

WILL STATE PAY INTEREST ON THE BONDS?

NOT BOUND TO DO SO LEGALLY BUT NOEL SAYS "DEBT OF HONOR."

TREASURER EDWARDS OPPOSES IT

Promises To Be One of the Liveliest Fights of the Approaching Legislature—Extra Session of the Present Legislature May Be Called.

Special to The News.

Jackson, Miss., Aug. 10.—One of the liveliest fights of the approaching legislature will be over the question of reimbursing purchasers of the recent \$600,000 state bond issue for the amount of interest coupons from July 1 to December 31, 1910, inclusive, the total sum involved being \$10,500.

In his biennial message to the legislature Governor Noel will urge that an appropriation be made for this purpose, believing that the state's financial integrity is deeply involved, and that the commonwealth will be guilty of an act of repudiation unless the allowance is made.

On the other hand, State Treasurer R. Edwards, with whom Governor Noel has been involved in a feud on this question for several months, declares that he intends to fight it to a finish, and will go before the legislative committees in person and urge that no appropriation be made.

"I do not believe that the bond purchasers are entitled to this interest, either on legal or moral grounds, and I am going to do everything in my power to prevent the payment," said Mr. Edwards last night.

"The courts of our state have held that it would not have been legal to pay this interest, and, since the facts conclusively show that the interest was not earned by the purchasers, there is no question of moral responsibility involved that the legislature can recognize. If a donation of \$10,500 is to be made to these bondholders, it would be just as fair to make a similar donation to some individual who has no claim whatever on the state."

Governor Noel, however, can't see it that way. He believes that it is the moral duty of the state to reimburse the full amount of interest on the \$600,000 bond issue for the semi-annual period, despite the fact that a good portion of the issue was not marketed until the latter part of the year; that it was possible to market the bonds only because the interest coupons for the first semi-annual period were attached, and the parties who purchased them did so believing that they would get this interest, otherwise they would not have made the investment, and that if they had not come to the rescue of the state at this time, when a treasury deficit seemed inevitable, it would have been necessary to call the legislature in special session, thus incurring an expense far greater than the amount of interest involved.

The supreme court sustained the contention of Treasurer Edwards that the sale of the bonds at par with accrued interest coupons attached in reality constituted a sale below par. It is generally admitted among Mississippi bankers and financiers, however, that if the bonds had not been sold on these terms it would have been impossible to sell them at all, and Gov. Noel would have been forced to convene the legislature for the settlement of the financial quandary. While negotiations for the sale of the bonds were in progress the state treasury was virtually empty, and it would have been impossible to get state warrants cashed if funds had not been supplied from this source.

Factional politics will be mixed up in the matter when it reaches the legislature, and a report is current around the state house today that there is a strong probability that Gov. Noel may convene the present legislature in special session before the close of the year. It is generally believed that the incoming legislature (Continued on Page Six.)

London Docks Under Mob Rule---Troops Called Out

(By Associated Press.) London, Aug. 10.—London's dock neighborhood is practically under mob rule, with the result that there was such a dwindling of food supplies that much suffering followed. Unless progress is made today in negotiations for the settlement of strikers on the dock work, the calling of troops seems inevitable as the police are unable to deal with the emergency. Fish porters at Billingsgate got their demands and returned to work today. On the other hand hundreds of railroad car men quit this morning and several stations were practically in a state of siege, strike pickets preventing all attempts to handle goods.

The strikers declare they will tie up all street traffic unless their demands are conceded within a few hours. Should they be successful London would be perilously near a famine conditions.

Latest Report. London, Aug. 10.—(1 P. M.)—Detachments of troops arrived here today to assist the police who have been unable to control the rioting

strikers. A fusillade of brickbats and stones met the soldiers but they finally assisted the police in effecting a clearance of the provisions and other goods at the central railway station. A baton charge was required to move each load of goods.

NEW ECUADOR PRESIDENT. Guayaquil, Ecuador, Aug. 10.—Emile Estrada, who was last January elected president of the republic of Ecuador to succeed Gen. Floy Alfaro, was formally inaugurated today amid scenes of general rejoicing.

DIES IN HIS BUGGY. Humboldt, Tenn., August 10.—Steve Barnett, aged 63, a farmer of the Sixth District of Madison county, dropped dead in Humboldt yesterday while seated in the buggy with his son, Jack Barnett.

FALLS FROM BOAT. Louisville, Ky., August 10.—At Harlan, Ky., Liddle Harris, 15 years old, was drowned in the Cumberland river when she fell from a boat.

Committee Will Not Send George W. Perkins to Jail

Washington, D. C., Aug. 10.—George W. Perkins, director of the United States Steel Corporation, testifying before the house steel trust investigating committee today, stirred the spectators when he jumped to his feet and branded as false a charge that the panic of 1907 had been started by the ruin of certain banks. Representative Bartlett of Georgia had asked Mr. Perkins whether such was the case.

Washington, Aug. 10.—George W. Perkins, director of the United States Steel Corporation and former partner in J. Pierpont Morgan & Co., was not ordered before the bar of the house committee of inquiry into the affairs of the steel corporation. Neither will he be.

After a heated executive session of the committee today, in which was discussed the refusal on advice of counsel on Mr. Perkins' part to answer a suggestive line of questions regarding contributions of corporations to campaign funds, the committee reached an understanding whereby all threats were waived.

At the outset the committee in executive session was induced by Representative Littlejohn to reconsider the action of yesterday, in which the chair was sustained in ordering that the witness answer questions as to his personal campaign contribution.

After this was done, a plan was agreed upon as to just what questions should be asked, and it was understood that Richard Lindabury, counsel for the Steel Corporation, would declare he knew of one contribution of \$10,000 made by that corporation to a campaign fund in 1904. This he afterward stated before the committee and thereupon the political phase of the inquiry apparently was dropped.

Perkins Summoned. When the executive session of the committee was ended, Mr. Perkins was called for by Chairman Stanley. Representative Littlejohn, upon the arrival of Mr. Perkins, began a statement relating how he had been absent on the previous day, when Mr. Perkins had been asked to what extent he had made contributions to campaign funds after he became connected with the Steel Corporation.

"Upon the admissibility of this evidence," said Mr. Littlejohn, "a vote was taken, and it was held to be legal to ask such questions. I have examined thoroughly the resolution of the house under which this committee was appointed, and after much discussion and consideration, I have made up my mind that any question to any witness as to his personal campaign contributions is not admissible under this resolution, unless it

can be shown that such contributions were made with the understanding that thereafter the contributor was to be reimbursed by the Steel Corporation. "As to the question put yesterday relating to the difference in the method of keeping records between the United States Steel corporation and the New York Life Insurance Company, that matter is still pending. Representative Beall, under direction of the committee, will continue to interrogate the witness, and I wish it understood that I will meet future questions as they come to me."

GENERAL RELIEF FROM THE HEAT

Mobile Hottest Town in the South Today—One Fatality in Chattanooga.

(By Associated Press.)

Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 10.—Relief from the excessive heat of yesterday is reported generally through the South. Mobile, with ninety-one degrees, was the hottest and Charleston, with eighty-two, was coolest city reporting at 11 o'clock today. One fatality resulting from prostration was reported yesterday at Chattanooga.

MONOPOLY ALLEGED TO EXIST AT GULFPORT

Gulfport, Miss., Aug. 10.—E. J. Buddendorff, of this place, has brought suit in the Circuit court against the Gulf and Ship Island railroad, the Gulfport Shipping Company and J. W. Corry & Co. for damages in the sum of \$11,000, alleging that the defendants are in a combine to create a monopoly. Mr. Buddendorff, formerly of New Orleans, is in the brokerage business. It is represented by the plaintiff that his efforts to carry on business have been prevented by the defendants, the railroads refusing to give him rates or to handle his shipments, while the shipping company, which he claims in reality is the railroad concern, referred him to the Corry people when he applied for rates, and that the latter informed him that they had the exclusive right to the pier for the handling of articles of merchandise as brokers, and that they could not afford to give him, as a competitor, the benefits of the privileges. It is alleged that the monopoly exists in all lines save lumber and naval stores.

TAFT TREATIES TO BE AMENDED BY THE SENATE

UPPER HOUSE SAYS TOO MUCH POWER IS GIVEN TO THE JOINT COMMISSION.

WILL PASS WHEN AMENDED

They Have no Chance to Go Through in Present Form and President Will Have to Compromise—Sen. Clarke Suggests Postponement.

(By Associated Press.)

Washington, Aug. 10.—Friends of the British and French arbitration treaties in the senate have reached the conclusion that it will be necessary to amend the conventions in order to get favorable action upon them. This conclusion is the result of the consideration of the documents by the senate committee on foreign relations, which has taken them up in vigorous fashion.

After two prolonged sittings the committee adjourned late yesterday to meet again Saturday. Both meetings were devoted to the consideration of the documents on their merits, the first in company with Secretary Knox and the second by the members themselves without the secretary's aid.

No effort was made to have the treaties reported and it became extremely doubtful to some of the friends of the administration whether such a course would be wise at the present time, owing to objections to some features of the agreements as they now appear.

Special objection was made at both sittings to the provisions submitting questions of difference to the joint high commission of inquiry but fault also was found with the provisions in the French treaty, authorizing ratification by that government in accordance with the procedure required by the laws of France, and with the condition in the British treaty that matters affecting dependencies of Great Britain shall be submitted to the governments of such dependencies.

It was thought the latter clause might lead to undesirable complications, while it was feared the former might necessitate a change in the method of proceeding in this country.

Despite all these objections it became evident, however, that the power conferred upon the joint commission is the only real obstacle to early action. Several senators expressed opposition to this provision and more than one suggestion was made that the paragraph should be eliminated or at least materially modified. No motion was made to this effect, but if there had been a vote it probably would have carried.

The magnitude of the extent of this criticism will be brought to the president's attention and some senators will urge the cancellation of the provision. At the afternoon session a suggestion of the morning meeting that the whole question should be postponed until December took the shape of a motion to that effect. It was made by Senator Clarke of Arkansas, but was withdrawn upon a general expression of opposition. In this connection the friends of the treaties received the greatest encouragement that was given them during the day.

Many members of the committee expressed themselves as friendly to the general proposition involved in the treaties and some went so far as to say that with a few changes it might be possible to get favorable action during the present session, especially if it should be prolonged to any extent.

IMPROVEMENT CLUBS MEET.

Bellingham, Wash., Aug. 10.—With several hundred delegates present, the meeting of the Western Federation of Improvement Clubs was opened here today and will continue three days. The visitors will be elaborately entertained without expense.

THE WEATHER. Fair tonight and Friday.

Ollie James Has a Tilt With Leader Underwood

(By Associated Press.) Washington, Aug. 10.—Democratic harmony in the house was temporarily ruffled yesterday when Democratic Leader Underwood and Representative James of Kentucky, who have been close friends, became involved in heated words in the discussion of a bill providing for the improvement of Black Warrior river in Mr. Underwood's district. Both men withdrew their remarks and the incident was amicably closed.

The bill provides for the building of a dam to improve navigation on the river. The construction of the dam would create a large amount of water power, the rights to which, under the bill, would be leased for 50 years to the Birmingham (Ala.) Light and Power Company. Mr. James and others opposing this provision, asserting the term of the lease too long.

Mr. Underwood declaring he cared nothing about the water power feature of the bill, but was much interested in the navigation feature, said that if the bill were held up work on the Black Warrior would go ahead as originally contemplated at an expense of nearly \$250,000 more than the proposed dam would cost.

Mr. James asked if it was intended to argue that unless the house passed the bill, giving a half century lease to a corporation without limitation of its charges to consumers certain work would be done costing the government \$200,000 more than if the rights were given away.

"My friend from Kentucky," replied Mr. Underwood, "has just come out of a successful campaign for senator, where a play to the galleries has brought votes, but I will say to him that to claim that one company controlling one water power is a monopoly, is to answer me with the proposition that I am pleading for a monopoly and is not fair to me."

Mr. James responded that he would have expected "a statement more considerate of the people of Kentucky among whom the gentleman (Mr. Underwood) was born."

Then Mr. Underwood, explaining that he meant no provocation, withdrew his remarks. Mr. James withdrew his, too.

The house adjourned without acting on the bill.

gentlemen and that he did not regard Collins in that class.

The campaign between Hudson and Collins was very bitter, the two candidates denouncing each other in public utterances and through the press. General Hudson was incensed at a recent editorial which appeared in a South Mississippi paper reflecting on his office in the Hinds Lumber Company litigation.

No arrests were made. The men immediately left the scene. The only sign of encounter shown by Collins (Continued on Page Six.)

WILL STICK TO THE PRESIDENT

Standpat Republicans Don't Want Any Measures Passed Over Mr. Taft's Veto.

(By Associated Press.)

Washington, Aug. 10.—Standpat Republican leaders of congress flocked to the White House today to inform President Taft that they would fight to the last ditch before they allowed either the senate or house to pass any measure over his veto.

"We do not propose to let any attempt at making laws over the president's head go through without a fight," said Republican whip John Dwight. Senator Murray Crane endorsed this statement.

Jim Smith, a negro prisoner, who was doing time on the city streets for breaking into a drug store on Mobile street some time ago and who quit his job, was captured in Meridian. Officer Tom Beverly, learning his whereabouts, had him arrested and went to Meridian Tuesday to get the prisoner.

Smith's little vacation proved an expensive one as he was assessed about thirty-five more days in addition to his unexpired term.

JIM SMITH TAKES AN EXPENSIVE VACATION

Dayton, Tenn., August 10.—An early train yesterday morning ran over a white man named Young, who is supposed to have been a tramp, cutting off one of his legs, near Evansville. He was seen and picked up by another passing train a little later and was being taken to Chattanooga where he died.

Collins Speaks to Hudson and Gets His Jaws Boxed

Jackson, Miss., Aug. 10.—The ugliest stage in the attorney generalship campaign was reached at 2:20 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when General Spence S. Hudson, of Vicksburg, slapped the face of Ross Collins, his political opponent, in the Union Station in the presence of a number of startled spectators. The men met by chance as each were awaiting to board trains to go to their homes in opposite directions. Collins approached Hudson with hand extended.

"Howdy General," Collins is said to have greeted Hudson.

Hudson turned his back upon his opponent and then wheeled suddenly and dealt Collins a stunning blow on the left side of the face. The force of the blow with open hand dazed Collins, and as he drew himself alert Hudson struck him squarely on the jaw once and missed the third blow.

"Fight him, Collins," several men in an excited group shouted.

The scuffle attracted C. J. Bolen, traveling sergeant of the penitentiary, who jumped in between the men just as Collins was gathering himself together to ward off another attack. Collins was escorted to a far end of the depot, and Hudson was taken in charge by friends and placed aboard the train which pulled into the depot just about the time the trouble started.

The assault was so sudden that friends of Collins who were with him did not have a chance to interfere. Collins had reached the depot several minutes after Hudson. He stood talking to Jewell and Fred Collins, Jr., and then walked over towards Hudson who was standing talking to Carl Fox, assistant attorney general. There are several different interpretations given to the words spoken by Collins, but all the witnesses agree that Collins had his hand extended and was smiling when he approached Hudson.

A majority of those who were standing near understood Collins to say, "Howdy General," others declare that his words were "How do you do, General?"

The first blow struck by Hudson was with his open hand, and the other two were with clenched fists. One blow grazed Collins' jaw. The other two landed fairly but without sufficient force to knock him down. Collins staggered from the slap, but regained himself in a hurry.

"I merely wanted to show General Hudson that I had no hard feelings in the matter, and was willing to bury the hatchet," said Collins. "I still have no enmity towards him. Had I known he was hostile I would never have approached him. I was prompted by the kindest feelings only. The incident is regretted."

General Hudson remarked in the presence of bystanders that he did not accept the hand of Collins because he was in the habit of associating with

GEN. GORDON ENDS HIS LAST GREAT FIGHT

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS IS DEAD IN MEMPHIS.

SOLDIER, LAWYER AND STATESMAN

Long Life of Usefulness—Served With Distinction Through Civil War—Organized Ku Klux Klan in Tennessee.

(By Associated Press.)

Memphis, Tenn., Aug. 10.—George Washington Gordon, soldier, lawyer, statesman, is dead. Worn by an illness dating from his last political campaign, when he was re-elected to the national house of representatives, the last general of the Confederacy to serve in that body answered the summons to join the invisible majority. Funeral arrangements have not been announced but the obsequies will be, it is expected, of a military character and the body will be laid to rest in this city probably Sunday.

Weakened by the heat of the past 24 hours and his feeble frame wasted by the ravages of a slow illness, the light of Gen. Gordon's life grew dimmer hourly today. When, followed by a restless night he awoke from fitful sleep in the early morning hours, the loving watchers at his side saw that the end was but a question of hours, perhaps minutes. As the end approached, peace seemed to envelope his face, for he smiled as with comforting words he bade relatives adieu. He died at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

At the bedside of Gen. Gordon when he died were his wife and other relatives.

Family Moved to Mississippi.

George Washington Gordon was born in Giles county, Tenn., Oct. 5, 1836. In his early boyhood his parents removed to Texas and later to Mississippi, but as a youth he returned to Tennessee and entered the Western Military Academy, from which he was graduated in 1855. His activity was as a civil engineer.

At the outbreak of the Civil war Gen. Gordon enlisted as drill master of the Eleventh Tennessee Infantry, C. S. A. Within a few weeks he was made a captain and later promoted to a lieutenant colonel's rank and in about a year was commissioned colonel. In 1864 he was named brigadier general. He participated with distinction in a number of engagements and at one time was taken prisoner but was exchanged at the end of ten days.

At the close of the war Gen. Gordon studied and practiced law, becoming attorney general of this (Shelby) county. In 1883 he was appointed a member of the Tennessee Railroad Commission and in 1885 an attaché of the federal department of the interior, serving four years in the Indian country. At the end of Grover Cleveland's first presidential term he returned to Memphis and resumed the practice of law. In 1892 he was elected superintendent of the Memphis public schools. He was elected a member of the 60th congress from the Tenth Tennessee district and re-elected to the 61st and 62nd congresses. He was the only Confederate general numbered in the present congress.

Gen. Gordon was chosen commander-in-chief of the United Confederate Veterans at the reunion of 1910 at Mobile, Ala.

He was re-elected to that position at the 1911 reunion at Little Rock, Ark., last May.

Gen. Gordon was credited with having been one of the organizers of the Ku Klux Klan in Tennessee.

Health Began to Fail.

Immediately following the close of his last political campaign, Gen. Gordon's health began to fail. Asthma in severe form developed. Notwithstanding the poor state of his health he attended the sessions of congress and his vigor was partially restored. Just before the Little Rock reunion, he suffered an attack of ptomaine poisoning, and against the advice of physicians (Continued on Page Six.)