COLLINS READY FOR JOE TURNER

Westerner Believes He Will Be World's Middleweight Champion After Monday.

Billy Collins, who will wrestle Joe Turner for the middleweight championship of the world Monday night at Broad Street Park, is in Richmond and ready for the bout. He is by no means a beautiful individual, though he is big and strong and looks well able to give a good account of himself. The bout will be to a finish, best two out of three falls. Turner now holds the middleweight championship belt and Collins is after the title. Collins claims the middleweight championship of the Middle West. In his native clime he is known as the Western Cyclone. That he has the utmost confidence in his ability to beat Turner is proved by his willingness to wager a few shekels on the result.

Turner is at present in New York State meeting several appointments and will not get here until to-morrow night. He has no training to do, as he is in prime condition right now. In giving an account of himself Collins says that he has won from such men as Jake Poskl, the Polish Giant, Charlie Holmes, Roy Gerhardt, Pete Dowsley and Bert Hudson, the German Wildcat. He is still training, using the ball park as his grounds. He is still four pounds overweight, which he will get off before Monday night. Following will be found the measurements of the two boys:

Collins.		Turner.
5 ft. 9 in.	Height.	5 ft. 7 in.
155	Weight.	158
17	Neck.	17
40	Chest normal.	41
45	Chest expanded.	45 1-2
15	Biceps.	15 1-2
13 1-2	Lower arm.	14
28	Waist.	32
22	Thigh.	23 1-2
15 1-2	Calf.	16

SENATE WILLING TO AID REFUGEES

(Continued From First Page.)

fighting zone. Nearly 1,500 refugees have arrived in El Paso since last Sunday night.

According to Paul Booker, who has arrived here, conditions in northern Mexico have been intolerable, and all Americans are leaving the country. L. P. Atwood, chief engineer of the Pearson and Cachesa Railway Company, is moving overland, with a large group of American employes, headed for Columbus, N. M., it being impossible for them to reach the railway in safety. As many of their pack animals were seized, numbers of the Americans are travelling on foot.

Indians on Warpath.

Mexico City, August 2.—Sierra Juarez Indians in the state Oaxaca have renewed their revolt against the government. It is reported to-day that a large body of the warriors is marching on Ixtlan, forty miles from the state capital. An imbroglio over distribution of land is at the bottom of the trouble.

Several weeks ago the Indians revolted after an argument over the land question, but under promise of amnesty, they put away their arms. Now they claim the amnesty was not complete, and that the government executed several of the insurrection's leaders.

Washington, August 2.—Col. Steever, acting commander of the Department of Texas, has reported to the War Department that 1,500 Mormon refugees are now in El Paso. He said 500 crossed the line yesterday and that approximately 500 more are expected. There are five children to every woman who has crossed the line, he continues.

Colonel Steever reports that a number of the refugees are going to relatives in New Mexico, and that the Mormon Church is making efforts to get them away from El Paso as soon as possible. He does not know how long the army will have to look after them.

American Consul Edwards, at Juarez, reports that nearly all the American women and children from Casas Grandes district are now safe on American soil, and that for the last three days there has been no serious complaint from Casas Grandes. He further reports that credence is given to rumors that have reached Juarez of a battle said to have taken place north of Casas Grandes, in which the Federals were reported victorious. Ensenada continues quiet, and in Monterey and the surrounding country conditions are unchanged. Telegraphic and railway communication is again open with Chihuahua, via Monterey.

Qualifications in Chancery.

Mary A. Allen qualified yesterday in the Chancery Court as executrix of the will of Thomas A. Allen. The estate is valued at $14,000.

Evan R. Chesterman qualified as executor of the will of Logan S. Robins. The estate is valued at $11,250.

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Oldest Music House in Virginia and North Carolina.

TEAM PLAYS LIKE PENNANT WINNER

Goobers in Fine Form and Take Easy Game From Roanoke.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

Petersburg, Aug. 2.—The Goobers played like pennant winners this afternoon and won easily from the Tigers. Green and Morganrath were both in fine form, the same number of hits being made off each.

In the fourth inning the Goobers played "ring around the roses", with Green, and worked the squeeze play successfully for two runs.

Barnett started with a single, going to second on Howedell's single and scoring on Morganrath's two-bagger. Simmons went out on a grounder to first and Howedell scored on Morrison's hunt, Morrison being safe on first. Busch bunted down the first base line and Morganrath scored. The visitors scored their only run on Blackstone's muff of Pressly's fly and Holland's single. The fielding of Busch was sensational and was the best seen in Petersburg this season.

The core:

Petersburg.

	AB.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Simmons, rf	4	0	1	2	0	0
Morrison, 2b	2	0	1	1	4	0
Busch, ss	2	0	0	2	5	0
Blackstone, lf	3	0	0	6	0	1
Laughlin, c	3	0	0	0	0	0
Anthony, cf	3	0	1	2	0	0
Barnett, 1b	3	1	1	13	1	0
Howedell, 3b	3	1	1	1	0	0
Morganrath, p	3	1	1	0	0	0
Totals	26	3	6	27	12	1

Roanoke.

	AB.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Glass, cf	4	0	0	1	0	0
Garman, 1b	4	0	0	12	0	0
Pressly, 3b	4	1	1	1	0	0
Holland, lf	4	0	2	3	0	0
Newton, ss	3	0	0	1	5	0
Shields, 2b	4	0	1	3	2	0
Gardin, rf	3	0	0	0	1	0
Ladite, c	3	0	0	3	2	0
Green, p	3	0	2	0	3	0
Totals	32	1	6	24	13	0

The score by innings:		R.
Roanoke	0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0	1
Petersburg	0 0 2 0 0 0 0 1 x	3

Summary—Two base hits—Morganrath, Anthony, Green. Three base hits—Simmons. Double plays—Busch, Morrison, Barnett. Base on balls—Green, 1. Left on bases—Roanoke, 5; Petersburg, 1. Struck out—Green, 2. Time of game 1:45. Umpire—Cowan. Attendance, 800.

CAROLINA ASSOCIATION

At Winston-Salem: Winston-Salem, 2; Greensboro, 0.

At Greenville: Greenville, 1; Spartanburg, 3 (thirteen innings).

At Charlotte: Charlotte, 2; Anderson, 1.

Glass Club Organized.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

Bedford City, August 2.—At a meeting of citizens held in the courthouse, a club was formed to further the interests of Hon. Carter Glass for the primary to be held August 8 to nominate a candidate for Congress in the Sixth District.

An organization was effected by electing S. M. Bolling, president; John M. Carey, vice-president; T. W. Richardson, secretary. A large number of members have since been enrolled, and much enthusiasm has been manifested.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

Jersey City at Rochester; rain.
Providence at Buffalo; rain.
Baltimore at Toronto; rain.
Montreal and Newark; not scheduled.

ROOSEVELT HELD RESPONSIBLE FOR GROWTH OF TRUST

(Continued From First Page.)

if no proceeding on the part of the United States government were now pending against said corporation, but not for the purpose of determining the questions involved in the action brought by the government."

The government's suit is to discover if the United States Steel Corporation is "in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law."

In summing up its conclusions the majority report says:

"The control of corporations by the Federal government, as recommended by Mr. Carnegie, Judge Gary and others, is not approved. Whatever may be the evil results of the elimination of competition from the steel business, it does not justify such a remedy and could not be cured by it. Such a control, semi-socialistic in its nature, is beyond the power vested by the Constitution in the Federal Congress.

"The abuses mentioned in this report can in a great measure be remedied by giving to the operations of the United States Steel Corporation and other like corporations the widest publicity, and by the strict enforcement of laws specifically inhibiting the employment of cunning devices by which an unfair advantage over competitors is secured. The Bureau of Corporations possesses the authority to thoroughly investigate the internal affairs of industrial concerns doing an interstate business. Has the character of the Steel Corporation and the nature and extent of its operations been known to the people and to the President of the United States at the time of the absorption of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company, it is highly improbable that the chief executive would in twenty minutes have given his consent to a merger fraught with infinite injury to the steel industry and to the public alike.

Should Require Reports.

"The Commissioner of Corporations should be required to report to Congress as well as to the President of the United States, at such times and upon such conditions as it may prescribe, and the law creating this bureau should be so amended as to make such reports mandatory upon the Commissioner of Corporations.

"The enormous earnings of the Steel Corporation are due not to a degree of integration of efficiency not possessed by its competitors, but to the ownership of ore reserves out of all proportion to its output or requirements and to the control and operation of common carriers, divisions of rates and the liberal allowances obtained from other concerns through inequitable and inordinate terminal allowances. The business of production and transportation should be absolutely separate and distinct, and no industrial concern should be permitted to own or operate an interstate carrier.

"The Attorney-General of the United States and his subordinates should not be permitted to exercise an absolute discretion as to the institution of proceedings under the act of July 1, 1890, known as the Sherman anti-trust act, or other acts prohibiting combinations in restraint of trade. The parties injuriously affected by such combinations should have access to the courts and the benefit of adequate and sufficient remedies for wrongs inflicted by such combinations."

The legislation recommended by the majority consists of three bills. One of them, commonly known as the Brandeis bill, is designed to give an injured party the right to institute suit to prevent the organization of a combination in restraint of trade. This bill also transfers the burden of proof to the defendant corporation to show that it is a combination within "reasonable restraint of trade." The bill recommended by the committee has long been pending before Congress, having been introduced by Senator La Follette and Representative Lenroot.

Another bill would provide that no person who is engaged as an individual or as a member of a partnership, or as a director or other officer, or an employe of a corporation, in the business, in whole or in part, of manufacturing or selling railroad cars or locomotives or railroad rails or structural steel, or mining and selling coal, shall act as a director or other officer or employe of any railroad company which conducts an interstate commerce business."

Against Interbreaking Director.

The third bill is intended to hit at the system of interlocking directorates and would separate industrial from railroad business.

The steel trust investigating committee was authorized to begin its work on May 4, 1911. Since that date it has heard many witnesses and made many trips of inspection and investigation. Among the witnesses heard have been most of the great American financiers of the present age, with the exception of J. Pierpont Morgan, Andrew Carnegie, E. H. Gary, George W. Perkins, James J. Hill, the late John W. Gates and others prominent in the railway and steel world were heard at length. The committee took thousands of pages of testimony and spent many thousands of dollars.

During the progress of the hearings a difference of opinion between the chairman, A. O. Stanley, of Kentucky, and Representative Gardner, of Massachusetts, caused a near fist fight, and at one stage of the proceedings George W. Perkins, of New York, was threatened with a jail sentence for declining to answer a question as to his contributions to the Republican campaign in 1908. Later the chairman of the committe, Mr. Stanley, withdrew the question.

The effort of the committee to master the moves of the financiers who conceived and organized the steel corporation resulted in a maze of figures, which showed enormous profits to those who were interested. In speaking of watered stocks, the majority comment is:

"In some instances stocks were not 'watered' in the ordinary acceptance of that term; they were literally deluged. The cost of constructing or reproducing the several plants constituting the combine was inconsequential as compared with the value of this new device for enjoying with immunity an old and hitherto forbidden privilege—an absolute monopoly in a valuable and necessary article of commerce."

Demoralized and Disheartened.

From Julian Kennedy, an engineer, the committee traced the development of the National Tube Company, a subsidiary of United States Steel, by J. Pierpont Morgan. He told the committee that he investigated the condition of the tube trade and found that the actual value of these plants did not exceed $19,000,000, and that the owners were demoralized and disheartened." The committee comments on this situation as follows:

"Undismayed by this dismal prospect, J. P. Morgan & Co., with an amazing audacity, launched this new $19,000,000 monopoly on its course with a total capitalization of $80,000,000, and received as compensation securities of this concern aggregating $20,000,000."

The Gary Dinners.

Representative Beall, of Texas, made a study of the Gary dinners' influences on the steel trade. He wrote that portion of the report which deals with them. His comment on them follows:

"Accepting the dinner of January, 1911, as fairly typical of the rest and the things said and done there as fairly representative of the things said and done at the others, we think the conclusion is irresistible that the Gary dinners were instituted as a means of conveying to the entire steel and iron industry information as to what the attitude of the United States Steel Corporation was upon the questions of output and prices and of impressing upon all engaged in the industry that it was the part of wisdom and prudence to govern themselves accordingly.

"We further believe that by this means prices were maintained, output restricted, territory divided, competition stifled, and trade restrained, just as certainly, just as effectively and just as unlawfully as had been done under the discarded pooling agreements of former years."

Representative McGillicuddy, who studied the labor condition in the steel mills, found that the corporation was opposed to organized labor and preferred foreign labor.

"The result," he says, "is that about 80 per cent. of the unskilled laborers in the steel and iron business are foreigners of those classes. With the benefit of a skilled American foreman, such a crew can work out results in unskilled labor production. The profits of this system of labor employment go to the Steel Corporation, while the displaced American workman shifted as best he could."

In discussing the ownership of railroads and steamship lines by the Steel Corporation the report says:

"There is no question that public interest requires a segregation of railroads and the Steel Corporation. The control of such public agencies by an industrial corporation carries with it, in addition to the advantages which this record discloses, possibilities of even greater abuses."

Panic Was Artificial.

The part that United States Steel, the absorption of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Railroad Company, President Roosevelt and Wall Street financiers played in the panic of 1907 are covered in the report, and the insinuation is made that the panic was an artificial one designed for the benefit of the Steel Corporation.

In its comment the committee says:

"How a panic which had persistently resisted the combined efforts of the Federal government and John D. Rockefeller and J. P. Morgan & Co., and remained in unabated fury after Morgan and Rockefeller had turned loose $60,000,000 and the Federal Treasury $25,000,000 more should suddenly be stilled by this manipulation of Grant B. Schley's loans, has not been explained either by Mr. Roosevelt or by any other witness. Yet it is urgently maintained that the panic continued prior to this magical scoop of securities, and that the instant the Steel Corporation acquired the Tennessee Coal & Iron Company's stock, it subsided instantly and permanently."

The committee reports that on October 26, 1907, President Roosevelt issued a statement congratulating Secretary Cortelyou and the business men who headed off the panic. The committee says of this:

"Up until the time of this interview the Steel Corporation owed its success and its permanency to the power and the skill of the financiers who had created and the iron masters who had directed its operations. Since that time its dominance has been due in no small measure to the sudden, ill-considered, and arbitrary fiat of the chief executive.

"The President's refusal to interfear was an absolute warrant to proceed. A suggestion from him to the Attorney-General was equivalent to a command, and upon a refusal of the Attorney-General to act, the corporation was immune. This is admitted by Colonel Roosevelt, and he unhesitatingly assumes full responsibility in the matter."

The report occupies more than 200 pages and much of it is criticism of the methods of the trusts. Andrew Carnegie's steel-making methods and his desire to extend his business are held out as the motives which compelled J. Pierpont Morgan and his associates to organize the steel trust.

Sterling's Report.

Representative Sterling, of Illinois, a Republican member of the House Committee of Inquiry int othe United States Steel Corporation disagreed with his colleagues on the committee and submitted the following to the House.

"I heartily favor governmental regulation of corporations engaged in interstate commerce. The first step in this direction is legislation providing for federal incorporation. Such legislation should limit the capitalization to the actual value of the corporate property, and thus eliminate from the commerce of the country that abominable fiction of values commonly termed watered stock."

"The extent to which fictitious values have been created by over capitalization of corporate property has shaken public confidence in corporate securities and made the public mind distrustful of large business enterprises.

"Such legislation should provide for a system of reports to a commission or other government agency, giving full publicity to the manner and purposes of the organization, its methods of doing business and its profits. It should provide for rigid supervision of all issues of securities and prohibit one corporation from holding stock in another, and limit the extent to which two or more corporations may have common directorates.

"I do not concur in the views of the minority that the true remedy for industrial evils does not lie in the dissolution of the industrial trusts. I am of the opinion that the dissolution of the great industrial combinations into their integral parts would do much to restore trade to a natural and healthy condition, and inspire confidence of the people in the business situation and revive commercial prosperity.

"The proposition that the government shall recognize and permit to exist trusts, monopolies and combinations in restraint of trade, and then regulate them by legislative control, is one calculated to suppress individual enterprise and destroy competition. It is conceded that such a policy would result necessarily in the fixing of prices of the products of such combination by law. If government fixes the price of the finished product, must it not also fix the price of the raw material and of the labor that converts it?

"It is urged that large industrial combinations can produce more cheaply than small ones. This is a fundamental fallacy, from which proceeds the paternalistic doctrine that government shall recognize and permit monopolistic combinations, and fix the price of their product.

"The Federal government by proper legislation, can resolve great combinations into their integrat parts, and then by wise and just regulation of corporate powers maintain a natural and healthy condition of trade. It is plainly its duty to do so.

The College of Arms of Canada, by Edict of King Louis XIV., confirmed by Royal Commission in Appeal of Malta, 1817, is prepared to grant a charter under Royal Seal for the re-organization of the Order of the Golden Horseshoe of Virginia that was founded by the Royal Governor of Virginia, Sir Alexander Spottswood, 1713-1715. Any one interested and desiring further information can obtain the same by addressing the College of Arms of Canada Room, Library, McGill University, Montreal, Canada. Genealogies traced and guaranteed certificates given.

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Catcha Car for Forest Hill Park

Bowling

The Times-Dispatch team won two out of three games from the Howitzers' team in the Palace Summer Duckpin League last night. Dawson was the star bowler, while Haw, the newly signed soldier boy, rolled well. Score:

Times-Dispatch.

Players.	1.	2.	3.	Totals.
Dawson	85	84	116	285
Oliver	78	78	96	252
Murphy	86	88	79	253
Woolridge	102	79	86	267
Hawson	81	87	96	264
Total	432	416	473	1,321

Howitzers.

Players.	1.	2.	3.	Totals.
McCarty	74	86	92	252
Felvey	85	89	92	266
Gill	65	84	80	229
Haw	96	85	102	283
Seay	92	85	90	267
Totals	412	429	456	1,307

Standing of Teams.

Teams.	P.	W.	L.	P.C.
Richmond Lunch	9	6	3	.617
News Leader	6	4	2	.667
Howitzers	8	5	4	.625
Times-Dispatch	9	4	5	.444
Journals	9	3	6	.333
Virginians	6	2	4	.333

SOUTH ATLANTIC LEAGUE

At Jacksonville: Jacksonville, 4; Columbus, 1.

At Columbia: Columbia, 3; Albany, 1 (first game); Columbia, 3; Albany, 0 (second game).

At Macon: Macon, 3; Savannah, 5.

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