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WHEN A MAN MARRIES

BY MARY ROBERTS RINEHART

AUTHOR OF THE CIRCULAR STAIRCASE—"THE MAN IN LOWER TEN, ETC.

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SYNOPSIS.

James Wilson or Jimmy as he is called by his friends. Jimmy was rotund and looked shorter than he really was. His ambition in life was to be taken seriously, but people steadily refused to do so, his art is considered a huge joke, except to himself, if he asked people to dinner everyone expected a frolic. Jimmy marries Bella Knowles; they live together a year and are divorced. Jimmy's friends arrange to celebrate the first anniversary of his divorce. The party is in full swing when Jimmy receives a telegram from his Aunt Selina, who will arrive in four hours to visit him and his wife. He neglects to tell her of his divorce. Jimmy takes Kit into his confidence. He suggests that Kit play the hostess for one night, be Mrs. Wilson pro tem. Aunt Selina arrives and the deception works out as planned. Jim's Jap servant is taken ill. Bella, Jimmy's divorced wife, enters the house and asks Kit who is being taken away in the ambulance? Belle insists it is Jim. Kit tells her Jim is well and is in the house. Harbison steps out on the porch and discovers a man tacking a card on the door. He demands an explanation. The man points to the placard and Harbison sees the word "Smallpox" printed on it. He tells him the guests cannot leave the house until the quarantine is lifted. After the lifting of the quarantine several letters are found in the mail box undelivered, one is addressed to Henry Llewellyn, Iquique, Chile, which was written by Harbison. He describes minutely of their incarceration, also of his infatuation for Mrs. Wilson. Aunt Selina is taken ill with la grippe. Betty acts as nurse. Harbison finds Kit sulking on the roof. She tells him that Jim has been treating her outrageously. Kit starts downstairs, when suddenly she is grasped in the arms of a man who kisses her several times. She believes that Harbison did it and is humiliated. Aunt Selina tells Jimmy that her cameo breastpin and other articles of jewelry have been stolen. She accuses Betty of the theft. Jimmy tells Aunt Selina all about the strange happenings, but she persists in suspecting Betty of the theft of her valuables. Harbison demands an explanation from Kit as to her conduct towards him, she tells him of the incident on the roof, he does not deny nor confirm her accusation.

CHAPTER XIII.—Continued.

"I think you are very rude," I said at last. "You fell over there and I thought you were killed. The nervous shock I experienced is just as bad as if you had gone—all the way."

He put down the hammer and came over to me without speaking. Then, when he was quite close, he said:

"I am very sorry if I startled you. I did not flatter myself that you would be profoundly affected, in any event."

"Oh, as to that," I said lightly, "it makes me ill for days if my car runs over a dog." He looked at me in silence. "You are not going to get up on that parapet again?"

"Mrs. Wilson," he said, without paying the slightest attention to my question, "will you tell me what I have done?"

"Done?"

"Or have not done? I have racked my brains—stayed awake all of last night. At first I hoped it was impersonal, that, womanlike, you were merely venting general disfavor on one particular individual. But—your hostility is to me, personally."

I raised my eyebrows, coldly interrogative.

"Perhaps," he went on, calmly—"perhaps I was a fool here on the roof—the night before last. If I said anything that I should not, I ask your pardon. If it is not that, I think you ought to ask mine!"

I was angry enough then.

"There can be only one opinion about your conduct," I retorted, warmly. "It was worse than brutal. It—it was unspeakable. I have no words for it—except that I loathe it—and you."

He was very grim by this time. "I have heard you say something like that before—only I was not the unfortunate in that case."

"Oh!" I was choking.

"Under different circumstances I should be the last person to recall anything so—personal. But the circumstances are unusual." He took an angry step toward me. "Will you tell me what I have done? Or shall I go down and ask the others?"

"You wouldn't dare," I cried, "or I will tell them what you did! How you waylaid me on those stairs there, and forced your caresses, your kisses, on me! Oh, I could die with shame!"

The silence that followed was as unexpected as it was ominous. I knew he was staring at me, and I was furious to find myself so emotional, so much more excited of the two. Finally, I looked up.

"You cannot deny it," I said, in a sort of anti-climax.

"No." He was very quiet, very grim, quite composed. "No," he repeated, judicially. "I do not deny it."

He did not? He would not? Which?

CHAPTER XIV.

Almost, But Not Quite.

Dal had been acting strangely all day. Once, early in the evening, when I had doubled no trump, he led me a club without apology, and later on, during his dummy, I saw him writing our names on the back of an envelope, and putting numbers after them. At my earliest opportunity I went to Max.

"There is something the matter with Dal, Max," I volunteered. "He has been acting strangely all day, and just now he was making out a list—names and numbers."

"You're to blame for that, Kit," Max said seriously. "You put washing soda instead of baking soda in those biscuits today, and he thinks he is a steam laundry. Those are laundry lists he's making out. He asked me a little while ago if I wanted a domestic finish.

Yes, I had put washing soda in the biscuits. The book said soda, and how is one to know which is meant?

"I do not think you are calculated for a domestic finish," I said, coldly, as I turned away. "In any case I disclaim any such responsibility. But—there is something on Dal's mind."

Max came after me. "Don't be cross, Kit. You haven't said a nice word to me today, and you go around twisting with your chin up and two red spots on your cheeks—like whatever-name-was with the snakes instead of hair. I don't know why I'm so crazy about you; I always meant to love a girl with a nice disposition."

I left him then. Dal had gone into the reception room and closed the doors. And because he had been acting so strangely, and partly to escape from Max, whose eyes looked threatening, I followed him. Just as I opened the door quietly and looked in, Dallas switched off the lights, and I could hear him groping his way across the room. Then somebody—not Dal—spoke from the corner, cautiously.

"Is that you, Mr. Brown, sir?" It was Flannigan.

"Yes. Is everything here?"

"All but the powder, sir. Don't step too close. They're spread all over the place."

"Have you taken the curtains down?"

"Yes, sir."

"Matches?"

"Here, sir."

"Light one, will you, Flannigan? I want to see the time."

The flare showed Dallas and Flannigan bent over the timepiece. And it showed something else. The rug had been turned back from the windows which opened on the street, and the curtains had been removed. On the bare hardwood floor just beneath

The Mercer Girls Kissed Dal and Anne Was Furious.

the windows was an aray of pans of various sizes, dish pans, cake tins, and a metal foot tub. The pans were raised from the floor on bricks, and seemed to be full of paper. All the chairs and tables were pushed back against the wall, and the bric-a-brac was stacked on the mantel.

"Half an hour yet," Dal said, closing his watch. "Plenty of time, and remember the signal, four short and two long."

"Four short and two long—all right, sir."

"And—Flannigan, here's something for you, on account."

"Thank you, sir."

Dal turned to go out, tripped over the rug, said something, and passed me without an idea of my presence. A moment later Flannigan went out, and I was left, huddled against the wall, and alone.

It was puzzling enough. "Four long and two short!" "All but the powder!" Not that I believed for a moment what Max had said, and anyhow Flannigan was the sanest person I ever saw in my life. But it all seemed a part of the mystery that had been hanging over us for several days. I felt my way across the room and knelt by the pans. Yes, they were there, full of paper and mounted on bricks. It had not been a delusion.

And then I straightened on my knees suddenly, for an automobile passing under the window had sounded four short honks and two long ones. The signal was followed instantly by a crash. The foot bath had fallen from its supports, and lay, quivering and vibrating with horrid noises at my feet. The next moment Mr. Harbison had thrown open the door and leaped into the room.

"Who's there?" he demanded. Against the light I could see him reaching for his hip pocket, and the rest crowding up around him.

"It's only me," I quavered, "that is, I. The dish pan upset."

"Dish pan!" Bella said from back in the crowd. "Kit, of course!"

Jim forced his way through then and turned on the lights. I have no doubt I looked very strange, kneeling there on the bare floor, with a row of pans mounted on bricks behind me, and the furniture all piled on itself in a back corner.

"Kit! What in the world—" Jim began, and stopped. He stared from me to the pans, to the windows, to the bric-a-brac on the mantel, and back to me.

I sat stonily silent. Why should I explain? Whenever I got into a foolish position, and tried to explain, and tell how it happened, and who was really to blame, they always brought it back to me somehow. So I sat there on the floor and let them stare. And finally Lolly Mercer got her breath and said: "How perfectly lovely; it's a charade!"

And Anne guessed "kitchen" at once. "Kit, you know, and the pans and—all that," she said, vaguely. At that they all took to guessing! And I sat still, until Mr. Harbison saw the storm in my eyes and came over to me.

"Have you hurt your ankle?" he said in an undertone. "Let me help you up."

"I am not hurt," I said, coldly, "and even if I were, it would be unnecessary to trouble you."

"I cannot help being troubled," he returned, just as evenly. "You see, 'it makes me ill for days if my car runs over a dog.'"

Luckily, at that moment Dal came in. He pushed his way through the crowd without a word, shut off the lights, crashed through the pans and slammed the shutters close. Then he turned and addressed the rest.

"Of all the lunatics—!" he began, only there was more to it than that. "A fellow goes to all kinds of trouble to put an end to this miserable situation, and the entire household turns out and sets to work to frustrate the whole scheme. You like to stay here, don't you, like chickens in a coop? Where's Flannigan?"

Nobody understood Dal's wrath then, but it seems he meant to arrange the plot himself, and when it was ripe, and the hour nearly come, he intended to wager that he could break the quarantine, and to take any odds he could get that he would free the entire party in half an hour. As for the plan itself, it was idiotically simple; we were perfectly delighted when we heard it. It was so simple and yet so comprehensive. We didn't see how it could fail. Both the Mercer girls kissed Dal on the strength of it, and Anne was furious. Jim was so much pleased, for some reason or other, and Mr. Harbison looked thoughtful rather than merry. Aunt Selina had gone to bed.

The idea, of course, was to start an embryo fire just inside the windows, in the pans, to feed it with the orange-fire powder that is used on the Fourth of July, and when we had thrown open the windows and yelled "fire" and all the guards and reporters had rushed to the front of the house, to escape quietly by a rear door from the basement kitchen, get into machines Dal had in waiting, and lose ourselves as quickly as we could.

You can see how simple it was. Everyone rushed madly for motor coats and veils, and Dal shuffled the numbers so the people going the same direction would have the same machine. We called to each other as we dressed about Marmaroneck or Lakewood or wherever we happened to have relatives. Everybody knew everybody else, and his friends. The Mercer girls were going to cruise until the trouble blew over, the Browns were going to Pinehurst, and Jim was going to Africa to hunt, if he could get out of the harbor.

Only the Harbison man seemed to have no plans; quite suddenly with the world so near again, the world of country houses and steam yachts and all the rest of it, he ceased to be one of us. It was not his world at all. He stood back and watched the kaleidoscope of our coats and veils, half-quizzically, but with something in his face that I had not seen there before. If he had not been so self-reliant and big, I would have said he was lonely. Not that he was pathetic in any sense of the word. Of course, he avoided me, which was natural and exactly what I wished. Belle never was far from him, and at the last she loaded him with her jewel case and a muff and traveling bag and asked him to her cousins' on Long Island. I felt sure he was going to decline, when he glanced across at me.

"Do go," I said, very politely. "They are charming people." And he accepted at once!

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

The Overamused Children.

Don't make your children blase by giving them too many treats. Young children do not need amusements; the more simply and quietly they live the more chance is there that they will grow up strong and healthy. Over amused children are never happy; they are always craving for more excitement, and, consequently, are discontented.

A Discovery.

"In the light of modern invention, I know now what the mermaids sat on a rock combing out their long golden tresses for."

"What were they waiting for?"

"For a Marcel wave to come along."

FREIGHT RATES TO BE CUT JUNE 15

PETITION OF RAILROADS FOR RESTRAINING ORDER DENIED BY COMMERCE COURT.

10 TO 15 PER CENT CHEAPER

Lower Rates From Western Points and Virginia Cities—Victory for the Corporation Commissoin—Will Also Affect Seaboard and Southern.

Raleigh.—The Corporation commission has been notified from Washington that the new commerce court has denied the petition of the Norfolk & Western, Seaboard Air Line and Southern railway companies for a restraining order against the Interstate Commerce commission to prevent it from enforcing its order for reduced freight rates on the Norfolk & Western from Cincinnati and other Western points and Virginia cities to Winston-Salem and Durham, effective June 15 under the last continuance.

This means that rates from 10 to 15 per cent cheaper than the present rates must apply and it is a victory for the Corporation commission, which carried the case to the Interstate Commerce commission. The Seaboard and Southern joined in fighting the case because to reduce the Winston-Salem and Durham Norfolk & Western rates will doubtless eatial the necessity of scaling their long-haul rates from Western points to Carolina points that have figured for so long in the fight for reductions in this state on a parity with Virginia city rates that are much lower.

HOLLY GRANTED NEW TRIAL

Noted Poisoning Case—Townships Can Issue Road Bonds.

Following the delivery of a final batch of eleven opinions, the North Carolina supreme court adjourned sine die with practically a clear docket. The eleven opinions follow:

State vs. Holly, New Hanover, new trial; Herring vs. Warwick, Sampson, new trial; Smith vs. Ellington Guy Timber company, Duplin, reversed; Forehand vs. Taylor, Wayne, no error; Stacey Cheese company vs. Pipkin, Wayne, reversed; Atlantic Coast Line vs. Goldsboro, Wayne, affirmed; State vs. Mayhew, Union, error; Cabe vs. Southern railway, Buncombe, affirmed; Trustees of Youngsville twonship vs. Webb, Buncombe, reversed; Henry vs. Hilliard, Haywood, reversed; Ford vs. Pigeon River Lumber company, Haywood, affrmed.

In the noted poisoning case of State vs. Holly, in which J. C. Holly is under sentence to be electrocuted, the new trial is granted on account of error in the trial below in the admission of evidence, notably a question to a witness who had given Holly a good character as to whether he had not heard that Holly poisoned his wife and one in which an objectionable hypothetical question was put.

The case of Atlantic Coast Line vs. Goldsboro ends in a victory for the town in that it held that the railroad company can be compelled to lower its grade tracks laid before the town was chartered to conform with new grades established for the streets to conform to a general scheme of drainage. It settles this issue as to the right of towns in general to control railroads in this particular.

Another case of particular interest is Youngsville township vs. Webb & company, which settles the right of townships to issue road bonds without a vote of the people as necessary expense. The validity of such bonds was in question and has been an issue under similar circumstances in many parts of the state. The ruling in this case fixes their validity.

Rocky Mount.—Julia Lewis, the 18-months-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Lewis, took a swallow of kerosene left in a cup and died in agony four hours later.

Raleigh Blind Tiger Gets Punished.

W. C. Poland, the news stand and soft drink proprietor in the academy of music building, was sentenced by Judge Connor, in the Federal court, to six months in jail and $200 fine for maintaining a blind tiger at his place. The revenue officers came some weeks ago, raided his place and seized large quantities of whiskey. There was a plea for mercy by Poland's counsel, but Judge Connor declared that the case was so flagrant that severe punishment was necessary. His place was near the court.

Work to Begin on College Y. M. C. A.

Out at the A. & M. college the work is soon to begin on the new $30,000 animal industry building and also on a new dining hall for the college. The beginning of the work on the proposed $40,000 Y. M. C. A. building is near at hand, ample funds being already available in good pledges and considerable cash in hand. The animal industry building is to cost $30,000 and is to be erected by the state board of agriculture. The legislature made appropriations for the additions and improvements.

Tyrrell County Bank Saved.

State Bank Examiner Doughton has wired the Corporation commission that in effecting a reopening of the Merchants' & Farmers' Bank at Columbia, its affairs are in first-class condition. This is the bank whose cashier, R. H. Spruill, suicided on account of tangled condition of its finances that the state bank examiner had for several weeks been insisting must be adjusted to avoid closing the bank. The directors have met all conditions and the shortage of $2,500 has been fully taken care of.

FORTY-SIX A. & M. GRADUATES

North Carolina Agricultural and Mechanical College Present Diplomas and Degrees.

Raleigh.—Forty-six graduates received their diplomas and degrees at the A. & M. college during graduating exercises that closed the 1911 commencement season.

The graduates are: Bachelors of Engineering: William Bailey, Raleigh; Tollie C. Barber, Pinnicle; William R. Brown, Glass; Guy K. Bryan, Florida; Kit Bryan, Kathrine Lake; Von Porter Byrum, Charlotte; William H. Davis, Marshville; George W. Gillette, Marines; Thomas D. Harris, Oxford; David R. Hinkle, Lexington; Eugene P. McCrackin, Graham; Jacob L. Martin, Graham; Robert L. Morrison, Concord; Henry C. Clary, Hickory; John B. Gray, Currituck county; John P. Pender, Wilkesboro; Paul N. Pittinger, Raleigh; John W. Rollinson, Elizabeth City; Graeme W. Ross, Charlotte; Ira Short, Broadman; Orin M. Sigmon, Hickory; Charles A. Speas, Cuba; Lucius E. Steere, Jr., Charlotte; Thomas W. Thorne, Littleton; Goode Tucker, Henderson; Edwin T. Wadsworth, Charlotte; Marion F. Wyatt, Raleigh; Lloyd H. Swindell, Raleigh.

Bachelors of Science: John M. Beal, Rocky Mount; Charles E. Bell, Kinston; Joel F. Brown, Pendleton, S. C.; James H. Brown, Charlotte; Henry Cates, Swepsonville; Edwin S. Dewar, Raleigh; John I. Eason, Stauntonsburg; Robert S. Failley, Laurinburg; Robert W. Greaber, Concord; Charles McKimmon, Raleigh; Fred T. Peden, Wilkesboro; Joseph P. Quinerly, Grifton; George R. Ross, Asheboro; James M. Sherman, Ashe Grove, Va.; James H. Watson, Raleigh.

Seventeen Graduate at Meredith.

There were seventeen full graduates with A. B. degree for Meredith and a number of special diplomas were awarded. They follow:

A. B. degree: Lillian May Allen, Waynesville; Loucile Ellington Arthur, Morehead City; Harriet, Bonnie Bennett, Clinton; Emily Cornelia Boyd, Charlotte; Beulah Elaine Copple, Monroe; Viola Pearl Howard, Roseboro; Essie Dale Hunter, Holly Springs; Emily Toy Hunter, Wadesboro; Bessie Evans Lane, Cilo, S. C.; Rachael Fay Memory, Whiteville; Lila Mary Keith, Wilmington; Ada Male Middleton, Warsaw; Lila May Stone, Apex; Willa Louise Weathers, Apex; Lillian Daniel Williams, Franklin, Va.

Diploma in piano: Mrs. Sarah Lambert Blalock, South Hill, Va.; Juliet Loving, Fayetteville; Mary Loucile Magette, Wilson.

Diploma in voice: Alice Bayard Newcombe, Raleigh; Margaret Augusta Fawcette, Raleigh; Rosa Evans Goodwin, Elizabeth City.

Diploma in art: Leonita Denmark, Raleigh; Ruth Clair Ivey, Nashville, Tenn.

O. B. degree: Annie Judson Thompson, Kapp's Hill.

Certificate in voice: Nellie May Lincoln, Greensboro.

To Protect the White Heron.

Mr. Gilbert Pearson, of Greensboro, and New York, secretary of the State Audubon society, and the National Audubon society, was here in conference with former Governor Aycock, Mr. P. D. Gold, Jr., and Dr. R. H. Lewis, with regard to bird protection, especially the protection of white heron at this season. This is the nesting season of that bird, and at this time the algrettes used for women's hats are secured. As there are no state wardens in the East, Mr. Pearson has secured a special force to locate the heron colonies and protect them. Funds for this he has obtained by special contributions as no state funds are available.

Storm Results Good and Bad.

During the big storm that swept this section a leaf tobacco storage house that contained $10,000 worth of tobacco, the property of E. T. Atkinson, at Apex, was demolished and almost a total loss entailed. The Baptist church at Fuquay Springs, was badly damaged. Lands were badly washed throughout this section. However, the rain ended a long drought that threatened disaster to the crops generally and rapid development of crops generally will result.

Made Moonshine in a Wash Pot.

J. Davis Bryant, of Nash county, was sentenced to 18 months in Atlanta prison for distilling. Solomon Cherry of Halifax county, got one year and a day for distilling and Jim Jones, who was convicted of making some liquor for his own use by using his ma's wash pot for the still, was sentenced to sixty days. He was brought from Chatham county. The judge asked if the fellow had ever sold any whiskey and one of the raiders replied that he had not made enough for his own use.

Seaboard to Purchase Cars.

There has been filed for record in Wake county an agreement by the Seaboard with the Baldwin Locomotive works whereby there are purchased 10 seventy-foot vestibuled cars and three seventy-foot postal cars. The consideration is $349,290.

Members A. & M. Faculty Reelected.

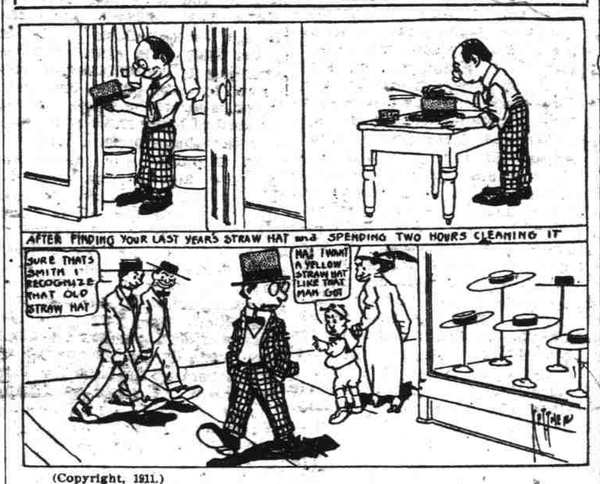
The board of trustees of the A. & M. college have re-elected all the present members of the faculty. This was done in connection with sessions held at the commencement.

Denounces Policies Before People.

In a commencement address before the students of Meredith college at Raleigh, Leslie M. Shaw, ex-governor of Iowa and ex-secretary of the treasury, strongly denounced the initiative and referendum and the election of United States senators by direct vote, declaring these principles to be out of harmony with the spirit of the constitution.

Representative Doughton has had the son of R. K. Finley, of Alleghany county, appointed a page.

THAT'S TOUGH LUCK



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TOBACCO TRUST IS ILLEGAL

SUPREME COURT OUTLAWS THE COMBINE AND IT SUBSIDIARY CONCERNS.

Tobacco Trust is Ordered to Comply with the Law Within Eight Months.

Washington.—The government won a sweeping victory over the so-called "tobacco trust" when the Supreme court of the United States held the American Tobacco company and its allied corporations to be operating in violating of the Sherman anti-trust law.

By directing that the combination be forbidden the privilege of interstate commerce or be placed in the hands of a receiver unless it disintegrates in harmony with the law within six, or at the least eight months, the court is regarded to have dealt with the tobacco corporations more drastically than with the Standard Oil company of New Jersey, whose dissolution was ordered two weeks ago.

Both the first and second sections of the Sherman anti-trust law have been violated by the so-called tobacco trust, according to the court. Not only has it restrained wrongfully and unlawfully interstate commerce in the eyes of the court, but it has attempted to monopolize the tobacco business to the injury of the public and of its competitors.

While the decree was regarded as unusually severe, at the same time there was a touch of leniency in not making the combination an outlaw "now."

The various elements of the combination are to be given an opportunity, under the supervision of the United States circuit court for the southern district of New York of re-creation so that there may be brought about "a new condition which shall be honestly in harmony with and not repugnant to the law."

The opinion of the court was announced by Chief Justice White, who also delivered the opinion ofthe court in the Standard Oil case. The entire court agreed that the tobacco combination violated the Sherman anti-trust law, but Associate Justice Harlan dissented from the repeated interpretation of the Sherman anti-trust law so as to call for the application of the "rule of reason" in determining what restraints of trade were forbidden

Justice Harlan also took issue with the rest of the court as to the reorganization of the tobacco company, saying that he had found nothing in the record which made him "at all anxious to perpetuate any new combination among these companies which the court concedes at all times exhibited a conscious wrong-doing."

Instead of dismissing the bill as to the Imperial Tobacco company, the so-called British trust, and as to the British-American Tobacco company, the creature of the two parent tobacco "trusts," these two corporations were held to be co-operators in the unlawful combination. So, too, was the United Cigar Stores company, a retail organization with stores throughout the country.

Gilchrist Vetoes Anti-Lease Law.

Tallahassee, Fla.—Goverhor Gilchrist's veto of the Angle bill abolishing the convict lease system was read in the house. By one vote the house failed to pass the bill over the governor's veto. The governor says the bill is badly drawn and intimates it is a copy of some other state's law. Constitutionally, therefore, he says, it would not stand in Florida. Governor Gilchrist says he desires to get rid of the lease system, but that the state is not ready for it.

Savannah Gets Grand Prize Races.

New York.—The Vanderbilt cup race and the grand prize, the two feature road races for automobiles, will be held this year over the Savannah Automobile Club course, it was announced. The decision to hold the races on the Savannah course was reached at a conference between a committee of the Savannah Automobile club and officers of the Motor Cups Holding company. It is expected that the grand prize will be held Thanksgiving Day and the Vanderbilt Cup race the day before.

Germany Enters Peace Pact.

Washington. — Germany expressed her willingness to enter into negotiations with the United States for a general arbitration treaty along the lines laid down by Secretary of State Knox in the tentative draft of this government's proposal, now in the hands of Great Britain and France. Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, conveyed this information to Secretary Knox. The advent of Germany into the effort to expand general arbitration was most gratifying to the American administration.

WILL NOT CHANGE THE LAW

It Is Evident That No Attempt Will Be Made to Amend Sherman Anti-Trust Law.

Washington.—That the government means to formulate its anti-trust policies in accord with the "rule of reason" as laid down the Supreme court in the Standard Oil and Tobacco Trust decisions, notwithstanding the vigorous dissents of Associate Justice Harlan, and the large number of bills introduced in the senate to amend the Sherman anti-trust law, was made evident.

Administration officials, after a day of consideration and study of the Tobacco decision and a thorough comparison with the Standard Oil decision were agreed that the "rule of reason" is no new feature of the Supreme court's interpretation of law, and one member of the cabinet, whose views have always been regarded as reflecting those of the administration, made a comprehensive statement to that effect.

A resolution calling upon the attorney general to inform the house whether he has undertaken criminal prosecution of the American Tobacco company and its officers, was introduced by Representative Byrne

In the opinion of friends of the administration the decision indicates that there will be no attempt at present made to amend the Sherman anti-trust law, or to press for the enactment of other trust legislation.

TROUBLE FOR THE SOUTHERN

Engineers Are Now Demanding an Increase in Wages.

Washington.—A new wage demand is to be made upon the Southern railway. With that of the 2,000 or more firemen yet before the system's officials and their action in doubt, a committee of twenty representing the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, arrived here to push a claim of the engine drivers on the Southern for an increase of approximately 25 per cent. over their present pay.

Some time ago a slight increase was allowed the engineers. They now believe that was inadequate.

Democrats Adopt Wool Bill.

Washington.—The proposed Democratic revision of the wool tariff, the Underowod bill, was unanimously approved by a full Democratic caucus after it had been made public by the ways and means committee. Through a resolution which leaves the Democratic party open in the future to renew its advocacy of free trade in raw wool, but which commits all Democrats to the support of the present bill as a revenue measure, the divergent interests were brought together, and reached an agreement.

Florida Prohibits Convict Contracts.

Talahassee, Fla.—A bill was passed in the house and a resolution in the senate prohibiting the board of state institutions from entering into a new contract for the lease of state convicts before the meeting and adjournment of the next legislature, which will be in 1913. This is done, it is said, in order that an anti-lease bill may pass the next legislature, with the objectionable features cited by Governor Gilchrist eliminated.

Harroun Wins 500-Mile Race.

Motor Speedway, Indianapolis, Ind.—For fame, fortune and the glory of the automobile one life was sacrificed and several men were injured in the first 500-mile race on a speedway, the greatest test of skill and endurance in the history of the sport of motor racing, won by Ray Harroun car, in the time of six hours 41 minutes and 8 seconds. Closely pressing Harroun for the victory were Ralph Mulford, who finished second, and David Bruce-Brown, a close third.

Roosevelt Denounces Peace Apostles.

New York—Theodore Roosevelt stood beside Gen. Daniel W. Sickles, the only surviving division commander of the Civil war, at Grant's tomb, and aroused a memorial day throng to applause by a denunciation of the "false apostles of peace." He recalled the days of 1861, when, he said, the veterans he addressed defied the lie told in the name of peace; he voiced his faith in peace only as the handmaiden of justice, and he made the declaration that unrighteous peace was a greater evil than war.

Taft Will Stick to Beverly.

Washington.—President Taft will stick to Beverly and the north shore country of Massachusetts as a hot weather playground unless congress selects a site and appropriates the money for an official summer white house elsewhere. In a letter to Governor Eberhart of Minnesota, declining with thanks the offer of a site at Wayzata on the shores of Lake Minnatonka, the president explained that designate an official summer residence congress alone had the authority to for the chief executive.

PRISON PROMISED TRUST MAGNATES

ATTORNEY GENERAL WICKERSHAM SAYS GOVERNMENT WILL PROSECUTE.

COTTON POOL INVESTIGATION

Congressmen Want to Know Why Men Cornered Cotton Were Not Prosecuted.

Washington.—The recent decisions of the Supreme court in the Standard Oil and American Tobacco company cases will result in a sweeping attempt to secure criminal conviction of violators of the anti-trust law, according to Attorney General Wickersham, who appeared before the house committee on expenditures in the department of justice.

Mr. Wickersham was asked why the government has far had failed to lodge any "trust magnates" in prison.

"There has been an unwillingness on the part of the juries and courts to sentence men to prison under the anti-trust law," he replied.

"Juries are becoming more willing now, however, to convict and judges who have been reluctant to impose prison penalties now have the supreme court decisions to sustain them."

Mr. Wickersham said he believed prison sentences would be the most effective means of enforcing respect for the anti-trust law. Criminal prosecutions against the meat packers, milk dealers, grocers, the naval stores and window glass combination and alleged violators of the anti-trust law, he said, would be augmented by other prosecutions. On this subject the government had definite plans.

The attorney general was closely questioned by Mr. Beall as to the cotton cases in New York. Asked why actions were brought against those seeking to elevate the price of raw cotton other than against the spinners and "bears" who were trying to depress it, Mr. Wickersham said the government had believed it much easier to reach the seven men controlling the raw cotton pool against whom it had exact information.

DEATH IN WAKE OF STORM

Entire Country Swept by Fierce Rain and Wind Storm.

Washington.—A severe storm, whose center increasing in intensity in Ontario rushed down the St. Lawrence valley, caused showers and thunderstorms practically everywhere east of the Mississippi river.

Cleveland, Ohio.—Four dead and a score injured was the toll of the terrific wind and rain storm which swept over Cleveland and vicinity, wrecking buildings, overturning boats in Lake Erie, breaking down wire poles, tearing up trees and smashing windows and signs on the streets. The storm was general in northern Ohio and very destructive. Three lives were lost at Loraine. All of the dead were in row boats, which capsized.

Taft Withholds Secret Records.

Washington.—A lively controversy over the executive's right to withhold confidential papers from a congressional probing committee was precipitated by a flat refusal of Secretary of State Knox onth e instruction of President Taft to lay before the house committee on expenditures in the state department books showing the record of the payment for the portrait of ex-Secretary of State Day. The committee is seeking to discover what became of the $1,600 balance of the $2,450 voucher. Artist Rosenthal received only $850 for his work.

Bryan Scores Democratic Caucus.

St. Paul, Minn.—When shown the report of the action of the Democratic caucus on the wool schedule, William J. Bryan gave out the following statement: "The Democrats in congress are responsible to the country and to their constituents, and it remains to be seen whether this action will be endorsed. The brief report I have seen shows that the matter was fought upon a false basis, and I shall be mistaken if the public is deceived by the pretense that it was levied for revenue.

No Lynching Message From Taft.

Washington.—A delegation representing the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People called on President Taft and urged him to send a special message to congress on the subject of lynchings. The president heard them patiently, but replied that punishment for violence of this kind lay with the states where the crimes were committed and that while they had his sympathy in their desire to see the law enforced, their petitions should be addressed to the state governments.

Alabama Faces Extra Session.

Montgomery, Ala.—An extra session of the legislature of Alabama is a probability in the immediate future. There is no money in the state treasury, and on July 1 there will be a deficit. Governor O'Neal has gone East to borrow money to met the current needs of the government. He is limited to $100,000 by the constitution. A number of the appropriation bills have strings tied to them. He has announced that the state schools will not get their money until October 1. Much of it is due now.

Tennessee Bank Dynamited.

Nashville, Tenn.—The Bank of Auburn at Auburn, Cannon county, was blown by robbers and robbed of $2,000. The robbers appeared at midnight in a rubber-tired surrey, drawn by two horses. They blew the vault and safe to pices, got the money and went on their way. Citizens heard the dynamite explosions, but, recaning the bank robbery a few weeks ago at Lancaster, in nearby Smith county, when the robbers blasted away at every one in sight, they stayed in their homes.