

FUNK OFFERED MONEY TO HINES, SAYS THE LATTER

Storm Center of the Lorimer Scandal Testifies.

HAS DIFFERENT VERSION

Chicago Lumberman Denies All the Charges.

Climax of Strange Testimony Comes When Hines, Whom Funk Charged with Soliciting a \$10,000 Contribution from Him, Claims That Funk First Suggested Wisdom of a Fund.

Meeting charge with counter-charge and derogatory testimony of preceding witnesses with unequivocal and detailed denials, Edward Hines, charged with having raised and disbursed the \$100,000 corruption fund which it is alleged was used to elect William Lorimer, of Illinois, to the United States Senate, faced the Senate investigating committee for more than five hours yesterday.

Carefully led through the intricacies of his story by his counsel, Judge Hynes, of Chicago, who was in turn assisted by Senator Lorimer's counsel, Judge Haney, Mr. Hines denied practically every assertion recently made on the witness stand by Clarence S. Funk and Wirt Cook.

HINES ACCUSES FUNK. The climax of Mr. Hines' story was reached when he calmly stated that it was Funk who first suggested the raising of a fund to reimburse Senator Lorimer for his election expenses. Funk, who had testified that Hines had asked him for a \$10,000 contribution to the fund, a request which Funk had refused to consider, expressed a desire not only to be introduced to the new candidate, but to contribute \$10,000 for the reimbursement of the latter for campaign expenses, according to Hines.

In only one important particular did his testimony agree with statements previously advanced before the committee. He told the committee of a series of conferences with Senator Aldrich over the Illinois deadlock, of a midnight conference between President Taft and Senator Aldrich, which he (Hines) had refused to attend, and stated that as a result of the last conference he had been authorized by Aldrich to telephone Lorimer at Springfield, telling him that President Taft and Senator Aldrich both deemed it imperative to the party welfare that Mr. Lorimer declare his candidacy.

Earlier in his story, Mr. Hines had testified that he had talked with Governor Deneen from a room in the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago, telling the Illinois executive that Taft and Aldrich insisted on Lorimer's election and that he (Hines) would come down on the next train to Springfield with all the money necessary to put the election over. This, in substance, was the conversation Cook said he heard Hines carry on over the long-distance telephone, Cook and several other men having been in the room at the time. Hines insisted that the telephone conversation Cook overheard was with Lorimer and that the only conversation he had held with Deneen was from a booth in a Chicago bank.

A Peculiar Discrepancy. A strange part of the conflict seems to lie in the fact that although Cook could not possibly have overheard the conversation which Hines claims was carried on with Deneen on a telephone booth, he detailed, as having been carried on in his room in the Grand Pacific Hotel, substantially the same conversation as Hines admits he carried on with Deneen from the privacy of the telephone booth. Of course, in Hines' recital of the conversation in question, all mention of money is omitted.

Yesterday's sessions were by far the most important and interesting of the investigation so far and attracted wide interest and a crowd that could not be contained in the large hearing room. Long before 10 o'clock the hour set for the opening of the morning session, the front row of chairs were crowded by more than a score of women and these same women were at hand when the afternoon session opened at 2:30 o'clock.

As has been her custom since the hearings began, even when her husband was excluded from the courtroom, Mrs. Edward Hines, a strikingly handsome woman of brunette type, was on hand yesterday. She sat through the entire two sessions, apparently unimpaired of the heat and closeness of the room, leaning no word, look, or gesture of witness, attorney, or members of the committee.

Although up to the time of Mr. Hines' testimony, the committee had seriously contemplated interrupting his Washington testimony and moving to Chicago about the first of next week, it is now believed that the committee will adjourn.

DENIAL FROM WHITE HOUSE.

The following statement was issued from the White House last night:

"The fact with reference to President Taft's relations to Senator Lorimer's election is this: That during the tariff fight gentlemen came to him and expressed their interest in passing the tariff bill, and said that it had been suggested from Illinois that it would be wise for the President to express an opinion in favor of the election of Mr. Lorimer. He did not know Mr. Lorimer well, although he knew that he was an influential member of Congress, but he did know Senator Hopkins. He knew very little about Illinois politics, but expressed a desire that there should be two Republican Senators from Illinois. But when asked to put that in the form of a telegram urging the election of Mr. Lorimer he declined to do so. The statement by Mr. Hines that the President was anxious for and was urging the election of Mr. Lorimer is wholly unfounded."

believed this action will be postponed, as it is considered possible both Funk and Cook will be recalled to the stand.

Others to Show Books. Mr. Hines said that he was willing to allow the committee to investigate all his records and books if they wished to do so. He produced many telegrams and letters substantiating his testimony. Mr. Hines' direct testimony lasted all day. He will be cross-examined to-day by counsel for the committee.

At first, Mr. Hines testified, President Taft and Senator Aldrich were merely in favor of setting the Senatorial deadlock in the Illinois legislature for five months from January to May, 1909, by the election of a Republican Senator. Later, he added, the President and Senator Aldrich must have obtained information that Mr. Lorimer was the only candidate upon whom the opposing factions could unite, and that they backed Senator Lorimer's candidacy.

That Talk with Funk. Here is Mr. Hines' version of his talk with Mr. Funk at the Union League Club in Chicago:

"On the day after Senator Lorimer's election I was sitting on a lounge in the Union League Club in Chicago. I noticed Mr. Funk approaching, and I got up and shook hands with him. He told me he was glad to hear of Senator Lorimer's election. I replied that in my opinion Mr. Lorimer would prove a good representative of the State. Mr. Funk said he would like me to arrange a meeting with Mr. Lorimer, and I told him I would be glad to do so. Mr. Funk then said that the election had probably put Senator Lorimer to considerable expense and that Senator Lorimer ought not to have to stand all of it. The business interests ought to take it off his hands. We would like to contribute to that expense. I said I did not know anything about that, but that I would see and let him know. We then parted."

Mr. Hines emphatically denied Mr. Funk's charge that Hines requested a contribution of \$10,000 from the harvest company.

HENWOOD GUILTY IN SECOND DEGREE

Slayer Must Now Stand Trial in the von Phul Case.

Denver, Colo., June 29.—Frank Harold Henwood was this afternoon found guilty of murder in the second degree for the killing of George E. Copeland, in the barroom of the Brown Palace Hotel, on the night of May 28. The penalty prescribed for that offense in Colorado is imprisonment in the penitentiary for from ten years to life.

The attorney for Henwood was given the usual time to file his objections and an application for a new trial. Henwood was then taken back to his cell. The district attorney asked the court to set the date of the trial of Henwood for the killing of Sylvester Lewis von Phul for July 5. The attorney for Henwood objected to this and argued for a continuance.

Judge Whitford refused this, and the von Phul murder case was set for July 5. Mrs. John W. Springer and her attorneys are making every effort to obtain an interview for her with her husband, but he refuses to see her or to answer messages from her or her lawyers, referring them to his attorney, who to-day objected in court to granting her what he termed excessive temporary alimony.

AUTO RUNS AMUCK

One Killed, Three Injured in Wreck of Machine.

Special to The Washington Herald. New York, June 29.—Charles R. Humphreys, son of the vice president of the iron company, was instantly killed, his mother, Mrs. George Humphreys injured internally; Henry Wilcox, Cornell student, and son of an insurance broker, probably fatally injured, and Miss A. Leche, badly bruised and one leg broken when Mr. Wilcox's automobile turned over near Amandala, Long Island, this afternoon.

It was a new car, and Wilcox is attempting to pass another auto on a narrow turn of the Amboy road, just corner of the starting gear. The car crashed against a telephone pole, leaped into the air like a plunging horse, and then turned over.

MONOPOLIZED.



WEDS HER PUPIL.

Teacher Has Boy Husband in Her Class.

Bay Shore, N. Y., June 29.—The pretty little village of Bay Shore has a nine days' wonder in the elopement and marriage of one of the high school teachers and her pupil, which has just gotten out, after having been kept secret for six past six months.

DYNAMITER HELD BY LONDON POLICE AS M'NAMARAS' AID

California Governor Notified of Latest Arrest.

BURNS TRAILED SUSPECT

Special to The Washington Herald. Los Angeles, Cal., June 29.—Gov. Johnson, of California, received information to-day from the State Department at Washington that one of the two fugitives who has been sought for complicity in the dynamite disaster of October 1, 1910, is now under arrest in England.

NEW YORKER JOINS "ADAMLESS EDEN"

Millionaire Goes to Reno to Seek a Divorce.

Special to The Washington Herald. New York, June 29.—Louis A. Dalrymple Percival, millionaire president of the Amalgamated Paint Company, is so anxious to free himself from Ethel M. Percival, well known as a society horse-woman and beauty, that he has taken up his residence in Reno—hitherto considered strictly an "Adamless Eden"—and filed suit for divorce.

DIAZ IN GERMANY.

On Way to Wiesbaden to Take the Cure.

Frankfurt-on-the-Main, June 29.—Gen. Diaz, former President of Mexico, arrived here to-day on his way to Wiesbaden, where he will take the cure.

ITALIAN HALTED ON WAY TO TAFT

With money bulging from every pocket in his clothing, Andrew Tomoso, a painter, from McKees Rocks, Pa., last night about 8 o'clock walked up to Policeman James Davis at Sixth and G streets and asked the way to the White House. Davis asked Tomoso what he wanted at the White House, and Tomoso said he had an appointment with President Taft.

SLAYER RUNS AMUCK WITH BULO IN MINDANAO.

Manila, June 29.—A fanatical Jura-mendado has run amuck in Mindanao and killed four Americans. The murdered men were two prospectors at Camp Overton, a plantation owner at Pantar, and a sergeant of the Twenty-first United States Infantry at Parang. The latter was bolted in sight of his comrades.

POPE IS FATIGUED.

His Holiness Fails to Attend Feast of St. Peter. Special Cable to The Washington Herald. Rome, June 29.—To-day was the feast of St. Peter, but the Pope failed to preside over the traditional blessing with the holy oil used in the consecration of bishops.

BIG OFFER FOR TAPESTRIES.

American Willing to Pay \$75,000 for Mortlake Designs. London, June 29.—An offer of \$75,000 is reported to have been made to the Duke of Rutland by an American for the famous Mortlake tapestries, copying chapel of Belvoir Castle. The tapestries were originally in seven pieces, and were made at the Mortlake factory to the order of Charles I. After the death of Charles I, Gen. Cromwell sold them to Lord Hailes.

WEEK-END REPORT TICKETS EXTENDED.

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WIRE TRUST MEN INDICTED BY JURY IN COMBINE PACT

Prominent Capitalists Charged With Violating Sherman Anti-trust Law in Nine Pooling Associations.

STEEL TRUST SUBSIDIARY'S HEAD HELD

Immunity Plea Barred to All Defendants Through Careful Selection of Witnesses by Government's Prosecuting Attorneys.

New York, June 29.—Eighty-four wire manufacturers, representing thirty-five companies, were indicted to-day by the Federal grand jury on the ground that they had violated the Sherman anti-trust law in having formed nine pooling associations, which were alleged to have acted in restraint of trade.

The American Steel and Wire Company, one of the largest subsidiary concerns of the United States Steel Corporation, was declared to have been represented in seven of the pooling associations, and its president, William P. Palmer, was indicted seven times.

The name of John A. Roebling's Sons Company appears in eight indictments. On the list also are the General Electric Company, the National Conduit and Cable Company, the Standard Underground Cable Company, the American Horseshoe Company, and the Hazard Manufacturing Company.

LEADERS ARE INDICTED. In the list of defendants appear the names of Erskine Hewitt, son of Abram S. Hewitt and secretary of the embassy sent to London for Queen Victoria's jubilee; Herbert L. Satterlee, son-in-law of J. P. Morgan and president of the Hawthorn Wire Company; Charles F. Brooks, vice president of the Ansonia Brass and Copper Company and Republican national committeeman from Connecticut; Karl and Ferdinand Roebing, Edward S. Peppin, president of the National Conduit and Cable Company; Frank J. Gould, president of the Old Dominion Iron and Nail Works; Le Baron C. Colt, of Rhode Island, and E. E. Jackson, Jr., a lawyer of this city.

Jackson was indicted nine times on the ground that he was supervisor of all nine pools. Ferdinand Roebing was named eight times and Joseph W. Marsh, president of the Standard Underground Cable Company, was indicted six times. Salesmen and minor officers of the various companies were indicted many times.

The indictments cover the whole field of the wire industry, including electrical cables and copper wire, wire nails, and horseshoes. The government alleges that the nine associations controlled from 70 to 85 per cent of the business in their respective departments.

The investigation looking to the present proceedings began early last May. The matter was in the hands of United States Attorney Vile and Assistant United States Attorney Felix Frankfurter. They called upward of eighty witnesses, avoiding those most closely allied with the conduct of the associations, so that these men would not be able to plead immunity in case of indictment.

Letters Are Evidenced. They got hold of much correspondence of the members of the associations, some of which bore recent dates. In the indictments the government does not allege that the associations are now existing. Most of them went out of business in 1909. But the correspondence seized by the government is said to indicate that the members of the associations have carried out in most details the intent for which the associations were formed.

A lawyer, aware of the activity of the wire manufacturers in this respect, added to-day that the government had learned also that the wire men were meeting for lunch and that these luncheons were regarded as "suspicious."

This lawyer declared that the associations nominally dissolved because the matter of their existence had been put up to the government at Washington, and that they had been advised to close up on the ground that they might be proceeded against as acting in restraint of trade.

The associations named in the indictments to-day are the wire rope manufacturers, which controlled, according to the government's figures, 80 per cent of the wire rope business; the horseshoe Manufacturers' Association, with 70 per cent of the field in its pocket; the Weatherproof and Magnet Wire Association, with 90 per cent; the Fine Wire Association, which is said to have 90 per cent of the business; the Underground Power Cable Association, 85 per cent; the Lead Insulated Rubber Cable Association, 80 per cent; the Rubber Covered Wire Association, 80 per cent; the Telephone Cable Association, 80 per cent, and the Bare Copper Wire Association, 85 per cent.

Palmer Named in Pools. William P. Palmer, president of the American Steel and Wire Company, was named in all of these except the Telephone Cable Association and the Fine Magnet Wire Association. The Roebings were in all except the Horseshoe Manufacturers' Association.

The supervisor of all these associations was Edwin E. Jackson, and it was said also that it was he who formed them. The government alleges upon the formation of the pools, June 1, 1908, being the date taken in all the indictments except

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A Page-wide Panoramic View AND OTHER Splendid Illustrations SHOWING The New Government Buildings TO BE ERRECTED BETWEEN PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE AND THE MALL WILL APPEAR IN The Sunday Edition of The Washington Herald OTHER INTERESTING FEATURES WILL MAKE THIS SUNDAY ISSUE WORTH BUYING