

OF APPEAL STRAIGHTOUTS

Take Norfolk County Fight to State Committee.

MARY RETURNS ARE CANVASSED

Material Changes Shown in Majorities Heretofore Reported. Result Leaves Political Situation Very Problematical.

Norfolk, Va., June 30.—The official canvass of the Norfolk county primary returns by the county executive committee to-day did not materially change the unofficial returns. Willoughby Wilson's majority for clerk of the court over C. W. Coleman was increased from two to nine. There were also slight changes in some of the other majorities, some being increased and others decreased. Sheriff Cromwell's majority was reduced from 25 to 24, still leaving him with the largest majority of all the Fusion candidates.

About two hundred Straightouts and one hundred Fusionists witnessed the canvass, including attorneys representing both sides. Notice of contest and appeal to the State Central Committee was filed by attorneys for the Straightouts. By agreement, the contestants will be given until July 5 to file their statement of grounds for contest, after which the contestants will be given ample time to make up their counter-statement.

There was the same vigorous determination displayed by both sides at the committee meeting to-day, but there were no disputes. The meeting was an open session, held in the county courthouse. Chairman Sylvester once threatened that if the appealing did not cease the committee would go into executive session. One policeman was observed in the room, and some of the Straightouts asked at whose expense he was present. The officer said he had been requested to attend the meeting by Mr. Martin.

STILL WHEELING IN MYSTIC MAZES

Jenkins Smuggling Case Presents New Tangles Day After Day.

FEDERAL JURY WILL TAKE HAND

Millionaire Allen and Julius S. Bache May Be Asked to Tell What They Know About Scandal—Chief Feminine Figure in Case Is Repudiated by Her Sister.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] New York, June 30.—The case of the gift, the smuggling, the robbery, the restitution, the shortage in jewels recovered, the lawyers' fees, the missing check, the golden-haired Yonkers woman, the "past" of the chief feminine character—all still wheeled in mazes to-day except that it was declared that on the robbery matter the district attorney would call in Mrs. Helen Dwellle Jenkins, and that she, and perhaps Julius S. Bache and Nathan Allen, would be summoned to appear before the Federal grand jury on July 5 on the smuggling end.

Of the several mysteries, one which still persisted was how Mrs. Jenkins could remain in alleged straitened circumstances when she had repossessed herself of at least \$250,000 worth of jewels. Explanation is that very soon afterward she entertained in various ways four or five friends at a hotel cost of \$12,000.

It was learned to-day that one of Mrs. Jenkins' callers, one of the "four Yonkers" who had been mentioned, was a man living in Pennsylvania named Charles Springer.

As the case thickens into three main layers or strata—smuggling, robbery and character of individuals—and both the United States and the county authorities have concern in certain of the facts, other witnesses in New York, Pittsburgh, Chicago and elsewhere are likely to be subpoenaed.

Refuses to Talk. Robert C. Morris, who was retained by Mrs. Jenkins after the robbery in the Hotel Lorraine, and went with her to Chicago when it was announced that her jewels might be recovered there, absolutely declined to-day to receive a reporter in relation to the matter.

Mr. Morris was retained on recommendation of George S. Dougherty, then head of the Pinkerton agency and now deputy commissioner of police of New York City.

In Paris to-day The Times-Dispatch correspondent called upon Julius S. Bache, at whose banking house in New York Mrs. Jenkins said he was shown a pearl necklace, one of the items of jewelry she declared Nathan Allen, the leather trust man, "showered" upon her, and then neglected to pay the customs duty, and Mr. Bache declared: "I know absolutely nothing regarding these evasions of customs accusations. I am awaiting information, and will give you all particulars when I receive them."

Sister Repudiates Her. [Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Chicago, June 30.—"Some day soon, if Helen keeps on talking as she has been doing in New York lately, I probably will have to say something to protect my own good name," said Mrs. Charles A. Turnell, wife of Charles A. Turnell, connected with the legal department of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway, to-day. Mrs. Turnell is a sister of the mysterious Helen Dwellle Field Jenkins, of Chicago and New York.

"I am sorry to see that in the printed interview Helen has seen fit to drag my name into this unsavory case," said Mrs. Turnell. "For what reason she has done so is more than I can understand."

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LEATHER MILLIONAIRE AND HIS WIFE AND SOUTHERN COAL MAN IN SMUGGLING CASE



NATHAN ALLEN JOHN R. COLLINS.

WEDNESDAY CLUB MAY BRING CARUSO

Musical Organization Plans to Have Great Singers at Its Next Festival.

Caruso, Tetrassini, Scotti, Geraldine Farrar, Mme. Gluck, Homer or other famous stars of the grand opera world will visit Richmond next season, if the plans of the Wednesday Club, Virginia's oldest and foremost musical society, discussed last night at the eighteenth annual meeting, held in the Jefferson Hotel, are carried out. Richmond is fast developing into a leading musical center, and in the future as in the past it is the purpose of the Wednesday Club to lend its aid in further extending educational work in this direction.

Those present last night displayed the keenest enthusiasm in hearing the report of President J. C. Corley, and were so well satisfied with what had been accomplished under his administration that he was re-elected as head of the club. Henry T. Delaney was chosen vice-president.

Other officers of the organization will be selected by the board of governors, composed of the following members: George W. Stevens, Meade T. Spicer, Arthur Scrivener, W. C. Mercer, Jeter Jones, Moses Thalhimer, A. B. Guigon, Conway H. Gordon, W. H. Dunn, Norman Call, John Stewart Bryan, Henry

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ANOTHER DENIAL IS ADDED TO LIST

Hines Contradicts Testimony Given to Committee by Herman Hettler.

CERTAIN ABOUT ALDRICH END FINALLY IN SIGHT

Could Not Be Mistaken in What Senator Said About Taft.

Washington, June 30.—For five hours to-day Edward Hines, the wealthy Chicago lumberman, whose name has been connected with an alleged Lorimer election fund, underwent cross-examination before the Senate Lorimer committee as to his part in the election. When the committee adjourned until to-morrow the witness was told that his two-day ordeal was ended.

Both Senator Lorimer's friends and opponents expressed satisfaction with the result of the cross-examination. Attorney John H. Marble, who conducted it for the committee, announced during the day that he would follow all leads which had been suggested to him, always with a view of getting at the truth and not to persecute any one.

Contradicts Hettler. To the list of those whose testimony Mr. Hines contradicted yesterday he to-day added the names of Herman H. Hettler, president of a big competing lumber company, giving his name, who testified at Springfield. The witness claimed that a reporter of the Chicago Inter-Ocean, which he said, was generally friendly to him, misquoted him on two or three points. C. H. Weihe, Mr. Hines' brother-in-law, and secretary of the Edward Hines Lumber Company, was stated to have misunderstood a conversation when a discrepancy between the witness' testimony of Mr. Weihe's at the recent Helm investigation at Springfield was dwelt upon. This was up to the hour of adjournment the witness was asked if he might not have been mistaken about Senator Aldrich having told him that President Taft would do anything possible to assist Mr. Lorimer's election.

"It was impossible for me to have been mistaken, because I put the substance of what he said in a telegram which I have," replied the witness. He said he never had seen a denial of his testimony from the White House, after his testimony at Springfield.

The conflict in testimony between Mr. Weihe, at Springfield, and the witness came out in connection with Mr. Hines' sending Mr. Weihe to a hotel in Chicago to get W. H. Cook to stop talking about the famous telephone conversation Mr. Hines held from Mr. Cook's room. In which Mr. Cook said Mr. Hines spoke about taking money to Springfield to assist Mr. Lorimer in his fight for the senatorship.

Wanted Talk Stopped. Mr. Hines had already said he wanted the talk stopped because it would be embarrassing to have the State's attorney get hold of the conversation. Mr. Weihe testified that he was to see both Mr. Cook and his associate, Mr. O'Brien, while Mr. Hines said to-day he was merely to see Mr. Cook.

Hotel bills for rooms in Washington during last February were introduced by Mr. Hines to show, if possible, that he was not in Chicago in that month, which was about the time he is alleged, in testimony of Clarence S. Funk, general manager of the International Harvester Company, to have called on Funk to refresh Funk's memory of the famous Union League conversation between the two men. On cross-examination, Mr. Hines said he was at New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore during the period he had a room in Washington, and that the bill would not show if he had gone to Chicago. Mr. Hines insisted, however,

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LOOKS BRIGHTER FOR RECIPROCITY

Canvass of Situation in Senate Assuring to Friends of Measure.

Many Senators Count Upon Vote Before This Month Is Over.

Washington, D. C., June 30.—The Canadian reciprocity situation cleared to a marked degree to-day, and a canvass of the situation in the Senate was in every way assuring to the friends of the measure. With not more than a dozen set speeches in prospect, and with eight-hour sessions of the Senate on the program to hasten action, many of the Senators count upon a vote before the end of July, and Senator Smoot holds to his original prediction of an adjournment of Congress by that date.

When the Senate adjourned to-day, after three hours of anti-reciprocity speechmaking by Senators Gamble and Cummins, there was an understanding that there would be no further effort at legislation until after July 4, and that when business is resumed there will be no cessation until final adjournment, however long that may be postponed. There will be a brief session of both houses to-morrow, but only for the purpose of meeting the constitutional inhibition against either body adjourning for more than three days at a time without the other's consent.

The recess will continue until July 5. With reciprocity disposed of, it is not believed that the session will be greatly prolonged. The stand-pat Republicans are disposed to concede a vote on the wool and free list bills, and the House is not slow in its desire to stay "until snow flies" in order to get more general revision.

Satisfied With Roll Call. The Democratic Senators have said from the beginning that they would be satisfied with a roll call on the two tariff bills, and there are indications that they will let these go to vote without much debate, in view of the threatened presidential veto of both bills and of the fact that in any event the real battle must be fought out at the regular session next December.

Democratic protests against the immediate vote on the Cummins amendments to the Canadian reciprocity bill featured to-day's debate in the Senate. Senator Cummins, who has had the floor during parts of the last three days, announced that he would conclude his attack on the bill next Wednesday and that he would like to have his series of amendments, enlarging the list on Canadian products, voted upon Thursday, July 6.

Mr. Cummins said he wanted the Senate and the country to understand that the insurgent Republicans were not trying to delay the progress of the reciprocity bill. Senators Simmons, of North Carolina, and Shively, of Indiana, Democrats, protested, however, that there had been no opportunity thus far for any one to discuss the Cummins amendments except the Iowa Senator himself. Mr. Cummins finally withdrew his request for a vote, and the debate was thus again left open.

Chairman Penrose, of the Finance Committee, in charge of the bill, announced that next week the Senate would observe longer hours than in the past, for the purpose of hastening consideration of the measure.

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GIANTS' STRUGGLE QUICKLY AVERTED

Almost Overnight Steel Competition Is Eliminated.

PRIME OBJECT OF COMBINATION

Commissioner of Corporations Smith Gives Result of His Investigation Into Formation of Steel Trust—Over shadows All Rivals and Can Dictate Prices.

Washington, D. C., June 30.—Restriction of competition is declared to have been the prime object of the organizers of the United States Steel Corporation, which, capitalized at \$1,402,000,000, had tangible property worth only \$682,000,000. The corporation, having concentrated its efforts to secure the properties, now owns 75 per cent of the lake ores, upon which the present steel industry is based. These are some of the conclusions reached in the long expected report of Commissioner of Corporations Herbert Knox Smith on the steel industry, part one of which was submitted to the President to-day.

Discussing in detail how "the impending struggle of the giants" was averted almost overnight by the formation of the great combination of combinations, taking in 250 subsidiary companies, controlling 60 per cent of the total crude and finished steel production of the country, the report says:

"Until 1898 the bulk of the business was distributed among a very considerable number of concerns. There was sharp competition modified frequently by pools of greater or less duration and effectiveness. Then came an era of great combinations, the report continues, with organizations ranging from \$30,000,000 to \$100,000,000, mergers of many smaller companies, which instead of eliminating competition, created to price cutting on a larger scale than ever before. In 1899-1900 three great companies, the Carnegie Steel Company, Federal Steel and Steel—dominating the crude and semi-finished six concerns—the American Wire, American Tin Plate, Steel Hoop, American Sheet Metal Tube and American Trolling the lighter finished.

"This was the period when the struggle of the giants was in progress, when the formation of the Steel Corporation was brought about. All nine companies named were combined in the United States Steel Company, and Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railway were taken over. The syndicate paying the debt of \$22,500,000 in cash, netted \$62,500,000 in cash.

Big Annual Profits. During the ten years of its existence, the report says, the steel trust averaged annual profits of 12 per cent on the money invested. In this attention is called to the fact that a considerable part of the investment is in undeveloped or unworked properties, showing that the steel trust must be much more than the average would indicate, resting upon computing profit on a tangible property value.

port says that the steel trust is in a position to control the steel industry. The co-ordination and integration made possible by the combination of such properties tend to control costs either through economies through removing the necessity of paying profits to others.

"Further, so far as the control of the industry under control of a single company, it is a monopoly power over the steel industry. This may result in a concentration of power in the hands of a few individuals. This involves the possibility of a single company, which would be able to control the steel industry. The bulk of a great credit for such a merger would be the fact that it would be a question of public policy. To regard this as arrived at as justly as possible under these conditions, it is a question in a circle, but the question is whether the steel industry, were it to be controlled by a few individuals, would be a monopoly.

Production. Since the steel industry is a monopoly, it is a question of public policy whether it should be controlled by a few individuals. The present steel industry is a monopoly, and it is a question of public policy whether it should be controlled by a few individuals. The present steel industry is a monopoly, and it is a question of public policy whether it should be controlled by a few individuals.

FAST TRAIN IS HELD UP BY BAND OF MASKED MEN

Crashing Into Obstruction Placed on Track, It Is Met With Volley of Bullets From Bandits, Who Had Been Concealed Behind Trees--Mail and Express Cars Looted, and Three of Crew Badly Injured--One Man Thrown Over 300-Foot Embankment.

Eric, Pa., June 30.—A fast mail and passenger train on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad was held up to-night five miles from this city by a band of a dozen masked men. The mail and express cars were rifled, and three of the crew—C. H. Block, of Erie, mail clerk; H. D. Rooney, of Erie, conductor, and C. F. Bemis, brakeman—were injured. Block was shot in the right side and was taken to a hospital in a dying condition. Rooney received serious injuries when he was hit with a stone thrown by one of the robbers. Bemis was shot in the arm.

The train was due in this city at 10:10 o'clock to-night. A few minutes before 10 o'clock, when the train was making a large curve, the engineer saw an obstruction ahead. He stopped the train with all possible speed, but before it crashed into the trees, telegraph poles that had been erected across the track.

It first was believed by the passengers that there had been a collision with another train. The next moment the crack of revolvers acquainted them with the real cause of the train's stopping. As the train came to a standstill several of the passengers alighted to ascertain the trouble. Their presence drew the fire of the band of masked men, and there was a stampede to re-enter the cars.

An unknown passenger, who, braver than the rest, caught hold of one of the robbers, was picked up bodily and thrown over a 300-foot embankment. His condition is serious. The man's head, face and body were badly cut and his clothing torn from his back. He was taken to a hospital in an unconscious condition. The spot selected by the robbers was ideal for their work. On one side of the railroad is a large ravine, and on the other side is a dense forest.

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