

HE IS BOUND OVER

Jerome Entreklin Put Under \$500 Bond Yesterday.

He is charged with writing obscene letters and sending them through the Wellington Postoffice.

Jerome Entreklin, who was arrested at Wellington Tuesday afternoon on the charge of sending indecent letters to young girls through the postoffice, had his preliminary yesterday before United States Commissioner Sherman.

Entreklin is a man of medium height and a very pleasant talker. He is apparently somewhere about 50 years old and says he has "seen better days."

When asked yesterday how all this trouble came about, he said: "I don't know. They just arrested me and rushed me off up here and I didn't even have time to get my 'spens.' I don't know what it's all for, I'm sure."

"You didn't write the letters, as you are charged?" "No, sir, I did not. Never thought of such a thing."

"What is your business in Wellington?" "I have been working by the day for a man down there. I have seen better days."

Are you a brother to John C. Entreklin who was adjutant general of Ohio under McKinley?" "Yes."

"Have you any relatives?" "I have a brother in Blackburn, Mo."

"I was learned afterward that L. H. Entreklin of Blackburn has lately been appointed postmaster at that place by President McKinley."

"How did they come to arrest you, Mr. Entreklin?" "I don't know."

And that was all he would say about the matter.

It occurs that these letters have been going through the Wellington postoffice since last September and were usually written to young girls from 14 to 17 years old.

They were of the most vulgar and immodest character that could be imagined and held no signature. For months there was no suspicion of who the author was until Entreklin was seen following some of the girls who had received these letters, after which the letters were sent to the government authorities and Entreklin watched.

Postoffice Inspector W. T. Sullivan of Kansas City went to Wellington and after he had seen enough of Entreklin's action to warrant suspicion of his guilt he set about to trap him.

The inspector took four or five of the letters written to the girls and from them culled a number of misspelled words and wove them into another letter. Then he went to Entreklin and told him that he was doing some work for the government and would like to secure his assistance in the matter of correspondence.

Entreklin wrote the letter with apparently little misgiving, but made almost the identical mistakes in spelling that Sullivan had found in the original letters.

Then Inspector Sullivan took a verbatim copy of one of the letters that had gone through the mail from which he had left the address and began dictating. Here Entreklin stopped and wanted to know what it was all for.

"Write it and I'll tell you," said the inspector.

"I'm not very good at penmanship and am rather nervous," he said, but the detective insisted that he finish it.

When he was through he was informed that there was proof enough to warrant his arrest on the charge of writing the letters.

"I did not write them," said Entreklin. "Will you take an oath that you didn't?" "Yes, sir."

Mr. Sullivan took his affidavit of innocence, and now if he is proven guilty he will get sentenced for the crime and for perjury also.

Entreklin has, aside from this scandal, a good reputation in the county. He was at one time well off and no cause can be assigned for the action, if he really wrote the letters.

He has no family.

JUDGE EPOCH'S PECULIAR CASE

Only Fact of What It Cost to Take a Few Dollars.

Yesterday the Bi-chloride of Gold Institute of Chicago, brought suit in Judge Epoch's court to recover fees for a Keeley cure that they claimed had been effected by them.

Without commenting on the merits of the case, one way or the other, it is probably the first case in history where getting sober cost a man a law suit.

The company did not bring the suit direct, but through an assignee.

IS PROBABLY AN INDIAN CEMETERY

Clarence Jewett Flows Into a Lot of Indian Relics.

Some two or three days ago Clarence Jewett discovered in the bend of the Big river ten or twelve miles northwest of town what seemed to be an old Indian burying ground.

There are pieces of skulls, teeth, arrow points, some pruning knives, and various other Indian relics.

TEN DAYS

Without Coffee Makes Some Wonderful Changes.

If the new X rays were used to photograph our own individual liver and stomach, we might be astonished and likely frightened, if we had been suffering from the use of coffee or tobacco.

Coffee has the same poisonous alkaloids as strychnine, morphine, tobacco and whiskey, and its daily use, even in small quantities, is the direct cause of that weak, dragging feeling, and the many troubles of stomach, heart, liver and bowels.

Tonics may patch one up for a little time and make one feel a little better. But what man, with even a little plain common sense, but sees that the only way to keep well is to throw over the habit that causes the trouble? Ten days' freedom from coffee and ten days' use of Postum Cereal will produce so radical a change towards health and strength that the facts become plain to any one.

Don't believe it, but try it and eat for yourself, and then wonder why you would daily submit to the old physical discomforts week in and week out, leading a most unpleasant existence.

When by very little attention to the breakfast beverage one could be transported back to the bounding health of boyhood.

Postum grain coffee looks like old Mocha, but every one, children and all, can drink Postum and digest it without trouble.

A man so addicted to etiquette that he trains his laugh ought to be cared for at the asylum for the helpless.

Harry Jones, who fills prescriptions for Charles Mackey, can do more. According to Lon Williams, he can sing.

While it is said that men carry counties in their vest pockets, it often happens that they can't get their own townships in.

It may be true that some women study the fashion plate more than the Bible, but it's scarcely more credit to the man who studies neither one.

J. H. Whenna, who gave a bill of sale for his horse to satisfy a one night's ledger bill, was turned out of the city prison yesterday by Chief Campbell.

The examining board of the Wichita Bar association have another victim. They will examine the young aspirant for Blackstonian honors next week.

There is a young attorney in the city who ought to know better, who calls the Wichita Mannerer the Wichita Mannerer. He calls it Manicure, believing it to be right.

Dame Gossip says that four of the young ladies who graduated from the Lewis Academy on Wednesday will be married before the snow flies. At least they are engaged.

Delos Woods of this city won the 100 yards dash at the field day meet at the Kansas University. Mr. Woods ran the distance in 10.23 seconds, which is the fastest time for the distance ever made at a university field day.

Chas. M. Fecheimer of Chickasaw, I. T., will be married on June 16th, to Miss Carrie Fisher of the same city. They will be married in the First Presbyterian church. Mr. Fecheimer is a native of this city and decided here for a number of years. He read law here and left a few years ago for Chickasaw, where he is said to have a lucrative practice. His numerous friends here wish him joy and bliss in his new found happiness.

CITY IN BRIEF.

Dr. Kirkbride has returned from Louisville.

H. H. Watson came in from Peck yesterday.

Ira Pierce is in Colorado recuperating his health.

C. G. Snyder of Arkansas City is in the city visiting friends.

County Attorney Amidon is spending a week in Denver, Colo.

W. J. Conway of Newton was a guest at the Manhattan yesterday.

E. K. James of Caldwell was in the city yesterday for a few hours.

Mess Ebel Woodcock is making a short visit in St. Joe, Mo., with her sister, Mrs. H. W. Lytle.

Rev. L. M. Riley of Kingman, who has been attending the campmeeting has returned home.

H. L. Woods and C. E. Elliott, two of Wellington's prominent attorneys, were in the city yesterday.

J. N. Bailey, traveling auditor of the Frisco, was in the city yesterday on business for his road.

Miss Lizzie Noble left last night for Wellington, where she will visit with friends for a few days.

Carl Allen left yesterday for Cincinnati on business. Mr. Allen will be absent from the city about a week.

C. W. Walton of Caldwell was in the city yesterday attending to some business before the district court.

Rev. Elster Hale, of Kingman, who is to be pastor of the Christian church at Caldwell, went down last night.

Mrs. Adelle Link will leave today for her home in Dallas, Texas, after an extended visit with her sister, Mrs. Ralph Millson.

Mr. Bert Bennett of Guthrie stopped over yesterday to visit with Captain DeLaney. Mr. Bennett is on his way to Colorado, where he is interested in some valuable mines.

Miss Bessie Barnes, daughter of Gov. Barnes of Oklahoma, passed through the city last night on her way to Topeka, where she goes to complete her school year at Bethany college.

Mrs. L. H. Woodard, accompanied by her daughter, Miss Minnie, will leave the early part of next week for Illinois, where they will spend the summer visiting with friends and relatives.

Col. Harry Loper, the noted starrer of roses, was in the city yesterday from Wellington. Col. Loper expects to leave within the next ten days for the east, where he will have charge of the course in the "big ring."

HEARD AND OVERHEARD.

The Matthews Furniture Company has spread into double apartments.

A marriage license was issued yesterday to C. E. Cole, Grand Rapids, Mich., and Ida Howard, Wichita.

W. F. Shell, J. B. Woodard, and T. C. Wilson have an office together above 152 North Main street.

The Baccalaureate of Fairmount College will be held in the Plymouth Congregational church next Sunday morning.

German Evangelical church—Services will begin at 9:30 a. m., next Sunday, an hour earlier than usual. Sunday school at 11 a. m.

Regular meeting of Select Friends' Lodge, this evening, at 8 o'clock, at Woodman's hall, corner of Topeka and Douglas avenues. All members are urged to be present. Visitors welcome.

Episcopal Post No. 244, G. A. R., attention! You are requested to meet at the Reform church, corner of Lewis and Topeka avenues, at 1:45 o'clock p. m., on Sunday, June 6th, 1897, to attend the funeral of our late comrade, Francis LeVan. The following comrades will act as pall bearers: J. H. Alexander, L. Keck, D. M. Dickson, E. S. Parvianer, C. Delaney, and F. W. Wilkins. Garrison Post No. 25 and all old soldiers, Sons of Veterans, ladies of Caroline Harrison Circle, Women's Relief Corps, and Ladies' Aid society are respectfully invited to meet with us. By order of N. Dennis, Post Commander; J. M. Huston, Adjutant.

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

Notwithstanding the threatening weather, a goodly crowd gathered for the performance at the big tent last night. A matinee will be given today and the admission will be only 5 cents. The performance will commence at 2:15. Tonight the best entertainment of the week is promised. Lotie Waters will be the feature of the program next week. She will undoubtedly prove a drawing card.

It Pays a Druggist to Give Customers What They Want.

Nearly every one who sets out to buy any advertised medicine at the drug store knows what it is to be met with the assertion: "No, we haven't that, but here's something else just as good." Perhaps the remark is added: "We put it up ourselves," or, "It's a larger bottle for the money."

The druggist says usually sounds reasonable, and as often as not the purchaser goes out of the store with a package of something different from what was asked for.

If this only happens once or twice it doesn't seem to amount to much, but when a dozen people in one day go to the same store and ask for a bottle of "Jones' Tonic," for example, and are given something else, and when this is multiplied by a thousand druggists in a thousand different towns, the proprietors of "Jones' Tonic" naturally get to feel pretty mad about it.

They argue in this way: "We spend a great deal of money advertising in the papers to let people know about our 'tonic.' When they go to a drug store to get it, it is so no more than fair to us that the druggist sell them what they ask for."

Some druggists agree with this view, and some do not. One druggist says: "Business is business, that's all. There's no earthly reason why I shouldn't sell a preparation I put up myself in preference to selling one that is advertised in the papers. I know what mine is made of, and I think it is just as good, if not better. Why shouldn't I say so, and sell it if I can?"

Many millions of dollars are spent every year in the business of making and selling proprietary medicines, and in spite of frequent skeptical sneers, some of these remedies are originated and prepared by experienced physicians and skillful chemists of genuine scholarly attainments. Some druggists who possess a comparatively small capital are inclined to look upon a proprietary compound as if it were a big trust or powerful enemy to be resisted, but, on the other hand, an increasing number of druggists take the view that a widely advertised proprietary remedy of real merit is a powerful ally of the retail druggist.

One druggist who was interviewed on the subject said: "I always sell people exactly what they ask for. I have a 'Jones' Tonic' or a good cough medicine or any thing in that general way, if it is a thing I put up myself, I sell them that if I can, but if any one asks especially for 'Jones' I sell them 'Jones' and nothing else. I know that people don't like to be switched off on to a different thing from what they ask for. They may take to something else, but they're not satisfied, as if they were somewhere else another time, and you lose part of their trade. I know this is so, for I've watched it. I know that substituting something else for what people ask for doesn't pay the druggist in the long run."

This sounds like fair play and good business sense combined. The druggist has a perfectly legal right to sell the goods he favors, or which pay him the best profit; yet if the advertising of a certain proprietary article is the direct means of sending a customer to his store, it seems only right, morally speaking, for him to sell the article asked for, and the customer, by insisting on getting the thing he wants, would at least preserve his or her own self-respect. The almighty public is the much-interested third party to this discussion, and ought to be able to settle it the right way.

Americans are altogether too good-natured about some things, and allow themselves to be imposed upon in many petty ways which a more suspicious people would not tolerate. It is not a druggist who is honest and intelligent; he may be a personal acquaintance, but he is a business man swayed by the same motives which sway other business men, and consideration of his own interests is usually the sole motive of an attempt to divert a customer from the thing he asks for and substitute something else.

It is not a perfectly legal right to sell the inference that he really does not know what he wants, every customer who has a mind of his own would politely but firmly persist in getting what he set out to get, either at one place or another, it would soon settle the substitution question.

Card of Thanks.

The undersigned wish to publicly return their thanks to the kind friends who rendered assistance to us in our late sorrowful ordeal, which culminated in the death of a beloved wife and mother, and we are especially under obligations to Mrs. Tillie Sweeney, whose devotion during our trials was that of a friend indeed. Respectfully,

H. C. MULLEN & FAMILY.

Real Estate Transfers.

(Furnished by the Wichita Abstract and Land Company, H. M. DUBOIS, agent.)

J. D. Hudson, wd., lot 1125 corner Ave. Greenfield's 11th add \$1

Joseph Knackf, Sr., wd., lot 8 blk. S. Goddard 200

Daniel S. Howe, wd., lots 1027, 1028 and 1021 Waco st., Leavenworth add 100

Wm. A. Haynes, wd., no. 97 sec 29 h 1st and 2nd sw or sec 20-23-24 3500

COMING LOCAL EVENTS.

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TARRYING TO TALK

SENATORS MAKE LITTLE PROGRESS WITH THE TARIFF.

Mantle of Missouri Advocate Justice for the Western Wool Grower, an Agent Giving the Eastern Manufacturer all the Best of It—Butler of South Carolina Denounces the Readiness of Congress to Legislate in the Interest of Railroad Companies and the Tariffmen in Getting at Income Tax Legislation.

Washington, June 4.—The senate had a period of speech-making today, and, as a result, little progress was made on the tariff bill. The advance covered about two pages, or seven paragraphs, and brought the senate up to the wool schedule, the first item of which was considered, but not completed.

Mr. Mantle (Montana) spoke for two hours on the wool schedule, urging increased rates for the wool growers, and Mr. Butler (North Carolina) made a plea in behalf of the wool tax.

THE SENATE IN DETAIL.

Washington, June 4.—The senate met at 11 a. m. today with a view to expediting the tariff bill. Two speeches were announced for the day, one by Mr. Mantle (Sil. Rep., Mont.) on the wool schedule of the tariff bill, and the other by Mr. Butler (Pop., N. C.) on his joint resolution to amend the constitution so as to give congress the power to impose income tax.

Mr. Mantle was recognized at the opening of the session and spoke at length. Senator Mantle said that there had been no opportunity for presenting the wool growers' side of the contention in the other branch of congress, for the reason that, owing to the brief time allowed for debate, the wool schedule had never been reached in that body. He presented fully and supported with numerous tables and statistics the wool growers' side of the controversy and showed the enormous losses sustained by the wool growers in the depreciation in value of sheep and wool during the past six years.

He declared that by reason of the enormous importations in anticipation of the enactment of the tariff law the wool grower would not receive much benefit from a protective tariff for four years to come.

He asserted that whenever a tariff law is to be enacted the powerful manufacturing interests of the country, with their compact and effective organizations, are always on the ground and in the committee rooms, pressing their claims and pushing their interests, while the farmers and wool growers and producers of raw material generally are an isolated and scattered class, from the nature of their vocations, and are thus lacking in effective organization; hence in the past their interests had been neglected and they had not received their just share of protection.

The great majority of wool growers of the country are, he said, protectionists and Republicans; most of them are believers in the free coinage of gold and silver independently by this country, but the questions of protection and free coinage having been divided in the last campaign, the wool growers, accepting the pledge contained in the Republican national platform in favor of "ample protection" for wool, and believing protection to be the paramount issue, cast their votes in the doubtful states for President McKinley and elected him.

The tariff bill as it passed the house and as now amended by the senate, he said, utterly fails to meet the expectations of the wool growers and is regarded by them largely as a repudiation of the Republican pledge of "ample protection for wool."

The wool growers of the country, he continued, were indignant over this repudiation of their interests, and warned the Republicans that they must change the proposed rates or they would lose the support of this numerous element in ensuing campaigns. He asserted that the McKinley law had not afforded the necessary protection to wool growers and quoted statistics to prove the assertion. He charged that it was full of loopholes permitting fraud and evasions and was especially objectionable in his denunciation of the ad valorem duties proposed on third-class wools. The senator quoted Senator Aldrich's statement that the proposed senate rates would give from 10 to 20 per cent more protection to the wool grower than he had ever received under any former tariff and produced statistics to show that the proposed rates were much lower instead of being higher.

He enumerated the objections of the wool growers as follows:

First—To the skirting clause.

Second—To the ad valorem duties on third-class wools.

Third—To the admission of washed wools as second-class without payment of additional duties.

Fourth—To the admission of washed and scoured wools in the third-class without the payment of additional charges.

Fifth—To the imperfect classifications which permit evasion.

Referring to the large importation of cheap Chinese and other wools produced by like cheap labor and which compete with American wools, Mr. Mantle said, added no protection whatsoever, he inquired if this policy was not quite as harmful to the American wool grower as Chinese cheap labor to the industrial wage earners of the country. In this connection, Mr. Mantle continued:

"To my mind the importation of cheap goods produced by ill-paid and degraded labor which comes into competition with like products of our own country without the payment of adequate protective rates are, if possible, more harmful than the importation of cheap labor itself."

"If the laborer comes here and at least live and must be contented with the surplus product of our farms and our factories. Not only this, but he would be liable to the public to judge whether there was indecent haste. He would, he said, insist on the consideration of a measure authorizing an income tax, before any pooling bill was brought before the senate. He declared that the pooling bill was in the interest of the most gigantic trust in existence, compared with which all other trusts are pigmies. The senator then spoke on the merits of an income tax.

AND THEN THE TARIFF.

The consideration of the tariff bill by paragraphs began at 2 o'clock. Lead ore, lead dress, and metallic mineral substances (279 to 381 inclusive) were passed over.

The 28th paragraph (382) led to a committee. Mr. Pettigrew (South Dakota) moved to increase the rate by adding a specific tax of 10 cents per pound in addition to the rate in the bill of 40 per cent ad valorem.

Mr. Chandler (New Hampshire) also urged the absolute necessity of an amended duty on mica in order to develop the rich mica deposits in the country.

Mr. Vest resisted the change. He presented a letter from Edmund Weston, an authority on electrical affairs, saying that mica was an essential raw material to the electrical industry, and that the class of mica requisite for this service could not be found in the United States.

WHERE PETTIGREW IS AT.

Mr. Lodge (Massachusetts) urged that the rates proposed were essential to offset the cheap labor of the Indian mica sent to this country. This brought out a speech from Mr. Pettigrew, which attracted much interest, in view of the doubts as to his attitude toward the bill. The issue of free trade and protection was settled forever in this country, he declared. No political party would ever again come to power on an issue of free trade. Senators might speak in favor of free trade for South Dakota mica, but they would not favor it for their own industries. The issue was now a contest over schedules only, and it had ceased to be a question on which the two great political parties could be divided. The great issue before the people today did not relate to schedules, but to the greater question as to whether a government of plutocrats and corporations shall take the place of the rule of the people.

After further discussion the mica paragraph again went over; also nickel. The succeeding paragraphs, relating to zinc, penholder tips and pins, were agreed to as reported.

To the quicksilver paragraph Mr. Allison offered a committee amendment, raising the rate to 7 cents a pound.

Mr. Vest and Mr. Jones (Arkansas) opposed the amendment, and Messrs. Stewart (Nevada) and Perkins (California) supported it.

Mr. Perkins asserted that the Rothschilds controlled the quicksilver mines of the world, outside of those of California, and low rates meant turning over the American market to the Rothschilds' quicksilver mines. The committee amendment was agreed to.

On type metal, Mr. Jones' (Ark.) motion to reduce the rate was lost.

Wool, raw, washed, and scoured, was considered, at the request of Mr. Lodge. In the 21st paragraph, Mr. Allison proposed a committee amendment reducing the rates from 14 to 15 cents per pound on zinc in blocks or pigs, and from 15 to 2 cents per pound on zinc in sheets.

Mr. Vest protested against the proposed rates, saying that there were zinc mines in Missouri, and he had not heard that increased duties were desired.

Mr. Allison said the rates were necessary and were in the nature of a compromise, midway between the McKinley and Wilson rates.

Mr. Allison's amendment and the paragraph as a whole were agreed to.

On paragraphs covering articles of metals, not otherwise provided for, Mr. Jones moved to reduce the rate from 45 per cent to 25 per cent, rejected, 30-33. This brought the senate up to schedule D, relating to wool and manufactures of wool.

On timber, hemlock, sided or squared, or round timber used for spars or in building wharves, Mr. Allison moved a committee amendment increasing the rate from 1 cent to 1 1/2 cents per cubic foot. At 5:15 o'clock, the senate held a brief executive session, and then adjourned.



Largest package—greatest economy. Made only by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY.



"I had what the doctors call indigestion," said the groceryman, "and I suffered from it day and night. I tried several doctors, took electric treatment, in fact everything that I could hear of, but nothing did me any good and I made up my mind there was no help for me only to grin and bear it. One day, however, I bought a box of Ripans Tablets and it seems to me the first dose took effect. I have been taking them ever since whenever occasion arises, which is not often, and they have surely worked wonders with me. When I look back on the past and then on my present condition, it seems to me that I am a new man. I am enjoying elegant health now, but I must say that Ripans Tablets were a God-send."

RIPANS TABLETS

"IT IS IGNORANCE THAT WASTES EFFORT." TRAINED SERVANTS USE SAPOLIO

SAPOLIO

perhaps be induced to co-operate with our own laborers for the protection of labor interests. He can be talked to and reasoned with, but the American wage earner cannot argue with a box of cheap foreign merchandise either can the American farmer argue with a bale of cheap Chinese wool."

In concluding his remarks he quoted from a speech delivered by President McKinley to the Ohio wool growers in 1882 and commenting upon the speech said he commended these utterances, particularly to the lettings of senators from that state (Hanna), whose reelection, he said, will depend upon next fall's campaign.

Mr. Mantle declared that no protective tariff can ever again endure in this nation which does not fully guard the interests of the great mass of producers of what are known as raw materials, and among these he declared that the production of wool is the most important, as it is the keystone of the great arch of protection and unless it be well guarded and preserved the whole structure must fall to the ground."

BUTLER ON INCOME TAX.

Mr. Mantle received close attention from the Republican side. He was followed by Mr. Butler (North Carolina) on the subject of an income tax. The senator referred to the outgoing senator's report on the income tax, and to recent supreme court decisions on the income tax, and on the anti-trust law. He added an expression of surprise at the "indecent haste" with which the pooling bill was being urged before congress, immediately after the decision of the supreme court on the anti-trust law.

This aroused Mr. Callom, chairman of the interstate commerce committee, now considering the pooling bill, to a spirited reply. The senator from North Carolina was making statements about which he knew nothing, said Mr. Callom. The pooling bill had been before congress for months before the supreme court decision, and it sought to strengthen the interstate law. He denoted the statement of "indecent haste," and said such a characterization was a misrepresentation of facts.

Mr. Callom (Texas), another member of the interstate