

SUGAR TRUST DISSOLUTION

Federal Government Brings Proceedings Under Sherman Anti-Trust Law.

ARRAIGNMENT IS SWEETING

Havemeyer Alleged to Have Received Millions in Stock As a Gift.

His Shares in Utah-Idaho Company Said to Have Been Illegally Acquired.

New York, Nov. 28.—The federal government today began one of its most important actions against the great corporations which are said to have violated the Sherman anti-trust law. Henry Wise, United States district attorney, filed in the United States district court for the Southern district of New York, a petition asking for the dissolution of the American Sugar Refining company and 23 other corporations which compose the so-called sugar trust.

The 23 companies composing the sugar combine have an aggregate capitalization of \$230,000,000, and control a large percentage of the output of sugar in this country. This combine is also, the government alleges, able to fix prices arbitrarily. The petition charges that for years the companies have violated the law and have suppressed competition and ground competitors out of existence. It also charges that the companies have used various devices to evade the law, including the use of subsidiaries and the use of stock as a means of evading the law.

The government's petition is a lengthy one, occupying 221 printed pages, and is a sweeping arraignment of the defendant companies. It is divided into several parts, each dealing with a different aspect of the case. The first part deals with the formation of the combine and the subsequent growth of its power. The second part deals with the various devices used by the companies to evade the law, including the use of subsidiaries and the use of stock as a means of evading the law.

One of the allegations is that the late H. O. Havemeyer of New York, for a long time head of the sugar combine, received \$10,000,000 of stock of the National Sugar Refining company of New Jersey as a gift at the time the corporation was formed to take into the combine four independent concerns.

The government's petition is a lengthy one, occupying 221 printed pages, and is a sweeping arraignment of the defendant companies. It is divided into several parts, each dealing with a different aspect of the case. The first part deals with the formation of the combine and the subsequent growth of its power. The second part deals with the various devices used by the companies to evade the law, including the use of subsidiaries and the use of stock as a means of evading the law.

stockholders, agents and employees be perpetually enjoined from doing any act to carry out the purpose of such unlawful combination.

That the court adjudge that the American Sugar Refining company, the National Sugar Refining company of New Jersey, and the Western Sugar Refining company, in each in itself and in combination, used by the use of trade, and that each of them be restrained from engaging in interstate or foreign commerce.

That the shares of capital stock in the National Sugar Refining company, Utah-Idaho Sugar company, Great Western Sugar company and Central Sugar company, formerly held by the late H. O. Havemeyer were unlawfully acquired by him and are now being unlawfully used by the trustees and trustees under his will, who are made defendants in the suit.

That the court grant such general relief as may be proper by way of injunction, receivership or otherwise.

CRIMINAL COMBINE. The criminal sugar combine, the petition sets forth, was formed in August, 1887, under the lead of H. O. Havemeyer and embraced companies which controlled 90 per cent of the sugar trade in interstate and foreign trade of the country.

Within two years of the formation of the original company it is charged, the combination moved its headquarters to Chicago, Ill. In 1889, it obtained the independent California company, leaving outside the combination only the four Philadelphia concerns. The arrangement in a suit to dissolve the North Sugar Refining company, which was one of the parties to the agreement and the courts held the combination to be illegal.

Thereupon the present American Sugar Refining company was formed in January, 1891 and continued the business of the combine. From 1892 to 1900, it is said, independent refineries started up and others tried to. One company built a plant in Baltimore, but before it could operate the American company bought its capital stock and never allowed it to operate its refinery. The same thing happened to the United States refinery, it is said, in 1897 at a plant at Camden, N. J.

The suppression of the Pennsylvania Sugar Refining company, which was brought out in a suit against the American company some years ago, is also referred to. The California and Hawaii sugar company, controlled by Hawaiian planters, was put out of business, it is alleged, by means of an agreement with the combine to pay \$200,000 a year for three years provided it retired from the field.

The government charges that the American has obtained unfair advantage over competitors by obtaining money on imports by custom frauds, and by the use of sugar companies' recent suits; by receiving rebates from railroads and by working in harmony with wholesale grocers associations throughout the country and keeping up the price of sugar.

ACQUIRING BEET SUGAR PLANTS. A considerable portion of the petition is devoted to the acquisition by the combine of the beet sugar plants which that industry began to grow in the middle west. The companies, except the Sprecels company, which was a beet sugar concern, were independent. The American, it is charged, began to acquire beet sugar plants in the middle west large quantities of sugar on which it had obtained rebates and free storage during the summer.

At present, according to the petition, the American company and its subsidiaries control 72 per cent of the total output of refined sugar in the country. The petition says that the companies are absolutely to control prices after meeting a certain amount of competition.

THE DEFENDANTS. The defendants are the American Sugar Refining company, its directors and officers, and all cane and beet sugar companies in which it holds stock or exercises control.

The petition charges that the defendants "for some time past have been, and are now, engaged in an unlawful combination and conspiracy to restrain the trade and commerce among and between the several states and territories of the United States and with foreign nations in raw sugar, sugar beets, refined sugar, molasses, syrups and other big products of raw sugar and sugar beets and to monopolize the same. Such unlawful combination and conspiracy is the result and outgrowth of a series of wrongful acts extending over a period of many years and participated in by defendants, respectively, in the houses and in the extent, as hereinafter more fully set forth."

The Christmas News

Will Be Issued SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17th

It will contain in full and complete fashion The Record of the Year of 1910 in Salt Lake City, Utah and Idaho;

Our Mines and Smelters, our Real Estate and Building Record, our Agricultural and Stock Interests, Dry Farming, Mercantile, Banking, Home Manufactures, and all other branches of business will be fully and authoritatively treated.

The Magazine and Art Section

of the issue will be kept up to the high artistic standard of previous years. The cover will be printed in several colors, bearing a striking design on the front page.

Price 15 cents. In Magazine form, 25 cents.

ADVANCE PLANNED IN EASTERN RATES

Transcontinental Officials in Session in Chicago Consider Matter.

Chicago, Nov. 28.—Transcontinental railroad officials in session in Chicago are planning an advance in freight rates between Chicago, New York, Boston, and other eastern points and the Pacific coast.

The advance contemplates increases amounting to 25 and 35 per cent, according to a news article published here today.

A plan is contemplated which will increase the rate between Chicago and the Pacific coast, but also will cut down materially the advance on routes which New York and Atlantic seaboard shippers have enjoyed in the past.

The rates from Chicago and New York to the coast here proposed have been the same.

Under the proposed schedule, not yet endorsed by the interstate commerce commission, the rate from Chicago to the Pacific is raised 50 cents a hundred pounds, but New York has a dollar added to the tariff its shippers now pay on freight from there to Pacific coast points.

The transcontinental lines are now in conference over their proposed through schedule increases. In their effort they seek shelter under the clause of the long haul short haul clause of the interstate commerce law, effective Feb. 17.

The railroads seek this increase as an alternative. They say they do not want to be forced by the government to reduce their rates to intermediate points in the west, which in some cases are higher than the existing through rates to the coast.

Their plan in this direction, the roads claim, is justified by the action of the interstate commerce commission in the Spokane case, where the original rail rate on eastern points equaled the through rate on points plus the local rate from the coast back to Spokane.

The interstate commerce commission reduced the through rate to Spokane first to an equality with that to coast points and later to 10 cents less than that to the coast.

The railroads will ask the interstate commerce commission to maintain the existing rates. Failing that, they will throw their whole energy into an effort for an increase of existing through rates to the Pacific coast 25 or even 35-1/2 per cent.

THE TENTATIVE SCHEDULE. A tentative schedule of rates now under consideration advances the first class rate from New York to Pacific coast cities from \$3 to \$4 per 100 pounds, with corresponding increases on the lower and the five numbered and five lettered classes. The rate on intermediate points are to be graded between these figures.

On this basis the first class rate from Chicago to the Pacific coast would be approximately \$3.50 instead of \$3 as at present.

The principal railroad systems involved in the plan for readjustment of the western rates are the Harriman lines, including the Union Pacific; the Hill lines, the Great Northern and Northern Pacific; the Gould lines, including the Western Pacific and the Denver & Rio Grande; the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, although nearly every railroad in the United States more or less directly will be affected.

"We simply are working on a plan to present to the commission a tariff that will not conflict with the amendments to the long and short haul clause in the fourth section of the Interstate Commerce act," said J. C. Stubbs, traffic director of the Harriman lines, yesterday. "Nothing has been decided upon, and any rates thus far considered are merely tentative."

SCIENTISTS LIVED WITH THE ESQUIMAUX

Anderson and Stefansson Literally "Turned Kogmolk," Eating Uncooked Food.

New York, Nov. 28.—Latest reports received by the American museum of natural history from the Arctic expedition sent out two years ago, under Dr. R. M. Anderson and V. Stefansson, indicate that the explorers will be back in New York within a month.

The expedition has gathered a mass of valuable information and of specimens to illustrate the manners and customs of the little-known Eskimauks of the Mackenzie delta. The scientists, in order to study the best of the Eskimauks, one of the tribes, literally "turned Kogmolk," or adopted the life of the Kogmolk tribe, living as they do, eating the same uncooked food and in every other way adhering to the Kogmolk customs as far as possible.

Their latest report tells how they spent Thanksgiving day a year ago. They were trekking across the country and had exhausted their supplies of food three days before. Starvation soon faced them when they came across the carcass of a whale on the beach.

The whale had been dead about four years, but, says Stefansson in his letter, they were glad to eat over the remains and "found the selected portions delicate and satisfying." They feasted on frozen whale and blubber for 15 days and then resumed their travels.

The Stefansson-Anderson expedition differed materially from the usual Arctic party in that the explorers provided themselves with a complete outfit for avoiding the rigors of the frozen north. But Stefansson and Anderson traveled light.

It was planned that, as the main objective of this expedition was ethnological, it would be best to live with the natives in their houses, and gather supplies just as they got them.

One of the tribes encountered is the Esquimauks. This tribe has never traded with the white man and a little or nothing besides their name is known to scientific experts. It is likely that the large collection of articles described in their memoirs of living will be added to the museum.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH SOUTHERN INDIANS

For Surrender of That Part of Their Reservation Which Contains Famous Mesa Verde Ruins.

Washington, Nov. 28.—Negotiations with the Southern Utah Indians looking to the exchange of that part of their reservation within what is known as the Five-mile strip for lands that might be segregated for their use from the Montezuma national forest are commended by Hans M. Randolph, superintendent of the Mesa Verde national park, Colorado, in his annual report to the secretary of the interior, made public today.

Whereas in 1909 there were in the United States 160 cities with a population of 25,000 or more, there are this year at least 225 cities in that class, their total population being approximately 25 million. The population of these cities since 1909 increased 41.10 per cent, nearly three and a half times as rapidly as the rural population."

Overcrowding, it is urged, exacts a heavy toll in disease and death and private initiative is inadequate to stem the flood.

In pointing out that there is an un-economic drift to the cities, the committee says in part: "Whereas in 1909 there were in the United States 160 cities with a population of 25,000 or more, there are this year at least 225 cities in that class, their total population being approximately 25 million. The population of these cities since 1909 increased 41.10 per cent, nearly three and a half times as rapidly as the rural population."

WALKED TO HIS DEATH WALKING IN HIS SLEEP

Portland, Or., Nov. 28.—The great draw span of the new Hawthorne bridge, 252 feet long and 840 tons in weight, towering on falsework 30 feet from the barges on which it was floated, was towed successfully into position yesterday while both banks of the Willamette river and the Morrison street bridge, a few hundred feet below, were thronged with thousands of spectators.

PARLIAMENT HAS BEEN DISSOLVED

King's Speech Notably Brief, All Reference to the Constitutional Crisis Being Colorless.

NEW ONE SUMMONED FOR JAN.

Satisfaction Expressed That Long Standing Newfoundland Fisheries Dispute Is Settled.

London, Nov. 28.—The second parliament in the reign of the late King Edward VII, which met on Feb. 15 last, was dissolved today in pursuance of the program of the Liberal government to go before the country on the question of prerogatives of the house of lords.

The king's speech was notable for its brevity, the only reference to the constitutional crisis being a colorless expression of regret because the conference between the leaders of the opposing controlling parties had failed of an agreement over the reform of the upper chamber.

The longest and most interesting paragraph which immediately followed an allusion to the death of his majesty's father dealt with the recent arbitration of the Newfoundland fisheries dispute with the United States and read:

"I confidently hope the questions connected with the North Atlantic fisheries between Canada and Newfoundland on the one hand and with the United States of America on the other, which have been the subject of controversy for nearly a century, have been at last finally settled by the award of the Hague tribunal. It is the cause of special satisfaction that it has been found possible to solve by arbitration problems of such intricate and difficult nature and that an award has been received by both sides in a spirit which must tend to increase good will."

The proclamation of dissolution summons a new parliament to assemble on Jan. 31, 1911.

PROBLEM OF OVERCROWDING IN THE LARGE CITIES

New York, Nov. 28.—New York city's committee on congestion of population has addressed to the conference of state governors to be held in Louisville, Ky., beginning Wednesday, a request that methods of distributing population be taken up for consideration.

In the opinion of the committee, no question so urgently requires simultaneous action by the various states as the problem of adopting means to stem the cityward tide of population. Overcrowding, it is urged, exacts a heavy toll in disease and death and private initiative is inadequate to stem the flood.

In pointing out that there is an un-economic drift to the cities, the committee says in part: "Whereas in 1909 there were in the United States 160 cities with a population of 25,000 or more, there are this year at least 225 cities in that class, their total population being approximately 25 million. The population of these cities since 1909 increased 41.10 per cent, nearly three and a half times as rapidly as the rural population."

VICE PREST. SHERMAN PRESIDES AT MEETING

Utica, N. Y., Nov. 28.—Vice President Sherman presided at a Salvation mass meeting here yesterday. Miss Eva Booth, daughter of the Commander in Chief of the Salvation Army, made the principal address. The gathering marked the dedication of a handsome three-story brick building erected by the Salvation Army here.

A MYSTERIOUS MURDER.

Spokane, Wash., Nov. 28.—Eli Basta, aged 28, was shot through the back of the head and instantly killed, and Dutch Zeliker was shot in the chin during a mysterious affray in an Austrian boarding house last night. Zeliker accuses Dan Rubert, a saloonkeeper, of having fired the shot, but Rubert cannot be found. All the men are Austrians.

ENTIRE REPUBLIC OF MEXICO QUIET

With Exception of State of Chihuahua, Ambassador Wilson Informs State Department.

ENERGETIC MEASURES TAKEN

Passengers Report Heavy Movement Of Troops Towards Chihuahua And Sonora.

Washington, Nov. 28.—The entire republic of Mexico with the exception of the state of Chihuahua is quiet, according to a telegram received here today by the state department from Henry Lane Wilson, United States ambassador. Mr. Wilson's review of the situation was based on the reports which he has received from consuls located in various parts of the country. The revolutionary party according to the ambassador's dispatch seems most active in the most remote districts of Chihuahua. The Mexican government, he says, is adopting energetic measures to suppress the outbreaks.

Phillip C. Hanna, United States consul at Monterrey, telegraphed the department that the latest reports received from consuls in northern Mexico indicated that tranquility prevailed from the Arizona border to the southern border of San Luis Potosi, and from the Pacific to the Gulf. Mr. Hanna added that few disorders actually had occurred.

HEAVY MOVEMENT OF TROOPS TO THE NORTH. Douglas, Ariz., Nov. 28.—For the first time since the campaign resulting in the capture of General Huerta, United States cavalry squad is stationed on the border here. Two companies of troopers of the Eighth cavalry under Lieut. Powers made a rapid trip from Hereford, arriving here yesterday. They encamped at the stock yards.

Brig. Gen. Thomas received messages last evening indicating that Gen. Torres had been driven out of the state and would not reach Naco until today. Gen. Thomas, with his aids, Lieut. Cox and Lieut. Collins, left here today for the conference with the Mexican general at Naco.

Gen. Thomas said today that he did not know how long the cavalry would be maintained here. Wagon trains, loaded with field equipment accompanied the troops and it is believed here that the cavalry may be stationed east of Douglas, probably at San Simon valley.

Passengers out of Mexico state that there is a heavy movement of troops toward northern Sonora and Chihuahua, indicating that the Mexican government is studying a concentration of its forces to surround Madero west of Monclova. The government has tightened its censorship of the mails and such newspapers printed at Guadalupe report that the revolutionists contain no mention whatever of the movements of the troops, imprisonment of suspects or clashes between the rebels and government forces.

ALL IS NOW QUIET AT CHIHUAHUA CITY. El Paso, Tex., Nov. 28.—A private message from Chihuahua City says that all is quiet there today, following the fighting there yesterday. The dispatch reports that the bodies of four Mexican soldiers brought in from the mountains near Gomez Palacio last Friday. Confirmation has been secured that the revolutionists were routed up the railroad tracks west of Parral on Thursday and prevented repairs being made. Confirmation was also secured of the report of a battle at Madero near the Mexican colonies on Wednesday. Further news to the effect that there was fighting on Friday at Parral where Edward Lawton, killed, and Al. B. Waldner, wounded, and A. H. Storey was shot in the abdomen and right hand.

El Paso, Texas, Nov. 28.—The El Paso Herald this afternoon received from its special correspondent, who left Juarez Friday morning for the Mormon colonies in northern Chihuahua, a telegram saying that a battle had been fought between insurgents and officers on Wednesday in that region and that the Mormons were now arming themselves in preparation to repulse an attack if any were made. The telegram says:

"New Casas Grandes, Mexico.—At Maniquipa, 125 miles south of here, two insurgents were killed and a number of police and insurgents were wounded. This fight took place on Wednesday. All is quiet at Maniquipa.

"Two hundred insurgents who started to clean up Maniquipa Wednesday are now reported to be within 60 miles of here and headed for Colonia Juarez. A telephone message from Colonia Juarez this morning said that everything was being quiet and that the Mormons were prepared to protect their town."

As reflecting the Mexican situation from the viewpoint of the close observer, the following statement appeared in the El Paso Herald issued last Friday:

"That there is nothing in Mexico that can be called a 'revolution' at present is a certainty. That there is trouble or has been, is undeniable, but no 'revolution' is in the making. The conditions looked rather serious. Insurrectos had taken several towns in Chihuahua and Durango and many troops were reported to have deserted. Word was being spread that the trouble is the same old joke—the 'revolution' that fights before the enemy arrives and runs when he comes into view."

"The insurgents disappeared in every instance when the seasoned troops came to garrison the captured towns and all are now refugees in the mountains, so far as conditions go in Chihuahua and Durango, at least, where the aspect has been the most serious. The Mexican government has more than filled its promise to put

COLONISTS ARE ARMED

Mormons in Mexico Prepared to Defend Themselves in Event of Attack.

SETTLERS MUCH EXERCISED

Mexican Revolutionists Are Operating in Vicinity of Mormon Settlements.

El Paso, Nov. 28.—Mormon colonists, according to reports brought from Nueva Casas Grandes, are much exercised on account of the turn the insurrection has taken in the last hours. They are arming themselves, though most of them are well supplied with rifles and ammunition, and are preparing to defend their homes against any violence which may come from the insurgents.

The town of Maniquipa, 80 miles south of Casas Grandes, the nearest railroad point for the Mormon colonies, was taken last Wednesday with considerable loss in killed and injured. A telephone message from Nueva Casas Grandes Saturday, as the train left there for El Paso stated that Cruces, 60 miles away, was attacked and had fallen into the hands of the revolutionists Friday evening.

The revolutionists were reported as marching on Colonia Juarez, but officials of the Mormon colonies say that they do not believe that their people will be disturbed. Thus far no foreigners have been molested anywhere. All Mexicans in the vicinity of the colonies are very uneasy with the revolutionists, but it is believed that there will not be the slightest danger to the colonists, though they are much exercised.

(By Associated Press.) El Paso, Nov. 28.—According to two correspondents of the El Paso Herald, who were here last night, there is every prospect of further trouble in the affected districts of Chihuahua and Durango. They declare that 90 per cent of the natives in the part of Mexico are against the Diaz government and those not openly supporting the revolutionists are passive. They also state that the revolutionists' army is not made up of Indians and bandits, as has been reported, but consists of native railroad employes, farmers, mechanics and others. The insurgents appear to have plenty of arms and ammunition and seem to have plenty of money behind them.

Both correspondents agree that the insurgents have not been conquered but only driven into the mountains. Desultory fighting is expected to continue and there have been several small fights within the last few days.

W. J. King, a resident of Gomez Palacio, declared that he had seen four Mexican soldiers brought in from the mountains near Gomez Palacio last Friday. Confirmation has been secured that the revolutionists were routed up the railroad tracks west of Parral on Thursday and prevented repairs being made. Confirmation was also secured of the report of a battle at Madero near the Mexican colonies on Wednesday. Further news to the effect that there was fighting on Friday at Parral where Edward Lawton, killed, and Al. B. Waldner, wounded, and A. H. Storey was shot in the abdomen and right hand.

El Paso, Texas, Nov. 28.—The El Paso Herald this afternoon received from its special correspondent, who left Juarez Friday morning for the Mormon colonies in northern Chihuahua, a telegram saying that a battle had been fought between insurgents and officers on Wednesday in that region and that the Mormons were now arming themselves in preparation to repulse an attack if any were made. The telegram says:

"New Casas Grandes, Mexico.—At Maniquipa, 125 miles south of here, two insurgents were killed and a number of police and insurgents were wounded. This fight took place on Wednesday. All is quiet at Maniquipa.

"Two hundred insurgents who started to clean up Maniquipa Wednesday are now reported to be within 60 miles of here and headed for Colonia Juarez. A telephone message from Colonia Juarez this morning said that everything was being quiet and that the Mormons were prepared to protect their town."

As reflecting the Mexican situation from the viewpoint of the close observer, the following statement appeared in the El Paso Herald issued last Friday:

"That there is nothing in Mexico that can be called a 'revolution' at present is a certainty. That there is trouble or has been, is undeniable, but no 'revolution' is in the making. The conditions looked rather serious. Insurrectos had taken several towns in Chihuahua and Durango and many troops were reported to have deserted. Word was being spread that the trouble is the same old joke—the 'revolution' that fights before the enemy arrives and runs when he comes into view."

"The insurgents disappeared in every instance when the seasoned troops came to garrison the captured towns and all are now refugees in the mountains, so far as conditions go in Chihuahua and Durango, at least, where the aspect has been the most serious. The Mexican government has more than filled its promise to put