

ROOSEVELT ATTACKED

President's Recommendations on Trusts Criticized

BY ANTI-TRUST CHIEF

Pennsylvania Man Picks Message Apart in Texas Town.

HITS HANNA ON THE SIDE

Declares Workings of Trusts Are Public Enough.

TERREY, TEXAS, Dec. 28.—M. L. Lockwood of Zellehoe, Pa., president of the anti-trust league...

"Does not every one know that these industrial combinations have destroyed competition, have created monopoly and are now robbing American people of hundreds of millions of dollars annually to pay dividends on billions of watered stock, and that some of these dividends are forty-eight per cent annually for water and salt? What more publicity does he want?"

He alleged that the foundation of all the vast fortunes which have been built up in trade and manufacturing is railroad and refers to the close of the session of the matters in the exercise in which the president says "can profit by the experience gained by the passage of the interstate law."

"In 1876 the independent oil producers of Pennsylvania began agitation for the passage of the interstate commerce law. We had in the lower house of congress John H. Bacon, of Texas."

"For nearly eight years we circulated petitions. Bacon finally secured its passage through the house in such a form as to cure the evils of railway discrimination, but it was crippled by the amendments in the senate, so that twenty odd years after the chairman of the interstate commerce commission tested that railway discrimination is universal."

Mr. Lockwood alleges that the trusts desire just what is recommended in the message and that their attorneys advised before the advice of the conference. He says:

"Why is it that these attorneys want to transfer this question to the seat of the national government? The answer is that they want to get just as far away from people who are being hurt as possible. They know that the atmosphere is so thick with distrust on this question in the capital, that in the hotel lobby of Washington, than it is in the states. And would it not be well for the president, who has sworn to enforce the laws, to have his attorney general begin proceedings in earnest under the provisions of the Sherman anti-trust law against these trusts and monopolies and against the 'liberal railway combines' before he asks for any further federal legislation on the subject? If he will see that the law is faithfully enforced against these trusts that have paralyzed all capital except that which will go to go into the hands of a few and will train in every citizen to avert American citizenship over the highways of the land in the transportation of their products, he will be regarded to see what a multitude of 'carriers of industry' will spring up ready to give the consumers of America their necessities at the actual cost of production. For I say to him that these 'carriers of industry' upon whom he relies, do not own monopoly of business, brains, energy and producing force of this people. Let him guarantee equal rights and equal opportunities and the American people will take care of their trusts of the world. Neither will they take the people at home to pay ten times the price upon their necessities at which they are willing to sell at the same goods in foreign countries."

He criticizes the recent conference of labor and capital at New York and says: "They have created a kind of system court and have made Senator Hanna chief justice thereof; they have set up a state of government inside of an independence of the regular government of the people."

**FIRE OPENED ON TRUSTS**  
Suits to Have Charters of Railways in Ohio Rejected Are Brought

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 28.—Suits in quo warranto were brought today in the circuit court of Crawford and Logan counties to revoke the charters of Columbus, Hooking Valley and Toledo Railway company, the Ohio Central Railway company, the Norfolk and Western Railway company and the Sunday Creek Coal company. The suits were brought in the names of the respective attorneys of Crawford and Logan counties. They were prepared by Frank Mott, former attorney general and now attorney for the Anti-Trust League, David E. Pugh, and E. H. Finley. The charters of the companies are attacked on the ground that they are controlled and operated by a few men and that the public interest is in violation of the state laws forbidding combinations in restraint of trade and the consolidation of parallel lines of railroad.

The properties mentioned are all privately owned and are controlled by the same men.

For a first cause of action it is claimed that the companies are operating in violation of the statute of March 1, 1887, establishing the act of one corporation by another through subscriptions to its capital stock and prohibiting the lease or purchase of one railway by a parallel line. It is charged that the Hooking Valley and the Central are virtually consolidated and that their stock inter-

CRUSHED BY CAGE

Six Men Are Killed in Mine at Hartsborn, I. T.

CAGE JUMPED GUIDINGS

Was Ascending With Men When Accident Occurred.

ALL DEAD WERE RUSSIANS

Two of Party Escape by Clinging to Cage.

Hartsborn, I. T., Dec. 28.—At shaft No. 1 of the McAllester Coal company here today, while the cage was ascending with eight men it jumped its guidings about 100 feet from the bottom of the shaft. Six out of the eight men were killed. They were caught between the cage and the buntings and their bodies dropped to the bottom of the shaft. The names of three of the killed, so far as could be learned, are:

ALEXANDER ROMANICHOK, MICHAEL PERTIK, H. KETCHOK.

All killed were Russians. There were two others who held to the cage. They were only slightly injured. The others were killed, whose names are not known, came here recently from Pennsylvania.

**WORK OF SPECULATORS**  
Public Sentiment Against Sale of Danish West Indies Not Genuine.

Copenhagen, Dec. 28.—The agitation against the sale of the Danish West Indies has placed the government in an embarrassing position. There is much difference of opinion as to how far it is the work of speculators and promoters. At any rate, it has determined to request Secretary Hay to allow of an arrangement for a plebiscite. This matter will be settled through Copenhagen and through the Danish minister, C. Brandt, at Washington. It is generally declared in well informed circles here that the islanders favor the sale. But the chief argument advanced by the large majority is that there should be a plebiscite like that of 1892. The fact that the Danish government is receiving a great deal of information, indicates that there is much doubt in the minds of the authorities as to how accurately they have gauged the national sentiment. In the meanwhile, those who are opposed to the sale are formulating numerous plans for realizing on the tropical asset so long neglected. A company has just been formed for improving the economic status of the islands, in the event they are not sold. The capital of the company is not announced, but the directors include Heide and Glenskedt bank directors, Andersen, director of the East Asiatic company, and other influential persons.

**COMMENDATION OF LONG**  
Transmitted to Soldiers Who Recovered Body of Apprentice.

Washington, Dec. 28.—Secretary Long has written a letter to the secretary of war, highly commending the conduct of Captain G. A. Detchemeny and Lieutenant Parker Hitt 22nd Infantry, and the men under their control, for the zeal and perseverance "with which they prosecuted the search for the remains of C. A. Venille, first class apprentice in the navy, who was murdered by Filipino insurgents at Balot, P. I."

"The fact that the loss of one naval apprentice," says Secretary Long, in the multitude of fatal and other casualties which have occurred during the insurrection in the Philippines, could have involved such unselfish and hazardous service as was involved in the search for the remains of C. A. Venille, is a high tribute to the character of the soldiers of the United States army, and will tend to unite the navy to it in closer bonds of sympathy."

"I have the honor to request that you will transmit to the officers and enlisted men above mentioned, the grateful appreciation and commendation, not only of the navy department, but of the officers and enlisted men of the entire navy for their act, and for the thoughtful remembrance of the family of the boy who was a cruelly murdered."

**WILL DISAPPOINT MANY**  
Naval Board on Awards Makes More Deeds as Merit.

Washington, Dec. 28.—The naval board of awards, in its report to the secretary of the navy, says that the work upon the medals is going forward as rapidly as possible at the Philadelphia mint. The board adopts the report of its subcommittee to the effect that the conduct of officers and men during the Spanish war, and in driving the Spanish gunboats back under batteries, though creditable, is not worthy of being commemorated by a battle medal.

The board recommended that Corporal E. N. Appleton and Privates Burns and Hines of the United States Marine Corps receive medals of honor and citations for crossing the river at Tien-Tsin, June 3, 1898, under a heavy fire, and destroying a building occupied by the enemy.

The report concludes by saying there are one or two cases still pending, being recommendations for specially meritorious service in China.

**FIGHT OF EXTERMINATION**  
British Defeat at Zeefontein Is Marked by Blood and Valor.

London, Dec. 28.—The war office this afternoon issued a list of the British casualties at Zeefontein, December 23, (twice) General Buller's camp, consisting of three companies of infantry and two guns, was successfully rushed by a Boer force under the command of General Buller. The length of the list demonstrates the entire success of the attack. Six officers and fifty men were killed, eight officers were wounded and four are missing. It is presumed that the missing officers were taken along

PRACTICE AND THEORY

Trade and Tariff in Europe Fully Disussed

BY MEN OF BUSINESS

At Meeting of American Economic Association.

NEGROES IN THE SOUTH

Picture of Happy Settlement is Portrayed.

Washington, Dec. 28.—The American Economic association devoted its morning session today to a discussion of international trade and this afternoon's session to economic theories. Brooks Adams of Quincy, Mass., in interpreting the recent expansion of the foreign trade of the United States, entered a plea of justification for commercial and even military warfare to maintain the commercial supremacy of a country. He reviewed the economic conditions of the United States and surveyed the rise and fall of governments in the past.

Worthington C. Ford, chief of the department of statistics, Boston Public Library, gave a succinct review of the commercial policy of Europe, in which he contended that free trade would be the outcome of a threatened breakdown of the superstructure of the general tariff condition of Europe.

The greatest question facing Europe today, according to his view, was food supply. All European from the less progressive desirous of being self-sufficient, which he pictured as an impossibility. In the tariff policies of Europe, he said, the most favored nation clause had been practically eliminated.

Charles A. Tuttle of Crawfordsville, Ind., described the economic position in the light of economic progress, and contended that trades unionism and collective bargaining, profit-sharing and industrial arbitrations signified that the workman has a quasi property right in the business in which he is employed.

At the afternoon session a paper by Truman N. Carpenter of Harvard university discussed "Some Theoretical Possibilities of a Protective Tariff," and sought to show that a tariff duty is not necessarily paid by the home consumer; also that a protective tariff may be so framed as to raise wages well as to attract labor and capital to the home industry. He discussed the more productive industries—judged from the standpoint of the community, rather than from that of the individual business man.

The third session of the day was held this evening, and two papers, "The Negro in the Yazoo-Mississippi," by Alfred H. Stone of Greenville, Miss., and "Conciliation and Arbitration Among Miners," by Herman Just, commission of the Illinois Mine company, were listened to with much interest. Mr. Stone portrayed the condition of the negro laborer in the northwestern part of Mississippi where the blacks represent some 95 per cent of the population. Here, more than elsewhere, he said, the methods and traditions of the old plantation system are preserved.

Race troubles and conflicts are unknown, and this was not due, he contended, to a sedentary population, but rather to the predominant presence of blacks, which draws a sharp line between the laboring class and the directive classes. The absence of the white laborer keeps alive the instinctive respect for the white man, which makes harmonious relations possible.

Mr. Justice described the methods proposed with respect to the coal mining industry of Illinois in the settlement of disputes and the prevention of strikes by friendly council, where self-control is the governing factor.

The careful drafting of annual contracts tend to lessen the difficulties likely to arise, he said, and the effect of the Illinois Coal Operators' association and of the United Mine Workers of Illinois has not been so much directed to establishing a well defined and elaborate plan of arbitration or conciliation as to obviate the necessity for either. His experience had shown "the importance of compromise where differences or disputes had arisen, because the longer the most trifling differences are allowed to remain unadjusted the more serious they become and the more difficult of settlement."

**SHORTAGE AND MISSING MAN**  
Accounts of Charles Are Found Aided to Be Located \$3,187.

New York, Dec. 28.—The city commissioners of accounts reported to Mayor Van Wyck today that they had made a special examination of the bank account of which Charles A. Aiden was acting as treasurer for the coal mining industry of Illinois in the settlement of disputes and the prevention of strikes by friendly council, where self-control is the governing factor.

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**DOWIE BROUGHT TO TIME**  
"Elijah" Has Decided to Settle With Brother-in-Law Out of Court.

Chicago, Dec. 28.—John Alexander Dowie has decided that he will settle the claim of his brother-in-law, Samuel Joseph, the English, who was before Judge Cook yesterday, the time set for Judge Cook to render a decision in the case. Dowie has been ready to make a reasonable settlement.

At the close of the trial Judge Taylor held a conference with Stevens, Dowie and Dowie and their attorneys, in which he is reported to have intimated that unless the case was settled out of court he would appoint a receiver for the Zion lake industries.

Stevens alleged that Dowie demanded \$100,000 for the lake, and his attorney was fairly made today, and the feeling against the young man continues bitter. During the day armed guards have kept all pedestrians a block away from the jail. Tonight the soldiers were closed by order of the mayor. Solicitor Ward today had a warrant sworn out charging Dowie with murder. A preliminary hearing will be held on Wednesday, when Dowie probably will be held for the grand jury, which will meet in March.

Willow is apparently the most unscrupulous man in the town. He says he has sold making cigarettes and taking with his goods. He says he has no fear of hanging.

**GUARDED BY MILITIA**  
Widow's Life Is Sought by People of Elizabeth City.

Elizabeth City, N. C., Dec. 28.—The presence of a squad of naval militia with loaded carbines is all that prevents an attack upon the jail in which is confined James Wilcox, accused of the murder of Neill Cropper. Threats of lynching were fairly made today, and the feeling against the young man continues bitter. During the day armed guards have kept all pedestrians a block away from the jail. Tonight the soldiers were closed by order of the mayor. Solicitor Ward today had a warrant sworn out charging Dowie with murder. A preliminary hearing will be held on Wednesday, when Dowie probably will be held for the grand jury, which will meet in March.

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BULLETIN OF THE WICHITA DAILY EAGLE

Wichita, Sunday, December 29, 1901

Weather for Wichita Today: Fair; variable winds

IMPORTANT NEWS OF TODAY

1. Europe Tariff and Trade

Roosevelt's Message Attacked

Shaw Will Not Talk

Nine Accident in Territory

2. Washington's Call to Oklahoma

Missouri Is Christened

Chauncey Depew Married

3. Wichita Livestock Market

Review of the Grain Markets

New York Stocks and Bonds

City in Brief

4. Deeded the Farm

Wholesale Houses' Banquets

5. Chamber of Commerce Meeting

Alleged Assassin Arrested

6. Social Gossip of the Week

7. Will Receive Share of Estate

Board of Health Report

8. Curtis in Eastern Europe

9. Faxen's Washington Gossip

10. Ament and Talk of His Removal

Second Gas Flad at Blackwell

Many Relinquishments at El Reno

Maguire for Territorial Chairman

11. Gossip for Home People

12. Eagle's Sunday Editorial Page

13. Two Famous Paintings

Music and Drama

15. Eagle's Want Page

16. Additional Want Ads.

Points of the City Regulator

Mayor Charles S. Harvey and County Treasurer George H. Macey, and tells how the murder of Dr. Hallsbeck, a wealthy farmer of Green Park, was committed on Christmas evening by Bruce Willis, Burton and Fred Vermer, brothers, aged 23, 25 and 26, nephews of the murdered man.

The full purport of the confession will not be made public until Monday, as the coroner's inquest, but enough has been told to show that the prisoners, who all lived in Kinderhook, 18 miles from the Hallsbeck home, drove to the scene of the crime, tied their horses at Hallsbeck's barn, went to the rear of the house in the moonlight, rapped on the door, and when the old man opened it, shot him to death, firing 12 shots, 11 of which penetrated the body. The crime was witnessed by Hallsbeck's wife and old mother, the other members of the family being at Christmas Eve exercises, less than a mile distant.

Until last fall the Vanwormer family lived in a house in Greensport, mortgaged to Hallsbeck. Because he thought the boys troublesome, Hallsbeck foreclosed the mortgage and the family was evicted. This was the basis of the ill will held against Hallsbeck. The mother of the Vanwormers and friends tried hard by testimony before the coroner to establish an alibi for them.

The officials had strong circumstantial evidence against them.

**BLOODY FIGHTING IN PANAMA**  
Revolution in South America Is Renewed With Greater Vigor.

Coleo, Colombia, Dec. 28.—Via Georgetown—Barranquilla papers dated December 21, which come to hand this morning, contain further details of the battle near Honda. They say that General Leovigildo Rodriguez commanded Honda's small garrison. General Marin's large force of insurgents attacked the place early on the morning of December 8. At 8 a. m. General Leovigildo brought up 24 government reinforcements from La Chorrera across the Magdalena river, firing Honda. By 11:30 the combined forces drove the enemy away from Honda. The insurgents on arriving at Carat, near Maricopa, in the evening awaited the government troops in two columns. It was there that hand-to-hand and rifle fire were freely used, for the insurgent ammunition was exhausted. The vanguard had been surrounded, with the aid of the rear guard, the government troops succeeded in breaking the line and then utterly routed the enemy. On the following morning when 400 were found to have been killed, the insurgent retreat led by the way of Guapiquil, taking their wounded with them.

The fighting in this engagement has been characterized as unrelenting. The liberal colors bore the device "I neither eat nor give quarter."

**LEATHER SHOES MOST POPULAR**  
American Product Is Knocking Out All Competition.

Washington, Dec. 28.—In the proposed new German customs tariff the distinction between coarse and fine shoes, as drawn at present, will not be applied, according to General Consul Hughes, at Cologne, Germany. In a report to the state department, dated December 2, Mr. Hughes says that experience has taught the German that the American does not guarantee a sure classification of goods, and that fine shoes occasionally would be entered at the low, and cheap ones at the high rates of duty. The proposed general says that the imposition of higher rates on German shoes would mean a loss of \$10,000,000 a year in foreign competition does not mean danger for the home trade. The consul thinks that in the absence of some protection it is to be expected that their market will be flooded with foreign goods.

In fact, he said, there were a start in that America already has been made by the growth of foreign competition. Mr. Hughes contended the proposed increase of import duty on such kinds of foreign goods would be a serious blow to the home shoe industry, according to German shoes.

**MURDERED BY NEPHEWS**  
Mysterious Killing of New Yorker Is Solved by Confession.

Hudson, N. Y., Dec. 28.—One of the most sensational murder cases ever known in New York state culminated today in a confession by Harvey Bruce, aged 21, to the killing of his uncle, James Bruce, and aunt. The statement is witnessed by

FOR ELASTIC CURRENCY

Recent Address of Governor Shaw Is Reviewed.

DIFFER FROM GAGE'S VIEW

Favors Giving Banks Greater Volume of Circulation.

METHOD'S SUCCESS SURE

Secretary to Be, Refuses to Discuss the Matter.

Des Moines, Dec. 28.—Governor Shaw, when seen by the Associated Press correspondent tonight, denied having given an interview regarding Secretary Gage's treasury policy. On the contrary, he has positively refused to give such interviews. He has, however, spoken in most cordial terms of approval of Secretary Gage's administration of the department. The governor has been very busy all day receiving further congratulations by wire and mail and entertaining visitors who called to pay their respects.

The letter of the president has not yet been received by Governor Shaw, but is expected shortly.

Governor Shaw says he positively refuses to be interviewed at present in respect to the asset currency question or in respect to his or Secretary Gage's administration of the treasury department. He said, however, that the nearest he came to an expression of opinion on the asset currency question was in a speech delivered at Norfolk, Neb., last April, and which was published in the Business Journal of July, but he would not say just what his views were now.

Fearing that he had been misunderstood or misquoted, Governor Shaw tonight authorized the Register to publish the following concerning his alleged commitment to any definite treasury administrative policy:

"I have spoken in the highest and most complimentary terms of Secretary Gage's administration of the office of secretary of the treasury. Further than that, I have not spoken, and shall not speak. This statement must be given as an interpretation of what I do not propose to discuss these problems at this time."

In an address delivered before the Northwestern Nebraska Bankers' association at Norfolk, Neb., on April 2, 1898, Governor Shaw said in respect to asset currency, or bank circulation based on assets:

"I have been asked to say something on the subject of bank circulation based on assets. This is not an issue in politics, nor have we any legal provision therefor. I shall, therefore, not attempt to defend it. I am willing, however, to say on record that I believe in an elastic currency, and if I believed there was no other way to secure an elastic currency other than asset currency, then I should advocate such an issue."

"I do not believe it necessary to resort to asset banking in order to provide for an elastic currency. It is possible, however, to increase the issue of an elastic currency, based on government bonds, would result in stability."

"Suppose banks were permitted to issue a volume of circulation equivalent to one-fourth of their capital stock, at a rate of 1 per cent. Then, permit an increase of one-half its capital stock at 1 per cent, then to increase again to three-fourths at a relatively increased rate, and then to increase again to equal its capital stock at 1 per cent rate. I believe this would induce the banks to carry a larger volume of government bonds. Then, instead of asset currency, which is a restriction in line of stringency—they would be kept on deposit in Washington, and on call an increase of circulation would be secured, to be retired when not needed."

**ADD TWO CAN GET**  
"When a Western bank now needs more circulation, some cash, it resorts to the issue of commercial paper, and is compelled to redeem it at a given date and pay a much higher rate. Let the banks be permitted to increase their circulation when needed to be retired as soon as the demand for it ceases, and keep over present the inducement to reduce it when not needed, and elasticity is secured."

"Currency based on assets contains in my judgment, no element of danger, except popular prejudice. This will vanish as the question is discussed and explained by those who make a study of it. The Senator would be in no worse condition than now. However, a bank fails the assigned funds its bankable commercial paper hypothecated. In other words, it has increased its circulation by sending its assets to some other bank and borrowing circulation at a high rate of interest, and it does this even after it ceases to be secured. It would be no worse to allow a government issue after special legislation."

**LOADED DOWN WITH CHARGES**  
Man Arrested at Kansas City Identified as Heep Big Thief.

Kansas City, Dec. 28.—A man arrested at the Union station here Thursday night and shot through the feet while attempting to escape has been identified by the police as James Burke, alias Frank Sheriff. The police say that Burke had up to two years in the Missouri state penitentiary for the same crime, and was arrested here on suspicion of stealing \$25,000 worth of diamonds from W. G. Pollock of New York, who was arrested in New York in the lower state prison. He was released on parole, which he violated by leaving Iowa, and was arrested here on suspicion of stealing values. He will be taken to Iowa.