

JURY DISAGREES IN HARGIS CASE

No Verdict in Trial of Youth Accused of Murdering His Own Father.

Irvine, Ky., Dec. 23.—The jury in the case of Beach Hargis, charged with the murder of his father, Judge James Hargis, this afternoon reported their inability to agree and were discharged. The jury stood nine for acquittal and three for conviction.

SAYS CASE MUST TAKE ITS COURSE

Washington, Dec. 23.—In an official statement issued at the White House today regarding presidential interference in the cases of Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison, of the American Federation of Labor, now under sentence for contempt of court, attention is called to the fact that cases are still before the courts; that no matter what the president's opinion may be as to the justice of the sentences imposed, he cannot take any action looking to pardon, or express any opinion as to the merits of the cases.

Text of Statement.
"Various appeals have been made to the president to interfere by pardons in the case of Mr. Gompers and associates. Those making the appeals are unaware of the fact that the matter is still before the courts. It is a civil suit between private parties. There has been no way by which the government could have interfered, even if it had desired to do so. Whether the sentence of Mr. Gompers and associates is excessive is not at present of consequence, because he cannot take any action or express any opinion while the case is pending before the courts. When the decision is made, then the president can promptly consider whether the terms of imprisonment are excessive or improper, but it is impossible for the president to act while the appeal is pending, for he has nothing whatever to act about. The courts must finish with the case first. The defendants are at the present moment at liberty on bail."

Is Watching Case.
"If the defendants see fit to abandon their appeal the matter will then, of course, be brought before the executive, in which case it will receive immediate and most careful consideration. The defendants have a perfect right to prosecute their appeal and if unsuccessful in the final court then to ask for pardon or commutation, but as long as they are prosecuting the appeal the president has nothing to do with the matter."

The president has already instructed the department of justice to keep him fully informed as to the progress of the case so that in the event of it becoming proper for him he may have at his disposal all the facts which will enable him to decide whether there was justification for the sentence, and whether there was just occasion for some punishment. But at the present time the president has no more to do with the case than with the \$23,000,000 fine imposed by Judge Landis on the Standard Oil company, which is also on appeal and concerning which the president has also been repeatedly asked to interfere by the members of the cabinet. He did not know that he could not interfere while the matter was still before the courts on appeal."

DEVELOPMENTS IN BIG GRAFT CASE

SEVENTEEN ALDERMEN TO BE ARRESTED.

Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 23.—According to a report published here today, 17 members of the city council have been notified they are under surveillance and must not leave the city; that they will be held in connection with bribery prosecutions. Another report says these men will be arrested either today or Monday.

Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 23.—Andrew Carnegie was the "angel" who put up about \$150,000 to clean Pittsburg up morally, according to a well defined report here. This cannot be verified, nor is it denied by those who should know.

The story is told at the Duquesne club and the Pittsburg club that the same man who told the Pittsburg committee to President Roosevelt also went to Andrew Carnegie and laid the array of facts before him. The result was that he was authorized an expenditure of \$150,000 in detective work, etc.

Representatives of the Voters' league, the civic reform organization that precipitated the municipal scandal, and the department of justice, representatives of the Voters' league say, has already taken steps to thoroughly investigate all national banks serving as depositories for city funds.

An air of expectancy prevails here as to the nature of the next steps to be taken in the investigation of the graft scandal. From many rumors it is believed the investigation will be thorough and widespread, and that every person implicated will be in custody by the first of the year. Very little official information is being given to the public. Those interested in the prosecution and defense are holding numerous conferences, but these meetings are behind closed doors.

HIT BY PASSENGER; SKULL IS CRUSHED

Webster City, Ia., Dec. 23.—Mrs. R. A. Carrington was probably fatally injured by a Northwestern passenger train this noon.

She attempted to hurry over a crossing ahead of it and was struck. The impact hurled her 50 feet. Her skull was badly crushed.

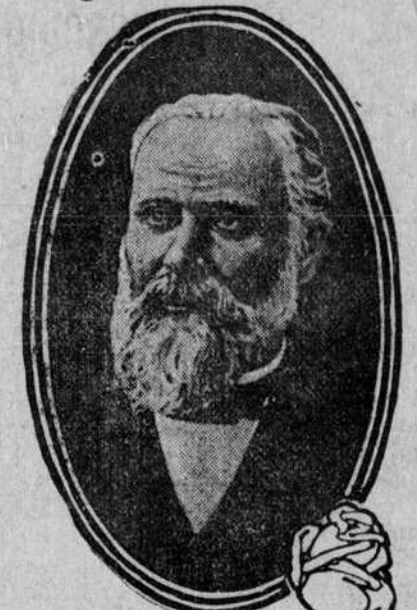
BACHELOR FEARS TAX, WEDS.

Monticello, N. Y., Dec. 23.—Edward Greave, nearly 60 years old, who has lived like a recluse for several years, was married to Miss Fannie Murray, a comely woman of 26.

"Why did you marry?" his neighbors at Bushville asked the happy bridegroom, who, they thought, would be the last man to wed.

"Well, you see, I have been losing money lately," said Greave, half apologetically. "I am certain the bill taxing bachelors will be passed by the legislature. I have no money to spend foolishly, and I think I can save money by getting married."

Famous Millionaire Sugar Refiner Dead



CLAUS SPRECKELS.

San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 23.—Claus Spreckels, the famous sugar millionaire, died today from pneumonia, aged 80 years.

Mr. Spreckels recently returned from New York. On his arrival home he was suffering from the effects of a cold which developed into pneumonia.

He was born at Lamsted, Hanover, in 1828. Coming to the United States in 1847, he was employed at Charleston, S. C., and New York. He went to San Francisco in 1855, where he conducted a store and later a brewery. He established the Bay Sugar refinery in 1863, procuring the raw material from Hawaii. He invented new refining processes, out of which he grew rich. He acquired sugar properties in Hawaii and was largely interested in sugar beet raising in California. He was a large owner in the Oceanic Steamship company, plying between San Francisco and Honolulu.

SEVERAL RUSSIANS KILLED IN BATTLE WITH POLICE

Moscow, Dec. 23.—Baron Cotte, chief of the secret police, was killed, and Colonel Muraki was wounded, in a fierce encounter today with revolutionists at a suburb in the city.

During the fight several policemen were killed and others wounded. Troops were summoned to aid the police. A regular battle ensued.

The artillery had finally to be brought up to bombard the villa before the revolutionists were subdued. The occurrence is the most serious since the uprising in December, 1905.

The leaders of a revolutionary organization were holding a meeting. The police got wind of the affair and surrounded the villa with the purpose of making arrests. As they approached the house the revolutionists opened fire. This resistance was unexpected, and the police withdrew. When the infantry were sent for, and with this reinforcement a second advance was made. The police and soldiers had to retire a second time, and it was in this encounter that Cotte was killed and Muraki wounded. When the artillery appeared a few well directed shots put an end to the trouble.

The losses sustained by the revolutionists are not yet known, but they were doubtless heavy.

STANDARD REPLIES IN OWN DEFENSE

Advertises in New York Paper That "Oil Crowd" Is Being Abused.

New York, Dec. 23.—Under the caption, "Standard Oil Company—A Protest and a Warning," the following is printed in the city edition of the New York World:

26 Broadway, Dec. 19, 1908.—To the Press and Public: Moved by many recent publications of false, misleading and injurious statements regarding its activities and associations in business and otherwise, the Standard Oil company, at the risk of tiring the public by reiteration of a well-founded complaint, hereby enters a protest and a warning against all such unauthorized and unfounded publications.

It has, for instance, been widely stated of late that the Corn Products Refining company and a proposed corporate body to engage in the smelting industry are either directly or indirectly related to or financed by the Standard Oil company. These and all such statements are untrue. The Standard Oil company is interested in its many industries growing out of the producing, manufacturing and marketing of oil and its products, and in no others.

Another branch of misstatement lightly indulged in is of the kind attributing outside commercial and speculative action to the company in the case of "Standard Oil interests," "the Standard Oil crowd," "the Rockefeller interests," "the Standard Oil banks," and so on, often backing up these insinuations by so-called statements of "a Standard Oil official" (unnamed), "one close to the Standard Oil," and so on, through the various shades of anonymity.

Against these and similar inventions we take, through the means of bringing the matter before the public, for the public's as well as for the company's protection, and respectfully insist, as we have done before, that no credit whatever be given to any statement regarding the Standard Oil company's views, acts or intentions unless the same be duly vouched for by an executive official of the company or by its designated attorneys.

Chas. T. White,
Asst. Sec. of the Standard Oil Company.

James Corrigan,
Cleveland, Ohio, Dec. 23.—James Corrigan, 79 years old, who has been in a financial struggle with John D. Rockefeller and who since has wrested millions from oil, coal, vessel and furnace industries, died of an operation for appendicitis.

MISSING CASHIER SEEN IN TEXAS

Fort Dodge, Ia., Dec. 23.—John Standing, the absconding cashier of the State Bank of Corwith, Ia., for whom creditors are preparing to offer a large reward, is said to have been seen in El Paso, Tex., by Iowans a few days ago.

He has been missing since November of last year and claims against the bank for \$20,000 were filed at the first meeting of the creditors held here yesterday. He was 38 years of age and leaves a widow and two children.

CHRISTMAS TREE CUSTOM UPHOLD BY FOREST SERVICE

Pinchot Sees No Way 4,000,- 000 Trees Can Be Used to Better Advantage.

Washington, Dec. 23.—The country's forests again have been called upon to supply about 4,000,000 Christmas trees and again many persons have asked themselves and have queried the United States forest service, "Is the custom a menace to the movement for forest preservation?"

In the millions of happy homes over the country where the younger generation has made the Christmas tree the same a gayly trimmed evergreen for the benefit of the little ones, has come the question whether it is consistent to urge conservation of forest resources and then to cut millions of young trees every year to afford a little joy in the passing holiday season.

They're for Use.
"Yes, it is consistent and proper that the custom should be maintained," has been the answer of United States Forester Gifford Pinchot in every case. "Trees are for use, and there is no other use to which they could be put which would contribute so much to the joy of man as their use by the children on this one great holiday of the year."

"The number of trees cut for this use each year is utterly insignificant when compared to the consumption for other purposes for which timber is demanded. Not more than 4,000,000 Christmas trees are used each year, one in every four feet of the forest, and four feet apart they could be grown on less than 1,500 acres. This clearing of an area equal to a good sized farm each Christmas should not be a subject of much worry, when it is remembered that for timber alone it is necessary to take timber from an area of more than 100,000 acres every day of the year."

LILLEY CAMPAIGN CASE IS BEGUN

New Haven, Conn., Dec. 23.—The election court to inquire into the campaign and election expense of Governor-elect George L. Lilley, opened here today upon the application of George L. Fox, a schoolmaster of this city, under the provisions of a corrupt practices act passed by the general assembly in 1905. The sitting of this court is of exceptional interest, not alone to politicians, but to the legal fraternity as it is claimed this is the first election court to set up in this country.

At the November election Mr. Lilley was opposed by a faction in his own party. The strength of this antagonism was shown by the fact that while Taft carried the state by over 44,000 plurality, Lilley had slightly less than 16,000. The present inquiry should it reach the stage of taking evidence, is expected to go back into the canvass for nomination in the spring and summer.

The campaign expenses of Mr. Lilley were returned in a certificate to the secretary of state at \$23,000. Judge Robertson, democratic nominee for governor, at \$33,000, while the anti-Lilley republicans spent over \$15,000.

HOW TO KILL LIONS, BY FAMOUS HUNTER

London, Dec. 23.—Selous, the lion killer, explained today that while he collected the lion skins for the president's hunting expedition and will go with him to Mombassa, where they will arrive April 22, they will not shoot together in East Africa and Uganda.

"President Roosevelt's party," said Mr. Selous, at his home at Worpleston, "will go one way. William McMillan will join me in striking out another. There is no doubt, however, that we may come into touch more than once with the president's party."

"Nearly 150 native hunters will carry the president's equipment. They will travel for a week or 10 days, making for some point where game may be found. They will hunt for a week or even a month at a time. In East Africa they should find plenty of giraffes, antelope, buffalo and lions.

"In hunting lions you go out on horseback early in the morning on the high plateau in hope of catching a lion before he reaches the plain. In East Africa he cannot get back to cover. When you overtake the beast he generally comes to a halt and catches you growling. At the first moment you slip off your horse and shoot him. Sometimes the lion will charge at you. If he does you gallop out of the way and await another opportunity. If he charges while you are off your horse and you fail to hit him as he comes at you, it may not be a delightful experience."

PRISON CONGRESS BEING PROMOTED

Washington, Dec. 23.—Secretary Root, in the best sense of the word, is an international promoter. He has promoted the cause of peace and arbitration; he has promoted friendly and commercial relations with the South American republics not by letter merely, but by making a tour of that continent in person. And now he is the natural and official promoter of another great international enterprise which is philosophic and human. The International Prison Congress, an organization as wide in its scope as the International Tuberculosis congress which met in Washington in the fall is coming to this country in 1910, and Secretary Root has asked congress for \$50,000 to show the European delegates some of the best things achieved in the United States in improved methods of dealing with crime. It's an interesting history, that of the International Prison congress.

MAYOR OF A WYOMING TOWN FREEZES TO DEATH

Sheridan, Wyo., Dec. 23.—The body of John S. Taylor, who was serving his fifth term as mayor of this city, was found in a clump of bushes a mile north of town, where he had evidently frozen to death. He went to Denver some time ago and returned to Sheridan Sunday night. When he left the train here he was seen to start north and to stagger as if in a dazed condition. Search was made for him, but the result that his body was found yesterday. He was 38 years of age and leaves a widow and two children.

TARIFF FRAMERS HAVE BIG TASK IN SIGHT

With Testimony Completed, They Must Now Put the Measure Together.

Washington, Dec. 23.—The tariff framers have some idea of the difficult and complex questions involved in the problem of revising the present tariff law. With over 6,000 pages of testimony, voluminous reports and thousands of letters giving information of great value in connection with the tariff subcommittee which will draft the new bill will be occupied for a number of weeks in revising the present schedules.

The tariff framing committee, which consists of the republican members of the ways and means committee, held two meetings today. Much routine matter and details concerning "schedule A" of the tariff were disposed of.

"Schedule A" provides for duties on chemicals, oils and paints and as there were few requests for changes, this schedule will probably occupy much less time by the committee than some of the others.

As the members of the subcommittee have been sworn to secrecy positive information as to the conclusions reached is hardly obtainable. It is understood that the committee will reserve for later consideration, those paragraphs about which there is any serious ground of opinion and which will summon further witnesses whenever it desires more information. The general impression is that the committee will make few changes in the chemical schedule.

LABOR WILL FIGHT TO BITTER END

Washington, Dec. 23.—The whole question of sentencing for contempt of court Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison by Justice Wright yesterday, will be threshed over at a meeting of the executive committee of the Federation of Labor, to be held here January 11.

This meeting will be notable, undoubtedly, because the vital issues affecting labor are involved in the action of the court. Resolutions sustaining the attitude of the leaders of the big organization, with its 30,000 odd councils and 2,000,000 members, will be submitted for action. The policy of the federation, in view of the court's action and the seething arraignment carried in the decision, will be outlined.

President Gompers was not at his office today and no information was given out there as to where he could be found.

Morrison at Work.
Secretary Morrison, who was given the lightest sentence of the trio of leaders—six months—was at federation headquarters, however, busy with his routine duties. Active steps in framing the fight against the carrying out of the sentence of the court will be taken, Morrison said today, the plan, so far as the officials of the federation themselves foresee, is to do nothing about it until after the holidays.

"We purpose," he added, "to exhaust every effort to sustain our right to free press and free speech. I am confident the position taken by the federation is right; that the citizens of this country will ratify the attitude of the federation in this matter."

It is likely that arguments on the appeal will be heard in the court of appeals in the District of Columbia until March, perhaps not then. The defendants have 40 days in which to perfect their appeal, and upon perfecting the same, the court, in its discretion, may extend the time.

The ruling by Justice Wright was the absorbing topic of conversation here today. Both sides are preparing for a legal battle which is believed will add an important chapter to an already famous case.

COULDN'T HAVE HAPPENED IN CANADA, SAYS LEADER

Montreal, Dec. 23.—Alphonse Verre, M. P., president of the Dominion Trade and Labor congress, says Canada labor is thoroughly disappointed at the outcome of the Buck conspiracy case at Washington.

"Sentencing Gompers and his associates to prison for carrying on a boycott by publication could not have happened under the laws of Canada," says Mr. Verre. "Not because our laws are less stringent than those in the United States, but because our judiciary has a more liberal conception of the rights of our sense of British fair play. American capital has decreed that Gompers and his associates shall suffer ignominy and imprisonment and will succeed sooner or later in placing the Buck behind bars, but when this happens it will make some issues in America which will threaten the peace of the republic itself. The conviction of Gompers will create more friends for organized labor than anything else could possibly have done. Americans in bulk will not stand for persecution."

STEVENS' ASSASSIN IS FOUND GUILTY

San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 23.—In Whang Chang, the Korean, who shot Durham White Stevens, the American diplomat and adviser to the Korean emperor, in this city on March 23 of this year, resulting in Mr. Stevens' death two days later, was found guilty of murder in the second degree by a jury in Judge Cook's department of the superior court.

The trial was concluded shortly after 9 p. m., and the jury returned to verdict a few minutes before midnight. The entire day and part of the night session was taken up with arguments by counsel for both sides. Sentence will be passed December 26. The minimum penalty provided by law is 10 years, and the maximum life imprisonment.

MRS. SUTHERLAND, WRITER OF PLAYS, IS DEAD

Boston, Mass., Dec. 23.—Mrs. Evelyn Greenleaf Sutherland, a well known newspaper and magazine writer and author of several plays, died at her home here today, as the result of a burning accident.

TRIES GAME HIMSELF.
New York, Dec. 23.—George McManus, the newspaper artist who created the famous "Newlyweds and Their Baby," was married last night to Miss Florence Berge, of St. Louis, at the Hotel Belloc.

PITTSBURG TAKES LEAD FOR GRAFT

Disclosures Already Made Put Record of San Francisco in the Shade.

Pittsburg, Dec. 23.—Pittsburg has moved into first place in corruption and municipal graft. The record of San Francisco is left far behind. Furthermore, it is stated, the sensational developments thus far are mere preliminary and that subsequent proceedings against additional councilmen and business men will startle the whole country.

From the testimony offered it was hinted that over three score councilmen are "easy to reach," with sums ranging from \$100 to \$5. In the passage of one ordinance alone it was testified that sixty councilmen had divided \$45,000. The evidence showed that the graft system is gigantic. The evidence was brought out in the hearing of the seven councilmen and two former bank officials were arrested on charges of bribery, corrupt solicitations and conspiracy. W. W. Ramsey and A. Vilsack, former president and cashier of the German National bank, were first arraigned. It was testified that they had been approached by Councilman John Klein, one of the accused, who stated the bank would be a depository for the city's funds if it "would do as other banks have done."

Accept \$17,500.
After several conferences the bankers placed \$17,500 on a table in a room of the bank. Councilman Klein and a companion entered the room and left it in a short time. The bankers then returned and it was said the money was gone. The bankers were held in \$14,000 bail each.

The seven councilmen, President Brand and Members Klein, Stoffel, Wasson, McManey and Ferguson, of the common council, and Atkinson of the select, were then called.

The principal witness was Robert Wilson, a private detective, employed by the Voter's league, of Pittsburg. Mr. Wilson testified that he engaged a room in a local hotel and cut holes in the door and walls of an adjoining room.

Then a series of meetings were arranged with councilmen. His assistant, Herbert Jones, posed as a business man, desiring certain ordinances passed, and during his conferences with the councilmen, Wilson and a stenographer were stationed in the next room making a full record of the transactions.

Klein the Leader.
During the conferences, he said, Councilman Klein had much to say regarding how completely the councilmen were controlled. He also declared that Klein and Brand each accepted \$500 from Jones in payment for securing the passage of an ordinance.

"At another meeting Klein, it was testified, told Wilson it was hard to divide money among the councilmen. Councilman Klein, Mr. Wilson testified said that the councilmen had different prices. Some, Councilman Klein told them, wanted \$100, some \$75, some \$50 and some \$5. According to Councilman Klein, Wilson related, the 35 councilmen were known as "hoodlums."

It was also possible, the witness said, to secure some votes in return for a suit of clothes or street car tickets. All the accused men were held for trial and released on bond.

"Other arrests are likely to be made shortly," said District Attorney Blakely last night. Mr. Blakely took charge of the cases against the accused councilmen and bankers immediately after the close of the preliminary hearing before Police Magistrate F. J. Brady.

More Arrests Expected.
"Every effort will be made by this office," continued Mr. Blakely, "to complete the work started by the voters of the league. The Voters' league will probably continue to make information and cause arrests of others connected with the scandals, but independent of such action the district attorney's office will cause any arrests which the evidence we secure justifies."

The next arrests, it is said, probably will be in the ranks of those charged with corrupting the officials.

"Where there is so many bribe takers, there must also be a number of bribe givers who are equally guilty," was the significant remark of one of the prosecutors. There is much speculation as to whether the accused members will be allowed to continue as councilmen.

WIZARD OF FINANCE RETIRES FROM GAME

New York, Dec. 23.—Broken in health at 57—though a giant in stature—under the tremendous strain of financial responsibilities, accompanied, as they have been, by strenuous publicity, Thomas F. Ryan today announced that on the advice of his physicians, he had withdrawn from official connection with all but three of the corporations with which he has been identified.

These are the Morton Trust company, the National Bank of Commerce, and the American Tobacco company. He steps out from active management of 34 corporations.

This wizard of finance once said he would retire from business life when he had made \$100,000,000. Estimates as to his present fortune differ greatly, though a common guess in the financial district hangs between \$50,000,000 and \$100,000,000.

Eight Big Deals.
He concentrated his energy on eight big deals, which together completely develop corporation history and connections. They are:

1. The acquisition of the Broadway Street railway franchise, after Jacob Sharp had been sent to prison. This was the corner stone of the present Metropolitan system.
2. Gathering in the stock of the Third Avenue Railroad company and turning it over to the "Met."
3. Formation of the Metropolitan Securities company.
4. Obtaining control of the State Trust company, which loaned Ryan's secretary \$2,000,000 when funds were needed, and the key of many funding operations.
5. Development of the so-called tobacco trust.
6. Getting control of the Seaboard Air Line railway.
7. Formation of the \$25,000,000 National Bank of Commerce.
8. Getting control, by the purchase of James Hazen Hyde's stock, of the Equitable Life Assurance society, with its \$460,000,000 assets.

MOTHER SHOTS OWN DAUGHTER AT PLAY

Chicago, Dec. 23.—While helping her mother decorate a Christmas tree, Pearl Locke, 3 years old, picked up an old revolver, and said to her mother, "Shoot me mamma."

The mother, unaware that the revolver was loaded, pulled the trigger, shooting the child through the heart, killing her instantly.

The revolver had been in the house for six months and only one chamber was loaded.

GOMPERS SENTENCED TO ONE YEAR IN JAIL IN CONTEMPT CASE

While John Mitchell Draws Nine Months and Secretary Morrison Six Months.

Washington, Dec. 23.—The famous contempt case of the Buck Stove and Range company against President Gompers, Vice President Mitchell and Secretary Morrison, of the American Federation of Labor, was decided today by Justice Wright of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, adversely to the federation officials.

Mr. Gompers was sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment, Mr. Mitchell to nine months and Mr. Morrison to six months.

The case grew out of the alleged boycott of the company's products and the putting of that company on the unfair list. The federation's alleged violation of Judge Gould's recent mandamus has attracted wide attention.

History of Case.
The Buck company's prosecution of the officials of the federation began in August, 1907. The original action was a test case wherein it was sought to enjoin the labor unions from using "unfair" and "we don't patronize" lists in their fight against firms and individuals.

Justice Gould issued a permanent injunction forbidding the publication of the company's name in these lists. Mr. Gompers, in an editorial in the Federationist of January last, made known his intention not to obey the court's order, containing the injunction issued was in derogation of the rights of labor and to abuse the injunctive power of the courts. Messrs. Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison subsequently were cited for contempt. This phase of the case has been before the court for many months.

Denounces Defendants.
Judge Wright's decision was a scathing denunciation of the defendants. He recited the conditions antecedent the injunction and referred to the fact that for 25 years the Bucks plant had been operated as a 18-hour shop and always had maintained an "open shop." He also spoke of the numerical strength of the American Federation of Labor with its 2,000,000 members, of its repeated endorsement of the boycott of the Bucks company, through the American Federationist. Speeches by the defendants, letters and circulars etc.

The court referred to the use of "we don't patronize" list and "unfair" list of labor organizations. He said the members of the union were forced and coerced into supporting it "whether individually willing or unwilling, approving or disapproving," by various methods. The court read extracts from a number of resolutions of labor organizations bearing on the Bucks' case as tending to show the methods of influential members of unions "and these methods" the court remarked, "seem to be known as persuasion."

Had Seen Brownstein.
Customers of the Standard Oil company, the court said, had been intimidated, browbeaten and coerced out of their business relations with their customers "by direct interference with and boycott of their customers' trade relations with their own customers and the public generally."

Following an exhaustive discussion of the conspiracies in restraint of trade, Justice Wright said: "From the foregoing, it ought to seem apparent to a thoughtful man that the bill as issued, each and all of them, have combined together for the purpose of 'bringing about a breach of the plaintiffs' existing contracts with others,' 'violating the rights of property' (value of good will of its business) without due process of law; 'restraining trade and commerce among several states.' The ultimate purpose of the defendants, the court said, in this connection, was unlawful. Their concerted project an offense against law, and it added, they were guilty of crime.

Coming to the question of violation of the court's injunction, Justice Wright said: "That Mr. Gompers and the others did seem apparent to a thoughtful man that the bill as issued, each and all of them, have combined together for the purpose of 'bringing about a breach of the plaintiffs' existing contracts with others,' 'violating the rights of property' (value of good will of its business) without due process of law; 'restraining trade and commerce among several states.' The ultimate purpose of the defendants, the court said, in this connection, was unlawful. Their concerted project an offense against law, and it added, they were guilty of crime.

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"Contemptuous Violation."
The judge pointed out wherein each defendant had persisted in "contemptuous violation" of the injunction, "which infringed the constitutional guaranty of freedom of press and speech." He said this defendant "will fill the measure of the case, that the injunction interfered 'with no legitimate right of criticism or comment that the law has ever sanctioned and the respondents' intimation that it does so is mockery and pretense."

The court added that the constitution nowhere conferred the right to speak, print or publish.

Pending appeal to the United States court of appeals for the District of Columbia, all three defendants were released on bail, Gompers on \$5,000; Mitchell on \$4,000, and Morrison on \$3,000. A local surety company furnished the bonds.

\$120,000 FOR 15 CAXTONS.

Manchester, England, Dec. 23.—A Manchester paper states that J. Pierpont Morgan paid \$120,000 for the 15 Caxtons, part of the famous library of Lord Amherst, of Hackney, recently disposed of at public auction.

WOMAN RIFLE EXPERT BRINGS DOWN WOLF

Yankton, S. D., Dec. 23.—Mrs. Robert O'Neill, of James River, a very clever shot with a rifle, brought down a wolf near her husband's farm Wednesday morning. Mrs. O'Neill ran across the wolf while out with her 22 rifle and got him right behind the shoulder in a speechless way. The wolf was bowled over dead at the first shot.

Red lights can be seen at a greater distance than green.