is obtainable as to the amount of loot the robbers secured.

Reports that they got \$25,000 which was being shipped to this city by Adams Express were denied by the express company as well as railroad officials.

The train was rounding Five-Mile curve at reduced speed when Engineer Albert Carey, who was responsible for five hundred or more passengers, saw the obstruction on the track in the reflection of the headlight. The locomotive dashed into the pile of timber and came to a stop. Had the train been running at any kind of speed it would have been hurled over the outer side of the curve, down an embankment 100 feet high.

As the train stopped one of the robbers boarded the locomotive. Carey jumped to the floor of the cab from his riding seat and hurled coal at the man. The bandit fired and Carey leaped to the ground, struggled with the robber until another came up and threw Carey over the side of the locomotive. Carey was caught on a protruding plank and he escaped with a wrenched back.

C. H. Block, of this city, one of the mail clerks, was first warned by the smashing of the mail car door. The gang immediately opened fire on him. He drew two guns and emptied both at the robbers before he felt with a bullet through his hip. He is in a hospital here in a serious condition.

Conductor H. D. Rooney crawled to a farm house. He was chased by a posse of farmers who thought him one of the robbers and he sought refuge in a tree. The farmers, with lanterns, discovered their mistake and Rooney got to a telephone and notified railroad officials here, who dispatched officers on a switch engine.

The passengers, when they learned they were participating in a hold-up of yellow novel magnitude, became panic-stricken. Women screamed hysterically and fainted. Heads thrust from the windows were hastily pulled back and those that ventured to leave hastened within the car when dozens of shots were fired along the line of the train. None of the passengers, however, were hit by the bullets, but the express agent on the train, James Hart, received a bullet in the side and was brought to a hospital here.

Carl O. Anderson, of Renova, Pa., sat in a seat near the engine and notified those that were hurled over a steep embankment. He was saved from serious injury by catching on a bush and is at a hotel here with severe bruises and cuts.

Anderson says the man he tackled was an Italian.

Paid For His Bride In Pontes

By Associated Press.

Kansas City, July 1.—Following a ten day's feast at their home near Pawhuska, Okla., where they were married according to the tribal rites of the Indians, Louise Bacon-Rind, 14 years old, and Charley Lookout, 18 years old, came here yesterday to fulfill the legal requirements of the marriage at which a justice of the peace officiated. Eighteen ponies was the price paid by Lookout for his bride.

Governor Smith to Live at Home.

Atlanta, Ga., July 1.—Governor Smith will not occupy the executive mansion on Peachtree street, but will continue to reside at his own home, on West Peachtree. Mr. Smith doesn't think it would be wise to move in pending the negotiations for the lease or sale of the property.