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THREE WILL NOT ABIDE BY THE CAUCUS

Webb, Gudger and Doughton Opposed to Reciprocity in Its Present Form

THE ANTI-TRUST CASES

Generally Believed That the Court Will Hold the Great Monopolies Guilty of Violating the Sherman Anti-Trust Law and That They Will Have to be Dissolved—Will Hold, However, That the Capital Invested Must be Carefully Guarded and Protected—Greatest Suits of Their Character Ever Heard in Any Court.

Times Bureau, Congress Hall Hotel, H. E. C. Bryant, Washington, D. C., April 12.—Three North Carolinians, Webb, Gudger, and Doughton, will not be bound by the caucus action on reciprocity last night. Webb introduced this resolution, which was lost: "Resolved, That it is the sense of this caucus that a new section to be numbered 2 should be added to the Canadian reciprocity treaty, placing on the free list the following articles, viz: all agricultural implements, including plows, harrows, harvesters, reapers and mowers; also boots, shoes, saddles, saddlery, wire fencing, barbed wire, hay-baling wire, bagging for cotton, ties for cotton, sacks, burlap, flour, dressed meats of all kinds and salt."

Interest in Big Cases.—Washington, D. C., April 12.—The supreme court adjourned again for a recess without announcing its decision in the famous trust cases. This came as a great disappointment to many lawyers and business men who were eager to hear the opinion of the great and final court of the nation.

It is generally believed in thinking circles that the court will hold that the present business combine, under which the Standard Oil and the American Tobacco companies operate, is unlawful under the Sherman anti-trust act, and that, while the two monstrous organizations must fall, the capital invested must be carefully protected and safeguarded. In other words, the dissolution of the combines must not mean destruction, and the interpretation of the anti-trust law a check to legitimate business.

This, however, is speculation, for no one outside of the court knows just what the decision will be. The business world, especially that portion of it that lies in the eastern section of the United States, is deeply interested in these test cases. The two companies, whose combined capitalization total about \$900,000,000, are two of one hundred or more founded upon the same system. It is estimated that the companies modeled after the Standard Oil Company represent a capital stock of not less than \$6,000,000,000. Therefore, the life of scores of smaller and similar combinations are at stake. Business conditions, which became unsettled months ago, cannot improve, it is argued, until the supreme court has passed upon the trust cases now before it.

The suits against the Standard Oil and the Tobacco Companies are the greatest of their character ever prosecuted in any court, for the two biggest business systems known are on trial. Great lawyers have argued the cases, covering every point, and presenting the many sides of every question at issue. The evidence in the two cases fills more than a quarter of a hundred large volumes.

The Standard Oil and the Tobacco Companies have under their protecting wings, allied in one way or another, more than 200 corporations and joint partnerships. These, with about 100 others, will be affected by the answer of the court. If the decision affirms the drastic interpretation of the Sherman anti-trust law pressed by the attorneys for the government, every one of these combinations will be razed, but very few expect any such result. The prosecution contends for a declaration from

the court to the effect that the two companies on trial and their dependencies are "combinations in restraint of interstate trade and commerce." It is argued that under present conditions, brought about by the combination of capital and methods used by the defendant companies, independent competition is impossible. This domination of business, it is contended, was made possible by a criminal conspiracy. The purpose of the suits is to dissolve the two great combinations into their component parts and force competition.

Two wonderful personalities tower high in these monster corporations. John D. Rockefeller is at the head of the oil company and J. B. Duke, the tobacco company. It is said now in financial circles that the Standard Oil crowd owns the American Tobacco Company. The Rockefeller business system sprung into existence with a capital stock of \$4,000,000 in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1862, and the American Tobacco Company, which had its origin at Durham, North Carolina, assumed immense proportions in 1899, when five cigarette companies, with a combined capital of \$25,000,000 were consolidated. These two powerful organizations have pushed their business into every nook and corner of this globe. The Standard Oil wagons traverse every country road and Bull Durham signs adorn the walls of buildings in all cities.

The American Tobacco Company does more than manufacture and sell tobacco. It makes its own cigar boxes, tin foil, pipes, labels, and other things used to handle the products of its tobacco mills. The Standard Oil Company owns pipe lines to transport its oil. The companies that accomplish these various things are in separate corporations. There are about sixty of the American Tobacco Company corporations under one head, as it were, and some of the minor concerns are charged with conspiring in restraint of trade. A retail selling system, the United Cigar Company is a defendant.

The Standard Oil Company controls the stock of more than 140 companies which are in the petroleum business. Pipe lines, oil refineries

THE RECIPROCITY BILL

Introduced in the House By Mr. Underwood

The Democratic Leader Introduces the Canadian Reciprocity Bill, Also a Bill Placing Various Articles on the Free List—No Change in the Reciprocity Bill—Early Adjournment to See Ball Games.

(By Leased Wire to The Times.) Washington, April 12.—Representative Underwood, the democratic leader, as soon as the house met today, introduced the Canadian reciprocity bill, which is, with a minor exception, the same as the McCall bill introduced at the last session. At the same time he introduced a bill placing various articles on the free list.

The only change in the bill from the McCall measure is a clause asking the president to negotiate with Canada, if possible, in order to obtain further concessions.

With the exception of the introduction of the Canadian reciprocity bill and the democratic measure placing scores of articles used by the farmers on the free list, the house transacted no important business today. Adjournment was taken after thirty minutes as half of the house membership expect to see the opening ball game between the Washington and Boston clubs this afternoon.

The Underwood Canadian reciprocity bill is identical with the McCall bill which passed the house last session, but which failed in the senate. It provides for the reciprocal concessions mainly on farming products grown in the two countries and follows closely the provisions agreed upon by the negotiators of the two countries. But one change is made in the bill and that is the addition of a request that President Taft use his efforts to get further concessions from the Canadian government and directing him to treat with it to this end.

The Underwood bill, which provides for the removal of the duty on numerous articles which are taxed under the Payne-Aldrich bill, puts on the free list all agricultural implements, sewing machines, cotton bagging and ties, wire hoops and band iron, grain binding leather, bridges and harness, dressed and undressed

SENSATION EXPECTED IN BRIBERY CASE

Helm Investigating Committee Will Meet Tomorrow to Renew Its Probing

GREAT INTEREST TAKEN

(By Leased Wire to The Times.) Springfield, Ill., April 12.—With the entire country stirred by the succession of revelations that have been springing before the Helm investigating committee



The leading figures in the Lorimer case. On the left, above, Herman H. Kohlsaat, Chicago publisher, whose publishing of a story that a \$100,000 "slush fund" was used to buy Lorimer's election to the senate was the beginning of the latest series of sensations in the famous case next to him, "Lilly" Lorimer, the most talked-of man in the United States senate today. Below, from left to right, Edward Tilden, president of the National Packing Company, who has been named as the collector of the \$100,000 fund; Clarence Funk, general manager of the International Harvester Company, who gave Tilden's name to the Helm investigating committee of the Illinois state legislature and also told Kohlsaat the story published in his paper, and Edward Hines, millionaire Chicago lumberman, who is said to have admitted that it cost \$100,000 to "put Lorimer over." The Helm committee reconvenes today after an adjournment of a week, and further and greater sensations are promised.

committee of the legislature which is probing the election of Senator William Lorimer, the excitement is expected to reach a crisis tomorrow, when the committee reconvenes for the first session after its adjournment a week ago today. Friends of the principals in the drama, lawyers, politicians and scandal-seekers have flocked to Springfield by scores in anticipation of further spectacular disclosures.

No sensation in the memory of the oldest resident has reached the capital as has the revelation of alleged graft, fraud and corruption in connection with the present investigation. The committee believes it is at last close to the source of the scandal which has defied the court and the running of investigations for a year. The trial has led so far straight to the millionaires at the head of the big corporations, which have whispered and pulled the wires that have led every previous investigation of the Lorimer scandal into blind alleys. Subpoenas are said to have been issued during the last week for half a dozen millionaires who are understood to have been "interested in having the right sort of man in Washington."

The committee was surprised when Edward Hines, millionaire president of the Hines Lumber Company, testified and named President Taft as being indirectly responsible for Lorimer's election. They were amazed when Herman H. Kohlsaat, the Chicago publisher testified and intimated that he had the key to the mystery. They were astounded a week ago when Clarence S. Funk, manager of the International Harvester Company, told the first connected story of the alleged \$100,000 "slush fund," gave the lie to Hines and brought in the name of Edward Tilden, president of the National Packing Company, as the man to whom the "slush fund" money was to have been sent.

Funk's statement implicating Tilden was probably the most unexpected of all the disclosures. When asked point-blank for the name of the man to whom Hines had told him to send the "boodle" money, he was startled and refused almost to reveal his identity. He pleaded that the man who had been referred to was a man of high standing, a man whose integrity had never been impeached and that he had no proof that the charges implied were true. The committee insisted on an answer.

Funk straightened in his chair as if to answer, but his courage failed him. "The committee is unanimous," said Chairman Held. It was probably the most dramatic moment since the investigation opened. Funk hesitated again and then burst out: "Well, I will answer, under protest. He told me to send the money to Ed Tilden." It was shortly after that the committee went into executive session and then adjourned until tomorrow, with its work well under way.

But the list is supposed to be only loosened, and the sensation that will follow the session that begins tomorrow is expected to rock the nation.



The Chamber of Commerce held the April meeting in its rooms last night. Secretary Fred A. Olds had invited to this meeting several non-members, men who have the best interest of the city of Raleigh at heart, among them were those who worked so faithfully for the Y. M. C. A. movement.

FOR GREATER RALEIGH Chamber of Commerce Plans Big Things For City

Report of Secretary Olds Read and Discussed—Plans on Foot For Increased Membership That Will Help City in Future—Vote of Thanks Extended Col. Charles E. Johnson for Coming of Vast Power Plants.

The Chamber of Commerce held the April meeting in its rooms last night. Secretary Fred A. Olds had invited to this meeting several non-members, men who have the best interest of the city of Raleigh at heart, among them were those who worked so faithfully for the Y. M. C. A. movement.

Secretary Olds read his report, in which he told of his recent trip throughout the south and of his study of the civic conditions with a view of bettering Raleigh. He told of the great powers the chambers of commerce are to all the cities, they having large memberships, but here in Raleigh we only have a membership of eighty. He referred to the fact that Raleigh is soon to become an electrical center through the Carolina Light and Power Company, which is acquiring all the water powers of importance in the east.

Secretary Olds also referred to the great amount of building to be done here soon, the money value reaching beyond \$1,500,000. He then asked the chamber what it would do in regard to aiding outside corporations in helping them to locate in Raleigh, that some places exempt from taxes for a certain number of years, but that is now unlawful in North Carolina. He also dwelt upon some of Raleigh's weak places, namely: Imperfect streets and public roads, stating that the condition of our streets and roads are keeping manufacturers away from us.

Dr. Hubert A. Royster stated that some inducements should be made to these manufacturing plants, wishing to make Raleigh their home, that we need these large plants with their big weekly pay rolls.

Dr. Royster also called the attention to the military contests to be held in Raleigh, April 18-20, and suggested that five dollars be offered as

a prize and the chamber authorized the subscribing of five dollars.

Col. Joseph E. Pogue stated that with proper efforts we might be able to get the Red Men of North Carolina to establish their headquarters here. On motion, the chamber extended the order an invitation to locate the office of chief of records here.

Dr. Charles Lee Smith suggested that the North Carolina Teachers' Assembly be extended an invitation to meet here in its annual meeting. Dr. Royster stated that it would take \$500 to get the meeting here, that the Merchants' Association had already subscribed \$250, that the remainder could be raised by the chamber. They decided to raise the remaining \$250.

After a timely suggestion by Col. F. B. Arendell, a vote of thanks was extended Col. Charles E. Johnson for the coming to this city of the new forces of the Carolina Light and Power Company.

Col. Johnson thanked the chamber for the vote of thanks and declared that he loved North Carolina, but Raleigh much more, and when he saw the opportunity to make Raleigh the center of operations of this vast power plant, he seized the opportunity. This large electric power would make possible the coming of smaller concerns that would use the electric power. The Carolina Light and Power Company appreciated the kind feeling given it by the citizens of Raleigh and would show its appreciation by helping to build up the city.

Col. Johnson then moved that a committee be appointed to raise the \$250 to secure the Teachers' Assembly and Messrs. F. B. Arendell, Charles Lee Smith and Fred A. Olds were appointed.

Rev. George W. Lay then told of the needs of enlarging the usefulness of the chamber of commerce and outlined his plans. To begin with, we need a larger membership, men to join as individuals, not firms, this is an institution to promote the needs and interest of the city. He suggested that we should have 500 members and that the chairman appoint a committee to carry on the campaign of increasing the membership, that the secretary should be employed for all his time.

Mr. Clarence H. Poe suggested that the plans of other cities be investigated, that we should get 200 or 300 young men at \$5 each.

DEMOCRATS CAUCUS

Held Last Night to Side On Course

Reciprocity Bill Will be Presented First and Without Any Rider—Free List Measures and Woolen and Cotton Schedules Next—Senate Steering Committee.

(By Leased Wire to The Times.) Washington, April 12.—Although the democratic caucus of the house in a night failed to settle the patronage matter, leaders among the house democrats are beginning with optimism today, now that the rank and file has agreed to the plan to pass the Canadian reciprocity agreement without delay.

The caucus, at which a legislative program was partially completed, did not end until after 1 o'clock this morning. This was due to the fact that just as everybody was sleepily preparing to go home, Representative Bartlett, of Georgia, sprang the patronage question which has been a thorn in the side of the democrats ever since the beginning of the session. Mr. Bartlett and others wanted to discharge the new "committee on organization" which is to distribute what little "pie" there is left. The route is that each member, following the retrenchment plans put into effect when the session began, which abolished \$182,000 worth of offices, now has only about \$900 worth of jobs at his disposal. After wrangling for an hour over patronage, the caucus took no definite action and for the present will leave the problem to the committee on organization. The patronage question probably will be brought up again at the caucus two weeks hence.

As to reciprocity and free trade, the caucus was not an entirely harmonious affair. The vote to take up reciprocity at any time in the discretion of the ways and means committee was 128 to 29, six voting present.

NEW DURHAM MILL

Big Extension to Durham Hosiery Mill

(Special to The Times.) Durham, April 12.—The Durham Hosiery Mill yesterday let the contract for the building of an extension of 112x135 feet, three stories in height, to its main building, which is one of the largest hosiery mills in the United States.

The building will be done by contractor N. Underwood, and he begins work May 1. It will require about three and a half months and will go into the \$250,000. Its first floor will be taken up largely with offices and a big vault and room is given for the finishing department. There is a stock-room also, and the extension is necessary in the light of a growing industry.

The hosiery mill, besides its material enlargement, has recently added welfare work and after two months has found the experiment one of the best things that it has attempted.

There are noticeably fewer cases of illness in the mill community and a trained nurse looks after the mill people like a good pastor keeps a watch over his flock. All expenses incident to carrying on the work is borne by the company and the mill people are accepting the innovation in the best of spirit.

This is the first work of this kind actually done here by the hosiery mills and it is a permanency for sure. All of the employees speak of it in high terms.

Mr. T. C. Worth, who has recently been named a member of the executive committee to take the place of Secretary W. J. Brogdon, who is now a candidate for mayor, has declined to serve and so notified Chairman H. A. Foushee.

When seen last night Mr. Worth was asked as to his declination and said: "I have written to Mr. H. A. Foushee, chairman of the democratic executive committee of the city that I cannot accept the position of chairman of the committee."

"I am always glad to do whatever I can for the democratic party, but my partner in business, Mr. W. J. Griswold, is a candidate for mayor, and for that reason I prefer not to

THE SCHOOLS WILL GET ALL THE MONEY

Supreme Court Reverses Former Decision and Holds That Constitution Is Mandatory

NO LEGISLATION NEEDED

In a Decision Handed Down Today, the Opinion Being Written by Justice Brown, the Supreme Court Unanimously Holds That the Constitution Maintains the Equation and That no Legislation is Necessary to Correct the Error Made by the Legislature in Failing to Increase Poll Tax.

The supreme court today handed down its decision in the case brought by Governor Kitchin against State Auditor Wood to settle the school tax matter. The court is unanimous in its opinion, holding the law valid and that the poll tax must automatically increase itself when the property tax is increased. The opinion is written by Associate Justice Brown.

The revenue act of 1911, chapter 45, Public Laws of 1911, increased the property tax from 43 to 45 cents on the \$100. But it left the poll tax at \$1.29, when it should have been increased to \$1.35 to maintain the proper equalization between the two. Suit was brought before Judge Daniels so as to get a decision on the matter. Judge Daniels held, in accordance with a former decision of the supreme court that the law was invalid. The matter was argued before the supreme court yesterday and the decision as above handed down today. The decision is a complete reversal of the former opinion. The court holds that the constitution is mandatory as to the poll tax, that the law stands and that the poll tax must be increased to \$1.35 to meet the constitutional requirement.

NEW STEERING COMMITTEE

Held Its First Meeting Today for Purpose of Organization.

(By Leased Wire to The Times.) Washington, April 12.—The new democratic steering committee, appointed by Senator Martin, caucus leader, held its first meeting today for the purpose of organization, and to take up the work of filling the democratic side of the senate committee.

The committee, which consists of nine members, is not only a steering committee, but the committee on committees. In making up the committee, Mr. Martin has recognized the progressive element of his party in the senate. Five of the nine members are generally rated as progressives. They are Cutler, Clark, Williams, Keen and Hitchcock. The other four are of the conservative or reactionary group.

It is expected both the democrats and republicans will take their time in the senate in making up committee. The republican committee on committee will into this afternoon meet for the consideration of a list of committee assignments, submitted by Senator Gallinger, chairman. But the committee assignments will not be ready before next week.

Camorristi Will be Acquitted.

(By Leased Wire to The Times.) New York, April 12.—According to Frederick W. Taylor, the noted explorer, who arrived here today from Naples on board the steamer Sant Anna, all the Camorristi who are now on trial at Viterbo, Italy, will be acquitted.

"This seems to be the general impression in Naples," said the traveler. "American tourists are beginning to feel the heavy hand of this organization. Fully six percent of the American travellers in Naples are robbed without getting any aid from the authorities. Women travellers are warned by anonymous letters not to approach the goods in shops owned by men unfriendly to the society."

Bid For Convention.—(By Leased Wire to The Times.) Bossier, Ala., April 12.—The first bid for the democratic national convention in 1912 was made by this city today. This is the 24th anniversary of the founding of the thriving industrial city and the board of trade seized upon the occasion to ask that this place be selected as the site for the convention. The invitation was sent to Norman E. Mack of Buffalo, chairman of the national democratic executive committee.