

## STILL DEFENDING TAFT NOMINATION

### Statement, Approved by President, Given Out at White House.

## OFFICIALLY 'O.K.' BY HIS CABINET

### Every Contest Before Committee at Chicago Convention Reviewed, and Once More Charge of Fraud and Bad Faith Is Hurlled at Colonel Roosevelt.

Washington, July 28.—A statement, approved by President Taft, defending his nomination by the Chicago convention, was made public at the White House today. It follows every contest before the Republican National Committee and the credentials committee of the convention, and asserts that each contest was settled logically upon its merits. The statement was submitted to the cabinet at a recent meeting and received the approval of the President's official family.

The statement, which is a lengthy document of 141 printed pages, is a detailed denial of the charge that the nomination of President Taft was accomplished by the seating of fraudulently elected delegates to the convention. It takes up individually the 235 contests instituted by the Roosevelt forces against Taft delegates in each of the States, and shows that the Taft delegates were regularly elected.

A resume of the statement, prepared by Charles D. Miller, formerly President Taft's secretary and now chairman of the Republican National Committee, takes up each contest briefly.

Not in Good Faith.

This resume opens with the declaration that the Roosevelt committee, instituted before the national committee were not instituted in good faith.

"The total number of delegates summoned to the convention," says the resume, "was 1,077, with 546 necessary to choose Mr. Taft, had 541 votes on the first and only ballot, and was declared the nominee." Taft was elected by a majority of 235 of the delegates regularly elected for Taft, contests on behalf of Roosevelt. These contests were knowingly instigated not for the purpose of really securing seats in the convention but for the purpose of adding evidence which would lead any respectable court to entertain the contests, but for the purpose of deceiving the public into the belief that Mr. Roosevelt had more votes than he really had, as the conventions and primaries were in progress for the selection of delegates. The 235 contests were reduced by abandonment, formal or in substance, to seventy-four. The very fact of these 161 frivolous contests itself reflects upon the genuineness and validity of the Taft nomination. The resume then enumerates the contests, and reviews the arguments in each case. The review of the evidence in the contests embraced in the White House statement is certified to by Victor Rosewater, chairman of the national committee, and Thomas H. Devine, chairman of the credentials committee.

As an appendix, the statement carries in detail the vote in the national committee on each of the contests, and a statement of the dates of the Taft and Roosevelt conventions in contested States. The object of the latter is to show that the Roosevelt delegates were chosen after the regular conventions had named Taft representatives.

Unworthy of Notice.

Another appendix is the report of the credentials committee to the convention, in which the statement, issued by the Roosevelt committee, attacking the majority of the committee was answered in discussing the charge the report said:

"The statement as a whole in its insinuations and suggestions of unworthy motives, in its recital of alleged facts, is grossly and maliciously untrue. It was intended to convey the impression that the time for hearing cases was so limited as to prevent their being properly presented to the committee. The untruthfulness of this statement is clearly shown by the records of the committee and the newspaper reports of its deliberations. Not only did the rules make liberal provision for time in presenting the cases, but in every instance where the parties presenting the cases, or any member of the committee, asked for an extension of time, it was granted."

The statement of the Roosevelt members of the committee asserted that the speed with which the credentials committee brought in reports "made it evident that the reports had been prepared beforehand." In reply to this statement the appendix to the White House statement said:

"In regard to the assertion that reports were prepared in advance of the action of the committee on credentials, no one of the gentlemen who makes this statement will state of his own personal knowledge that any reports were thus made."

In concluding, the majority of the credentials committee, defending its decisions, said:

"As to the merits of these contested cases upon which the committee passed, it should be remembered that the national committee sat for fifteen days hearing evidence and argument upon them. Out of a total membership of fifty-three only thirteen members of that committee objected to the findings and decisions, and they only with regard to a part of the cases, the action of the committee having been unanimous with regard to a majority of them. The convention declined, by a

## KANSAS CITY IS IN LEAD

### Believed It Has Won Elimination Trial of Balloons.

Kansas City, Mo., July 28.—With two balloons not reported, it seems late tonight that the Kansas City 11, John W. Miller, pilot, George Ingersoll, side, which landed at Belleville, Mich., today, after twenty-four hours in the air, and covering about 600 miles, has won the elimination race, which starts from here tomorrow. The side which has not been reported will represent the Aero Club of America at the International Race in Germany next fall.

The Million Population 11, of the St. Louis Aero Club, landed at Spring Green, Wis., early to-day. It had traveled 475 miles.

The Cole, of the Indianapolis Aero Club, after going 325 miles, landed at McGreer, Iowa.

Goodman, Akron, O., ended its journey at Peio, Ill., 340 miles from the starting point.

The Drifter, Cincinnati Aero Club, covered about 425 miles, landing at New Berlin, Wis., a little before noon to-day.

Kansas City 11, of the Kansas City Aero Club, descended at Belleville, Mich., about twenty-four miles from Detroit, at 5 P. M. to-day, having sailed about 410 miles.

The balloons remaining in the air, or at least unreported, are the Million Population 11, St. Louis Aero Club and Uncle Sam, Kansas City Aero Club.

## NEGROES ARE CAPTURED

### Officers Rush Cabin in Which They Had Harbored Themselves.

Plainsville, Ill., July 28.—Ten negroes, who had harbored themselves in a cabin, were captured today. The cabin was restored here after an all-night battle between the whites and blacks. Sheriff Owens, of Calhoun, Ernest Johnson, of Calhoun, and Dr. Miller, of Plainsville, who were with the negroes, are resting easily, Johnson being the only one seriously injured.

When Sheriff Owens' forces were informed early this morning by a posse of deputies under Sheriff Dunne, of Platte County, they stormed the house in which the negroes had taken refuge. The blacks were well armed, and an exchange of shots was kept up until daylight, when a rush was made and the negroes captured.

Five prisoners were placed in jail at Calhoun. No attempt at lynching were made, but several negroes were badly beaten by infuriated whites before the officers could control the crowd. One of the negroes was seriously injured, and no further trouble is anticipated.

The battle was precipitated by an attempt to arrest a party of negroes who were suspected of forming a plot to burn the town after the trouble between the whites and negroes. Several black men were whipped and ordered from town.

## HIS SACRIFICE FUTILE

### Brother Gives Blood in Effort to Save Life of Miss Sealie.

Washington, July 28.—A transfusion of blood from a brother's veins into the veins of a sister, who was dying, was used by surgeons today in a futile effort to save the life of Miss Jean Sealie, of Vicksburg, Miss., secretary to Representative Gordon Lee, of Georgia.

The operation was taken ill a week ago, and during this time had lost a large quantity of blood. The surgeons determined two days ago that she would be unable to live without a fresh supply of blood.

The operation was performed by Dr. Sealie, and permitted the surgeons to open his own veins.

The effect was only temporary, however, and was offset by repeated hemorrhages. She died a few hours later. The body will be taken to Vicksburg for burial.

## CREW IS TROUBLESOME

### Officers of Vessel Are Compelled to Threaten Strikebreakers.

New York, July 28.—It was learned upon arrival of the American line steamer Philadelphia from Southampton to-day, that a crew of strike-breaking seamen which was taken on when the vessel sailed from here gave the officers of the ship much trouble. The strikebreakers were turbulently restless throughout the voyage, and formed a mutiny on the body of the engine room became so troublesome that the chief engineer was obliged to threaten the use of his revolver.

There were eighty negroes among the strikebreakers, and they quit work when the vessel docked, returning to Baltimore, whence they came. Their place will be filled by former employees who joined the strike, which has now been declared off.

## CHILD WAS STRANGLER

### Little Mary Barbuto Dead When Thrown Into Water.

New York, July 28.—Little Mary Barbuto was dead when her body, encased in a gunny sack, was thrown into the East River, according to the coroner's physician, who today pronounced the autopsy on the body of the eight-year-old child which was picked up from the Brooklyn water front yesterday. The girl had been strangled with a handkerchief, which had been pushed down her throat, and the handkerchief is the only evidence through which the police hope to rap down the murderer.

Although the child had been missing three days, the coroner's physician does not believe that the body had been in the water more than twenty-four hours.

## More Warm Weather for Coming Week

Washington, July 28.—Pressure distribution over the Northern Hemisphere indicates that the coming week will not be one of decided temperature changes over the United States.

"Warm weather," says the weekly bulletin from the Weather Bureau, "will continue in the South and Southwest, and a moderate fall of temperature Monday over the upper Lake Region, the upper Mississippi and the Missouri valleys will be followed by another rise Tuesday and Wednesday, and by little change thereafter."

In the South generally fair weather during the first half of the week will be followed by local showers during the second half."

## TAFT SUPPORTERS PLANNING APPEAL

### They Want Supreme Court to Review Kansas Primary Case.

## NOT SATISFIED WITH DECISION

### As Matter Now Stands, Men Who Have Declared Intention to Vote for Roosevelt May Be Put on Ticket Under Name of 'Republican Party.'

Washington, July 28.—The Kansas electoral case will be heard by Justice Pitney, of the United States Supreme Court, at Morristown, N. J., next Thursday, the Journal says this morning.

Washington, July 28.—Reports from Topeka that supporters of Mr. Taft in Kansas, among them David W. Miller, plan to have the Supreme Court of the United States review the decision of the Supreme Court of Kansas in the presidential primary case, have aroused interest of Republican political leaders here of all factions. Friends of Colonel Roosevelt, particularly Senator Brewster, of Kansas, are watching for developments in the case, and keeping a keen lookout for the arrival of legal representatives of the Taft champions in Kansas, who may be coming to seek from some justice of the Supreme Court an order directing that the case be reviewed.

Clerks Not Enjoined.

The Supreme Court of Kansas decided that it would not enjoin county clerks from printing on the primary ballots of August 5, under the name of 'Republican Party,' the names of men who had declared they would vote for Roosevelt.

It is believed here that instead of coming to Washington, the Kansas attorneys would go direct to a justice of the court, all of whom are away from the capital.

Any member of the court has the power to issue an order, requiring the Kansas supreme court to stop the printing of the names of the Taft supporters on the primary ballots, and to grant a restraining order to prevent the names being printed on the ballot until the Supreme Court of the United States has passed on the case. Logically, the application would be made to Justice Van Devanter, assigned to the circuit in which Kansas is located, but he is spending his vacation in the mountains of New Hampshire. Application might also be made to Justice Brandeis, who is now at Mackinaw, the nearest of any of the justices to Kansas.

While a justice might feel himself empowered to issue an order for the review, members of the court lately have hesitated to take that responsibility, because of the momentous questions delicately balanced, and the Chief Justice White referred the application to the entire court when an application for similar relief was made in a "beef trust case" last winter. Such action would be equivalent to a denial of the application. In this case it is pointed out as the primary would be over before the court could act in October, its next date of meeting.

There is a case similar to that which has arisen in Kansas been heard by the Supreme Court. The last time the court was called to pass upon a contest over presidential electors was in 1892, when a bitter controversy in Michigan came up for decision. There an order of review was granted, and by advancing the case for consideration on the first day of the October term the court disposed of the case before the November election.

In the Michigan case the question involved was the validity of a statute requiring the selection of presidential electors by congressional districts. Instead of by the State as a unit. Chief Justice Fuller, in announcing the decision of the court, said the question was a judicial and not a political one, inasmuch as it involved the validity of a statute under the Federal Constitution. He held that the State Legislature had no authority to determine the manner of appointing electors, and that these electors were no more officers of the Federal government than members of the Legislature when elected United States Senators.

He added that the law in this case, selecting electors by the State as a unit did not change the Constitution so that they must be elected in that manner.

Under a stipulation entered into tonight by opposing attorneys in the presidential electors case, county clerks are restrained from printing the Republican primary ballots until Thursday at least.

The stipulation was prepared by Dr. Hite, for the Taft forces, and Congressman Fred S. Jackson, for the Roosevelt forces. It was agreed to by Governor Stubbs. The stipulation provides that no preparation for the primary be made until the application for a writ of error and supercedas can be heard, not later than Thursday, August 1. It is stipulated that the county clerk may proceed with the printing of the ballots immediately upon the announcement of the court decision.

## SIX BATHERS DROWNED

### Accidents in Water at Many Places in Connecticut.

New Haven, Conn., July 28.—Six bathing fatalities occurred in the State yesterday. In the case of the young man, who had declared they would vote for Roosevelt.

A similar attack cost the life of nineteen-year-old John Thompson, of Housatonic, last night. He was swimming in the Housatonic River, near Derby, Conn., when he was struck by a houseboat party going from Hartford to Saybrook, and beyond her.

At Southington, Frank Cibicki and Frank Laskowski, aged twenty-five and thirty years, respectively, were drowned in the Quinnipiac River.

## DECREE NOT REPEALED

### Mixed Marriages Still Forbidden Except by Consent.

Rome, July 28.—The report that the Pope has repealed the decree "Ne Temere" is absolutely unfounded, nor is it likely ever to be revoked, as it embodies provisions which have governed the church procedure for two centuries. It is probable that the misunderstanding with respect to the repeal of the decree arose through the suspension of the provision relating to mixed marriages in Germany and Hungary. The other provisions of the decree, which are in full force in those two countries, and in the United States and England all provisions of the decree without exception are still in force. Thus, a marriage between Catholic and Protestant, without the sanction of the parish priest, is null. It is declared that possibly the United States and England may later obtain a change in that provision.

## EPIDEMIC OF TYPHOID

### Seventy Cases and Five Deaths in One Small Town.

San Juan, Porto Rico, July 28.—An epidemic of typhoid prevails in the Municipality of Penuelas, eight miles from Ponce. Penuelas has a population of about 200, and seventy cases of typhoid with five deaths have occurred in three weeks. New cases are developing daily. The water supply from the river has been found to be infected.

## Hope Is Adandoned for Life of Emperor

Tokyo, July 28.—The condition of the Emperor of Japan is such as to cause abandonment of all hope of his recovery.

From dawn he has been unconscious. An examination by the court physicians at 6 A. M. disclosed a high temperature, weak and rapid pulse and slow respiration, which was greatly accelerated from the previous night.

The Emperor's condition is such that the hope of his recovery is abandoned, and all the imperial princes were summoned to the palace. The Emperor's condition is such that the hope of his recovery is abandoned, and all the imperial princes were summoned to the palace.

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## SELLS IN COLLISION

### Collier Is Sent to Bottom by Empress of Britain.

Montreal, July 28.—The Canadian Pacific Railway steamship, Empress of Britain, outward bound, collided with the collier Helvetia in a dense fog in the St. Lawrence estuary late Friday evening.

The collier was sunk but its crew rescued. The Empress of Britain was badly damaged, and turned back to Quebec, where she is expected to arrive late to-night.

The Empress of Britain sailed from Quebec Friday morning, with passengers for Europe. The Helvetia was bound from Sydney for Montreal, with a cargo of 8,000 tons of coal.

The collision occurred about ten miles west of Fane Point, Quebec, where the Helvetia was on the southern shore of the St. Lawrence River, near where it empties into the Gulf of St. Lawrence. This is approximately 300 miles from Quebec.

Although the accident occurred yesterday afternoon, definite news was not received until today, when Captain Murray, of the Empress, reported to the authorities here and at Quebec that his vessel was badly stove-in about the bows, and her fore compartments were filled with water. It was believed, however, that the vessel was in no danger.

It is understood that the Empress of Britain struck the Helvetia amidships, cutting the collier squarely in two. The smaller vessel sank almost immediately, but there was quick work about the liner and rescue of all hands was speedily effected. The passengers on the steamer were taken to the dock in fear but a serious panic was averted.

At 5 o'clock this afternoon the damaged liner had reached Fane Point, making slow progress up the St. Lawrence. The Allied Line steamer, Frederic, was standing by at that hour and some of the passengers and the mails were being transferred to that vessel.

## COMPLETE BREAK FROM OLD PARTIES

### Progressives Will Start With Entirely Clean Slate.

## NOW BUILDING FOR THE FUTURE

### Roosevelt's Wishes Are Respected and Independent Tickets Will Be Placed in Nearly Every State—Working Plan for New Party Is Adopted.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., July 28.—A working program for the new party was approved to-day by Colonel Roosevelt, Senator Dixon, his campaign manager, who has recently been in consultation with leaders of the movement, came to Oyster Bay to lay their views before the former President. After a long conference, it became known that the fundamental question of policy and procedure had been agreed upon subject to approval of the national progressive convention, which is to meet in Chicago next week. The program, which will be submitted to the convention, contains these major provisions:

Independent tickets in every State, except perhaps six in which it is believed the Republican organizations can be taken over bodily.

Break to be complete.

A clean break from both of the old parties, the Republican organizations which it is expected to capture, to be used as an integral portion of the new party.

Formation of the party with the idea that it is to endure permanently, whatever the outcome of the November election.

Senator Dixon said after he had talked with Colonel Roosevelt, that straight national progressive tickets would be run in every State except a few in which the Republican organizations would co-operate with the new party and place Roosevelt candidates for electors on the regular ticket. This will be possible in States in which the wishes of the party are those of Taft and Sherman to be printed on the ballot as the Republican nominees.

The States in which there will be no independent ticket, he said, are Kansas, Nebraska, California, both the Dakotas and probably one or two others. Senators Albert I. Beveridge, of Indiana, he said, probably will be the national progressive candidate for Governor of that State.

Mr. Beveridge will be elected Governor," the Senator predicted. "He will carry Michigan, Illinois and Pennsylvania."

Ready for Convention.

It was felt that a definite outline should be ready for submission to the Chicago convention and it was largely for this reason that Senator Dixon came from Chicago for the conference.

In making up the independent tickets in various States candidates on either the Republican or Democratic tickets may be placed on the ballot, provided they agree to support the national progressive electoral candidates.

Insistence upon making the party entirely independent is in accordance with the wishes of Colonel Roosevelt, who insists that he and his associates must appeal to Democrats and Republicans alike, and look beyond the present contest to the future, shaping their plans in such a way that the movement will go on whether defeat or victory comes at the end of the present campaign.

## SIX KILLED IN CRASH

### Train on Lake Shore and Michigan Strikes Automobile.

Toledo, O., July 28.—With a crash that could be heard for a mile, six persons were killed, two fatally injured and another hurt when a Lake Shore and Michigan Southern train struck an automobile containing nine people this afternoon at Afton, about twelve miles from here. The dead: Rudolph Cousino, aged thirty, farmer, La Salle, Mich.; Eva Navarro, aged twenty, daughter, Mr. and Mrs. James Navarro, La Pleasant, Mich.; Mrs. Louise Cousino, aged thirty, wife of Lafayette Cousino; The twelve and six-year-old sons and four-year-old daughter of Rudolph Cousino.

The injured: Lafayette Cousino, aged twenty-eight, La Salle, will die; Mrs. Mamie Cousino, wife of Rudolph Cousino, will die.

One two-year-old daughter of Lafayette Cousino, injured not seriously.

The accident happened on a grade crossing where the view of the track was obscured by a corn field. The occupants of the machine did not see the train until they were directly on the track.

## WELL OUT AT SEA

### Two Little Motorboats Are Racing to Bermuda.

Delaware Breakwaters, Del., July 28.—The two little motorboats which left Philadelphia yesterday in a race to Bermuda, are well out at sea, the breeze having passed this point at 11:15 last night. The Katherines, the larger of the two boats, was considerably ahead of the smaller one, but her time was not taken by the marine observers.

## DOCK WORKERS ANGRY

### Alleging Betrayal, They May Not Return to Their Labors.

London, July 28.—Although the strike of dockworkers at an end and has ordered the men to return to work at once, it is by no means certain that a settlement has been reached. Thirty thousand angry dockworkers held a mass meeting in Southwark Park to-day and unanimously re-elected the manifesto issued by the committee respecting resumption of work.

Protesting that their leaders had betrayed them into unconditional surrender, the men adopted a resolution not to resume work until they had consulted their unions.

## REFUSES NOMINATION

### Judge E. B. Dillon Will Not Run for Governor of Ohio.

Columbus, O., July 28.—Inability to reconcile the factions of the Republican party, which was given by Common Pleas Judge E. B. Dillon, of Columbus, Republican nominee for the governorship in a public statement, as the reason why he would decline the nomination. He said he would present his withdrawal to the Republican State Central committee, which will meet here next Wednesday.

The committee has stood in the two sessions of the State conventions as favoring President Taft by 11 to 10.

Judge Dillon telegraphed the following from Maumee Island, where he is spending the summer:

"My written declaration placed in the hands of Chairman Burton was not read to the convention and I accepted the nomination in the full presumption and belief that my acceptance would mean an united party and a single ticket in Ohio.

All endeavor in that behalf has failed despite the kind offices of my friends in each following of the party.

"The measure of justice due me, even though a mere individual, requires my resignation as nominee for Governor, and the same will be presented to the State Central Committee at its next meeting Wednesday."

The committee is empowered to fill the vacancy. It was reported to-day, however, that the committee may decide to call the convention together again to name a candidate.

Judge Dillon was named in the second session of the Republican State Convention, July 2, and his name was put forward as a compromise after numerous ballots had failed to give a majority to either A. L. Gardner, of Elmore, the Roosevelt candidate, or Francis K. Longden, the Taft candidate, or H. H. Kreeger, who received the undivided support of Cincinnati's big delegation.

Judge Dillon's determination not to accept the nomination, it is believed, was reached last week after a conference in Toledo with Walter F. Brown, chairman of the State Central Committee, and former manager of Roosevelt's campaign in the State.

Judge Dillon, of Columbus, and Warren G. Harding, of Marion, were mentioned to-day as possible nominees.

## LOOK LIKE WILD ANIMALS

### Explorers Had Spent Two Years on Coast of Greenland.

Christiania, Norway, July 28.—Captain Einar Mikkelsen, of the Danish Arctic explorer, and Engineer Iversen, who were rescued July 11 on the coast of Greenland by a Norwegian fishing vessel, after having spent more than two years in that region, looking like wild animals when their rescuers found them, had spent the previous winter on Bass Rock Island, not Shagan Island, as previously stated, and it was there that the Norwegian came upon them in a cabin which they had built.

The first sign that there were human beings in that neighborhood was a wooden cart with the date 1912 cut in it set up as a signal which the Norwegian fishermen happened upon. The fishermen knocked on the door and Mikkelsen and Iversen rushed out happily naked, with guns in their hands, and the first impression that their predicament was caused by beasts of prey.

Mikkelsen had been very ill on the long journey to Bass Rock Island, and Iversen had dragged him a hundred miles on a sledge. Fortunately, the men had enough ammunition to enable them at all times to procure food.

## STEEL TRUST NOT SPARED

### The Report Does Not Spare the Steel Trust or its Organizers.

Dallas, Texas, July 28.—With about two-thirds of the votes cast in yesterday's Democratic primary election accounted for, Governor Colquitt maintained his lead by about 8,000 over his competitor, Judge Ross. It is second Congressman Morris Sheppard's lead for United States Senator has increased with the fuller returns. He now has a majority of 12,000 over all his competitors.

As yet no other offices are in prospect. His parents, Congressman James Young, of the Third District, and Congressman Oscar C. Ataway, Twelfth District, have been nominated.

## SIDNA ALLEN JONES ON TRIAL FOR MURDER

Montgomery, Ala., July 28.—Sidna Allen Jones, father of C. Walter Jones, who is under arrest with his son on the charge of having killed Sloan Bowman, of Benton, Ala., is second cousin to Sidna Allen, who figured in shooting up the Hillside, Va., court several months ago. He was indicted as Sidna Jones merely. His name is Sidna Allen Jones.

In one of the large hotels here Sidna Allen's name is written on the wall along with a date, since rubbed out, saying Allen was in Montgomery at the time.

The trial of young Jones will begin to-morrow.

## ASKS REGULATION; NOT DISSOLUTION

### Minority of Committee Declares Attitude Toward Steel Trust.

Washington, July 28.—A recommendation favoring the legislation and regulation of big industrial concerns, instead of their dissolution, will be submitted to the House to-day in a report by three Republican members of the Steel Investigating Committee. The report is signed by Representatives Gardner, of Massachusetts; Young, of Michigan; and Danforth, of New York. Representative Young will submit an additional statement, and Representative Sterling, of Illinois, who believes in dissolving the big combinations, will submit a separate report.

The report advocates the creation of an interstate commission of industry to be clothed with extensive powers of regulation, and with power to fix reasonable prices for the output of corporations. The report would require that all corporations capitalized at \$500,000 or more operate under a charter to be issued by the United States, forbidding any interstate commerce. Small corporations might avail themselves of the Federal charter at their own option.

Approves Brandeis Bill.

All corporations availing themselves of the United States charter would be recapitalized at their actual value. The report commends the work of the Bureau of Corporations. It also approves the so-called Brandeis bill, which would transfer the burden of proof to defendant corporations to show that they are in "reasonable" restraint of trade. It approves the measures calculated to prevent interlocking directorates, and of the Democratic members' legislative program of the Republican party.

The principles contained in the bills drafted by the majority are distinctly worthy of commendation, and we give them our approval. But if the policy of dissolution favored by the majority is to be pursued, much additional legislation is required before proper dissolution can be obtained. This legislation the majority has scarcely outlined.

The Republican members make it plain that the report is not an expression of Republican policy, or dictated by the Republican administration, insisting that the committee members stand on their own bottom in enunciating their views.

Steel Trust Not Spared.

The report does not spare the steel trust or its organizers. J. P. Morgan & Co. are credited with a profit of \$22,500,000 for underwriting the organization of the United States Steel Corporation. Labor conditions in the steel mills are declared to be bad, and a suggestion is made that the corporation improve them by working mill hands in eight instead of twelve shifts. The report thus summarizes its findings:

"The corporations were capitalized at \$1,000,000,000, of which nearly one-half was water."

"The average annual earnings of the corporation have been from 11 to 12 per cent on the actual value of its assets."

"The corporation controls a little over one-half the crude and finished steel business of the United States."

"The average wholesale price of steel production has fallen off since the corporation was organized."

"The corporation and all the independent producers have an understanding as to prices."

"The system of interlocking directorates has insidious consequences and facilitates 'inside management' and the shifting of competition."

"The situation as to iron-ore supply is grave and may become menacing."

"Labor conditions in certain departments of the steel industry are bad."

Many recommendations have been submitted, although no bills have been prepared. The working out of the plan contemplated is left to the future. The minority emphasizes its recommendations as follows:

All corporations exceeding \$500,000 non-capitalization or valuation must become United States corporations before entering interstate commerce. For smaller corporations United States charters are voluntary.

All United States corporations must be recapitalized at their actual value.

Recommendation: New industry, like the Interstate Commerce Commission, to be established. Publicity to be provided for.

When the price fixed by a United States corporation has been found to be unreasonable the interstate commission of industry must publicly declare that fact and recommend a reasonable price.

Interlocking directorates and holding companies forbidden except when permitted by interstate commission of industry.

If foregoing recommendations shall prove insufficient to meet the trust problem the interstate commission of industry might be given a carefully guarded power to decree maximum prices when necessary.

Industrial corporations not to own common carriers.

"Unreasonable restraint of trade" defined and nullification of "reasonable" transferred to the defendant.

Individuals and States to have the

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All United States corporations must be recapitalized at their actual value.

Recommendation: New industry, like the Interstate Commerce Commission, to be established. Publicity to be provided for.

When the price fixed by a United States corporation has been found to be unreasonable the interstate commission of industry must publicly declare that fact and recommend a reasonable price.

Interlocking directorates and holding companies forbidden except when permitted by interstate commission of industry.

If foregoing recommendations shall prove insufficient to meet the trust problem the interstate commission of industry might be given a carefully guarded power to decree maximum prices when necessary.

Industrial corporations not to own common carriers.

"Unreasonable restraint of trade" defined and nullification of "reasonable" transferred to the defendant.

Individuals and States to have the

## GREAT SHORE CATCHES

### Thousands of Fish and Crabs Left High and Dry.

Mobile, Ala., July 28.—A fish jubilee called by a sudden influx of salt water from the Gulf of Mexico into Mobile Bay left thousands of live fish and sea crabs on the Eastern Shore near Point Charles, Zundel, this morning. Vacationists at the bay resorts gathered there in with baskets, and some remarkable fishing records were established. One of the fishermen, merchant of Mobile, was one of the fishermen and his reward for a few half-dozen crabs.

Residents of the Eastern Shore resorts celebrated the "jubilee" with a party. The phenomenon is not unknown in these waters, but shore catches have never before been made in such numbers.

## COLQUITT HOLDS LEAD

### Governor of Texas 8,000 Votes Ahead of Judge Ramsey.

Dallas, Texas, July 28.—With about two-thirds of the votes cast in yesterday's Democratic primary election accounted for, Governor Colquitt maintained his lead by about 8,000 over his competitor, Judge Ross. It is second Congressman Morris Sheppard's lead for United States Senator has increased with the fuller returns. He now has a majority of 12,000 over all his competitors.

As yet no other offices are in prospect. His parents, Congressman James Young, of the Third District, and Congressman Oscar C. Ataway, Twelfth District, have been nominated.

## WELL OUT AT SEA

### Two Little Motorboats Are Racing to Bermuda.

Delaware Breakwaters, Del., July 28.—The two little motorboats which left Philadelphia yesterday in a race to Bermuda, are well out at sea, the breeze having passed this point at 11:15 last night. The Katherines, the larger of the two boats, was considerably ahead of the smaller one, but her time was not taken by the marine observers.

## DOCK WORKERS ANGRY

### Alleging Betrayal, They May Not Return to Their Labors.

London, July 28.—Although the strike of dockworkers at an end and has ordered the men to return to work at once, it is by no means certain that a settlement has been reached. Thirty thousand angry dockworkers held a mass meeting in Southwark Park to-day and unanimously re-elected the manifesto issued by the committee respecting resumption of work.

Protesting that their leaders had betrayed them into unconditional surrender, the men adopted a resolution not to resume work until they had consulted their unions.

## SIDNA ALLEN JONES ON TRIAL FOR MURDER

Montgomery, Ala., July 28.—Sidna Allen Jones, father of C. Walter Jones, who is under arrest with his son on the charge of having killed Sloan Bowman, of Benton, Ala., is second cousin to Sidna Allen, who figured in shooting up the Hillside, Va., court several months ago. He was indicted as Sidna Jones merely. His name is Sidna Allen Jones.

In one of the large hotels here Sidna Allen's name is written on the wall along with a date, since rubbed out, saying Allen was in Montgomery at the time.

The trial of young Jones will begin to-morrow.

## ASKS REGULATION; NOT DISSOLUTION

### Minority of Committee Declares Attitude Toward Steel Trust.

Washington, July 28.—A recommendation favoring the legislation and regulation of big industrial concerns, instead of their dissolution, will be submitted to the House to-day in a report by three Republican members of the Steel Investigating Committee. The report is signed by Representatives Gardner, of Massachusetts; Young, of Michigan; and Danforth, of New York. Representative Young will submit an additional statement, and Representative Sterling, of Illinois, who believes in dissolving the big combinations, will submit a separate report.

The report advocates the creation of an interstate commission of industry to be clothed with extensive powers of regulation, and with power to fix reasonable prices for the output of corporations. The report would require that all corporations capitalized at \$500,000 or more operate under a charter to be issued by the United States, forbidding any interstate commerce. Small corporations might avail themselves of the Federal charter at their own option.

Approves Brandeis Bill.

All corporations availing themselves of the United States charter would be recapitalized at their actual value. The report commends the work of the Bureau of Corporations. It also approves the so-called Brandeis bill, which would transfer the burden of proof to defendant corporations to show that they are in "reasonable" restraint of trade. It approves the measures calculated to prevent interlocking directorates, and of the Democratic members' legislative program of the Republican party.

The principles contained in the bills drafted by the majority are distinctly worthy of commendation, and we give them our approval. But if the policy of dissolution favored by the majority is to be pursued, much additional legislation is required before proper dissolution can be obtained. This legislation the majority has scarcely outlined.

The Republican members make it plain that the report is not an expression of Republican policy, or dictated by the Republican administration, insisting that the committee members stand on their own bottom in enunciating their views.

Steel Trust Not Spared.

The report does not spare the steel trust or its organizers. J. P. Morgan & Co. are credited with a profit of \$22,500,000 for underwriting the organization of the United States Steel Corporation. Labor conditions in the steel mills are declared to be bad, and a suggestion is made that the corporation improve them by working mill hands in eight instead of twelve shifts. The report thus summarizes its findings:

"The corporations were capitalized at \$1,000,000,000, of which nearly one-half was water."

"The average annual earnings of the corporation have been from 11 to 12 per cent on the actual value of its assets."

"The corporation controls a little over one-half the crude and finished steel business of the United States."

"The average wholesale price of steel production has fallen off since the corporation was organized."

"The corporation and all the independent producers have an understanding as to prices."

"The system of interlocking directorates has insidious consequences and facilitates 'inside management' and the shifting of competition."

"The situation as to iron-ore supply is grave and may become menacing."

"Labor conditions in certain departments of the steel industry are bad."

Many recommendations have been submitted, although no bills have been prepared. The working