

STANDARD BEING CLOSELY WATCHED

Charges Allege Violation of Decree of Dissolution.

THOROUGH INQUIRY BY GOVERNMENT

Specific Complaints Relating to Conditions in Certain Communities Result in Investigations to Which Attorney-General Is Giving His Personal Consideration.

Washington, September 20.—The Department of Justice is closely watching the workings and methods of the disintegrated parts of the Standard Oil Company, and rigidly investigating all charges that the decree of dissolution entered under the mandate of the Supreme Court of the United States is being violated.

While no general attack on the Standard Oil and its former subsidiaries is contemplated at the present time, the government has received specific complaints relating to conditions in certain communities. The investigation of these allegations is necessarily localized, confined to the situation in the specified districts. The result of one of these inquiries, for instance, was the indictment of John D. Archbold and other Standard Oil managers at Dallas, Texas, on August 29. In that case the charge was that the Standard Oil was endeavoring to control the oil business in Texas. Since then another inquiry has been started in a different part of the country, but still of a similar local character.

In addition to these investigations, the government is keeping close touch with all developments in the pending Standard Oil-Waters-Pierce litigation. While the Federal government is not a party to the suit, a copy of all the testimony is received by the Department of Justice for careful study to determine whether there is any indication that the decree of dissolution is not being faithfully fulfilled.

Attorney-General Wickersham is giving these important questions his personal consideration. He is directing the investigations and reviewing the testimony in the Waters-Pierce suit.

This is the situation at the present time, and the ultimate outcome is problematical. Officials here were emphatic in their declarations that there had been nothing so far in the investigations of the Department of Justice to warrant criminal proceedings other than the indictments returned at Dallas. They were careful to add, however, that no one could tell what might be developed by the matters now pending in the course of investigation.

The interest of the Attorney-General is particularly intense, they point out, because the Federal government is the only power that can institute contempt proceedings for the alleged violations of a court's decree.

Decrees Working Well. President Taft and Attorney-General Wickersham have expressed the belief that the decrees in both the oil and tobacco cases generally were working well. They have contended that while vicious competition had not been reintroduced into the business, the decrees had affected certain prices in such a way as to show the presence of real competition. The disintegration was not expected by them to result in radical changes in the business.

It might take a period of years to demonstrate all the benefits of the dissolutions. Because of the specific limitations surrounding the decrees, both the President and his Attorney-General have insisted on a resumption of the old combination would be impossible. It is on the other hand, experience should show, despite their convictions, that the decrees were inadequate, the question could be reopened in the courts and full opportunity, in their judgment, afforded to supply the defects.

KNOX GUEST OF HONOR

Secretary of State Entertained Extensively in Japan. Tokyo, Japan, December 20.—Philander C. Knox, who attended the funeral of the late Emperor Mutsuhito as the special ambassador of the United States, was the guest of honor at dinner given to-night by Baron Ei-ichi Shinozawa, a prominent Japanese economist. Earlier in the day the American Secretary of State attended a luncheon given by the foreign minister, Viscount Yasuya Uchida, formerly ambassador at Washington. Mr. Knox returned to the capital last night from a visit to Kyoto. Tomorrow morning Mr. Knox will breakfast with the premier, Marquis Saito, and immediately thereafter will leave Tokyo for Yokohama. After attending a dinner tendered by the members of the American colony at Yokohama, Secretary Knox and his suite will sail for the United States.

DECLINES TO MEET DEBS

President Refuses Invitation for Joint Debate in Philadelphia. Beverly, Mass., September 20.—An invitation to President Taft to enter in joint debate with Eugene V. Debs, a nominee of the Socialist party for President, was declined to-day by White House officials. The invitation suggested that the oratorical encounter take place in Philadelphia on the night of September 25, and assurances were given that 20,000 persons would come to hear it. The President's declination was based upon the fact that he has announced his intention of taking no speaking part in the campaign.

BALDWIN TELLS STORY OF ALLENS

Search of Many Months Rewarded by Exciting Capture.

MAUD IROLER DID NOT BETRAY

Part of Reward Will Be Offered Her Father, Who Did Not Bargain For It—State Pays \$30,000 for Capture and Court Trails.

Settlement was made yesterday between the State and the Baldwin-Felts Detectives, Inc., for services in seeking and capturing the men charged with the Carroll Courthouse murders on March 14, for guarding prisoners and protecting the court. W. G. Baldwin, head of the agency, came to Richmond and made his report to Governor Mann, presenting his accounts.

Including previous settlements, the Baldwin-Felts Detectives have now received about \$12,500. This includes salaries and expenses of the postmen in the mountains guarding the Hillsville and Wytheville jails, and following up the hundreds of clues which came to light, besides rewards for the prisoners taken in March. In addition, warrants on the Auditor were given Mr. Baldwin for \$2,300, the amount of the rewards offered for the apprehension of Sidney Allen and Wesley Edwards, and for information leading to their arrest. In all, finding and securing the Allens has cost the State a little less than \$15,000.

It has been estimated that the court costs, including jail fees, jury fees and expenses, sheriff's fees and expenses, shooting fees and expenses, will reach a total of \$10,000 more. But Mr. Baldwin thinks this is rather underestimated, and by the time the Commonwealth shall have executed those who are to die in the chair, it will have spent \$30,000, all told, in punishing the crime of "shooting up the court, shooting down the law," and maintaining its own dignity.

Mr. Baldwin did not desire to make public any detailed statement of the distribution of the award money. Like Governor Mann, he thinks it not a matter of public policy to reveal the names of those who give information. Two of the detectives are, for special reasons, to be given a share. Several people in the Carroll mountains, and perhaps one or more in North Carolina, will be remembered in the division.

But so far as the Irolers are concerned, Mr. Baldwin makes a frank statement, and detailed the entire transaction to a reporter for The Times-Dispatch.

Maudie Not a Party. Maudie Iroler, he asserts most positively, will receive not one penny. She did not betray her lover, Wesley Edwards, he says, nor did she have the slightest reason to think that she would be the cause of his capture.

Her father, Frank Iroler, gave the real information which the State wanted. He will in a day or two be tendered \$500 as a share of the reward. Whether he will accept it or not is to be seen. From what Mr. Baldwin can learn of his character and disposition, he is inclined to believe he will refuse. He had no contract nor agreement to receive any part of it, and he is not a detective. He acted to prevent the marriage of his daughter with an outlaw charged with murder.

Movements of Fugitives. Sidney Allen and Wesley Edwards, according to Mr. Baldwin, remained in Carroll County from March 14, the day of the shooting, until Tuesday, April 2. They were in hiding in different places, and the officers were often so close to them that the conversation could be heard by the fugitives. On the Tuesday after Easter Sunday the two men went to Mt. Airy, boarded a train and traveled to Salisbury, where they paraded on the station platform for some time. They bought tickets to Morrisville, Tenn., by way of Chattanooga. Without delay, they proceeded to St. Louis, Mo. Their stay in the latter city was short, and they decided that Des Moines would be a good place to hide in. In the Iowa city they lived nearly five months.

Sidna Allen secured work as a carpenter. After a few weeks he joined the army, and thereafter as a journeyman's wage. Wesley Edwards, with less intelligence and less education, could get places only as an unskilled laborer.

Lived Very Quietly. They lived simply and quietly—so simply and quietly that when the detectives told the people at the house where they roomed in Des Moines that they were the missing Allens they were scarcely believed.

"Why they cannot be the Allens," was the reply. "They are as quiet and peaceable as anybody. They stay in their own room, go out and buy their food, cook it themselves most of the time and cause no trouble to anybody."

Group Picture of the Allen Outlaws



FURTHER HONORS HEAPED ON BLUES

Guests at Brilliant Military Reception in New Haven.

VISIT TO YALE UNIVERSITY

Guidon of Virginia Command Found in Richmond During War Presented to Company.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] New Haven, Conn., September 20.—The Richmond Blues added to their already heavy honors to-night by capturing the hearts of the fair ones of New Haven at the most brilliant military reception of years, given in their honor by the Governor's Foot Guards at the Second Regiment Armory. Governor Baldwin and his staff made the reception a State function by their presence, while New Haven and Yale University also claimed a part of it.

The Blues had a busy day. Breakfast was scarcely done when the call for a tour of the city was given. The Foot Guards had a fleet of ninety automobiles in waiting, and after a visit to Yale University, the visitors were taken through the parks of the city and through the big manufacturing establishments. Then they were hurried away to the shore of Long Island Sound, where they partook of luncheon. They were back in the city at 3 o'clock the afternoon was given over to informal parties.

Many of the Blues visited the battlefields Ohio and Idaho lying in the harbor. Then came dinner and the reception.

Flag Presented. One of the features of the visit of the Richmond Blues to this city was the presentation by Governor Baldwin to Major Bowles of a guidon of a Virginia command found in Richmond at the close of the war. Theron Upton, of the First Connecticut Light Battery, was the original possessor, and he gave it at his death to John T. Sloan, a well known man of this city. Governor Baldwin said:

"I have the honor of presenting to you for your command this memento of a by-gone century, to which you may take it back to the city whence it came as a mark of the good feeling now existing between your part of the country and our part of the country, both parts of a glorious and beloved whole."

RESCUED FROM WATERY GRAVE

Russian Aviator in Peril From Explosion of Machine Radiator. Chicago, September 20.—Ignatz Semionov, a Russian aviator, with a French flying license, while at the aviation meet in Grant Park, was rescued a mile out in Lake Michigan yesterday by a motor boat after his hydro-aeroplane had been blown to pieces by an explosion of the radiator and just as he was sinking with the last remnant of the framework. He was badly burned about the back.

PLACED IN JASPER JAIL

Two Charged With Shooting Man From Automobile. Jasper, Ga., September 20.—Charged with having shot and killed Claude Hughes from ambush and having trained Hughes's bare rifle at the child was in the arms of Mrs. Hughes. Jasper and Ves Painter were brought here and placed in jail to-day. Revenge for alleged information regarding illegal whiskey distilleries is believed by the police to have been responsible for the crime.

CANNOT BE HAPPY IN VIRGINIA HOME

Fritzi Scheff May Bring Suit for Separation Against John Fox, Jr.

STILL LOVES HER HUSBAND

But Their Differences in Temperament Given as Cause of Unhappiness.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] New York, September 20.—With the confirmation to-day of the rumor that Fritzi Scheff has separated from her husband, John Fox, Jr., the Kentucky novelist, and is contemplating a suit for separation against him on the ground of abandonment, there is evidence again the melancholy failure of another sincere attempt to reconcile the gay, fascinating life of the theatre with the quiet and monotonous, no matter how happy and peaceful, of the family fireside.

It has been ascertained on unquestionable authority that the charming little prima donna, who has captivated more than one heart, still loving her husband, who is several years older and the very antithesis of her temperamentally, has for some time been unhappy because he loved the quiet and peace of his Virginia hills and murmured against the constant traveling and hustle that made the life of the theatre so dear to her.

Mr. Fox visited his publishers in this city and returned to Virginia telling something of his domestic affairs to his friends in New York. Miss Scheff is indignant over the fact that the difference between her and her husband has reached the public and refuses to admit she intends to commence any action for a legal separation. She is now appearing at Ford's Theatre, Baltimore.

EARN CASH DURING VACATION

High School Boys and Girls Accumulate Total of \$20,000. Rockford, Ill., September 20.—Three hundred Rockford High School girls and boys earned a total of \$20,000 during the vacation months. The pupils made an accounting yesterday to Principal Briggs of the manner in which they had spent the summer months, the report showing that they had by no means idled their time away.

Roosevelt Does Not Expect to Beat Wilson

London, September 20.—Theodore Roosevelt has not much, if any, hope of winning the presidential fight, judging by the tone of letters received by personal friends of his here.

He wrote to one correspondent recalling Roosevelt's remark to the effect that "Daddy was praying for Champ." Had Champ Clark received the nomination he thought he might have had a good chance, but with a man like Governor Wilson holding the Democratic vote, he had no hope of obtaining a majority of the electors. Anyhow, he was making a good fight and doing better than his country had expected, and that was a very satisfactory thing.

NEGROES WILL NOT VOTE IN PRIMARY

Unofficial Ruling of Attorney-General Limits It to White Democrats.

BOTH SIDES CLAIM VICTORY

Fight for Congress Between Turnbull and Watson Will End To-Day.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Petersburg, Va., September 20.—There has been some discussion as to the privilege of negroes voting in the congressional primary to be held in this district to-morrow. In a letter received in this city to-day from Attorney-General Samuel W. Williams, an unofficial opinion is given by that official on the question as to whether negroes can vote in a Democratic primary. He says that the party plan, which expressly provides that only white Democrats shall participate in the party primary, has not been changed either by any authoritative action of the party or by the statute commonly called the Byrd election law. In his opinion, therefore, this provision of the party plan is in full force and operation. None but white Democrats will be permitted to vote in to-morrow's primary.

Close of the Campaign. The campaign for the congressional nomination in the Fourth District closed to-day, and the battle of the ballots will be fought to-morrow. The district has been pretty thoroughly canvassed by the two candidates and their friends. The campaign has been conducted on a courteous and gentlemanly plan. Both candidates are men of high character and integrity, and they stand before the people on their personal merits and records. There is practically no political issue between them, both being members of the same party and favoring the same principles.

The campaign has been a quiet, orderly one, but the people are showing much interest, and a pretty full vote is expected to-morrow. Petersburg will probably poll 1,230 votes. Little else besides politics is talked on the streets to-day.

FORECASTS OF THE RESULT

A forecast of the result of to-morrow's election was given out from the Turnbull headquarters this afternoon as follows:

Judge Watson will carry the counties of Nottoway, Amelia, Powhatan and Dinwiddie. Mr. Turnbull will carry the counties of Brunswick, Greensville, Lunenburg, Prince Edward, Mecklenburg, Surry, Sussex, Prince George and the city of Petersburg.

The majorities in the counties are not given, but it is forecast that Turnbull's majorities in Brunswick and Prince Edward will offset Judge Watson's majorities in Nottoway and Powhatan, and that Turnbull's majorities in Greensville and Lunenburg will offset Watson's majorities in Dinwiddie and Amelia. Turnbull's majority in the district, it is claimed, will be 500 to 1,000, probably more.

Forecast for Watson. The forecast from Judge Watson's headquarters makes no prediction as to actual majorities, except that the judge will have a safe majority in the district. It is claimed that he will carry the counties of Nottoway, Amelia, Powhatan, Prince Edward, Dinwiddie, Sussex and probably Lunenburg, and break about even in Surry and Prince George and in the city of Petersburg.

Independent of the forecasts, it is predicted that an unusually heavy vote will be polled in Nottoway, the home county of Judge Watson. Outside of politics the people of the county will vote on the removal of the courthouse, and this will bring out a full vote. Brunswick, the home county of Congressman Turnbull, will prove loyal to him, and is expected to poll its full qualified vote.

REBEL LEADERS DEFY AMERICANS

Determined to Oppose Advance of Troops to Granada.

ULTIMATUM SENT BY SOUTHERLAND

Severe Fighting Between United States Forces and Nicaraguan Revolutionists Believed to Have Occurred Following Attempts to Go to Relief of Famine-Threatened City.

Washington, D. C., September 20.—Severe fighting between American naval forces and Nicaraguan revolutionists is believed to have occurred in the past few days near Barrancas, although reports from the scene are so meagre that officials here have no definite idea of what has happened.

Rear-Admiral Southerland is in the field, probably with upwards of 2,000 men, and, if plans have not miscarried by this time, he has cleared the route of the National Railway of opposing rebels and relieved the famine-threatened city of Granada.

European attention to affairs in Nicaragua at this time is believed to be one of the possibilities of the situation. The Washington government, in sending relief to the beleaguered city of Granada, populated by many foreigners, had hoped to avert any pretext for landing European military or naval forces on Central American soil. The British consul-general at Managua and the British vice-consul at Matagalpa have reported two British subjects murdered by the rebels at Achagua. It is expected, however, that the British government, before taking action upon its own account, will await the results of the American campaign.

Americans Fired Upon. A delayed cablegram from Admiral Southerland, dated Managua, 11 o'clock P. M., September 17, and reporting that American bluejackets and marines opened fire upon the rebels when they attempted to open the railway, reached the Navy Department to-day. Delayed reports yesterday said the Granada relief party had been fired upon last Sunday; that the officer in command had halted and sent to Managua for reinforcements, and that Admiral Southerland had sent a detachment of marines and a detachment of sailors.

Whether or not there was more firing from the rebels before the additional American force arrived is not known, but it is possible that the brush referred to in the dispatch received to-day was the one that took place to-day.

Upon his arrival at Barrancas, Admiral Southerland sent word to General Zeledon, one of the rebel leaders, that he proposed to open the railroad to Granada and keep it open, and that he would give the rebels just twenty-four hours to clear the front.

While Zeledon hesitated, General Mena, the former Secretary of War of Nicaragua, the principal leader in the revolution, came northward from Granada with another large force of rebels and joined him. After a consultation they sent a formal defiance to Admiral Southerland, announcing their purpose to oppose his advance.

It is not known exactly how many sailors or marines composed the admiral's force at that time, but it is believed that it did not exceed three or four hundred men. At any rate, the force of the large number of rebels in his front, and unwilling to run the risk of even temporary defeat, the admiral called for reinforcements from Managua, where it is believed there were still about 1,500 sailors and marines available, so as to make sure of overpowering any opposition that the rebels might offer. That was the situation when the last cablegram was dispatched from Managua three days ago.

SEVERE LANGUAGE

The official reports to the State Department rarely include such severe language as those which are now issued, dealing with the conditions in Granada, which, it is said, "are worse than those which existed in the Congo, and in the Putumayo."

The rebels' use of unparliamentary and even women and children, and their warfare is characterized by a return to absolute barbarism. American Minister Wetzel has received a letter from Pedro Rafael Cuadra, the present Minister of Finance of President Diaz, and from Carlos Cuadra, the Nicaraguan member of the Mixed Claims Commission, in which in the name of humanity and civilization they beg Minister Wetzel to do all he can to protect their families who are being ferociously persecuted at Granada. They have learned that General Mena, and his agents, are persecuting their relatives because they themselves are members of the Diaz government. Their brothers, private citizens, they declare, have been inhumanly tortured, deprived of food and obliged to pass large sums of money for a few crumbs, when exiled from lack of nourishment. For an interrupted period of five days they were confined in a tiny, filthy closet, for three days of which time they were allowed no food and water, so that when let out they were near death.

STRENUOUS DAY SPENT BY WILSON

Whirlwind Wind-Up of First Week of Consecutive Campaigning.

NOMINEE STARTS BACK TO SEAGIRT

In Columbus He Formally Opens Campaign in Ohio, Attends Luncheon With Harmon and Other Leaders and Makes Series of Speeches to Great Crowds.

Columbus, O., September 20.—Twelve hours did Governor Woodrow Wilson spend in Columbus to-day, but in these hours he crowded the formal opening of the Democratic campaign in Ohio, a luncheon with Governor Harmon, Representative James M. Cox, the Democratic candidate for Governor and State leaders, and a series of speeches and receptions.

The strenuous wind-up to the Presidential nominee's first week of consecutive campaigning. As he started back to Seagirt, N. J., to-night he said he was more than satisfied and pleased, both with the thrill of campaigning and the enthusiastic greetings he had received.

The candidate during the day spoke on education as well as politics. In the one speech he drew attention to the specialties and distractions of university life. In the other there stood out prominently his criticism of a board of experts to handle the tariff or trust problems. "Experts," he said, "are too narrow a vision and always delayed legislation. The governor made his first reference also to the present currency system, characterizing it as 'stiff, antiquated and ineffectual.'"

Enthusiasm and demonstration spread through the day's events. For the first time in his life, the Governor said he saw what a political organization looked like. He saw the precinct organizers, the county leaders and the State executives and with them hundreds of co-workers. They crowded Memorial Hall and gave the nominee a big ovation.

From the meeting of the Democratic organization the Governor went to the Chamber of Commerce and addressed a meeting of educators from all parts of Ohio.

"I find this sudden change of costume somewhat embarrassing," said the Governor. "Just a few minutes ago, so far as the atmosphere of the meeting is still in my mind, I had to wear the costume of the politician. Now I have undergone a rapid change, for which they did not give me time behind the scenes, and resume my old garb as schoolmaster."

"I want to say very frankly that after dealing with some college politicians, the men I am dealing with now seem to be like amateurs. They haven't the same gift of making black look exactly white. In other words, they haven't the same subtle 'gift of gab' that covers everything over with the fine veneer of excellent phraseology."

The candidate then addressed a meeting of several hundred business men.

"One of the most amazing actions of our politics," said the Governor to them, "is that the Democratic party is not interested in the business life of the United States. You reflect that the Democrats of the United States comprise about half the population. It is very interesting that half the population should be suspected of the desire to commit commercial hari-kari."

In attacking the idea of a board of experts to handle the tariff question, he said conditions were constantly changing with the tariff, often some times as every twenty-four hours. "I cannot touch one tariff schedule," he added, "without having incalculable results in other schedules. I suppose that when you deal with the wool schedules, for example, you supposed that was all the woolen men were interested in. But the woolen men, if I may credit what you have read in their reports, are almost as much interested in the chemical schedule as in the woolen schedule. Bodies of experts to gild legislation have always been the machinery of one thing, and that is delay."

Discusses Currency. In speaking of the currency question, the nominee said: "One of the things that makes the currency question most pressing and significant at this moment is that there are certain now in judgment to remove some of the artificial obstacles to our prosperity and business, and the minute you do that there is to be such an increase in the economic activity of America that this stubborn, stiff, antiquated currency system of ours can't stand the strain. You've got to make it elastic, you've got to change it, or else you can't get your own prosperity. America is now straining at the leash, and I could name some of the gentlemen who are holding the leather thing that is attached to the leash. I don't know whether they or not that they are holding it or not. The leash is there, and America is straining to be free; and God willing, she shall be free."

Thousands of people came to a hotel where the Governor was stopping and shook hands with him. To-night the program was even more strenuous. The presidential candidate addressed a throng that filled Memorial Hall, the most spacious of the city's auditoriums. Governor Harmon presided. Outside there was an overflow meeting, where the Governor made another speech. Senators Pomeroy, of Ohio, and Gore, of Oklahoma, and Representative Cox, and the State leaders alternated between the two meetings.