

ELECTRIC TRUST MUST QUIT

COURT ORDERS THAT ALL LAMP BUSINESS BE DONE OPENLY.

Companies Used to Hide Ownership Shall Be Dissolved and All Combinations and Agreements in Restraint of Trade Discontinued—Wickersham's Views.

TOLSON, Oct. 12.—Declaring that their desire was to comply with all of the provisions of statutes of the United States and that they did not know their acts had been unlawful the General Electric Company, the Westinghouse Electric Company, the National Lamp Company and three other companies engaged in the manufacture and sale of incandescent lamps and lamp machinery threw themselves on the mercy of Judge Killits in the Federal Court this afternoon.

The companies withdrew their answers to the Government's suit charging a monopoly in restraint of trade and submitted the matter to the court on the petition of the Government.

All of these companies were made defendants in the suit filed six months ago by the Government charging that they were engaged in unlawful combinations and conspiracies to restrain trade in incandescent lamps and to monopolize the same. The defendant companies immediately filed answers denying all the charges contained in the Government's petition.

Following the withdrawal of the answers, Judge Killits ruled that the concealment of the interest of the General Electric Company in the National Lamp Company was unlawful in that it had been pretending to be a separate and competing company. The court ordered that the National company and all its subsidiaries be dissolved.

The General Electric is enjoined from hereafter conducting except in its own name the business carried on by it in incandescent lamps. All factories, plants and selling departments shall be made known to the public as the property and business of the General Electric Company. The General Electric may use any trade names so long as it states that such labeled articles are manufactured by the General Electric.

The General Electric is enjoined from forcing any manufacturer of supplies to sell to the General Electric on better terms and prices than to competitors.

The General Electric, Westinghouse, Capital Electric, Franklin and Gilmore companies are enjoined from fixing prices as has been done in the past.

The General Electric is enjoined from requiring persons to buy all of their carbon lamps from it as a condition to obtaining gas and other lights controlled by the General Electric, from discriminating against any one who patronizes others and from purchasing the capital stock of the Franklin Electric and Manufacturing Company of Hartford, Conn.

The defendant companies were enjoined from making discounts to compel purchasers to buy carbon lamps, from making price concessions to customers of competitors to drive out competition, from continuing any license agreements under the patents which provide that prices shall be fixed by all parties to the agreement instead of by the company who owns the patent. Any of the companies owning patents may license others to use patents and fix the price at which the manufacturer sells, but they are prohibited from fixing resale prices.

The defendants got ninety days in which to comply with the decree. The General Electric Company got six months in which to take over the National Lamp Company of Cleveland.

The original suit of the Government alleged that the Libbey Glass Company, of Toledo, the Phoenix Glass Company, the Providence Gas Burner Company, the York Electric and Machine Company and the Dwyer Machine Company had made agreements to give the General Electric and other incandescent lamp manufacturers involved in the suit better prices and terms than they gave to their competitors. This charge is practically abandoned and no injunction is issued against any of these companies.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Attorney-General Wickersham to-day gave out a statement concerning the decree in the electrical trust case. Mr. Wickersham considered it wise to make the official statement in view of the many inquiries received at the department as to the scope and effect of the decree.

The Attorney-General's statement follows: "The decree entered to-day by the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Ohio against the General Electric Company and about thirty or more other defendants is the outcome of a suit which the Government brought about six months ago to break up a combination in restraint of interstate trade and commerce in incandescent lamps.

It appeared that the combination controlled practically 97 per cent. of the electric lamp business of the country and that they were regulating by agreement prices at which all lamps were sold. The larger part of the business was done through the General Electric Company by means of the ownership of the National Lamp Company, which in turn controlled a number of subsidiary companies, though all of these were pretending to operate as independent and competing concerns. The balance of the business was done through the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company and a number of smaller companies named in the petition.

The defendants by this combination not only controlled the prices at which lamps were sold by the manufacturers but also the prices at which they were resold by jobbers and dealers, and they controlled not only the prices at which lamps were sold but also the prices at which lamps were covered by patents so sold by the prices at which unpatented lamps were sold, and they were enabled by the enormous power thus secured over the market to require practically all purchasers of lamps to buy patented lamps from members of the combination as a condition to the right to purchase patented lamps.

In addition to this the defendants engaged in the combination had resorted to many practices contrary to fair trade and to many unlawful methods of building throughout the summer a scheme to bring the Government into a position of embarrassment. Accordingly, by leave of the court, the answers of the defendants have been withdrawn and the decree entered to-day.

The decree entered to-day and the combination entered into by all the defendants are declared to be unlawful under the anti-trust act, and they are severally

THE HISTORY

of the Thompson-Starrett Company is a succession of triumphs over all of those adverse conditions which habitually beset a building enterprise, and which operate to inflate the investment and decrease the proper ratio of income therefrom.

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enjoined from entering into or performing any agreements or arrangements of any nature by which the prices of incandescent lamps of any type or description, whether patented or unpatented, are to be sold either at wholesale or retail.

In addition to this general injunction there are certain specific things accomplished by the decree which are of far reaching importance to the freedom of competition in interstate commerce and which it is believed will establish precedents of genuine value to the Government in any like cases that may arise.

First—The National Lamp Company and all its subsidiary companies are ordered to be dissolved and the General Electric Company is forbidden hereafter to conduct any business in the manufacture or sale of electric lamps except in its own name.

Second—The practice of fixing the resale price on any style of lamp, whether patented or unpatented, is hereafter forbidden, and when once a lamp has been manufactured by the owner of a patent or his licensee and sold to a wholesale or retail dealer the price at which such dealer sells to another or to the public is open to free competition.

Third—The method by which competition on unpatented articles has been suppressed through the use of a patent article is declared to be unlawful and is forbidden. The manner in which this was done is fully explained in the Government's bill, but in brief may be stated that the practice consisted in a system of contracts with dealers, jobbers and consumers by which they were compelled to agree to purchase from the defendant all their supply of carbon lamps on which the patent had expired as a condition to the right to purchase certain lamps known to the trade as tungsten, tantalum and metalized filament lamps which are still claimed to be patented.

By means of aggregating discounts on lamps claimed to be patented with discounts on lamps not patented, another weapon was used to suppress competition in unpatented lamps. Both these practices had the effect of continuing a monopoly on an article long after the patent had expired by tying up the sale with a patented article which the trade required.

Fourth—The General Electric Company and each and all of the defendants engaged in the manufacture of electric lamps are enjoined from entering into or carrying out certain contracts which it has been the practice to make in the past. The result of this part of the decree is that independent manufacturers of electric lamps will hereafter be enabled to secure the parts necessary to such manufacture without the artificial restraint which has heretofore existed.

Fifth—All the parties to the combination are enjoined from hereafter seeking to injure the business of secure the trade of rival manufacturers by offering and making terms or prices for incandescent lamps to the customers of such rival manufacturers more favorable than they make to their established trade, though nothing in the decree is to be taken in any respect as a restraint upon fair, free and open competition.

It may further be said that the investigation out of which this suit arose also disclosed eleven other patent pools of a similar nature, by which the prices of various electrical appliances and supplies were fixed, and to which some of the defendants were parties. But since the institution of this suit all these pools have been voluntarily dissolved.

It may further be said that the investigation also disclosed a general trade and patent agreement between the General Electric Company and the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, the two largest electrical concerns in the country, covering substantially their whole business, but this agreement since the institution of the Government suit has expired by limitation and has not been renewed and it is believed will not be renewed.

THE COUNT STAYS IN JAIL

Wolf-Metterlich Must Serve Three Months More for Theft.

BERLIN, Oct. 12.—Count Bisbert Wolf-Metterlich, a nephew of the German Ambassador to Great Britain, whose wife, formerly the Viennese actress Claire Wollenstein, recently tried to kill herself, was found guilty to-day of obtaining goods under false pretenses and was sentenced to three months imprisonment. The six months which Count has already spent in jail will be counted as part of the sentence.

There has been a big scandal in connection with this case and the Count has been charged with embezzlement and sharp play at cards in addition to the accusation on which he was convicted.

Battleships Not to Store Old Powder.

PARIS, Oct. 12.—Minister of Marine Delcasse to-day issued orders that hereafter no powder shall be kept aboard liners over four years. The order is the result of an investigation of the explosion on the battleship Liberté at Toulon a few weeks ago.

Monarchs Rise in the Azores.

LISBON, Oct. 12.—A despatch to the Seculo says the monarchists at Sao Miguel, in the Azores, have hoisted the royalist flag and are defying the authorities.

The Weather.

Oct. 13.—Two large areas of high pressure dominated yesterday all the country except New England. One was central over Idaho and the other over Minnesota and the upper lakes, with only a comparative depression over Kansas separating them.

The northeastern depression was of small diameter and was central in the lower St. Lawrence Valley. There were showers in the Gulf and south Atlantic states and at scattered points in the Northwest.

It was warmer in New England and the Dakotas northward into Minnesota and the Dakotas and eastward it was cooler. Temperatures below freezing occurred in Nevada, Utah and Arizona and they were close to the freezing point in Montana.

THE CHOLERA IN TRIPOLI NOW

MALTA HEARS OF FOUR DEATHS IN AFRICAN CITY.

The Turkish Empire Threatened With Internal Dissension and Government May Be Overthrown—The Second Italian Expedition Is at Tripoli.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCHES TO THE SUN. MALTA, Oct. 12.—Cholera has developed at Tripoli, and according to a report that has just reached here there have been four deaths.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—The Times this morning in a despatch from Tripoli says that there is definite information that the Turkish force under Munir when he retreated to the interior consisted of 1,000 Turkish Nizams, 3,000 Tripolitans, Arabs and Bedis, who were recently called up. They took with them thirty pieces of cannon, including twelve modern quick firing Krupp field pieces and six similar mountain guns.

Before leaving the Turks distributed 30,000 stands of arms. The rifles were modern Mausers and were given to the local Arabs. The Italians have collected 3,000 of the rifles.

The main Turkish force is twelve hours march inland, where Munir is trying to negotiate with a powerful Berber tribe to defend the Gharian line of hills against the Italian advance.

"This is Italian information," concludes the Times correspondent. "My own is that Munir and his officers after a council of war determined that resistance was futile. The question is whether they will surrender or try to reach the frontier."

Various correspondents at Constantinople and other places in Turkey, using devious ways in order to escape the censorship, have managed to get telegrams out of the country, and nearly all of these dwell on the gravity of the internal situation.

A despatch to the Zeit of Vienna says the Young Turks at Salonica are planning a coup. According to their programme they will march on Constantinople, form a committee of public safety similar to that in France during the Revolution, expel all Italians from the country, confiscate property and call the reservists and volunteers to the colors.

A despatch to the Paris Petit Parisien says the commander of the army corps at Salonica has telegraphed Said Pasha, the Grand Vizier, that they will march on Constantinople if he dares to make peace with Italy.

A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says that when the Turkish Parliament reassembles on October 14 there will be a severe conflict between the Committee of Union and Progress (Young Turks) and the reactionaries. The people are greatly excited. A man who habitually opposed to the action of the Young Turks tried unsuccessfully last night to burn the building of the committee at Stamboul.

Tripoli, Oct. 12.—Nineteen transports conveying the second Italian expeditionary force arrived here to-day. A march to the hinterland is now imminent. The second division of the Italian army of occupation consists of three regiments of three battalions each, plus one battalion of light infantry.

There is no news from Benghazi. Former Prime Minister Sonnino, the leader of the Italian opposition, and Foreign Minister Guicciardini arrived here to-day.

ROME, Oct. 12.—The chief of the local Arabs, according to a despatch from Tripoli, boarded the warship Pisa to-day and offered submission to the Italian Government.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The State Department has received a despatch from George Post Wheeler, Chargé d'Affaires of the American Embassy at St. Petersburg, saying that Russia is in sympathy with the efforts of Germany to bring to a speedy ending the present war between Italy and Turkey.

LEISHMAN'S RECEPTION.

New Ambassador to Berlin Will Be Ined First of All.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN. BERLIN, Oct. 12.—John G. A. Leishman, the new American Ambassador, will arrive here to-morrow and will be introduced to Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg and Foreign Secretary Kiderlin-Wachter by Irwin Laughlin, the first secretary of the American Embassy.

SIX WEEKS TO MEND OLYMPIC.

Hole Forty-four Feet Long Made in Liner by Cruiser.

BRISTOL, Oct. 12.—A survey was held on board the White Star steamship Olympic in the dry dock of Harland & Wolff to-day. It was estimated that it will cost \$1,000,000 to repair the damage caused by the cruiser Hawke when she rammed the liner near Cowes on September 20. There is a triangular hole in the ship's side reaching from a point fourteen feet above to thirty feet below the waterline. It will take six weeks to repair the damage.

ONE KILLED AT AIR MEET.

Two Others Likely to Die as Result of Accidents at Reims.

REIMS, Oct. 12.—Accidents at the military aviation competitions yesterday and to-day have killed one and paralyzed, while injured two others. Aviator Lavel, who holds the record for flying with passengers, was hopelessly injured to-day when the retaining bolt of his propeller broke. A pupil named Horta also sustained probably fatal injuries by the fall of his machine. A mechanic named Gardes, who was injured by the sudden starting of the propeller of a machine yesterday, died to-day.

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U. S. UNDER ALIEN EYES AGAIN

ARNOLD BENNETT HERE FOR SOME HURRICANE VIEWS.

Playwright-Novelist to Gather Impressions in Two Months Coast to Coast Tour—Mason Peters and Tex Rickard to Send Some Cowboys to Paraguay.

Arnold Bennett, novelist and playwright, who arrived last evening by the Cunarder Lusitania, was greeted down the bay by the American publisher, George H. Doran, and two representatives of Harper's Magazine, for which Mr. Bennett will write some rapid fire impressions of America after spending two months journeying from coast to coast.

Mr. Bennett regretted that he could only see the lights of the town, some of which gave him a hint of the architectural heights that he had heard and read so much about and which darkened concealed from him as the ship came up to her pier.

He swapped interviews with the ship news reporters, talking so rapidly that at times he almost clogged his enunciation. He said he felt somewhat Americanized, as he had bought of the big American store in London a ready made American suit. He said he "reckoned" there was not much difference between the cost of the American made and an English made suit, and later justified the use of "recon" on the ground that it was a good Shakespearean word.

Mr. Bennett's ready made suit fitted well and he seemed quite proud of it. He said he had not been assigned as a reporter to write his impressions. He was distinctly under no orders as to what he should write; he was told that he would have an absolutely free hand and that why he accepted the work. He realized that it would be absurd to expect him to do anything serious in two months. He was glad that he had come here at a time when he could see the great baseball game between the Giants and the Athletics.

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¶ We ask nothing of any man but that he shall approach the subject of Saks clothes in a true Missourian spirit. We, too, are ardent disciples of the "Show me" philosophy. It is precisely on that account that we have produced garments at 20.00 to 28.00 (as at all prices) which are without a peer in the democracy of clothes.

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ROBIN'S COUNTRY HOME SOLD

DRIFTWOOD MANOR GOES TO A PLAINFIELD MAN.

Show Long Island Estate of Banker Now in Jail Passes From His Sister's Control—Costly Establishment Where Many Lively Gatherings Were Held.

Driftwood Manor, the country estate of Joseph G. Robin of Northern Bank fame near Wading River, L. I., has been bought by Thomas G. Clynes of Plainfield, N. J. The deal was closed on Tuesday, but not until yesterday did it become known that the house upon which Robin had spent a fortune had passed finally out of his hands. The house is one of the finest along the north shore and was the scene of many parties when Robin lived there.

The house is three stories tall and is built of concrete at a cost of \$125,000. It stands on an elevation which is reached by a series of natural terraces. The house is in the center of the estate and about half a mile from the highway. The property Robin bought in 1907 in the name of the Wading River Realty Company. He bought 112 acres for which he paid \$12,000. Shortly after he mortgaged it to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company of Rochester for \$30,000 and to the Etna Indemnity Company, both of which were controlled by Robin, for a second mortgage of \$15,000. Later he bought in his own name five additional acres. He then began the construction of Driftwood Manor. His order was to spare no expense in making the house one of the show pieces of the Wading River section.

The house is in the Italian Renaissance style. When it was finished he erected a granary, a pighouse, a chicken house and a manure house. The granary was at a cost of \$40,000. In his palmy day the pighouse held 300 pigs and there were 500 chickens. The mansion contains twenty-five rooms, of which nine are bedrooms. There are five baths. The lower part of the house is like a club, with a large hall opening into a dining room with an immense open fireplace at one end. There is a library and a dance room 40 by 60 in which Mr. Robin held his parties. In the basement are the billiard room, bowling alley and wine cellars. There are three wine cellars, which are said to have a capacity of 10,000 quarts each.

It is estimated that Robin expended \$300,000 in decorating and furnishing the house. In the kitchen, which is very large, nearly everything was of solid copper. Every room was finished in mahogany, and the marble used was imported from Italy. The walls were hung with tapestries. On the floors were rugs and animal skins. Some of the chairs were obtained from an old cathedral in Italy.

The property was transferred by the Wading River Realty Company to Robin's sister, Dr. Louise Rabinovitch, last December, while he was eluding arrest. Last April it was put up at auction to satisfy a lien of \$1,000 held by Gilbert E. Loper, who built the house. It was sold for \$5,000 to a man who represented the banker's sister. The sale of the property was arranged by the Albee Realty Company and George S. Hagerman, Mr. Clynes will make it his summer residence. The house is to be redecorated and altered.

MADERO INVITES REYES BACK

With Promise of Safety—Not Likely the General Will Go.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 12.—Francisco Madero gave further proof of his conciliatory policy yesterday in a conversation with Rodolfo Reyes, a son of Gen. Bernardo Reyes. Madero expressed the wish that Gen. Reyes would return to Mexico and promised him all guarantees.

While it is not believed that Madero's expressed wish will be gratified by the return of Reyes, it will serve to increase the popularity of the new President as convincing evidence of his desire for fair play.

Madero denied the report published here to-day in a despatch from Washington saying that before his inauguration he would visit the United States.

Electors chosen at the primaries on October 1 had their first meeting to-day and are arranging the preliminaries for their descent upon Mexico city on Sunday, October 15, when the question of President and Vice-President of the republic will be settled. It is not believed that there is any doubt of the election of Madero of course, but there is much speculation as to the outcome of the race for Vice-President. While the electors are theoretically bound by the votes of the constituencies, still they are practically permitted to vote for any candidate they may desire to support.

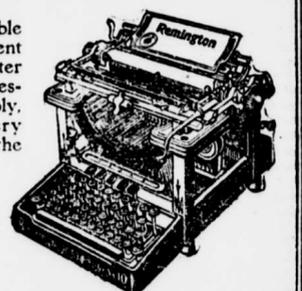
Friends of all three candidates for the Vice-Presidency claim the election. Sunday will decide the matter definitely.

TORONTO WOMAN HURT.

Mrs. Gurney's Wrist Broken in Crash of Taxicab.

Mrs. Mary Gurney of 41 Walnut road, Toronto, Ont., was thrown from a taxicab which collided with another taxicab at Twenty-third street and Eighth avenue about midnight last night and received a broken left wrist and a badly bruised thigh. Her husband and daughter were with her and also were thrown to the pavement, but escaped with minor bruises.

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ATLANTIC CITY INDICTMENTS.

Special Grand Jury's Net Gathers in the Big and the Little.

MAYS LANDING, N. J., Oct. 12.—The special Grand Jury's investigation into Atlantic City "open Sunday" policies covered a wide latitude, the true bills it found, made public to-day by Prosecutor C. L. Goldenberg, ranging from keepers of minor saloons to managers of some of the largest hotels in the resort. The indicted persons will appear before County Judge E. A. Higbee to-morrow to enter pleas and deposit bail. Justice Samuel Kalish and Attorney-General Edmund Walsh having handed over the indictments to the county authorities for trial before a jury selected by Sheriff E. L. Johnson.

Indictments were found against the following named: George H. Harris, Harris Hotel; Pauline Greib, Greib's Hotel; Benjamin Allen, Hotel Allen; Sigmund Ojaer, Kuehnle's Hotel; Arthur F. Lott, manager of Kuehnle's Hotel; Robert E. Delaney, Hotel Dunlop; William Altrutter, Manhattan Buffet; William Mulbradt, Hotel Loehle; J. H. Gormley, Hotel Jackson; Walter E. Miner, Miner's Hotel; Charles Brinkman, Hotel Metropole; Fritz Russo, Hotel Edsonia; Albert Boese, Hotel Boese; Maul L. Keenan, Young's Hotel; Otto W. Manz, Old Heidelberg; William Heyman, Hotel Islesworth; Samuel Blatt, Atlantic Garden; James J. Carmack, Hotel Malatesta; John J. Christy, Christy's Hotel and Café; Victor F. Shaw, Inlet Hotel; Louis Heyman, Inlet Pavilion; Charles W. Soulas, Inlet Hotel; Malachi Delaney, Hotel Delaney; William J. Kennedy, American Café; Samuel Gourley, Hotel Gourley; J. W. Spangler, Terminal Hotel; E. B. Eckert, Blue Buff; Charles T. Hobe, Hobe's Hotel; Carl M. Koch, Rheingold Inn; J. K. Frederick, Hotel Seavilla; Samuel Jackson, Jackson's Hotel; James Malia, Malia's Hotel; John Donnelly, Donnelly's Hotel.

COMPERS PETITIONS COURT.

ASKS THAT CHARGES OF CONTEMPT AGAINST HIM BE DISMISSED.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Samuel Compers, John Mitchell and Frank Morrison, president, vice-president and secretary respectively of the American Federation of Labor, to-day petitioned the District Supreme Court to dismiss the charges of contempt preferred against them by a committee of lawyers appointed on May 15 last by Justice Wright. The committee was appointed in accordance with the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the contempt case against the men growing out of the Buck's Store and Range Company controversy.