AMERICA IN GRIP OF MONEY TRUST

Majority of Pujo Committee Find That Morgan Heads "Inner Ring."

Washington, March 3.—That a money trust does exist and that its powers should be curbed by stringent federal regulations as to the conduct of national banks, clearing houses and stock exchanges were the findings of the House money trust committee, set forth in the majority of its investigations filed in the House.

The report, signed by Chairman Pujo and the six other democratic members of the sub-committee which conducted the money trust probe, was accompanied by two bills, one to regulate stock exchanges through forbidding the mails to exchanges that do not comply with federal regulations, and the other to regulate clearing house associations through forbidding national banks to join such associations unless federal regulations are observed. In the latter bill, proposed as an amendment to the national banking act, the conduct of national bank officers and directors is closely restricted.

Money Trust Defined.

On the question of the existence of a money trust, the report is specific and detailed.

"It would, of course, be absurd," said the report, "to suggest that control of the bulk of the widely distributed wealth of a great nation can be corralled by any set of men. If that is what is meant by gentlemen who deny the existence of a money trust, your committee agrees with them. It is not, however, necessary that a group of men shall control directly the small savings in the banks nor the scattered resources of the country in order to monopolize the great financial transactions or to be able to direct credits to be extended or withheld from business enterprises."

The great bank or banker, with access to the main springs of the concentrated "resources of other people's money," the report declares, can handle the vast issues of securities now demanded by the commercial and industrial development of the country, but the bank reserve system, it is further contended, concentrates a large part of the funds of the smaller banks in New York, where a group of men have strengthened their interest in the various banking institutions, the report said.

How System Works.

"If, therefore, by a 'money trust' is meant an established and well defined identity and community of interest between a few leaders of finance which has been created and held together through stockholdings, interlocking directorates and other forms of domination over banks, trust companies, railroads, public service and industrial corporations and which has resulted in a vast and growing concentration of the control of money and credit in the hands of a comparatively few men, your committee has no hesitation in asserting that the condition thus described exists in this country today.

"To say that the domination of this group over the money and credit of the country controlled by our largest financial institutions and that is available for financing large security issues for the current needs of our principal interstate corporations and of the individuals conducting great enterprises and for stock exchange loans, is at least as effective as, for instance, is the control of the United States Steel corporation over the steel industry, is an understatement of the situation, although the methods by which this control is effected and together are, of course, essentially different, and of a more loose and intangible character."

Morgan Is Its Head.

Accepting this as the long sought "money trust," the committee outlined the membership as follows:

"The parties to this combination or understanding, or community of interest by whatever name it may be called, may be conveniently classified, for the purpose of differentiation, into four separate groups. The first, which we will call the inner group, consists of J. P. Morgan & Co., the recognized leaders, and George F. Baker and James Stillman in their individual capacities and in their joint administration and control of the First National bank, the National City bank, the National Bank of Commerce, the Chase National bank, the Guaranty Trust company and the Bankers' Trust company, with total known resources, in these corporations alone, in excess of $1,300,000,000, and of a number of smaller but important financial institutions. This takes no account of the personal fortunes of these gentlemen.

"Closely allied with this inner group and indeeed related to them practically as partners in many of their larger financial enterprises, are the powerful international banking houses of Lee, Higginson & Co., and Kidder, Peabody & Co., with three affiliated banks in Boston.

"Banking Ethics."

"In New York city the international banking house of Messrs. Kuehn, Loeb & Co., with its large foreign clientele and connections, whilst only qualifiedly allied with the inner group, yet through its close relations with the National City bank and the National Bank of Commerce and other financial institutions with which it has recently allied itself, has many interests in common, conducting large joint account transactions with them, especially in recent years and having what virtually amounts to an understanding not to compete, which is defended as a principle of 'banking ethics.' Together they have, with a few exceptions, preempted the banking business of the important railways of the country.

"In Chicago this inner group associates with and makes issues of securities in joint account, or through underwriting participations primarily with the First National bank and the Illinois Trust and Savings bank, and has more or less friendly business relations with the Continental and Commercial National bank, which participates in the underwriting of security issues by the inner group. These are the three largest financial institutions in Chicago, with combined resources of $561,000,000.

Some Smaller Concerns.

"Radiating from these principal groups and closely affiliated with them are smaller but important banking houses, such as Kissel, Kinnicut & Co.; White, Weld & Co., and Harvey Fisk & Sons, who receive large and lucrative patronage from the dominating groups and are used by the latter as jobbers or distributors of securities, the issuing of which they control, but which for reasons of their own they prefer not to have issued or distributed under their own names.

"Beyond these inner groups and subgroups are banks and bankers throughout the country who co-operate with them in underwriting or guaranteeing the sale of securities offered to the public and who also act as distributors of such securities.

"The patronage thus proceeding from the inner group and its sub-groups is of great value to these banks and bankers, who are thus tied by self interest to the great issuing houses and may be regarded as a part of this vast financial organization."

Fraught With Peril.

Concluding its findings as to the existence of a money trust, the committee said:

"Your committee is convinced that, however well founded may be the assurances of good intentions by those now holding the places of honor which have been thus created, the situation is fraught with too great perils to our institutions to be tolerated."

Discussing the control of securities by this so-called money trust, the report said:

"Through their power and domination over so many of the largest institutions which, as buyers, underwriters, distributors or investors, constitute the principal first outlets for security issues, the inner group and its allies have drawn to themselves practically the sole marketing of the issues of the greater railroads, producing and trading and public utility corporations, which in consequence have no open market to which to appeal and in this position of vantage, fortified by the control exerted by them through voting trusts, representation in directorates, stockholdings, fiscal agencies and other relations, they have been able in turn to direct the deposits and other patronage of such corporations to those same financial institutions, thereby strengthening the instruments through which they work."

Condemn Voting Trusts.

The report condemned interlocking directorates and consolidations and devoted considerable space to a statement showing the development of control through these agencies in New York institutions.

"It is manifestly improper," said the report, "and repugnant to the theory and practice of competition that the same person or members of the same firm shall undertake to act in such inconsistent capacities."

The report condemns the use of voting trusts in the control of financial institutions and criticises private bankers in the capacity of depositaries for interstate corporations.

The recommendations of the committee as set forth in the report and as embraced in the bills accompanying the report urged the following reforms:

Incorporate Clearing Houses.

Clearing house associations of which national banks are members should be required to become bodies corporate of the states in which they are located and every solvent and properly managed bank or trust company should have the right, enforceable at law, to become and remain a member.

"Regular periodical examinations of members by a committee of the clearing house association should be prohibited and instead all such examinations should be conducted by public authorities."

The committee would give the government supervision of clearing house certificates and would prohibit the fixing of rates by clearing houses for the collection of out of town checks, discount or interest on deposits.

Invoke Lottery Law.

As to the New York Stock exchange the committee recommended that congress "prohibit the transmission by the mails or by telegraph or by telephone from one state to another of orders to buy or sell or quotations or other information concerning transactions on any stock exchange and also prohibit national banks from buying or selling or lending upon the security of stocks or bonds listed in any stock exchange unless such exchange were a body corporate of the state or territory in which it is located.

"Require corporations whose securities it (the stock exchange) lists," the report continues, "to make a complete disclosure of their affairs in particular any commission paid to promoters, middlemen or bankers, out of any such security interest or the proceeds thereof.

Require Larger Margin.

"Require a margin of not less than 20 per cent on all purchases of stock.

"Prohibit so far as possible the execution of simultaneous or substantially simultaneous orders proceeding from the same person or persons to buy and sell the same security for the purpose of creating an appearance of activity therein and any orders, the purpose of which is to inflate or depress the price of any security.

"Prohibit members from pledging securities purchased and carried for a customer for an amount greater than the unpaid portion of the purchase price, whether with or without the consent of such customer.

"Prohibit members from lending to other members securities carried by the former for customers, whether with or without the customers' consent.

"State in its charter the conditions on which issues of securities shall be admitted or removed from the trading list and provide for a judicial review of its action in this regard.

"Keep books of account, showing the actual names and transactions of customers and give access thereto to the postmaster general."

Restrict National Banks.

Among the recommendations for the restriction of national banks, the committee set forth 22 regulations. These were:

The prohibition of the consolidation of two or more banks without the approval of the comptroller of the currency; prohibiting of directors serving on the boards of more than one bank in the same community or locality; forbidding ownership of stock in one national bank by any other bank or trust company; forbidding voting trusts in the control of banks; providing for cumulative voting in the election of national bank directors; forbidding security holding companies as adjuncts to national banks; forbidding interstate corporations from constituting any banking establishment their sole fiscal agents; forbidding interstate corporations to deposit funds with "unsupervised, unregulated, private bankers;" forbidding national banks from engaging in underwriting syndicates; allowing national banks to invest 25 per cent of their capital in state, city, county or corporation mortgage bonds if the corporation issues have paid interest regularly for five years; reform of the system of railroad reorganization to conform with the scheme outlined in the British law which places reorganization under the control of the courts, giving the Interstate Commerce commission the power to supervise reorganization plans; placing ralroad securities issues under the control of the commission and providing for competitive bidding on such issues; forbidding officers of national banks from borrowing from their banks; providing for publicity for loans made by a director from his bank; forbidding national officers and directors from participating in underwriting syndicates; making it a crime for officers or directors to accept any compensation for loaning a bank's funds; limiting the number of directors of national banks to not less than five or more than 13; providing publicity for the assets and for the stockholding lists of national banks.

The two bills presented by the committee deal with the national banks and with stock exchanges. The first embodies the committee's recommendation as to control of clearing houses, cumulative voting for directors, forbidding loans to aid in combinations to restrain trade; limiting the number of bank directors, regulating loans by national banks to officers and directors; forbidding interlocking directorates in banks and national banks or officers from participation in underwriting syndicates and providing a fine of $5,000 and imprisonment for two years for violation.

The second bill embodies all of the recommendations of the committee as to stock exchanges and fixes penalties for violation.

The first minority report, signed by Representative Hayes of California, Representative Heald of Delaware and Representative Guernsey of Maine, republicans, set forth that the investigation "has not disclosed the existence of any so-called money trust," but added, "it has, however, disclosed a dangerous concentration of credit in New York city and to some extent in Boston and Chicago."

"While agreeing substantially with the majority," said the report, "on many of the abuses to be corrected in the financial system, the stock exchanges and the clearing house association, the undersigned have doubts as to the wisdom of some of the remedies proposed by the majority."

Second Minority Report.

An individual minority report filed by Representative McMorran, of Michigan, republican, was a flat, detailed disagreement with the recommendations and findings of the majority. He says:

"While i believe that attention has been called to grave deficiencies in our financial laws, I also believe that a sinister light has been thrown over banking practices which was not justified by the facts; that no effort has been made to show the reasonable and commendable explanations of the practices, and that in many years an impression has been given to the country as to the character and methods of the leading bankers which is altogether unfair. A sentiment has been created throughout the country against Wall street, and many of our good citizens do not realize what it means that New York has become one of the world's leading money markets."

FRIEDMANN PLANNING TO HOLD OPEN CLINIC

German Savant to Administer White Plague Cure to Poor Without Charge.

New York, March 3.—The widespread attention which has been drawn to the tuberculosis serum of Dr. Friedmann, the German bacteriologist, will be brought to a climax next week. The announcement is made today that Dr. Friedmann will open offices and for two weeks will conduct a public clinic, where the poor as well as the rich will be treated, the serum to be administered free to those who cannot afford to pay for it.

A number of American physicians will be invited to attend the clinic to assist in diagnosing the cases and to watch them afterwards and learn Dr. Friedmann's method. He claims that within a week the benefits of the serum will be apparent.

TELLS OF CARNEGIE AND JOHN D.'S FIGHT

New York, March 3.—John D. Rockefeller and Andrew Carnegie fought each other in the late '90s to monopolize the Lake Superior ore lands. Mr. Rockefeller caught Mr. Carnegie's company violating an agreement and forced it to give up ore properties containing 75,000,000 tons, according to the evidence at the hearing to dissolve the United States Steel corporation under the Sherman anti-trust law resumed yesterday. James Gayley, former vice president of the corporation, and director of the Carnegie Steel company previous to its acquisition by the corporation in 1901, was the witness through whom the testimony was adduced.

SUICIDE RECORDS HIS FINAL DEATH THROBS

Philadelphia, Mar. 3.—With a stethoscope applied to his ears, Karl W. Schneyder, a manufacturer of surgical instruments, yesterday listened to his heart record its dying beats after he had pierced that organ with a steel lance. Near the body, which was discovered in the rear of his store, the police found a piece of paper on which was written the figures "1-2-3" and ending with "26." Deputy Coroner McKeever believes this is the record of the pulsations Schneyder had strength to record before his death. He was 48 years old and had been in poor health.

WANTS WOMEN COPS.

New York, March 1.—Mrs. Wm. K. Vanderbilt urges that a squad of policewomen be appointed to deal with vice in New York, in a letter sent today to the legislative committee for remedial police legislation.

WILL MAKE INQUIRY INTO SLAVERY CAUSE

Chicago, March 1.—Fifteen white men and 300 negroes live off the earnings of "white slaves" and women of the underworld in Chicago, according to testimony given today by a former cadet to the state commission investigating vice conditions in Illinois. Lieutenant Governor O'Hara, head of the commission, after hearing testimony which tended to show that many victims of white slavers took their first downward step because of low wages, ordered that a list of these employers be prepared and subpoenaes issued for their presence before the committee.

"It does not matter whether those responsible for existing conditions live on the Lake Shore drive or in the slums, we are going to drag them into public light," said O'Hara.

MEDAL GIVEN ROSTRON.

Washington, March 1.—President Taft today presented to Capt. Arthur H. Rostron, the gold medal authorized by congress for his courage and gallantry in rescuing the survivors of the Titanic and bringing them safely to New York. The president made a brief speech, quoting the report of the Senate investigating committee to show the bravery, the painstaking care and the kindliness exhibited by Captain Rostron.

Five hundred dollars was recently paid for the good will of an humble coffee stall in London.

Newton, Mass., is to have a dental clinic for pupils of public schools.

ALLEGED GLUCOSE TRUST SUIT STARTS

Dissolution of Corn Products Refining Company Sought By Wickersham.

New York, March 3.—Dissolution of the Corn Products Refining company, an alleged starch, glucose and syrup "trust," is sought by the federal government in a civil anti-trust suit filed here today, charging the $80,000,000 combination with entering conspiracies and contracts to destroy competition in violation of the Sherman law. It is alleged they kept the cost of corn products unreasonably high to harrass and discourage independent manufacturers. It is alleged that by controlling 66 per cent of the American production of starch and glucose and 80 per cent of the interstate trade in mixed syrups, that alleged trust is charged with fixing resale prices, with manufacturing cheap grade candy at unreasonably low prices in retaliation against confectioners who buy starch and glucose from independents, with practically suppressing the private brands of mixed syrups of grocers by quoting low prices on its own syrups, and with unlawful threats and contracts to destroy competition.

Injunction Sought.

Aside from dissolution, the government asks for an injunction prohibiting the alleged restraint of trade. The suit recalls the long drawn out fight between the department of agriculture and the Corn Products Refining company over the branding of its corn products.

The following corporations, officers and directors are named as defendants:

Corn Products Refining company, New Jersey; National Starch company, New Jersey; St. Louis Syrup & Preserving company, Missouri; Novelty Candy company, New Jersey; Penick & Ford, Limited, Louisiana; Edward T. Bedford, William J. Matheson, Frederick T. Bedford, A. B. Boardman, Frederick T. Fisher, C. H. Kelsey, Geo. S. Manhana, George M. Moffett, William P. Nichols, A. A. Smith, James Speyer, E. Beverly Walden, C. M. Warner, R. S. Burns and A. M. Watkins, all of New York; Thomas P. Kingsford, Oswego, N. Y.; C. H. Lorenz and Louis Suss, St. Louis; F. A. Lohmeyer, C. W. Lohmeyer and Edward T. Bedford II, of Jersey City, N. Y.; Benjamin Schneewind, Chicago, and William S. Penick, jr., and James P. Ford, New Orleans.

The bill, filed by United States Attorney Henry A. Wise, is signed by Attorney General Wickersham and James A. Fowler, Jesse C. Adkins and William H. Miller, his assistants.

Dismantled Plants.

It is alleged that the defendant combination dismantled many of the starch and glucose factories it absorbed, selling the properties in most cases under covenants that the land conveyed should never or not for a long term of years, be used in connection with the manufacture of similar products. The alleged trust and its predecessors are charged with having taken contracts from officers and directors of certain absorbed companies, not to engage in the business for a period of years.

When the Royal Baking Powder company acquired control of the American Maize Produce company, the defendant combination, it is alleged, threatened to engage in the making of baking powder, resulting in an agreement whereby the maize company sold to the defendant the surplus product not consumed by the baking powder company. To suppress competition, the combination is alleged to have employed the firm of Stein, Hirsch & Co., in 1908 and 1909 to sell glucose at a loss as independent manufacturers.

Grab Candy Business.

When the National Candy company organized in 1906, the Clinton Sugar Refining company, whose output would come in competition with that of the Corn Products Manufacturing company, the latter, the bill says, informed candy manufacturers throughout the country that unless they bought a sufficient percentage of the glucose they needed from the defendant combination, it would go into the candy manufacturing business itself in competition with them.

In consequence, it is alleged, the Corn Products Refining company acquired control of the Novelty Candy company to retaliate against the National Candy company and manufacturing confectioners purchasing glucose from independents.

Until prohibited by the Interstate Commerce commission, the company is alleged to have secured from railroads an excessive share of the through rates

TEN-YEAR-OLD GIRLS WELL VERSED IN CRIME

Salt Lake City, Utah, Mar. 3.—After "beating" their way to this city from Pocatello, Id., Mildred Fretenstine and Bernice Simpson, both of whom are a month short of 10 years old, proceeded to enrich themselves at the jewelry counter of a local department store yesterday afternoon. They were caught in the act and turned over to the police.

In spite of their tender years the tots were well versed in the slang of the street and without a tear or sign of fright told the police that they had "beat it" from their home in Pocatello. They explained that after they had boarded the train a kind hearted passenger covered them with his overcoat and in this way they escaped the eyes of the conductor. When asked if they had had anything to eat, one of the girls replied: "Of course we have, I hocked my ring for 30 cents."

BODIES ARE RESCUED AFTER FOUR MONTHS

Hobrt, Tasmania, March 3.—There were pitiful scenes today at the mouth of the North Lylell mine, when the bodies of 18 miners were brought to the surface after a search that had laster four months and a fortnight. Forty-five bodies have now been recovered and further search has been abandoned.

A fierce fire, started by the explosion in which the miners were killed on October 12, has made the mine unsafe to explorers.

PICKPOCKET RETURNS PURSE THROUGH MAIL

Nashville, Tenn., March 1.—The parcel post was put to a new use by a St. Louis pickpocket, when a pocket book containing a check for $3,188.18, and cash amounting to nearly $300 were returned by this means to J. D. Mason, a cattle dealer of Jackson, Tenn. Mr. Mason was robbed in St. Louis this week of the pocket book and contents, but immediately stopped payment of the check. Thirty-five dollars in money taken from the purse was kept by the thief.

GARMENT WORKERS WIN THEIR STRIKE

Wage Raise Granted and 50,000 Employes Go Back to Work

New York, March 3.—The settlement being on Saturday, not all of the 50,000 garment workers affected by the settlement of the strike which began on December 30, returned to their shops, but it is thought by today practically all will have resumed their places. The terms of the agreement provide that there shall be "no discrimination in re-employment."

The agreement officially ratified by all the unions involved settles for the time being a labor crisis which at its height affected 300,000 workers.

It does not, however, have any bearing on the garment workers' strikes in Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia and elsewhere.

Terms of Settlement.

The terms submitted by the manufacturers in the allied clothiers' association, acceptance of which by the workers is thus announced, provides substantially for the following:

"Immediate return of all workers with an advance of $1 a week to workers in tailor shops who are paid by the week, with a proportionate advance to piece workers; the question of hours to be submitted to a commission whose recommendations are to be binding, the findings to be 'the basis of establishing a standard of working hours per week that will maintain the industry on a competitive basis with other markets for the present and for the future.'

"No reduction in prices in a dull season; the maintenance of sanitary conditions; abolition of sub-contracting; the wages of cutters to be agreed on between firms and their employes."

The final condition was: "There shall be no discrimination in the re-employment of workers."

LILY LAWRENCE PUT OUT OF CIRCULATION

Judge Hutchinson Imposes Sentence of Five Years On LeMars Woman.

LeMars, Ia., March 3.—In the district court this morning, Judge Hutchinson presiding, Mrs. Lily Lawrence was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary for the crime of keeping a house of ill fame. Her appeal bond was fixed at $1,500.

Mrs. Lawrence was found guilty by a jury two weeks ago of harboring for prostitution girls of 14, in connection with whom a number of young men were arrested, charged with statutory assault, some of whom were allowed to plead guilty to minor charges.

It is regarded as certain the case against the Lawrence woman will be appealed.

FOUR MILLION NICKELS PUT INTO CIRCULATION

Washington, March 3.—Four million glistening new nickels, with an Indian head on the face and the figure of a buffalo on the reverse, to supplant the time honored 5-cent pieces, with the Goddess of Liberty as its characteristic, are piled in the vaults of the United States treasury and sub-treasies to be turned into public circulation today.

Only once in 25 years can the secretary of the treasury, without the sanction of congress, change the design of any coin. President Wilson's secretary of the treasury will have an opportunity to change the dime, quarter and half dollar, because in 1915 the present designs will have been in circulation for a quarter century. Some of the treasury officials now in office are in favor of changing them on the ground that they are inartistic.

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON LAUDS WILSON'S VIEWS

Nashville, Tenn., March 3.—Booker T. Washington, the negro educator, in Nashville today, en route to the state of Washington, where he will conduct a speaking tour, discussed the attitude of President-elect Wilson to the negro. He said:

"Mr. Wilson is in favor of the things which tend to the uplift and advancement of my people and at his hands we have nothing to fear. My belief is that the next president of the United States is one of the best friends of negro education that has ever occupied the presidential chair."

SPECTACULAR METHODS GATHER IN THE COIN

London, March 3.—Suffragists playing barrel organs, drawing pictures on the pavement, selling flowers on the street corners and singing suffrage songs provided lively entertainment for the residents of London today. The women gathered a considerable amount of money.

Next week the Woman's Social and Political union, will copy the annual self denial week of the Salvation army and by this means hopes to collect many thousands of dollars.

FIELDER STEPS INTO THE SHOES OF WILSON

Trenton, N. J., March 1.—Woodrow Wilson, soon to be inaugurated president, formally turned over at 12:30 o'clock today the office of governor of New Jersey to Senator James Fielder, president of the state senate.

"The people of this country are going to be served by conscience and not by expediency," was the assurance which Mr. Wilson gave in an impromptu speech of farewell.

STREET CAR STEPS LOWERED FOR WOMEN

New York, March 1.—A protest from women's clubs against high street car steps, first voiced when hobble skirts became popular, resulted today in the public service commission ordering that all closed street cars in New York city be equipped with steps not higher than 15 inches from the ground on and after January 1, 1914. Open cars are not included because of mechanical obstacles.

WEBB LIQUOR BILL PASSES OVER VETO

Senate Passed Measure and House Follows Example By Overwhelming Vote.

Washington, March 3.—By a vote of 244 to 95 the House Saturday passed over President Taft's veto, the Webb bill prohibiting shipment of intoxicating liquors into "dry" states. The Senate passed it over the veto of Friday and the bill now becomes law.

Only one other time in the last 15 years has congress overridden a president's veto. That was when the Rainy river dam bill was passed over President Roosevelt's disapproval.

The move to override the president's veto was brought up in the House almost at the outset of the session. Immediately following the reading of the message, Chairman Clayton, of the judiciary committee, moved to reconsider the Webb bill and pass it over the president's veto.

General debate followed.

Quickly Passes Senate.

The Webb liquor bill, prohibiting the shipment of liquor into "dry" states, was repassed in the Senate over President Taft's veto within two hours from the time the president's message of disapproval had been laid before that body. A short debate in which the advocates of the bill voted down a motion to postpone action, and in which they reaffirmed their belief that the measure is constitutional, ended with the repassage of the bill by the large majority of 63 to 21.

The Webb bill passed both houses of congress and went to the president 10 days ago. His veto message reached the Senate about 3 o'clock, accompanied by an opinion from the attorney general. Basing his decision upon the attorney general's finding, the president expressed the belief that the measure clearly was unconstitutional because it gave the states the right to interfere with interstate commerce.

Senator McCumber declared both the president and the attorney general had misconstrued the grounds upon which congress had passed the prohibition law. He said it had not attempted to give the states the right to interfere with commerce, but simply had declared liquor an "outlaw' and had then prescribed conditions under which it might enter interstate commerce.

Senator Kenyon also briefly urged passage of the bill, while Senators Paynter and Percy supported President Taft's veto.

Lineup of Senators.

The Senate vote follows:

To Override the President's Veto—Senators Ashurst, Borah, Brady, Bristow, Brown, Bryan, Burnham, Burton, Chamberlain, Chilton, Clapp, Clarke of Arkansas, Crawford, Culberson, Cullom, Cummins, Curtis, Dillingham, Dixon, Fall, Fletcher, Gallinger, Gamble, Gardner, Gore, Gronna, Jackson, Johnson, Johnston, Jones, Kavanaugh, Kenyon, Kern, Lea, Lodge, McCumber, Martin, Myers, Nelson, Newlands, Oliver, Overman, Owen, Page, Pittman, Poindexter, Sheppard, Shively, Simmons, Smith of Arizona, Smith of Georgia, Smith of South Carolina, Smoot, Swanson, Thomas, Thornton, Tillman, Townsend, Webb, Williams, Works—63.

To Sustain the President—Senators Bradley, Brandegee, Catron, Crane, Du Pont, Foster, Guggenheim, McLean, Martine, O'Gorman, Paynter, Penrose, Percy, Perkins, Pomerene, Richardson, Root, Stephenson, Sutherland, Warren, Wetmore—21.

COSSON SAYS WEBB LAW WILL PROVE OF SERVICE

Des Moines, Ia., March 3.—Attorney General Cosson, who is a warm supporter of the Webb bill passed by congress over the president's veto today, admits that the bill is not all that could be wished for. He says, however, that it will be possible to stop some sales of liquor which could not be reached under state law.

"The main point we gain in this bill is that it permits us to seize liquor which is en route," he said. "For instance, we have a case now on hand where liquor which was consigned to a lodge at Oskaloosa was seized at the station on the ground that it was being shipped to be used for illegal purposes. The law is not now clear as to whether we had a right to seize this liquor. Under the Webb bill the liquor would be classed as an illegal shipment and could be stopped at any point after it was consigned, provided the shipment was consigned to 'dry' territory."

The Webb bill will catch all clubs, societies, lodges or parties to whom liquor is shipped, provided these lodges or clubs are in "dry" territory. The dispensing of liquors by such lodges or clubs is contrary to law, hence the liquor in illegally shipped and can be seized under the Webb bill.

The bill does not prevent the shipment of liquor from any point outside of Iowa to any point in Iowa to a private individual for his own home consumption. It will prevent such shipment to any person who expects to sell the liquor.

CASTRO IS THORN IN SIDE OF DIPLOMATS

Washington, March 3.—Gen. Cipriano Castro, the deposed dictator of Venezuela, is coming to Washington. This developed today when a downtown hotel received a cablegram from Havana asking that a suite of rooms be reserved for him and his party. The exact date was not given, but the exiled dictator is expected here in time to attend the inauguration of President Wilson.

The hotel is the gathering place of the ministers and diplomats from Central America, and interest approaching consternation was evident when the news of Castro's coming was made known. Several of the envoys apparently foresaw diplomatic complications, and the manner in which the former president shall be received by them is a question of grave discussion.

TENER NAMES BAER.

Philadelphia, March 3.—George F. Baer, president of the Reading railroad, and John P. Green, retired vice president of the Pennsylvania Railroad company, have been appointed by Governor Tener members of the Pennsylvania commission to arrange for the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the battle of Gettysburg next July.

DIES AWFUL DEATH IN DESERT CANYON

Ray, Ariz., March 1.—Exposure, hunger and, worst of all, thirst killed Ernest Sutton, of Denver, in the Devil canyon. His body was brought here today, and with it Edward Gardner, of Los Angeles, more dead than alive.

The two left here several days ago, trying to make their way on foot to Miami. When no word of their arrival had been received, a rescue party was dispatched.