

AGAINST TAFT

Foraker Declares Himself on Presidency.

BREAK ON TARIFF

Senator Not in Favor of Immediate Revision.

SCORES THE COMMITTEE

Declares Organization Was Not Chosen by Dayton Convention with Reference to Presidential Preference—Statements Made in Public Letter to C. B. McCoy—Prosperity of the Country Does Not Warrant Changes in Dingley Law—Committee Will Meet in Columbus To-day.

Cincinnati, July 29.—Senator Joseph Benson Foraker to-night, on the eve of the meeting of the State central committee at Columbus to-morrow, is out with a strong open letter.

This communication is the Senator's protest to the committee and the party against the proposed endorsement by the committee of Secretary Taft's candidacy for the Presidency.

Senator Foraker's protest, which is in the form of a letter to C. B. McCoy, of Coshocton, Ohio, a member of the State committee, throws down the gauntlet to Secretary Taft to make his bid for the support of the State in his candidacy on the sole issue of tariff revision. It is the tariff and not railroads and trusts, says the Senator, over which there is difference of sentiment in the party.

The letter is also interpreted as a denial of the assumption that Secretary Taft is the only candidate the people of Ohio have for the Presidency. Senator Foraker says that the reason he has not announced himself for the support of the people of his State is because of his feeling that it is more dignified to wait until the party invites a man to become its leader for such an honor.

Statement Creates Interest. Senator Foraker's letter to Committee-man McCoy has created much interest among Republicans, and the action of the committee at its meeting in Columbus to-morrow is being eagerly awaited.

The letter, which was made public by Senator Foraker this evening, is as follows:

"I learn from the newspapers and otherwise that a resolution is likely to be offered at the next meeting of the State central committee, to be held in Columbus to-morrow, July 30, endorsing Secretary Taft as Ohio's candidate for the Presidency, and I have seen it stated that a resolution is likely also to be offered endorsing me as a candidate to be my successor in the Senate of the United States, and in to-day's papers is published what purports to be an authorized interview with Gov. Harris, favoring this proposed action in endorsing Secretary Taft, and expressing friendship and good will for myself, with respect to a continuation of my public services, but disclaiming a desire to be himself injured as his own successor in the governor's office.

"In this same interview he announces, as he has heretofore announced, that he is in favor of a revision of the tariff. Inasmuch as you are a member of the State central committee, I take the liberty of addressing you, and through you the whole committee and all the Republican voters of Ohio upon the questions so brought to our attention.

Opposed Idea at Dayton. "At the Dayton convention of last year, which was a large representative body, consisting of eight or nine hundred delegates, chosen in the usual way, it was proposed by a great number of the delegates to endorse a candidate for the Presidency. I opposed the proposition on the ground that it was not only premature, but also on the ground that the delegates to that convention had not been chosen with reference to that question and that it would be an assumption of jurisdiction and authority that did not properly belong to them, and that their action could not be binding upon the next State convention, which must meet before the National Convention of 1908, and that no action should be taken by that convention or anybody else that would forestall the people, or deny them the right to be heard on that important question.

"The present State central committee, composed of only twenty-one members, one from each Congressional district, were chosen by that convention. They were not selected with reference to Presidential preferences. They were chosen to be simply the machinery of the party, representing its organization and empowered to call the next convention and to transact such duties as the last convention and the statutes of the State have imposed upon them.

Not Committee's Duty. "The selection of a candidate for the Presidency is not one of those duties. Their action is not endorsing a candidate for the Presidency would not, therefore, as Gov. Harris well says, be binding upon anybody, not even themselves, but it would be wholly outside of their jurisdiction and unauthorized. It would be only the same as the individual opinions of so many citizens of the State.

"In fact, there would be much less excuse for a committee of twenty-one members not chosen with reference to Presidential preferences to settle a question of that character than there would be.

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Cheap Excursion to Harpers Ferry, Martinsburg, Berkeley Springs, and Cumberland.

8:15 a. m., Sunday, August 4, from Baltimore and Ohio Station, Washington. Round-trip rate to Harpers Ferry and Martinsburg, \$1.00; to Berkeley Springs, \$1.25; to Cumberland, \$2.00. Splendid opportunity to spend a day in the country at small expense.

TO BE RELEASED ON BAIL



Charles H. Moyer, President of the Western Federation of Miners.

MOYER'S BAIL FIXED IN SUM OF \$25,000

Miners Will Furnish Bond To-day for Release.

PETTIBONE TRIAL NEXT

Court Decides Upon October 1 for Hearing of Case.

Haywood Spends Day with Family Receiving Congratulations from Friends and Sympathizers—Impression Keeps on Growing that Most of Jury Thought Accused Guilty, but State Had Not Proved It.

Boise, Idaho, July 29.—President Moyer, of the Western Federation of Miners, was to-day admitted by Judge Fremont Wood, who presided at the Haywood trial, to bail in the sum of \$25,000.

This disposal of Moyer's case was not objected to by the State, and, in fact, was all arranged by agreement between counsel and the court before court met this afternoon. At the same time the trial of George A. Pettibone was set for October 1.

There was a brief session of court in the morning, but at that time the attorneys in the case had not reached an agreement, and an adjournment was ordered until 2 o'clock. Darrow, Richardson, Nugent, Breen, and Wilson were at the defense's counsel table, and Senator Borah and County Attorney Owen Van Dyu on the other side. Before the order for bail had been entered Moyer and Pettibone were sent for. It was Pettibone's first appearance in the courtroom, though Moyer had been there before as a witness.

As soon as the defendants arrived Darrow arose, and said that it was his understanding that the State would not resist the application for bail for Moyer. Borah nodded his assent, and on being asked by the court if he had any suggestions as to the amount, said that he thought \$25,000 would be about right. Darrow thought so, too, and Judge Wood entered an order that Moyer would be admitted to bail in that sum. Darrow then announced that arrangements to supply the bond had not been completed, but would be within a very few hours.

Pettibone's Trial in October. On being asked by the court when the State would be ready to proceed with Pettibone's trial, Senator Borah said he thought everything would be ready by October 1, and it was so ordered. The entire proceedings occupied not more than ten minutes.

Public feeling in Boise with reference to the verdict still runs high, and it is upon Judge Wood's shoulders that the responsibility is still placed. All day the jurors have been trotting around among their friends and acquaintances, putting it up to the court. The impression that most of the jury thought Haywood guilty, but that the State had not proved it under the court's instruction, keeps on growing.

Counsel for Moyer announced today that \$25,000 in cash had been deposited in Butte by the Federation and that it would be transferred tomorrow to a Boise bank, which would then furnish a bond for Moyer. The Federation's president will therefore spend one more night in jail.

Steve Adams Delighted. Steve Adams, now in jail here, is among the most delighted at the verdict, but he has little real cause for joy. He is scheduled to be taken to Shoshone County and tried a second time for the murder of Tyler, the claim-jumper, who he is accused of helping Jack Simpkins to kill. If he should be acquitted on this charge it is a moral certainty that he will be taken to Colorado and tried for the murder of Arthur Collins, manager of the Smuggler Union mine, at Telluride. Adams has confessed to this crime, among others, and there are at least half a dozen witnesses to his confession. It looks as if he would surely be hanged some time or other.

Haywood spent the day with his family, receiving calls from his sympathizers and friends. He gets a handful of telegrams of congratulations about every hour from labor people and socialists all over the country. He expects to go to Denver with Moyer within a few days.

WANT HAYWOOD IN NEW YORK

Socialists Preparing for Big Mass Meeting in Madison Square. New York, July 29.—In all probability W. D. Haywood, the acquitted secretary of the Western Federation of Miners, will be in this city within a fortnight, to speak at a mass-meeting which the Socialists are to hold in Madison Square Garden, to celebrate the verdict of "not guilty."

IN A CARTE LUNCH SERVED DAILY

At Eckstein's from 12 to 2, 142 N. Y. ave.

ARMENIAN PRIEST PUT UNDER ARREST

Hunchakist Member Accused of Blackmail Threats.

FOUR OTHERS ARE HELD

Police Believe Martoogessian Is Head of Band.

Apprehension Follows Receipt by Authorities of Information from Business Men of Clergyman's Race, Alleged Accomplices Once Expelled from Revolutionary Society as Result of Attempts to Extort Money.

New York, July 29.—Father Levont Martoogessian, the Armenian priest who has been openly accused by the better class of his nationality in this city as the head of the blackmailing band of Armenian patriots, was arrested and locked up in a cell at police headquarters to-night.

His arrest followed a conference in a lawyer's office downtown.

Three merchants are known to have come forward and made specific charges against the priest, in which they stated that he attempted to extort money from them by threat. On the strength of their statements the priest was arrested and held on a charge of attempted robbery. This charge is simply technical.

Simultaneously with the arrest of Father Martoogessian, a score of Central office detectives went through the Armenian quarter in the vicinity of Lexington avenue and Twenty-seventh street. Four other prisoners were arrested and held as suspicious persons. All were officers in the Hunchakist, the Armenian revolutionary society, at the time that Father Martoogessian was national treasurer. These four men were expelled from the regular Hunchakist with Father Martoogessian and others at the time that alleged irregularities in the funds of the society were discovered, and when the genuinely patriotic members found that their organization was being used as a blackmailing scheme.

Revolutionary Papers Found.

While making the arrests, the detectives went through various restaurants and through Father Martoogessian's rooms at 120 East Thirtieth street. A mass of papers and revolutionary literature was gathered and carted down to police headquarters.

One of the most interesting things found was a placard in the Ararat restaurant, at 134 East Twenty-seventh street. Father Martoogessian was dining in this restaurant when arrested, and the proprietor of this restaurant was one of the four other men arrested.

The placard bore three pictures, all Armenian men with beards. One was Mikho, the Boston editor of an Armenian paper, who was assassinated in 1902. Then there was a picture of Karekin Chitjian, the merchant from this city who was tracked to Odessa in January, 1903, and killed, after being tortured. It is known that the men that killed and tortured Chitjian followed him from this country.

Another Victim's Picture. The third picture was that of Hourad Shtrianin, who was killed in 1901. All of these men were part of the movement that got Father Martoogessian and the other gang leaders out of the regular Hunchakist organization.

Many murders followed this house cleaning of the Hunchakists, and the murders are said to have all been committed by those who were expelled.

In holding the five other prisoners as suspicious persons, the police entered on their blotter the fact that these men were implicated with Father Martoogessian in attempting to blackmail business men for sums ranging from \$1,000 to \$20,000 during the months of July and August, 1905.

COURTESY TO BEVERIDGE.

Special Dispensation for Wedding in Berlin August 7. Berlin, July 29.—As a courtesy to Senator Albert J. Beveridge and other prominent Americans interested in his approaching wedding to Katherine Eddy in Berlin, the German foreign office has secured a special dispensation waiving the usual legal restriction regarding residence qualifications upon the marriage of foreigners.

According to present plans, the registrar will perform the civil ceremony at Ambassador Tower's residence, after which the religious marriage will be performed by Rev. Thomas Hall, of New York. David Graham Phillips, the novelist, will act as best man. Only relatives and friends, possibly thirty persons, will be present.

Sensor Beveridge's expected in Berlin to-morrow. The ceremony will take place at noon on Wednesday, August 7.

TRAIN TWICE WRECKED.

Freight Collides Once and Four Dies. Second Time One Man Hurt.

Boston, July 29.—Wrecked twice within six hours was the singular fate of a Cape Cod freight train on the Plymouth Division of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad to-day.

Four trainmen were killed and four badly hurt in the first accident, in which a special train, consisting of an engine and one car, going at forty miles an hour, crashed into the end of the freight near Brockton. The dead are: J. P. Hathaway, conductor of the freight; D. M. Frazer, brakeman engineer; Frederick Gordon, brakeman of the special, and Fireman Riley.

The freight had continued less than twenty miles farther on its way to the Cape, after leaving the wrecked cars behind, when it was run into a second time, and one trainman, Noah Sargent, of Boston, was seriously injured. The colliding train on each instance was a special.

FIRE EMPTIES HOTEL

Largest Hostelry on Atlantic Coast Is Destroyed.

NINE PERSONS ARE INJURED

Sleepers on Top Floor at Long Beach Barely Escape with Their Lives. Flames Force Men Dangling from Window to Drop—Thieves Caught with Booty—Women Lose Jewels.

New York, July 29.—Fire broke out in an upper room at the extreme western end of the Long Beach Hotel, at Long Beach, on the south shore of Long Island, at 5 o'clock this morning.

In an hour and five minutes the flames swept the entire length of the four-story wooden structure, nearly a quarter of a mile, burning it down to the black, charred stumps of the foundation, and consuming a large frame cottage, the church, the big four-story building occupied by the servants, and several other smaller buildings.

The 1,200 guests of the hotel were all asleep when the fire broke out. They escaped in every variety of costume from nightgowns and pajamas to automobile coats and rubber boots.

Nine persons were injured. Two of them, guests at the hotel, received injuries by jumping, and from flames. Seven servants were bruised and suffered broken legs and arms in the course of the exciting hour that followed the giving of the alarm. None of the injured will die.

The Long Beach Hotel was one of the largest on the entire Atlantic coast. It faced the ocean on the south shore of the island, extending east and west, with its back to the marsh and channels of Hempstead Bay and Jamaica Bay. It was jammed to its full capacity Sunday night. Over a hundred people were turned away on account of lack of further accommodations. Among those at the hotel were Senator Patrick H. McCarren, who is heavily interested in the hotel, and ex-Senator William H. Reynolds, president of the company, who this spring bought the hotel for \$20,000.

Clerks and Bell Boys Rouse Guests. The fire was discovered by Pat Shea, a watchman. He had been sent to a neighboring cottage by the night clerk, S. M. Heyman, to deliver a telegram a few minutes before 5 o'clock. On his return he noticed smoke curling from the roof at the extreme western end of the long structure. He rushed to the night clerk and told him of his discovery. The two men, followed by the bellboys on night duty, rushed through the halls shouting "Fire!" knocking at doors and urging the guests to make their escape as quickly as possible.

Lodger Falls from Blazing Window. In ten minutes after Pat Shea gave the alarm, the whole fourth floor was seething with flames, and the dazed and grotesquely dressed occupants, who had seized blankets, sheets, and every sort of garment to clothe themselves, were pouring out upon the verandas, climbing from the second floor windows, and being helped from higher windows on ladders.

The fire worked swiftly downward, and, driven by a stiff west wind, went raging like a red cyclone to the very end of the great structure. The work of rescue was carried on under the direction of Senator McCarren, ex-Senator Reynolds, and W. Johnstone Quinn, the manager of the hotel.

The greatest activity prevailed, no one being particularly panic-stricken. Several guests were shut off from the stairways, and could get only to the higher windows. E. R. Devaney, a marble merchant, of Manhattan, hung in a third-story window until the flames began to scorch him, and then seeing no ladder approaching, he jumped. He landed in the soft sand, but sustained a broken arm, internal injuries, and injuries of the spine, besides severe burns.

Two other men were injured in the

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WEATHER FORECAST.

For the District of Columbia and Maryland—Fair; warmer to-day. To-morrow fair; light westerly winds.

HERALD NEWS SUMMARY.

Pages. TELEGRAPHIC. 1-Foraker Against Taft's Candidacy. 2-Armenian Priest Arrested in New York. 3-Glenn Publishes Rate Compromise. 4-Fire Routs Hotel Guests. 5-Moyer's Bond Fixed at \$25,000. 6-Huntington Dies in Paris. 7-Visitors at Oyster Bay. 8-News of Maryland and Virginia. 9-Dog Defends Little Girl.

LOCAL. 10-Blue Laws are Resurrected. 11-Appel from the Japanese. 12-Labor After Senator Borah. 13-Rabbi Loeb Bidden Purewell. 14-Valbe Loebs in Gas Plant. 15-Principal Thompson Replies to Wife.

FINDS WOMAN DEAD IN BED

Landlord Breaks in Door on Ghastly Sight in New York.

Pieces of Flesh Bitten from Body. Mystery Surrounds Victim and Missing Companion.

New York, July 29.—When Fred Dayton, lessee of a furnished room house at 475 West Twenty-second street, this afternoon broke in the door of a room on the second floor to see why it was locked, he found the body of a woman lying in bed.

Around her neck was a man's black, polka-dot necktie, knotted hard and pulled so tight that it had cut into the skin of her throat. Pieces of flesh had been bitten out of her face and right forearm. The woman lay on her back, with her hands folded across her breast.

Dayton got a policeman and a doctor. The woman had been strangled eighteen or twenty hours before, the doctor said. Dayton is not sure whether the woman had given her name as Davis or Davidson. He thinks it was Davis. On July 14, he says, while he and Mrs. Dayton were away from home, a young man called and engaged from the housekeeper a room for himself and his wife. He paid \$7 in advance for two. The next day the man arrived.

On Sunday afternoon Davis left the house with two suit cases. At 11 o'clock Sunday night he returned with the woman, and they went to their room. He has not been seen since. This morning Mrs. Charlotte Terhune, who has the room next to the one occupied by the pair, with only a slight partition between, told Mrs. Dayton that she heard Davis come in at 11 o'clock Sunday night and heard the man and woman mildly quarreling. The man seemed to be demanding something which the woman refused. Finally Mrs. Terhune caught, "Don't hurt me!" from the woman, and some other things, that struck her as suspicious.

QUEEN HAS SUMMER MUFF.

King Edward's Wife Sets New Style for Fashionables.

London, July 29.—The Queen has set a new fashion which it is said is likely to become one of the most popular fancies of the year.

This is the summer muff, a dainty trifle made of flowers, feathers, and chiffon or tulle, which must match the wearer's toque and ruffe. Besides being declared artistic, the summer muff will be a boon to the wearers of pocketless gowns, as it is fitted with a pocket large enough to hold a handkerchief and purse.

Jamestown Exposition Only Six Hours from Washington.

Commencing August 5, solid train, with parlor car, leaves Washington 12:30 p. m. week days for Old Point. C. & O. Ferry to Exposition Pier and Norfolk. Tickets at C. & O. office and Penna. Station.

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HUNTINGTON IS DEAD

Passes Away Unconscious of Son's Deed.

VICTIMS STILL IN DANGER

Family Prominent in Parisian Social Circles and Popular Among Americans—Ambassador White and Consul General Mason Call to Tender Sympathy—Son Long Demeant.

Paris, July 29.—Douglas St. George Huntington died this evening without learning anything of the family tragedy.

The doctors have been unable to extract the bullet from Alonzo's right lung, and his condition this evening is considered to be dangerous. Edith Huntington is still in danger. The others are progressing satisfactorily.

The inquiring magistrate was compelled to postpone his examination of Henry owing to the latter's excited state of mind. A special guard is watching him to prevent his suicide.

Mrs. Henry Huntington denies the report that her marriage in 1897 caused the rupture with the family, as all were good friends until a dinner in 1898, when her sister-in-law quarreled with her husband. After the dinner she played whist with her father and her parents-in-law, while Henry played cards with his sisters in another room. The discussion broke out afresh, and her husband took her away. The families had never met since. She added that her husband has always carried a small sword cane, which he had Sunday. He was under a doctor's care as a neurotic.

Petit Parisien Has a Version. The Petit Parisien gives a report that the elder Huntington disinherited Henry in his will, but that the latter's repentance Sunday he tore up this will, intending to make a new one, giving Henry a share in his estate. The protests of the brothers and sisters against this drove Henry to use his revolver.

One son has considerable reputation as a painter. The other has written for English and American magazines. Henry gained a reputation as an eccentric at Chateau Thiersy, where he lives. He was also, it is said, addicted to intoxicants. He would often shut himself up and consume liquor, as the Journal says, "with an intrepidity quite American," after which he would display fierce bursts of passion.

Mrs. Huntington, the wife of the dying major, is prostrated from shock and confined to her bed. A few blocks away Henry, who is regarded by his family and friends as demented, is in jail. He is dazed and confused, and hardly realizes his terrible crime.

Long Regarded as Unbalanced. Henry, who is the youngest son, has been considered unbalanced for years. From his early youth he has been possessed of a mania that he had solved the science of curing disease, and he was constantly inventing and concocting the most preposterous remedies.

Many members of the American colony in Paris, including Ambassador White and Consul General Mason, called at the Huntington residence to-day to express sympathy and offer their services.

There is no record at the War Department or at the Navy Department showing that Douglas St. George Huntington ever served as military or naval attaché of the United States at Paris.

In fact, there is no such officer on the retired list, and his name does not appear in the War or Navy Department indexes of officers and ex-officers, living or dead. No such man ever represented the State Department at Paris, unless it was in some clerical or minor capacity, in which event his name would not appear in the State Department register.

Maj. Henry Alonzo Huntington's name appears as having been appointed to the army from Illinois, in which State he was born.

Begin to Deposit Your Surplus Money in banking dept. of Union Trust Co., 1414 F st., where interest is paid on all accounts. Deposits subject to check at will. Savings accounts invited.

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GLENN PUBLISHES RATE AGREEMENT

Asks Courts and People to Observe Its Terms.

REVIEWS THE CONFLICT

Throws Light on Final Chapters in Very Polite Way.

Glosses Over Points Which Must Reopen the Railroads' Wound, but Makes No Pretense of Considering Battle a Drawn One—Queries Two More Roads on Their Attitude Toward State's Measure.

Raleigh, N. C., July 29.—Gov. Glenn to-day issued a letter to the public, reviewing the course of events in the railroad rate matter, and advising that the people join with the State authorities in giving full effect to the agreement with the railroads, signed last Saturday.

The governor's statement follows: "The general assembly, at its last session, passed a law regulating passenger rates, the same to go into effect July 1, 1907. Before that time the Southern and Coast Line railroads, through the Circuit Court of the United States, enjoined the corporation commission and attorney general from publishing and putting the fixed rates into effect.

"Not believing that the circuit judge in an equity suit, by enjoining the corporation commission and attorney general, could prevent a self-acting law from going into effect, I commenced to prepare a letter to the judges and an address to the people when, on the 8th of July, 1907, the Hon. B. F. Long, one of the ablest and most conscientious judges in the State, of his own motion hastened action by holding and ally charging the grand jury of Wake county that it was its duty to immediately indict the railroads for violating the rate law.

Praises Judge Long. "At once I assured Judge Long of my hearty approval of his righteous stand and my intention to assist him in upholding the law. My letter was forwarded to the other judges and indictments were made in Wake and other counties. Many penalty suits were also commenced against the railroads by private individuals.

"The railroads then applied to the Circuit Court to enjoin all private persons from bringing penalty suits and to take the State courts from the officers of that court by writ of habeas corpus to the Federal court. Before this writ was not granted by the Federal court, a every legal way, directed the State's attorneys to appeal from such action, and requested the State courts to continue to enforce the law.

"This brought about a direct conflict between the State and Federal courts, a matter that I regretted, but could not, under my oath, avoid. At this juncture, Assistant Attorney General Sanford, representing the Department of Justice at Washington, came to see me to try and adjust all differences.

Negotiations with Sanford. "I told him that under the constitution I could not and would not attempt to annul a State law, but if the railroads would obey the law and let it immediately go into effect, all minor details could be adjusted. At his request I put my ultimatum in writing, and published it. Nothing was to be done unless the railroads immediately recognized the law.

"After some debate and arrangement of minor details the railroads accepted the State's proposition, the rate law to become effective August 8 (a few days being given to change tickets, &c.), certain cases to be carried to the Supreme Court for final determination, and in the meantime the railroads to request the circuit judge to commence no contempt proceedings, and I to ask the judges and solicitors to commence no more indictments, and not prosecute those on their dockets except the two from which appeals were taken, and to request the people not to commence any penalty suits.

"In compliance with my agreement, the law now being fully recognized and obeyed by the railroads, I do most earnestly request all judges to stop all new indictments and to not prosecute those on the dockets, and also beg the people to bring no more penalty suits. In the end that peace and harmony shall again prevail between the railroads and the people.

State Injured Through Roads. "You cannot injure railroads without injuring the State. When they obey the law they are entitled to protection. The law is now in full force, and no one should therefore desire to violate the agreement made between the State and the railroads, and I confidently ask and expect that said agreement be carried out and be strictly complied with. The law is supreme. Let all obey it.

"R. E. GLENN, Governor."

The governor to-day addressed telegrams to officers of the Louisville and Nashville and the Carolina and North-western, asking if they will put the 21-cent rate in effect on August 8. The Southern Railway has perfected its appeal from the \$30,000 fine imposed in Wake County Superior Court, giving a bond for twice the amount of the fine.

FORCED TO SUBMIT, SAY ROADS.

Pritchard Modifies Injunction, but Criticizes State Officials.

Asheville, N. C., July 29.—"The injunctions now made to modify the injunctions heretofore granted in these cases present a condition of affairs unprecedented in the judicial annals of this country," declared Judge Pritchard to-day, when the Southern Railway and the Atlantic Coast Line presented petitions to Judge Pritchard asking for a modification, of the original injunctions.

"The railroads stated that they were forced 'into submission' by the State. Judge Pritchard said that 'there has been a manifest disposition on the part of the State officials to interfere with the Federal court. If this kind of construction should prevail and the citizens are thus denied the rights guaranteed them by the Constitution of the United States, it would be a grave wrong.'

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