

PACKERS NOT GUILTY

END OF CASE AGAINST CHICAGO BEEF MEN MARKS CULMINATION OF LONG BATTLE.

RESUME OF U. S. PROSECUTION

Congress Starts Inquiry When Runs to Present Time—Various Moves of Defendants Outlined—Trial Lasts Three Months.

Chicago, March 27.—A verdict of not guilty was returned in the case of the Chicago packers tried before Judge Carpenter in the United States district court on indictments charging them with violating the Sherman anti-trust law. The jury was out twenty hours.

The defendants were: J. Ogden Armour, president of Armour & Co.; Arthur Meeker, an executive committee for Armour & Co.; Thomas J. Connors, an executive committee for Armour & Co.; Edward Morris, president Morris & Co.; Louis H. Heyman, beef manager for Morris & Co.; Louis F. Swift, president of Swift & Co.; Edward F. Swift, vice president of Swift & Co.; Charles Swift, second vice president for Swift & Co.; Francis A. Fowler, beef manager for Swift & Co.; Edward Tilden, president of the National Packing company.

The jury also held that the government did not prove that the packers had violated the Sherman anti-trust law from Sept. 12, 1907, to Sept. 12, 1910.

Resume of Packers' Case. Close of the present case against the ten Chicago meat packers marks almost a ten-year battle between the defendants and the government. In 1902 there was almost nationwide complaint against the high prices charged for fresh meats. Congress took a hand and as a result a bill in equity was filed at Chicago to restrain the packers from interfering with the interstate trade in fresh meats. In 1903 Judge Grosscup restrained the packers in accordance with the suit.

Subsequently the government gathered evidence of what appeared to be violations of the law by the packers and submitted the facts to a federal grand jury, which returned an indictment against the packers July 1, 1905. On December 31, 1905, the trial was begun before Judge Otis Humphrey. After a three months' legal battle Judge Humphrey made his famous "immunity" ruling that the indictment was based on information gathered by Commissioner of Corporations James R. Garfield in 1904, in which the packers furnished the evidence. The Armour Packing company, Armour & Co., the Cudahy Packing company and Swift & Co. were not released by the court. The government then dismissed the case against the corporations.

Judge Criticized by Roosevelt. In his finding, for which he was criticised by Theodore Roosevelt, then president, Judge Humphrey said that the packers unwittingly had fallen into a trap and that they should not be convicted upon evidence of such a character.

Indictments were returned March 21, 1910, by a federal grand jury in Chicago charging the National Packing company and ten subsidiary corporations with operating in restraint of trade. Simultaneously a bill in equity was filed by the government in which the courts were asked to dissolve the parent concern.

Meantime, on February 25, 1910, a New Jersey grand jury had indicted twenty-one packing company officials and six of the leading packing companies of the country.

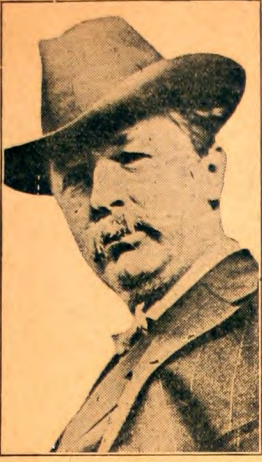
New Indictments Secured. On June 24, 1910, the indictment returned here against the National Packing company and its subsidiary concerns was quashed when Judge Lusk sustained a demurrer entered by the packers on the ground that the indictment was faulty in construction. Immediately another grand jury was called and on September 12, 1910, indictments were returned against the present defendants. Numerous legal tactics were employed to escape trial, but the defendants were unsuccessful.

The indictments were based on the Sherman law to prevent monopolies, which was enacted July 2, 1890. The pivotal point of the case rested on the National Packing company, which was organized March 18, 1903. In the indictment the defendants are accused of violating the law between September 12, 1907, and September 12, 1910.

Events dating back as far as 1893 were brought out at the trial to throw light on affairs occurring in the period covered by the indictment. From 1893 to 1896 Attorney Henry Veeder was given the post of secretary of meetings of the packers where shipments were allotted and prices fixed. From 1896 to 1898 the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger company, a large independent concern, became troublesome and a letter war was waged against it. It later came into the pool, but dropped out with the others in 1902, when the agitation became too strong.

Major Glafcke is Dead. Cheyenne, Wyo., March 27.—Major Herman Glafcke, a pioneer of Wyoming, is dead at his home in this city of pneumonia. He was one of the first territorial secretaries and served as acting governor of Wyoming from 1870 to 1874. For nearly 20 years up to 1887 Major Glafcke was editor of the Cheyenne Leader, and at the time of his death was revenue collector. He served in a Connecticut regiment in the Civil war. The widow, four sons and one daughter survive.

DR. F. E. DOOLITTLE.



Dr. F. E. Doolittle, assistant in the bureau of chemistry, has been holding down the job of chief chemist since the resignation of Doctor Wiley, and may be appointed to succeed the latter.

ROCK ISLAND MOB TRIES TO KILL MAYOR

Three Persons Dead as Result of Night's Rioting and Sheriff Looks for More Trouble.

Rock Island, Ill., March 28.—An unsuccessful attempt to assassinate Mayor H. M. Schriver at the city hall was made by an unidentified person, who fired a rifle bullet through the mayor's office window from the top of a building several squares distant. The bullet missed Mayor Schriver, who was standing in front of the window, and buried itself in the wall of the office. Militiamen and deputy sheriffs at once started to search for the person who fired the shot.

Four companies of Illinois National Guard, ordered here by Governor Deen to quell a riot, in which three persons were killed, two were perhaps fatally wounded and nearly a dozen others slightly hurt, had control of the situation early today. Two of the three persons killed were identified as J. C. Kelly, a blacksmith of Slivis, a village a few miles up the river, and L. H. Orman, a shoe merchant of this city. Kelly is said to have been one of many who came to Rock Island from neighboring communities bent on mischief and eager to aid the disorderly element in its fight against the authorities. The mob attacked the city hall in an attempt to release sympathizers with John Looney, publisher of a weekly paper, which had severely criticized Mayor H. M. Schriver.

During the last three days the people have been stirred up over the controversy between the editor and the mayor. The police arrested two speakers who were addressing a crowd. This inflamed the friends of Editor Looney and they began to hurl stones at the officers and break windows of the police station.

Mayor Schriver, who was directing the police, ordered the officers to fire on the mob. One man was instantly killed and about a dozen were wounded.

The mob dispersed, but reformed after an hour and attempted to procure arms from a hardware store. Police surrounded the store and were able to drive back the mob.

Sheriff O. L. Bruner shortly before midnight asked Governor Deen for state troops to assist the police in preserving order. The local militia company and a company from Moline, five miles away, reached here before daylight and a company from Galesburg arrived early in the day.

WILL GIVE MAINE RELICS

Federal Officials Approve Plan for Distribution of Battleship's Mementoes.

Washington, D. C., March 27.—The plan of the joint army and navy board for the distribution of the relics of the Maine has been approved by the secretary of war and the secretary of the navy, and the commandant of the Washington navy yard is prepared to honor requisitions from municipalities, organizations and individuals to whom the relics have been allotted. About sixty applicants so honored have not yet formally accepted their relics and agreed to pay for packing and shipping.

The Naval Academy museum will have many interesting relics, some will go to the National museum here and others will be permanently displayed in the navy department library.

SUFFRAGISTS VIOLATE LAW

Leaders of Women Fail to File Statements of Expense in Wisconsin.

Madison, Wis., March 28.—Woman suffrage leaders in Wisconsin for more than six months have been violating the corrupt practices act by not filing statements of expense incurred. Attorney General Lev H. Bancroft issued an opinion holding that the woman propaganda relates to a constitutional amendment and that therefore it comes under the limitations of the new law. The anti-suffragists also must account for the money spent in opposing the issue.

TAF T IS WINNER

ROOSEVELT GETS ONLY THE 7 OF 90 DELEGATES ON WHICH THERE WAS NO CONTEST.

HIS AIDS TO APPEAL TO DIX

Will Ask New Primary Because of Failure to Deliver Adequate Number of Ballots—President Victor at Indiana Convention.

New York, March 28.—Delegates to the Republican national convention favoring the nomination of Theodore Roosevelt were defeated at the New York state primaries in every district where they opposed candidates designated by the regular Republican organization and claimed by the followers of President Taft. The Taft campaign managers declared at least 83 of New York's 90 delegates would go to Chicago favoring the president's nomination. This estimate included the four delegates-at-large to be chosen at the state convention April 9.

The remaining seven delegates were designated by the regular district organization, but are conceded to Colonel Roosevelt.

Taft Wins by More Than 2 to 1. Colonel Roosevelt lost the only two fights his supporters made "upstate," and the returns from the 15 contested districts in New York city and Long Island gave his opponents a plurality averaging more than 2 to 1.

Colonel Roosevelt's supporters now are expected to concentrate their attention on the state convention in an effort to prevent the Taft men from sending to Chicago an instructed delegation. The primary law did not permit specific instructions of the delegates at the time they were elected. The leaders concede that the action of the New York delegation will be influenced by the results in other states that hold primaries or conventions during the interval before the New York convention.

Say They Will Appeal to Dix. Roosevelt campaign managers confined their statements to declarations regarding the confusion that reigned in New York city over the failure to deliver an adequate number of ballots. Former Judge Charles H. Duell, chairman of the Roosevelt Citizens' committee, and Chairman Koegler of the Republican county committee both declared they would appeal to Governor Dix for a second primary in New York city.

Roosevelt partisans charged the failure to provide ballots in all districts to the machinations of his opponents. The organization men, on the other hand, united with the printers in attributing the situation to the court action brought by the Roosevelt forces in their unsuccessful attempt to have the names of their delegates printed at the head of the ticket. This, the printers say, delayed their work a week and the monumental nature of the task made it impossible to get enough ballots ready in time for the election.

New Primary Would Cost \$150,000. A new primary in New York city, it is estimated, would cost something like \$150,000, since ballots costing \$70,000 would have to be reprinted and the whole election machinery revised.

Taft Wins in Indiana. Indianapolis, Ind., March 28.—President Taft won a victory in Indiana when the Indiana Republican state convention enthusiastically endorsed his administration, declared for his reelection and instructed the delegates to instruct this state to vote for Mr. Taft at the national convention at Chicago.

National Committeeman Harry S. New, former Vice-President Charles W. Fairbanks, James E. Watson and Joseph D. Oliver were elected delegates. The Taft faction had a majority of 105 over the supporters of Colonel Roosevelt.

THREE PERISH IN HOTEL FIRE

Two of Four Other Persons Injured Are Expected to Succumb to Injuries.

New York, March 26.—Three persons met death in a fire which spread from the basement to the roof of the four story Fall River hotel on West street, and two of the four injured persons who were dragged from the burning building may die. One of the victims was Mrs. O'Malley, who conducted the small hotel. She was dragged to the roof unconscious and died before the arrival of a physician.

Two bodies, believed to be those of a negro and his wife, were found in the hotel. Patrick McNamara was removed to the hospital dying.

GREGORY, MO., IN FLOOD GRIP

Ice Gorge, Fifty Feet High, in Mississippi River Causes Havoc—Trains Delayed.

Keokuk, Ia., March 28.—An ice gorge 50 feet high which has formed in the Mississippi river 12 miles south of Keokuk caused the small town of Gregory, Mo., to be inundated and inhabitants of the town are fleeing for safety to Canton, eight miles south. Four houses of the town are said to be floating down the Mississippi.

The river at that point is nine miles wide. Through trains between Keokuk and St. Louis have been annulled. Several miles of track of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad have been washed away.

SAMUEL W. WILLIAMS.



Mr. Williams is attorney general of Virginia and is very busy these days handling the Hillsville outlaw cases.

WOOL TARIFF REPORT UNDER FIRE IN HOUSE

Underwood Assails Findings of Experts, Holding Them Worthless as a Basis for Revision.

Washington, March 28.—That the tariff board in its report to congress on the wool schedule proceeded on an entirely erroneous theory, and that its report was "untenable," is the conclusion of the Democratic members of the ways and means committee of the house as set forth in a report prepared by Chairman Underwood in connection with the reintroduction of the wool bill placing a 20 per cent. ad valorem duty on raw wool.

This bill, after slight revision in conference last summer, was vetoed by President Taft, who gave them as his principal reason for exercise of the veto power that the tariff board had made no report on the subject.

Last December the board reported and the Democratic members of the ways and means committee, after an analysis of this report, reintroduced the old bill, claiming that there was nothing in that report to justify any change.

PAID \$400 TO KILL PASTOR

Boston Preacher Tells of Plot to "Slip Knife Between His Ribs"—Is Prepared for Intruder.

Boston, Mass., March 26.—Rev. Herbert S. Johnson, pastor of the Warren Avenue Baptist church, who has been active against certain second-class hotels, announced from his pulpit that a former convict, now a member of his parish, had told him that two men had been hired for \$200 apiece to break into his house, that a knife was to be slipped between his ribs as he slept and the house was to be robbed and the loot divided. The pastor said:

"If any callers come bent on burglary or assault they will find me with my 'lamps peeled.' I don't want to kill any man, but I shall have a shotgun loaded, not with bullets, but with, say, pepper and salt. I shall not abandon my fight against such houses, but will carry it on with all the greater vigor."

HEALTH OF K. BEFORE WEDDING

Dean Summer of Chicago Announces New Rule for SS. Peter and Paul Cathedral.

Chicago, March 26.—Dean Walter T. Summer of the Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul announced that no marriages would be performed at the cathedral after April 7 without a certificate from a physician as to the mental and physical soundness of the prospective bride and bridegroom.

"This step," said the dean, "has been taken after careful consideration. "While we may not have so many marriages," he declared, "those that we have will mean more. The physician's certificate must show that the contracting parties have normal soundness of mind and no incurable or communicable disease."

MAYOR SEIDEL EXONERATED

Milwaukee Council Clears Executive of Malfeasance Charges at Midnight Session.

Milwaukee, Wis., March 27.—At a session lasting until long after midnight Emil Seidel, the Socialist mayor, was exonerated of a charge of malfeasance in office brought by the opposition, the charge being that he suppressed information on which taxes should have been raised against favored taxpayers. The charge was investigated by a city council committee consisting of five Socialists and none of the opposition, and the Socialist council confirmed the report of the committee.

FIRE RAZES BUFFALO SCHOOL

All Children Are Believed to Have Escaped the Flames in Large Institution.

Buffalo, N. Y., March 28.—The Masten Park high school, one of the three leading high schools of the city, was destroyed by fire. It is believed that all the school children escaped.

CUT COTTON TARIFF

TAF T SENDS EXPERTS' FINDINGS TO CONGRESS WITH ADVICE TO SLASH DUTIES.

WOULD HELP THE CONSUMER

President in Message Urges Revision Downward—Shows His Move is Justified by Enormous Profits to Middlemen.

Washington, March 27.—President Taft transmitted to congress the tariff board report on the cotton schedule with the recommendation that that section of the tariff law be taken up with a view to revision and reduction in the rates of duty.

President Taft asks a deficiency appropriation of \$60,000 for the board to continue its work during April, May and June, and urges congress to further continue the life of the board that it may prosecute investigation of the metal, leather, chemical and sugar schedule.

As in its report on the woolen schedule and the pulp and paper schedules, the board makes no recommendations, and suggests no duties. The president says he bases his recommendations on the declaration of the platform on which he was elected—"that a reasonable protective tariff should be adjustable to the difference in cost of production at home and abroad."

Cost Greater in This Country. "The report shows that the cost of spinning cotton yarn in this country is greater than in the leading competing country. In the case of ordinary warp and filling yarns, forming the bulk of the production of the domestic industry, the foreign cost is shown to be about 70 per cent. of the domestic cost.

The duty on these yarns is two or three times in excess of the difference in cost of production.

In the case of many cloths of plain weave, the American cost of weaving seems to be lower than the foreign cost, due to the greater number of looms tended per weaver in this country. This reduces the labor cost per yard despite the higher earning of the American weaver.

In the case of most fancy fabrics of complicated weave, the present duties are in excess of any difference in cost.

The report further shows that in the case of a large variety of fabrics which permit of the use of many looms per weaver the price at which goods are sold by the American manufacturer are as low as the prices charged by the foreign manufacturer in his own market and in many cases lower.

Reduction Would Help Consumer. "Under the existing system of distribution a slight reduction of duties would in some cases materially reduce the price to the consumer."

In the cost of raw material, the board reports there is practically no advantage possessed by either country. The report gives some figures showing the difference in cost of cotton fabric at the mill and the cost to the consumer. Cloth sold at the mill at 8 or 9 cents a yard reaches the consumer at 15 cents.

In 1908 a quilt sold at the mill for 2 1/2 cents was sold to the consumer at \$1. In 1910 the mill increased the price to 75 cents and the price to the consumer went up to \$1.50.

ALLEN OUTLAWS HEMMED IN

Sharpshooters Sent to Capture Three Virginians at Bay in Blue Ridge.

Hillsville, Va., March 28.—What the search leaders believe will be the final movement against the Allens was undertaken at dawn by a picked squad of sharpshooting detectives. Sidney and Friel Allen and Wesley Edwards, three of the four men still at large, charged with the Carroll court-house murders, are supposed to be cornered in a wild section of the Blue Ridge, 20 miles from this place and near the North Carolina line.

With guards at every known pass that could furnish an avenue of escape for the fugitives, the detectives went into this section, determined to capture or kill the outlaws before coming out again.

Detective Thomas L. Fels, in charge of the searchers, is confident the three men have been trapped this time. He admits, however, he has given up hope of taking Claude Swanson Allen, whom he believes to be hundreds of miles away.

GRAND MARAIS NEAR FAMINE

Minnesota Town Is Cut Off From Outside World by Ice—Carray Supplies 40 Miles.

Duluth, Minn., March 26.—The inhabitants of Grand Marais, Minn., 90 miles down the north shore of Lake Superior, are short of provisions. Ice shuts off the privileges of 800 inhabitants from the outside world during the winter months, and teams now hauling supplies 40 miles from the nearest railway station charge \$25 a ton.

This makes prices so high that many poor people are suffering.

Gives \$10,000,000 to Sons.

Pittsburg, March 26.—Henry Phipps, Sr., well-known millionaire, has given his three sons, John S. Henry and Howland, all of Nassau county, New York, real estate in this city valued at \$10,000,000. Mr. Phipps wishes to relieve himself of much work and worry.

SPARKS FROM LIVE WIRES

Mrs. Margaret Riley, who said she was one hundred and four years old, is dead at her home at Emerald, near Richmond, Ind.

Benny Brock, suspected of knowing something of the murder of Alice Mathews, was released after establishing a complete alibi at Minneapolis.

Senator Francis G. Newlands, in a message to the Equal Franchise society of Nevada, at Reno, accepted a place on the advisory committee of the body.

The body of Albert Hoblit of Denver, Colo., was found face down in the snow two miles north of Pearce, Colo. Hoblit had been missing since March 7.

The judge at the trial of Annie Crawford, accused at New Orleans of having murdered her sister Elise, through administration of morphine, announced a mistrial.

Three of the principal business buildings in Bellows Falls, Vt., the Union and Arms blocks and the Hotel Windham, were destroyed by fire, with a loss of \$200,000.

William Langley, alias Charles Dean, pleaded guilty in Appleton, Wis., to a charge of forgery and was sentenced to the penitentiary at Waupun for five years.

Members of the Upper Des Moines Corn Belt Editors' association will meet in Ames, Ia., and will be entertained by the faculty of the state agricultural college here.

In the Greek parliamentary elections M. Venizelos, the premier, obtained a sweeping majority. Of the leaders who fought Venizelos only M. Zalmis, with about fifty followers, were elected.

President Taft sent to congress a message urging the immediate enactment of a law to protect from private entry and exploitation fields of potash such as recently were discovered in southern California.

A motion to instruct the jury to acquit John E. Parsons and other directors of the American Sugar Refinery company, charged with violation of the Sherman law, was denied by Federal Judge Hand in New York.

News that he had inherited \$25,000,000 from the estate of an uncle who died recently in Chicago and from whom he had not heard for fifteen years, caused John Dancy of Portageburg, Ont., to lose the power of speech for an hour.

Woo Wal, secretary of the Six companies of San Francisco and a prominent merchant there, was sentenced at Los Angeles to eighteen months' imprisonment and fined \$5,000. Woo Wal was convicted of smuggling Chinese into the United States from Mexico.

Three years' lease of life was assured Madison Square garden, New York's greatest amphitheater. The arrangement was made possible by the guaranty of a circus concern and others to pay sufficient rental to make it worth while to keep the present structure intact for at least three years.

HAS HIGH POWER TURBINE

Professor Zowski of Michigan University Designs One of Greatly Increased Efficiency.

Ann Arbor, Mich., March 28.—Prof. S. J. Zowski, head of the department of hydraulics at the University of Michigan, has designed a turbine which, it is said, exceeds by nearly 50 per cent. the power of any other turbine ever built. The new wheel, the last of four recently designed by Professor Zowski, was tested at the United States testing flume in Holyoke, Mass., Monday, and recorded an efficiency of 89.2 per cent.

Allen Resigns M. K. & T. Post. St. Louis, Mo., March 28.—Andrew Daniel Allen, president and general manager of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railway, with headquarters in St. Louis, has resigned. Charles E. Schaff of New York, vice-president of the New York Central Lines west of Buffalo, has been mentioned as a possible successor.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, March 27.	
LIVE STOCK—Steers.....	45 25 @ 46 00
Hogs.....	4 25 @ 4 30
Sheep.....	4 25 @ 4 30
FLOUR—Winter Straights.....	4 00 @ 4 25
WHEAT—May.....	80 1/2 @ 81 1/2
OATS—No. 2.....	60 @ 61
BUTTER—Creamery.....	28 @ 29
EGGS.....	20 @ 21
CHEESE.....	18 @ 19
CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Native Steers.....	7 50 @ 8 50
Fair Yearlings.....	5 00 @ 6 25
Pony Yearlings.....	4 45 @ 4 50
Feeding Calves.....	7 00 @ 7 25
Heavy Calves.....	5 00 @ 5 50
HOGS—Butcher.....	7 00 @ 7 25
Pigs.....	4 50 @ 5 00
BUTTER—Creamery.....	28 @ 29
Dairy.....	14 @ 15
LIVE POULTRY.....	18 @ 20
EGGS.....	18 @ 19
POTATOES (per bu.).....	1 15 @ 1 27
FLOUR—Spring Wheat, Sp'd.....	1 05 @ 1 10
GRAIN—Wheat, May.....	72 @ 73
Corn, May.....	27 @ 28
Oats, May.....	33 @ 34
MILWAUKEE.	
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 1 Nor'n.....	1 12 @ 1 14
May.....	1 07 @ 1 09
Corn, May.....	25 @ 26
Oats, Standard.....	64 @ 65
Rye.....	91 @ 92
KANSAS CITY.	
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 Hard.....	1 05 @ 1 07
No. 2 Red.....	1 05 @ 1 07
Corn, No. 2 White.....	24 @ 25
Oats, No. 2 White.....	34 @ 35
Rye.....	94 @ 95
ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE—Native Steers.....	7 50 @ 8 50
Texas Steers.....	7 00 @ 7 25
HOGS—Heavy.....	7 00 @ 7 25
Butchers.....	7 00 @ 7 25
SHEEP—Native.....	7 00 @ 7 25
OMAHA.	
CATTLE—Native Steers.....	7 50 @ 8 50
Stockers and Feeders.....	4 00 @ 4 25
Cows and Heifers.....	3 50 @ 3 75
HOGS—Heavy.....	7 00 @ 7 25
SHEEP—Wethers.....	6 00 @ 6 25