

RICH MAN ASSAILS SWOLLEN FORTUNES

Melville E. Ingalls of Big Four Advocates Inheritance and Income Taxation.

VIEWS MORE RADICAL THAN THE PRESIDENT'S

Tariff, Rebates and Franchises as Chief Basis of Colossal Incomes.

CARNEGIE IN LINE. New York, Dec. 13.—Andrew Carnegie, in an address before the National Civic federation today, said that he believed the major portion of the estates of enormously wealthy men should go to the state upon the death of the possessor of the fortune.

New York, Dec. 13.—Advocacy of the president's views of inheritance and income taxation—supplemented by even more radical suggestions by a rich railroad man, famous from the Atlantic to the Pacific, was the feature of today's session of the National Civic federation.

Mr. Ingalls spoke in part as follows: "The first thought, I think, running in the minds of the people is: Are the large individual fortunes which have been and are being made today, a menace to the prosperity of our country, and if so, how can they be limited? There have been in the last few years three prolific sources of multi-millionaires which are open to criticism.

Sees Two Remedies. "The first, in the minds of some of us, is the tariff, which should be modified. The second cause of the growth of these large fortunes has been the securing by the greedy of illegal favors and contracts given to shippers by the railroads. I trust this is happily ended. The third cause of the production of large fortunes has been the securing by the greedy of questionable, of contracts at nominal prices for the use of the streets of various cities for the purpose of transportation and lighting. There are two remedies for this. One is to make contracts such as a private individual would make, for the use of the streets, reserving proper rentals and a proper division of the profits for the future; and the other is for the municipalities to take possession of the lighting and street transportation.

Approves Income Tax. "With reference to limiting these fortunes by an income tax, I have come to the conclusion that it is the best and fairest tax that can be levied—just as a tax, like other taxes, for the support of this government—not for the purpose of destroying properties—that would be socialistic. I don't believe in graduated income tax, for I think that would be putting a tax on thrift and energy. I would tax all incomes of \$1,000 or over. "I am in favor of the inheritance tax as a tax for paying the expenses of the state, like other taxes. It is a question whether this is not more of a matter for each state to take up by itself. If it cannot be managed in that way, then the national government should take it up.

Wills to Be Limited. "I would also enact legislation, either by the national government or by the states, that no man should have the right to dispose of the bulk of his property by will. I would take away from any citizen the right to tie up his

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KING OSCAR DYING IS SWEDEN'S FEAR



KING OSCAR OF SWEDEN.

Stockholm, Dec. 13.—King Oscar of Sweden is fast sinking. It has been learned that he has heart trouble. His condition until recently was not regarded as serious, but it was announced a few hours ago that he was critically ill. The last bulletin today stated that he was failing fast. On account of his age it is feared that the king cannot survive.

LUMBER INQUIRY ASKED BY HOUSE

Resolution Authorizing Quest for Trust Evidence Is Passed Today.

Washington, Dec. 13.—The house today adopted a resolution of Mr. Miller of Kansas, authorizing the secretary of commerce and labor to investigate the causes of the high prices of lumber in the various stages of manufacture and sale. This investigation is to be made with the particular object of ascertaining whether or not present high prices are the result of a trust. The house committee on merchant marine failed today to reach an agreement on a ship subsidy bill.

Seranton, Pa., Dec. 13.—The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad today announced a 10 per cent increase in the wages of all employees in the transportation department, effective Jan. 1 next. This includes all station agents, baggage masters, clerks, affecting, all told, about 1,000 persons.

SUFFERERS' APPEAL GOES TO PRESIDENT

North Dakotan Informs Nation's Executive of Northwest Fuel Famine.

Washington, Dec. 13.—A. J. Gronna of Lakota, N. D., talked with the president today about the fuel shortage in his state, growing out of the alleged failure of the railroads to furnish cars for the transport of fuel. Mr. Gronna handed to the president a letter from A. M. Beveridge of Lakota, saying the people are freezing to death because they are unable to obtain fuel owing to the car shortage. The president listened carefully and promised to refer Mr. Beveridge's letter, at once, to the interstate commerce commission.

ESCANABA'S LAST BOAT. Escanaba, Mich., Dec. 13.—The one shipping season for the port of Escanaba closed this morning when the steamer John T. Hutchison cleared for Buffalo. She was unable to obtain a cargo before the expiration of her insurance, and will make the trip down the lakes at the risk of the owners.

SCORES PRESIDENT IN MORMON ATTACK

Dubois Declares Mr. Roosevelt Helped Cult's Candidates in West.

Smoot Ruled by Church, Senator Charges, in Speech in the Senate.

Washington, Dec. 13.—President Roosevelt was directly charged in the senate today with using his influence for the election of republican Mormon candidates in the recent election in Idaho and Utah. The charge was made by Senator Dubois in the course of a speech in which he discussed the right of Reed Smoot in the senate. "Smoot," he said, "represents the church and not the state, and would do the bidding of the church before he would serve the real interests of the state or of the nation."

Taft's Idaho Mission. Turning his attention to the campaign preceding the recent election, Mr. Dubois read the press dispatches of Oct. 23, which stated the president had sent Secretary Taft into Idaho to speak in advocacy of law and order. At that time Mr. Dubois said he had telegraphed the president that the only issue in Idaho was the desire of the Mormon hierarchy to continue to dominate the politics of the state and that the president had been misled if he thought there was any other issue. Mr. Dubois referred to messages of Presidents Buchanan, Johnson, Grant, Hayes, Garfield, Arthur and Cleveland, and citing what he termed "the menace of Mormonism," and proceeded:

Worse Menace Today. "I call attention to these messages of the presidents for two purposes: one to indicate the views of our former executives; the other to mark the contrast between them and the present occupant of the White House. Mormonism is more insidious, more dangerous and a greater menace to our government and civilization today than it was at any particular period when these messages were addressed to congress. Yet President Roosevelt does not deem the subject worthy of mention in a message filled with suggestions.

"The non-Mormon citizenship of Utah and of Idaho think they are entitled to the support of law-abiding citizens everywhere in their efforts to maintain American citizenship in these Mormon states, and if they cannot receive that, they have the right to demand that the United States government shall not use the great power vested in him in the interest of those law-defying and un-American organizations, their determination to rule the politics of this section of our country."

FOUR NEW LAWS ON CONGRESS PROGRAM

Leaders Agree on Legislation That They Will Strive to Have Passed.

Washington, Dec. 13.—President Roosevelt and leaders in congress have prepared a tentative program of legislation for the present session. This program contemplates: consideration and passage if possible of the following measures: Prohibiting corporations from making campaign contributions. The reduction of the government's right of appeal in criminal cases. Reduction and finally removal of the tariff on all Philippine products entering the United States.

Authorizing ship subsidies for particular lines. There are other measures President Roosevelt would like enacted, notably those restricting immigration and reforming the currency, the latter along the lines suggested in his recent message and not in accordance with the bankers' plan, which he recognizes has absolutely no chance of favorable action.

Other Pleas "Feelers." When President Roosevelt wrote the section of his message relating to inheritance and income taxes he did so for the purpose of creating a discussion and not in expectation that congress would adopt this proposal. Indeed, the president stated in his message that a bill to this effect should be passed only when the general system of taxation of the government was revised.

The president recommended also the enactment of a law for the naturalization of Japanese, but he pointed out it is impossible in the present state of temper of the two houses to secure such legislation, nor does the Japanese government want it.

REICHTAG DISSOLVED

House Rejects African Budget and Kaiser's Message Is Read.

Berlin, Dec. 13.—The reichstag today by 178 to 168 votes rejected the supplementary budget for German Southwest Africa and Chancellor von Buelow read an imperial message dissolving parliament.

Herr Spahn, the clerical leader, reported on behalf of the majority of the appropriations committee that it was their conviction that the number of troops in that colony could be reduced to 2,500 men, altho the government of Germany, the present garrison of 12,000 could not be reduced below 8,000 men. The chancellor replied that to reduce the garrison to 2,500 men would mean the loss of the southern part of the colony and would greatly endanger the central and the northern parts, while German rule in Africa would be imperilled by a renewal of the insurrection in German Southwest Africa.

MAY YET SAVE PATRICK

Dismissal of Suit Indicates Governor May Commute Lawyer's Sentence.

Washington, Dec. 13.—The case of Albert T. Patrick, convicted of the murder of William Marsh Rice and now under sentence of death, against the state of New York, was dismissed in the supreme court of the United States today on motion of his counsel. It is understood that this action is to clear the way for Governor Higgins to commute Patrick's sentence to life imprisonment.

RAILROADS ATTACK THE REBATE WRITS

Omaha and Great Northern Argue Demurrers in Rebate Cases.

Three Elevator Companies Follow Lead of the Railroads.

Indictments Brought in Minneapolis Declared Void Lacking Legal Basis.

Arguments on the demurrers interposed by the railroads and grain firms charged with giving and receiving rebates in the case returned by the recent special federal grand jury were begun today before Judge William Lochren and Page Morris of the United States circuit court, in the Minneapolis federal building. Counsel for the Omaha and Great Northern railroads and for the Ames-Brooks and McCaull-Dinsmore Elevator companies and the Duluth Milling company were heard. Their main contention was that the Hepburn bill had repealed the provisions of the Elkins act under which the indictments had been found. They maintained that the Hepburn bill was a complete bar to the present action, even tho' the offenses had been committed as alleged.

The United States is represented by District Attorney Charles C. Stout and his assistants, J. M. Dickey and Paul Ewart.

Attacked Indictments.

Judge Thomas Wilson, general counsel for the Omaha, began the attack on the indictments. He called attention to the fact that the United States statutes recognized the legality of terminal charges by providing that they be included in the published rates in order that there might be nothing underhand about them. He pointed out that "being terminal and storage" charges were specifically mentioned.

The Soo has its own elevators at Gladstone on Green Bay," said Judge Wilson. "If we wish to build up our line to the great lakes so that it can compete with the Soo, we must give our patrons the same advantage. What law says that we may not do this? We have no elevator, but we will put their wheat in an elevator for them? If we did not it would give all the business to the Soo and kill competition. The very thing the law seeks to foster, 'I believe in and commend all legislation to make the railways obey the law and prevent discrimination.' It is not the Soo and kill competition, but to use its power to punish the guilty, it would be well. I hope this court will so rule in this case as to put an end to the litigation which tend to bring this law into disrepute.

Law Not in Effect.

"The law under which this indictment has been returned is not in effect since the passage of the Hepburn law. This is common statutory construction. In its repealing clause the Hepburn law expressly states that it shall not affect 'causes now pending.' This does away with the general rule that a new law does not cancel or annul the old law. I am convinced by the government's own language of this clause and a similar clause in the Elkins law, that it was the deliberate intention of congress to repeal all such previous offenses except those already in the courts."

W. R. Begg, for the Great Northern railway, followed closely the argument of Judge Wilson. He pointed out that the indictments must be under the Elkins law and District Attorney Haupt admitted this.

He then took up the great point of dissimilarity between the two acts. The Elkins law, made all rebates, whether intentional or not, crimes. The Hepburn law, by the use of the word "knowingly," introduced the question of intent.

For the Elevators.

C. A. Severance of Davis, Kellogg & Severance appeared for the three elevator companies. Judge Wilson made some objection to his speaking at that time, but upon Mr. Severance explaining that he wished only to add to the argument on the repeal of the Elkins law he withdrew his objection.

Mr. Severance further elaborated the preceding arguments and then said: "Up to 1906 every person accepting of rebates was guilty of a crime, regardless of the question of criminal intent. This was manifestly unfair as only an expert rate clerk could know if a rebate were given and there were thousands of innocent persons who technically violated the law. It is the evident intention of congress in the Hepburn bill to wipe the slate clean and start afresh on a more equitable basis."

The federal counsel did not reply until after all the counsel for the defendants had been heard.

200 STUDENTS DISARMED

Lincoln University Men's Weapons Filled Two Large Baskets.

Oxford, Pa., Dec. 13.—An edict has gone forth from the faculty of Lincoln university ordering a complete disarmament of the students and as a result, nearly two big baskets full of revolvers and other weapons were turned into one of the professors of that university. The penalty was expulsion for disobeying the order.

Lincoln university is the leading negro university in the United States, and its 200 students had fallen into the habit of going out armed. Most of them had revolvers, but there were many knives, razors, stiletos and all sorts of dangerous weapons carried.

SWISS ELECT A PRESIDENT

Edouard Muller, Vice President of Federal Council, Is Promoted.

Berne, Dec. 13.—Edouard Muller, vice president of the federation council, was today elected president of the Swiss confederation in succession to M. L. Ferrer, whose term has expired. E. Brenner, chief of the department of justice and police, was elected vice president of the federal council succeeding M. Muller.

BISHOP McCABE BETTER.

New York, Dec. 13.—The condition of Bishop McCabe of the Methodist Episcopal church, who is recovering from a stroke of apoplexy, was reported at the hospital today to be slightly improved.

ASSAIL CHARACTER OF DEAD WOMAN

Henry Sussman's Counsel Has Witness Attack Fannie Sussman's Name.

ST. PAUL WOMAN TO TELL OF SLAIN WIFE

Relatives of Defendant Swear He Was Accustomed to Carry a Gun.

Yesterday's late proceedings in Sussman trial on page 4.

Fannie Sussman's character is to be attacked by the defense in the Sussman murder trial, now in progress before Judge Simpson. This was made plain today by the appearance of the witness stand of Charles Nemorowski, a dealer in shirtwaists with headquarters in St. Paul. His evidence was to the effect that the woman who was murdered at the Glenwood hotel last September had been an inmate of no less than three houses of evil repute in St. Paul and had consorted under assumed names with persons of bad character.

Other witnesses who will give similar testimony were in the courtroom today. One is a woman who goes by the name of "Effie." She will not only testify as to the character of the houses in which Fannie Sussman is alleged to have lived in St. Paul, but the defense will maintain that she is the same woman who accompanied Fannie to the home of her parents on the evening of Sept. 11, just two weeks before the tragedy.

The principal purpose of this is to secure a witness to refute the testimony of several members of the Masinger family related to the terrible threat made by Henry Sussman to Fannie after reading the gory headlines over the newspaper account of the Riggs murder case at the National hotel.

Several women from St. Paul were in the courtroom today. County Attorney Smith went after Charles Nemorowski of St. Paul, the witness attacked Fannie Sussman's character.

Mr. Smith tried to establish the witness' relations to one Brooks who was convicted of stealing brass. Nemorowski admitted that he was a witness in the case, later on he had worked for Brooks and still later admitted that he was a relative of Brooks. Nemorowski was beginning to perspire rather freely when the court adjourned for the noon luncheon.

He Carried a Revolver.

Hester Sussman, wife of Joseph L. Sussman, a brother of Henry Sussman, now on trial for his life, was called as the first witness. She was dressed in deep mourning.

She said that Henry lived at her home. It was his constant habit to have a revolver in his possession, and she saw it in his pocket. Mrs. Sussman said that she knew Clara Singer, whose name Henry Sussman was accused of having forged to a money order.

After the marriage of Henry Sussman and Fannie Masinger, and the former's departure, the young wife came to live at the Sussman home. While there Fannie received a letter from Henry Sussman.

Fannie remained at the house ten or twelve days. About two days after she left to attend care for her mother. Mrs. Sussman, the witness, identified the letter as the same one testified to by Mrs. Masinger and Rose Masinger. This letter had a piece of the top torn off.

County Attorney Smith objected to permitting the witness to testify as to the contents of the letter, and she did not read the letter herself and had only heard it read; hence witness had no information as to its contents.

Judge Simpson sustained the objection of the state.

"What conversation did you have with Henry regarding a home for his wife?" inquired Mr. McGehe.

"He asked me if I had any objection to Fannie Masinger. The next day Joe and I would look after her. I said that we would. This was the night before he left."

On cross-examination by Mr. Smith, the witness said that she and Henry Sussman with a revolver on several occasions, but could not remember when the last time was.

Prisoner's Brother on Stand.

Joseph Sussman, a photographer, brother of the prisoner and husband of the preceding witness, was next called to the stand. He related the migrations of the Sussman family from Russia to Chicago, Iowa and Minneapolis. He taught Henry photography and employed him as his assistant and son-in-law.

Witness remembered that Henry was away about two weeks in March, 1905. Henry made his appearance one day at the studio and said that he had married Fannie Masinger. The next day Fannie appeared at the studio and in the evening Henry went to the Masinger home and remained there three days.

Then Henry announced that he was going away to join the army. Before going, he asked that the witness and his wife give Fannie a home. In accordance with this request Fannie was invited to live with the Joe Sussmans, but remained only ten or twelve days. Witness was not allowed to tell why Fannie left his house except to say that it was of her own accord.

A few days after Henry's departure a letter for Fannie was received at his home, and about ten days later another came. The letter was the letter testified to by Mr. and Mrs. Masinger and their daughter, Rose. It was a letter from which a part of the top was torn.

Before he was allowed to testify as to the contents, County Attorney Smith asked: "At that time you had read the letter?"

"Well, yes, I had," said Joe Sussman.

"Who was the letter for?" "For Fannie." "To whom was the letter addressed?" "To Fannie." "And yet you opened it and read it?" "The outside envelope was addressed to me." "Why didn't you send the letter to Fannie instead of sending for Fannie to come and get her letter?" "Objection made to the question and sustained by the court. There was nothing threatening in this letter which the witness said he had



A SANTA CLAUS KNOCKED OUT. The Political Parties—Boo-Hoo. There ain't any Santa Claus.