

MEN HIGHER UP WILL BE HIT

By a Grand Jury to be Drawn Later to Get Those Who Have Been.

BUYING VOTES IN ADAMS

County, There Being Four Hundred Names in That List And the Men Well Known—Twelve

Hundred Persons Already Caught in The Drag-net Thrown Out by the Common Pleas Court—Great Stories of Corruption—Native Boys Retain Residence There Because of Big Price For Votes—1887 The Banner Year When \$40,000 Was Distributed—The Past Year a Lean One With Only \$10,000.

By United Press Wire. West Union, O., Dec. 31.—That the purchasable vote of Adams county has for years past been carefully listed and the list for each precinct turned over to one precinct worker of each party to buy is the conclusion that Judge Blair today announced has determined him not to let up on his present probe until he has landed the men "higher up," the men who made out the list and assigned them to be bought.

The prevalence of a regular system of vote buying is given above. It was demonstrated to Judge Blair, he said today, by the fact that of the four hundred vote buyers who have confessed to him, every one has declared that he had never been approached by more than one worker for each party. Of the 1,200 men who have so far been indicted, every one has been merely for vote selling and not a single one for attempting to buy votes. It is because of this situation that Judge Blair announced at the opening of court today that when the present special grand jury adjourns tonight he will at once prepare to call another to indict the men who de-

clared and carried out the above system of vote buying. With the opening of court today the seventy-three new indictments were returned yesterday were reported bringing the total up to at least 1,200, the court having lost track of the exact number. For the first time since the investigation and confessing began, a few of the indicted ones today entered pleas of not guilty and announced their intention of standing trial. One of these, however, John W. McCoy, a prominent Franklin township farmer, after declaring his innocence to the court, started home, but after covering ten miles of the distance, was stricken with repentance and returning, changed his plea to guilty. Judge Blair imposed an additional penalty for his first evasion of the truth.

John Sophar, a West Union negro, who pleaded guilty and took his medicine, wept bitterly in court when the disfranchisement penalty was imposed.

With the adjournment of the grand jury tonight, Judge Blair will have completed what he terms merely a surface investigation. The next grand jury will not only attempt to get the men "higher up" but will also try to indict every vote seller who has been missed. Judge Blair, in starting his probe, promised his constituents absolute fairness in that every guilty person should be made to suffer and suffer alike. To carry out this promise will be his purpose with the next grand jury.

Vote selling became such a profitable institution in Adams county that many of the boys of the county who left the farm came back on election day. Competition between the two parties was so keen that the politicians paid the railroad fares of the returning natives sons. Those sons from afar to vote got special rates for their votes. Seven of former Adams county citizens who live in Cincinnati have been coming home regularly on election day, according to the disclosures.

Before this investigation began Adams county vote sellers complained that this was not as good a year in the vote market as of yore. Sixteen thousand dollars was distributed among the voters—a big sum, but the veteran vote sellers cited the election of 1887. That year has become traditional in the annual annals of Adams county, for about \$40,000 was distributed and one politician alone handled \$16,000.

Adams county is penitent but nevertheless is enjoying a cleanliness of spirit which causes it to challenge any county in the state to show its like. Adams county challenges Hamilton county to go ahead and bring about a similar cleanup. Adams county is reading with interest the vote fraud disclosure being made in Cincinnati, and is truly proud of itself when it learns how the gang there is fighting all its efforts to clean up the traffic.

Every man and woman in the county is supporting Judge Blair and is proud of the fact that in Adams was started the cleaning up custom.

Rev. Emil Bauman, of the Presbyterian church of West Union, Saturday voiced this sentiment. He said: "It is true the school of politicians has found many a teacher from this

PHILADELPHIA LAWYER IN GOVERNMENT TOILS



THOMAS B. HARNED

Philadelphia, Dec. 31.—The old saying that "it would take a Philadelphia lawyer to solve that puzzle" is not popular nowadays with Thomas H. Harned, a Philadelphia lawyer, who is one of the men indicted by the federal grand jury of New York in the sugar trust case.

Notice has been served on Mr. Harned and the other indicted men that they must answer to the bill in equity by Jan. 2. To show cause why the sugar trust should not be dissolved because of violations of the laws. He has practiced law in Philadelphia since 1892, previously having practiced in New Jersey for eighteen years.

county. But the school of Christian churchmen and reformers is recruited also from this place. The corruption in politics as shown by the present investigation brings to light the weakness of Adams county, but also the strength of its better citizenship. We are taking care of our own sins and giving a good example. Let some other county try to clean up. Good people are necessary for such a cleanup and the fact that Adams county is having such a cleanup indicates that it possesses the necessary good people.

West Union, O., Dec. 31.—Men with senatorial ambitions were the favorite prey of the money-mad politicians and voters of Adams county, the latter of whom have been indicted to the number of more than 1,000, with more to follow. A senatorial canvass was considered a juicy melon-cutting in Adams and usually brought a flood of money into the county.

Every man who ever ran for congress in the district in which Adams county is located was bled by both Democrats and Republicans. No congressman was able by himself to pay the price so money was sent into Adams county from the general national campaign fund and from the state campaign fund.

The vote buyers and vote sellers of Adams county had in fact, four different sources of revenue—the national fund, the state fund, the county fund and individual candidates. The withdrawal of Congressman A. R. Johnson from the race for reelection during the last campaign is said to have been because of his realization that the campaign would be largely a "boodle" race. He is declared to have asserted openly that it cost him between \$15,000 and \$20,000 to be elected the previous term. He also was bled through representations that money was needed for legitimate campaign expenses. Johnson was succeeded by Robert M. Switzer.

It was poverty that caused Adams county to fall from civic grace, according to Judge A. Z. Blair, the man who started the vote buying investigation.

In Adams county it has been an unending struggle against adverse agricultural conditions. In sections the soil is unyielding and in other parts crops are poor. Ten dollars represents a month's hard work on a farm. Therefore, \$10 that could be gotten through the mere marking of a ballot was a windfall of fortune. It represented the result of a month's hard work garnered in a second.

But few men thus approached with an offer of money were in a position to decline. Ten dollars would buy shoes for the family or a full outfit for the wife. The charge that the money was spent for whisky is untrue. A vote thus became an economic commodity.

The special grand jury this morning resumed the work of grinding out indictments.

Attrition With Germany. Washington, Dec. 31.—The navy department is considering a special cruise for the sixteen battleships of the Atlantic fleet to German ports for this summer.

When the itinerary of the fleet winter cruise just ended was switched from the Mediterranean to the English channel no German ports were included. This caused much unfavorable comment in the German press. It is realized now in the navy that Germany actually looked upon this as a "slight" and strained relations between the state department and the German foreign office over the potato tariff make it particularly advisable for the navy to show every courtesy to that country.

IMPORTANT FACTS BY

The Chicago Tribune Such As Benefactions, Suicides, Disasters, Fires

AND OTHER DATA OF INTEREST

Occurring Within the Past Year Featured.

Carnegie Heads the List Of Givers of Large Donations

With Rockefeller Second And Mrs. Sage and J. P. Morgan in the Million Class—Suicides, Loss of Life, Loss by Fire, Railroad Fatalities, Embezzlements, etc.

By United Press Wire. Chicago, Dec. 31.—Featuring the fact that during the year 1910, Americans made public gifts of \$141,604,338, the Chicago Tribune today prints a lengthy compilation of benefactions, suicides, disasters, fires, railroad fatalities and other data of public interest concerning the activities and happenings of the last twelve months.

Andrew Carnegie, with gifts of \$19,654,335 for the year, heads the list of givers. John D. Rockefeller with \$16,039,000 comes next; Mrs. Russell Sage with \$3,888,150 is third; and J. Pierpont Morgan with \$1,040,000 is fourth, and last in the million dollar class.

The suicide record for 1910 in America shows 12,000 victims, as compared with 10,000 in 1909. Of these, 8,252 were males and 3,748 females. Physicians head the list of professional men, there being 51 as compared to twenty-seven in 1909.

The loss of life in general disasters in America this year is given as follows: Drownings 5,112; fires 3,562; mines 1,094; storms 245; explosions 51; electrical 189; lightning 199; esphyxiation 239; elevators 112, and automobiles 920.

Losses by fire in 1910 throughout this country and Canada, the compilation says, will approximate \$220,000,000, as compared with \$101,000,000 in 1909. In the total, nearly \$20,000,000 is credited to forest fires in Wisconsin, Idaho, Montana, and Washington.

Railroad fatalities during the year are credited with having killed 5,320 and injured 21,855 persons. The most serious single disaster of the list was that of February 28, 1910, in which 118 persons perished when trains were wrecked by a snowslide on the Northern Pacific railroad in Montana.

Embezzlements during the year totaled about \$25,000,000, as compared with \$8,000,000 in 1909, with banks sufferers to the extent of about \$15,000,000.

Other data in the compilation shows that 104 persons were legally executed during the year, of whom fifty were whites, fifty-three negroes, and one Indian. Thirty-seven of these executions were in northern and sixty-seven in southern states. Seventy-four lynchings occurred during the year as against eighty-seven last year. Of the total, there were nine whites and sixty-five negroes, three of the latter being women. There was but one lynching in the north, that was in Ohio.

THE SAME PRINCIPLE

Involved in Electrical Trust As That in Canada Against The Shoe Company.

By United Press Wire. Washington, Dec. 31.—In view of the proposed suit of the government against the electrical trust, there is much interest here in the litigation now in progress in Canada against the United Shoe Machinery company. The suit here and that in Canada seem closely related in that both hinge on the validity of patent rights.

The government will charge that the electrical trust fixes prices all the way from the factory to the consumer and also restricts competition by utilizing the protection afforded by patent rights. The agreements, contracts and licenses of the General Electric company, the Westinghouse company and the National Electric Lamp company will all be attacked by the government. The complaint will allege that prices are maintained according to a schedule that only customers who will charge the agreed price can get the electrical appliances for sale, that in general the entire arrangements in a combining in restraint of trade as outlined by the Sherman law but protected by the intricacies of our patent laws.

The validity of these patents is to be attacked and there is a belief that if the movement fails in its present suit, an organized attempt will be made to have congress enact a measure drafted along the line of the more drastic Canadian measure.

The contract between the Sherman anti-trust law and the Canadian anti-trust law, however, is expected to be sharply defined by the trial of the action here.

J. B. MOISANT KILLED TODAY

At New Orleans by The Falling of His Aeroplane In a Ten Mile Flight.

FELL ONE HUNDRED FEET

And Died in a Few Minutes After Being Taken From The Wreckage of a Machine.

Deceased Was a Soldier Of Fortune in Many Lands But Won Fame by Flying Across the English Channel with his Mechanism and a Kitten—Present Week Witnesses Several Fatalities.

By United Press Wire. New Orleans, La., Dec. 31.—Flying for the Michelin prize of \$4,000 offered in France for the longest distance flight in circle, John B. Moisant, native of Chicago, and former soldier of fortune in Central America, was killed today when his aeroplane fell upon him at Harahan, ten miles from this city.

Moisant left here at 9 o'clock for the flight and had proceeded only a few miles when his machine became unmanageable. He was about 100 feet above the ground when the plane dashed to earth, crushing out his life. The diving man was started for this city, but died a minute or two after being taken from beneath the wreckage.

Moisant's flight from Paris to London, across the English channel with his mechanism and a kitten as passenger, brought him fame as an aviator. He had taken up flying only a few days before having gone to France

(Copyrighted, 1910, by the United Press association.)

It has been stated that I have had personal knowledge for many years of the traffic in votes that has prevailed in Adams and other counties in my judicial district and this is quite true. I have had both the personal knowledge and the positive proof of this practice in my district for a long time.

In the fall of 1904 I registered a vow that I would put an end to vote buying in Adams county the very first opportunity I had. In that year, Judge Edwin E. Corn, of Ironton, and myself—then was a resident of Adams county—were candidates on the Republican ticket for common pleas judges, and Henry C. Bannan, of Portsmouth, was the Republican candidate for congressman. A short time before the election the Republican executive committee of Adams county made a demand that we three candidates put the sum of \$5,000 into the county campaign fund. When we refused to donate a cent above a small amount each for legitimate expenses, the county committee threatened that if we did not accede to their demands they would throw every county candidate out of the ticket.

Judge Corn, Mr. Bannan and myself would not give in and the result was that the committee made good its threat and depleted the county ticket of every candidate. But even this did not have the desired effect and at the eleventh hour a new ticket was gotten up with part of the old ticket and some new names, and this is the first opportunity I have had to carry out my resolve.

After my election I moved to Portsmouth and became the resident judge there, while Judge Corn took Adams as a part of his work with Lawrence, his home county, and this is my first trip back to Adams to hold court, as the man who offered or accepted one. The two bills were handed to Judge Deever, of Scioto county, then representative in the lower branch, and he presented them. Neither measure ever reached a vote.

The passage of these two bills would have greatly hastened and made easier the work of purifying the ballot in Ohio, and I am perfectly willing and ready at any time to prepare bills along the lines I suggest for introduction in the next legislature by any member who cares to introduce them.

By United Press Wire. Covington, Ky., Dec. 31.—Harry Higgins fifteen, is in a serious condition at St. Elizabeth's hospital, Covington, as the result of a wound in the abdomen received late Friday. He told the Covington police when a band of boy scouts of America fired on him from ambush at Park Hill, back of Central Covington.

Coebel Lamping, ten, of No. 406 Warren street, was stabbed several times in the side by boy scouts. The police are holding Earl Clark, thirteen, captain of the scouts, on a charge of shooting to kill and say he told them after his arrest that he was told blame.

"If anybody shot Harry I did," he is quoted as saying. "I'm sorry because Harry and I were good friends."

According to the stories told by Higgins and Lamping, they were chased from the hill by the scouts, consisting of seven members. They were fired on, they say, as they fled. When they neared their home the Lamping boy discovered he had lost ten cents in his flight. He decided to return to the hill and search for the coin, they say.

A volley of shots was fired at us from ambush," Higgins told his father. "Coebel jumped behind a tree. I stood out in the open. Then I was hit. Coebel and I carried our Flobert rifles when we returned to the hill and when we were fired on I told Coebel to fire back. His gun refused to work. I fired one shot. Coebel ran from behind the tree and while he helped me away from the hill another fusillade of shots rang out. One of the scouts carried a revolver. Four of them had swords."

PROBE FOR CORRUPTION

Reveals a State of Affairs in a Rural Community Without

A PARALLEL IN THE LAND

Judge Blair Makes a Statement Showing up Some

Of the Important General Facts in Connection With

The Political Degradation of Adams County—Believes That Out of This Investigation Will Come a Cleansing Process That Will Have a Wide Influence For Good.

By United Press Wire. West Union, O., Dec. 31.—The probe by Judge A. Z. Blair of Adams county, Ohio, into the wholesale corruption of the ballot box there and in which nearly 1,200 voters have already been indicted for selling their votes, has revealed a condition without parallel in the United States. Ballot box corruption, which heretofore has been considered possible on a large scale only in the large cities, has been shown to have flourished in the rural district of Adams county on a larger scale, more openly, and with greater disregard for the law than in the most corrupt political city of the United States.

The situation is so unique that the United Press has secured from Judge Blair, whose life has been repeatedly threatened because of his investigation, the following specially written statement on the condition in Adams county.

(Copyrighted, 1910, by the United Press association.)

It has been stated that I have had personal knowledge for many years of the traffic in votes that has prevailed in Adams and other counties in my judicial district and this is quite true. I have had both the personal knowledge and the positive proof of this practice in my district for a long time.

In the fall of 1904 I registered a vow that I would put an end to vote buying in Adams county the very first opportunity I had. In that year, Judge Edwin E. Corn, of Ironton, and myself—then was a resident of Adams county—were candidates on the Republican ticket for common pleas judges, and Henry C. Bannan, of Portsmouth, was the Republican candidate for congressman. A short time before the election the Republican executive committee of Adams county made a demand that we three candidates put the sum of \$5,000 into the county campaign fund. When we refused to donate a cent above a small amount each for legitimate expenses, the county committee threatened that if we did not accede to their demands they would throw every county candidate out of the ticket.

Judge Corn, Mr. Bannan and myself would not give in and the result was that the committee made good its threat and depleted the county ticket of every candidate. But even this did not have the desired effect and at the eleventh hour a new ticket was gotten up with part of the old ticket and some new names, and this is the first opportunity I have had to carry out my resolve.

After my election I moved to Portsmouth and became the resident judge there, while Judge Corn took Adams as a part of his work with Lawrence, his home county, and this is my first trip back to Adams to hold court, as the man who offered or accepted one. The two bills were handed to Judge Deever, of Scioto county, then representative in the lower branch, and he presented them. Neither measure ever reached a vote.

The passage of these two bills would have greatly hastened and made easier the work of purifying the ballot in Ohio, and I am perfectly willing and ready at any time to prepare bills along the lines I suggest for introduction in the next legislature by any member who cares to introduce them.

By United Press Wire. Covington, Ky., Dec. 31.—Harry Higgins fifteen, is in a serious condition at St. Elizabeth's hospital, Covington, as the result of a wound in the abdomen received late Friday. He told the Covington police when a band of boy scouts of America fired on him from ambush at Park Hill, back of Central Covington.

Coebel Lamping, ten, of No. 406 Warren street, was stabbed several times in the side by boy scouts. The police are holding Earl Clark, thirteen, captain of the scouts, on a charge of shooting to kill and say he told them after his arrest that he was told blame.

"If anybody shot Harry I did," he is quoted as saying. "I'm sorry because Harry and I were good friends."

According to the stories told by Higgins and Lamping, they were chased from the hill by the scouts, consisting of seven members. They were fired on, they say, as they fled. When they neared their home the Lamping boy discovered he had lost ten cents in his flight. He decided to return to the hill and search for the coin, they say.

A volley of shots was fired at us from ambush," Higgins told his father. "Coebel jumped behind a tree. I stood out in the open. Then I was hit. Coebel and I carried our Flobert rifles when we returned to the hill and when we were fired on I told Coebel to fire back. His gun refused to work. I fired one shot. Coebel ran from behind the tree and while he helped me away from the hill another fusillade of shots rang out. One of the scouts carried a revolver. Four of them had swords."

MR. MACON OF ARKANSAS IS ALWAYS ON HIS JOB



CONGRESSMAN MACON, ARK.

Washington, Dec. 31.—Congressman Robert B. Macon of Arkansas is known here as "the man who is always on his job." He has been in congress nearly eight years and is not worrying about ever being defeated, for he usually gets something like two-thirds of the votes cast in his district. Mr. Macon is alert and active, and he never watches the clock to see when school is going to let out.

"Macon," said a fellow member, "would have worked overtime through the Christmas holidays with out charging for it if the rest of us would have kept the house in session—but we didn't."

aries of the state and flood every commonwealth in the union. We have made the start at the root of the evil. We hear of city councils selling out franchises and state legislatures giving the United States senatorship to the highest bidder, and men have been sent to the penitentiary for deeds of this kind, but the foundation of the whole trouble has been that the proper safeguards have not been thrown around the ballot box.

Purify the ballot, and we will have better officials, public servants who will hold sacred their oath of office. The present laws of Ohio are inadequate for the protection of the ballot, unless we make use of the present statutory provisions as I have done. But it is an heroic remedy to disfranchise one-fourth of the electors of a county, and I want to say that it requires a judge of iron nerves to do a job of this kind. But I followed this plan because it was the only feasible one that presented itself under our present statutes. Perhaps it was four years ago I prepared two measures for introduction into the Ohio legislature. One was along the lines of the Garfield corrupt practices act now repealed, with the objectionable features of that statute eliminated. The other bill provided for the same penalty in the case of a man who solicits a bribe as the man who offered or accepted one. The two bills were handed to Judge Deever, of Scioto county, then representative in the lower branch, and he presented them. Neither measure ever reached a vote.

The passage of these two bills would have greatly hastened and made easier the work of purifying the ballot in Ohio, and I am perfectly willing and ready at any time to prepare bills along the lines I suggest for introduction in the next legislature by any member who cares to introduce them.

By United Press Wire. Covington, Ky., Dec. 31.—Harry Higgins fifteen, is in a serious condition at St. Elizabeth's hospital, Covington, as the result of a wound in the abdomen received late Friday. He told the Covington police when a band of boy scouts of America fired on him from ambush at Park Hill, back of Central Covington.

Coebel Lamping, ten, of No. 406 Warren street, was stabbed several times in the side by boy scouts. The police are holding Earl Clark, thirteen, captain of the scouts, on a charge of shooting to kill and say he told them after his arrest that he was told blame.

"If anybody shot Harry I did," he is quoted as saying. "I'm sorry because Harry and I were good friends."

According to the stories told by Higgins and Lamping, they were chased from the hill by the scouts, consisting of seven members. They were fired on, they say, as they fled. When they neared their home the Lamping boy discovered he had lost ten cents in his flight. He decided to return to the hill and search for the coin, they say.

A volley of shots was fired at us from ambush," Higgins told his father. "Coebel jumped behind a tree. I stood out in the open. Then I was hit. Coebel and I carried our Flobert rifles when we returned to the hill and when we were fired on I told Coebel to fire back. His gun refused to work. I fired one shot. Coebel ran from behind the tree and while he helped me away from the hill another fusillade of shots rang out. One of the scouts carried a revolver. Four of them had swords."

AMERICAN SHOE PATENTS

To be Declared Void in Canada Because They Are Used by a

MONOPOLY IN RESTRAINT

Of Trade—Judge Cannon Has Ruled That a Prima

Facie Case Has Been Made Out Against the New

England Corporation Under the Combines Investigation Act—Combine Appeals And Asks For a Change of Venue, Alleging an Existing Prejudice at Quebec.

By United Press Wire. Toronto, Ont., Dec. 31.—The government suit to have declared illegal the methods of the United States Shoe Machinery company, is to be pressed to an early decision, according to information made public today. It is the intention of those behind the litigation to have the patents controlled by the American corporation declared void on the ground that they are being used in restraint of trade.

Judge Cannon, before whom the preliminary hearing was held, ruled that a prima facie case was made out against the New England corporation under the combines investigation act. This law provides that where six or more British subjects believe that prices are being enhanced or competition restricted to the detriment of consumers or producers an investigation may be ordered and, if such combine is operating under the protection of patent rights, such patents may be set aside. The application was made by a number of manufacturers of Quebec who alleged that under the business methods of the United States Machinery company, they were compelled to purchase supplies from a trust and to maintain prices at the figure set by it.

The combine, however, has appealed to the king's bench division to change the place of the inquiry from Quebec to some other place, preferably this city, and will fight to have this done on the ground that a prejudice exists against it in Quebec.

This is the first real test of the new law. Most of the boot and shoe manufacturers of the Dominion use the machinery of the American concern. This is not sold but leased to them, they paying substantial royalties for the right to use it. In most of the Dominion the manufacturers are satisfied to meet the terms of the trust as they can operate a small capital. The Quebec manufacturers, however, have had much the worst of the competition recently and they blame this on the restrictions imposed by the trust. The appeal will probably be argued early in January at Montreal.

If the new law is upheld in this instance, it is expected to put an end to trust methods in the Dominion. Under its provisions the department of labor investigates all allegations of combines when ordered to do so by the court. The complainants name a member of a commission, the alleged trust, the appeal will probably be argued early in January at Montreal.

If the new law is upheld in this instance, it is expected to put an end to trust methods in the Dominion. Under its provisions the department of labor investigates all allegations of combines when ordered to do so by the court. The complainants name a member of a commission, the alleged trust, the appeal will probably be argued early in January at Montreal.

If the new law is upheld in this instance, it is expected to put an end to trust methods in the Dominion. Under its provisions the department of labor investigates all allegations of combines when ordered to do so by the court. The complainants name a member of a commission, the alleged trust, the appeal will probably be argued early in January at Montreal.

If the new law is upheld in this instance, it is expected to put an end to trust methods in the Dominion. Under its provisions the department of labor investigates all allegations of combines when ordered to do so by the court. The complainants name a member of a commission, the alleged trust, the appeal will probably be argued early in January at Montreal.

If the new law is upheld in this instance, it is expected to put an end to trust methods in the Dominion. Under its provisions the department of labor investigates all allegations of combines when ordered to do so by the court. The complainants name a member of a commission, the alleged trust, the appeal will probably be argued early in January at Montreal.

If the new law is upheld in this instance, it is expected to put an end to trust methods in the Dominion. Under its provisions the department of labor investigates all allegations of combines when ordered to do so by the court. The complainants name a member of a commission, the alleged trust, the appeal will probably be argued early in January at Montreal.

If the new law is upheld in this instance, it is expected to put an end to trust methods in the Dominion. Under its provisions the department of labor investigates all allegations of combines when ordered to do so by the court. The complainants name a member of a commission, the alleged trust, the appeal will probably be argued early in January at Montreal.

If the new law is upheld in this instance, it is expected to put an end to trust methods in the Dominion. Under its provisions the department of labor investigates all allegations of combines when ordered to do so by the court. The complainants name a member of a commission, the alleged trust, the appeal will probably be argued early in January at Montreal.

If the new law is upheld in this instance, it is expected to put an end to trust methods in the Dominion. Under its provisions the department of labor investigates all allegations of combines when ordered to do so by the court. The complainants name a member of a commission, the alleged trust, the appeal will probably be argued early in January at Montreal.