

TAFT PAYS HIGH TRIBUTE TO PEACE POLICY OF WILSON

Former President Commends Course of His Successor in Holding Aloof From Foreign Entanglements.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—With an address of welcome by President Wilson, the annual convention of the American Association opened in this city today. It will probably prove the largest, and in many respects the most important, gathering of lawyers the nation has seen in many years. Special significance is attached to the discussions of international law, as bearing upon the present European conflict, of which there are several on the program.

Ex-President Taft, who is president of the Bar Association, followed the brief introductory speech of President Wilson with his annual address. He paid a marked compliment to the neutrality stand of the President in the present European conflict and his consistent efforts in the interest of peace.

"While we stand aghast at this awful welter of blood, destructive of the happiness of Europe," he said, "we are profoundly grateful for our splendid isolation and the freedom from entangling alliances which Washington enjoined upon the American people."

In praising President Wilson for his warning to the American people to observe his neutrality policy to the letter, Taft said:

"In this appeal he should have the warmest approval and the sincerest cooperation of all of us."

"The language of the President," he continued, "in which he declined to be drawn into a decision of the expression of an opinion on the complaints of belligerents, was most admirable and showed to the world that we do not intend to be drawn into this controversy in any way that would be willing to assist as much as possible in bringing about peace, our attitude as judges cannot be invoked until we are given formal authority with a stipulated condition by the parties to abide the judgment."

The former President lauded the Bryan peace treaties.

Mr. Taft alluded to a shaft at former President Roosevelt in speaking of the arguments used by those trying to secure a judicial recall.

"They were incorporated in the platform of the Progressive party," he said, "and the leader of the party has felt called upon to declare that they were the rock upon which it was founded. It was not until a year ago that we now find instead of being the rock on which it is founded, it is, to change the metaphor, the rock on which it founders."

WEAKNESS OF FIRE DEPARTMENT STIRS DIRECTOR PORTER

Constant Repairs Only Keep Apparatus in Condition, He Says—Pleased With Trade Board Action.

Director of Public Safety George D. Porter today expressed satisfaction at the report of the Board of Trade pointing out the weaknesses of the Fire Department's equipment. He declared his belief that the report will do much to bring about better conditions.

Director Porter's statement follows: "I am pleased with the comment made by the Board of Trade because it is a confirmation of all my claims. At Director Cooke's dinner about a year ago, Chairman John P. Connelley, of Council Finance Committee, made a 'get together' speech for a greater Philadelphia."

"I followed that speech by sending a letter to the Mayor which was subsequently submitted to Council on January 15 last, in which I said that the first step for a 'Greater Philadelphia' movement should be taken by modernizing the Fire Department."

"In my letter I said that 60 per cent of the steam fire engines are of almost obsolete design and as impaired by age that it is impossible to keep them more than 10 per cent efficient, and that only through repeated efforts of the repair department."

COULD BE REPLACED FOR \$2000.

"I quoted a list of 31 engines that should be discarded and that it would cost approximately \$2000 for new types of engines. The remaining 10 per cent of the apparatus is of the Metropolitan plunger type. They are in fairly good condition, but should be reconstructed."

"Of the 15 aerial ladders only one is modern. Of these 12 should be discarded immediately."

"The cost of replacing them would be about \$2500. I pointed out that the combination engines and fuel wagons were antiquated. Philadelphia has fallen far behind the fourth-class cities in its upkeep of fire apparatus."

"We try to improve what apparatus we have, but the necessary allocations of Councils so far will not begin to keep pace with the deterioration, notwithstanding efforts put forth by the Mechanical Department to make every piece stand up as long as possible."

"The whole situation is up to Councils. The apparatus is inferior to the equipment of small cities. In the proposed loan, \$250,000 is set apart for the rehabilitation of the Fire Department. This was cut down by Councils to \$20,000, to be divided between the Police and Fire Departments."

"The Electrical Bureau is in dire need of proper equipment. I told Chairman Connelley \$250,000 should be provided to put it in proper shape. The report of the National Board of Fire Underwriters says that 90 per cent of the fire hose is inadequate."

MARRIED AT ELKTON

Sixteen Pairs Wedded There Up to Noon Today.

ELKTON, Md., Oct. 20.—Up to noon today 16 pairs were married here. They included: William H. Bailey and Nora C. Hogan, of Philadelphia; Lloyd L. Gubensack and Edith C. Gage, Huntington, Pa.; Leroy Hoyer and Nellie A. Rulapaugh, Quakertown, Pa.; William H. Grubb and Marie F. Lamb, Fort Washington, Pa.; Charles A. Cook and Lydia L. Johnson, Hazleton; William L. Patterson and Grace E. Crockett, Park N. J.; John Dreher and Nettie Fick, Trenton, N. J.; and Mayo C. Henderson and Laura M. Herget, Baltimore.

PENROSE'S FRIENDS REGRET HIS INACTION

Continued From Page One

County and would have been convicted of bribery of a legislator in the Senatorial campaign of 1901, in which I first ran for the United States Senate. There are many witnesses alive today who know about the case. The court record is there and there will be no difficulty in allowing how he pleaded with Senator Quay to attack him from prosecution and how many thousands of dollars in costs were paid by his friends to settle Senator Quay's detective bills and the cost of suit.

"Since that time his journalistic career has been one of inactivity and defamation. It might also be well for him to have a thorough investigation made of the record of William Flinn, whose affiliation with scandalous contracts and street railway grabs in Pittsburgh while he was one of the bosses of that city, constitute one of the most infamous episodes in the annals of American politics. Van Valkenburg has maintained a close intimacy and association with Flinn, and has never expressed any criticism of Flinn's notorious political career. It is necessary to remind any one of the fact that Flinn and Van Valkenburg are now in a duel to elect a Democrat Governor of Pennsylvania."

Senator Nicholson was halted this morning as he was entering the elevator in the Lincoln Building. The reporter rode up in the car with him.

"Are you going to sue for libel?" the Senator was asked.

"I told you yesterday all I had to say," replied McNichol. "It's nonsense and don't deserve an answer."

"You think that, unless some legal action is taken all the people of the State will believe the charges are true?" he was asked.

"If there was any truth in the charges," said McNichol, "I'd be in the job."

"What does that mean?" he was asked.

"I'm not going to talk any more about it," he said. He walked into his office and slammed the door behind him.

POLITICIANS IN GLOOM.

Political circles were in a furor of expectancy today. Even the followers of the Organization could not understand the apparent apathy of the men accused. The opinion was freely put forth that some action would be taken today, but there was no mistaking the gloom in the attitude of those who professed confidence that there would be a court hearing of the charges.

Senator Penrose added nothing last night to his statements in the column to the Evening Ledger, except to brand the North American editorial as a "tissue of lies from beginning to end."

He remained silent as to what course of action he contemplated, if any.

William S. Vare also "stood pat" on his early attitude of refusal to discuss the editorial.

Editorial H. Vare, however, is quoted as denying specifically the charges relating to himself. He declares, in a statement, that he personally paid \$500 to Reburn or any other amount to Henry Clay, former Director of Public Safety.

In this statement Senator Vare is quoted as admitting that he did not not have a hand in a Southern railroad in which the former Mayor was interested. He denies this action by declaring that he bought them at the auction of the company, who built the road, and the further statement that "it was considered a good railroad and the reports of the United States Government verified it."

SENATOR VARE'S STATEMENT.

"I never gave a single dollar to either Mayor Reburn, Director Clay or any other public official, directly or indirectly, during the whole of my contracting career. I never put up any collateral security for either Reburn or Clay at any time during their term of office or before or since."

"If there had been any wrong dealing between the Vares and the officials of the Catlin 'Commission' I would not have urged the commission to stay and finish the investigation before they quit."

"The statement that he personally gave \$500, or any other amount, to Mayor Reburn, Director Clay, or any other official, my brother, Congressman William S. Vare, brands as an absolute lie. He did, however, invest in the Catlin railroad at the solicitation of the contractor who built the road. This was considered a good railroad and the reports of the United States Government verified it."

"Mayor Reburn also held some bonds in the same railroad. There was, however, no connection between the two holdings."

"This statement answers every part of the article that concerns the Vares, and any statement contrary to the above is absolutely untrue."

Considerable surprise was expressed at the action of the North American in repeating the editorial today, word for word, and branding the Vares as liars. It had been expected the consensus of opinion was that, if the newspaper intends to elaborate, it wishes to give full opportunity to those accused to take action, and the first charge before going further.

VARE'S MAY "KNIFE" PENROSE.

"The opinion was expressed by many politicians that the charges at this time might have the effect of reopening the breach in the Organization ranks made in the case of William S. Vare refused to obey the dictates of Penrose and McNichol and abandon his majority aspirations."

Although the Vares have come back into the fold, it has been an open secret that they never forgave Penrose and McNichol for their actions in 1911. The story of Penrose's alleged treachery has become public property, and is believed by many that the Vares will take the first opportunity to obtain revenge by joining forces with the faithful workers to knife Penrose for Palmer.

TRAIN HITS ICE WAGON

Driver Expected to Recover Although Hurled Twenty-five Feet.

After being struck and knocked 25 feet by a train today, Robert Moore, of 303 North 22d street, an American-born Canadian, was taken to the Samaritan Hospital and has a good chance for recovery. Moore was driving his wagon on Allegheny avenue across the Philadelphia and Reading tracks when the accident occurred.

Two horses attached to the ice wagon were hurled against a fence 30 feet away, and several shingles and pieces of lumber were hurled by the force of the train and ran away. One returned to the stable and the other in still at large. One horse was driven into the fence.

The driver, Robert Moore, claims the gates were down and that Moore's horse became frightened and started across the tracks through the open space between the gates.

"COKE" SELLER CONVICTED

Given Six Months for Supplying Habitual Users With Drug.

James Bowers, also known as James Ryan, 1123 Elyse street, was convicted in Quakertown Court today of selling cocaine to habitual users of the drug. He was sentenced to a term of six months in the county prison.

Bowers was engaged in supplying the drug to the most important of the district last January. He fled to New York and was not arrested until his return to this city a week ago.

William S. Vare's Estimate of Penrose in 1912 Campaign

"I knew the senior Senator of the United States (Penrose) would turn upon me all the hostile guns that could be summoned to his support in his desperate battle for self-preservation."

"I knew Contractor McNichol would join hands with Senator Penrose, and I am aware that with this combination no interest nor individual nor set of men would be immune from their sordid attacks."

"I knew this political combination would threaten, beg and purchase supporters from my ranks."

"I charge that these same men conspired so to ruin my reputation that in their own language I would be 'driven from the ticket.'"

"Penrose and McNichol offered to be for any other candidate Mayor Reburn would name other than myself."

"I charge that in their vain and frantic efforts to besmirch me, perjured testimony was used, and I hold an affidavit of a citizen that a witness stated he was paid \$200 by Penrose himself to render testimony against my brother and myself."

Excerpt from the speech of William S. Vare, then Recorder of Deeds, and candidate for Republican majority nomination at Academy of Music, September 26, 1912.

MARKED HOSTILITY TO PENROSE SHOWN BY SOFT COAL MEN

Central and Western Penna. Miners Reflect Sentiment of Antagonism Visible in Anthracite Region.

Antagonism to Penrose among the miners of the hard coal district is strongly reflected in the bituminous region of Pennsylvania and west of the Alleghenies. The same feeling of resentment against the Senator, equal distrust of his professions as a champion of the protective tariff and of interest in the welfare of the working classes are visible in the attitude of these men, who are showing a keen appreciation of the issues to be decided at the polls two weeks hence. Expressions of opinion from representative sources in the soft coal sections are printed below:

Penrose Last in Westmoreland.

GREENSBURG, Pa., Oct. 19.—Strength of the miners throughout Westmoreland County will be divided between Palmer and Pinchot. Efforts made by the operators to swing their men into line as a body for Penrose have been a failure, and it is believed the vote of the soft coal workers will be untrammelled. On account of the extraordinary Roosevelt sentiment here in 1912 the strength of Pinchot is considered an important factor of the campaign in Westmoreland.

Regardless of orders given two years ago, the miners of this county will support his candidate strongly this year. It is believed that the Roosevelt trip through the county will have a considerable effect on the mining element. Making the county on the southern border, entering a tour through the coke region on October 27. Several of the rock-ribbed Democratic townspeople in this is a heavy mining vote will support Palmer. It is almost a certainty that Penrose will be third in the running in this county.

Cambria Against Penrose

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., Oct. 19.—One of the leaders in District No. 2, U. M. W. A., which embraces Cambria County, was informed a few days ago that rumors were afloat that orders had gone out to the miners for the support of Senator Penrose at the coming election. This man, whose reputation extends beyond the district, denied that any such instructions had been issued.

"You can say," he added, "that if the majority of the miners in this district vote as they believe they will be against Penrose and for either Pinchot or Palmer. I consider Progressive and Democratic sentiment about evenly divided, with Penrose sentiment greatly in the minority."

"Politics in this district this fall than for years. This is due, declared a sub-district official, to the fact that the many miners out of work are paying more attention to their own economy and domestic problems and less to politics. While the argument of political orators has been that a near free trade tariff has been the cause of the business depression, this does not appear to renew the miners' affection for Senator Penrose, who poses as the champion of high protection."

"While believing in the theory," the men district officer this morning, "the men distrust Penrose. Another leader with a more spotless banner they would heartily support."

Palmer Favored in Blair

ALTOONA, Pa., Oct. 20.—The attitude of the members of the United Mine Workers in the central Pennsylvania bituminous coal field toward Senator Penrose is anything but friendly. "If I size up the situation correctly, they are opposed to his reelection," declared Richard N. Gilbert, secretary-treasurer of District No. 2.

"His general attitude toward labor has never been favorable, he has never done anything for the workingman and toward all labor hills he has been generally antagonistic. The American Federation of Labor has gone over his record and finds nothing in it to commend him to the support of union labor. For this reason the sentiment among the miners is against his return to the Senate."

"From the best information that I can obtain, the miners are favorable to Palmer. He has been friendly toward labor interests and has never opposed labor measures, so far as I know, but there is no criticism of Palmer to know the sentiment of the rank and file of the miners, because he is constantly in touch with all sections of the central Pennsylvania field."

SHOTS FIRED DURING CHASE AFTER HIGHWAY ROBBERS

Negress Captured and Held on Charge of Helping Assault Pedestrian.

Revolver shots fired early today during a chase after two men and a woman accused of robbing David Levison, a salesman of Salem, N. J., aroused residents in the neighborhood of Tenth and Race streets, resulted in the arrest of Mary Hamilton, 23 years old, a Negress, 1616 Naudain street.

She was arraigned before Magistrate Tracy in the Eleventh and Winter streets station and held without bail for a further hearing on the charge of highway robbery. Levison said he was walking along Race street near Tenth when he was struck on the head. When he regained consciousness, he testified, the woman and two Negro men were picking his pockets.

STEEL TRUST OPENS WITH GREAT LAWFYERS

Continued From Page One

Kins, and Charles Schwab, who also are named as co-defendants, informed the judges that they would expedite matters. A handful of spectators, not more than half a dozen, were in the courtroom when Former Secretary of War Jacob M. Dickinson, who is in charge of the prosecution, began his argument.

RECOUNTS HISTORY OF CASE.

Surrounded by large volumes containing evidence and testimony devoted to the famous Tennessee Coal and Iron case, Special Assistant Attorney General Dickinson began to recount the history of the company, which he characterized as the greatest combination of companies.

"This is a suit," he said, "brought by the United States in the Circuit Court for the District of New Jersey, on October 25, 1914, against the United States Steel Corporation, the Carnegie Steel Company of New Jersey, the Federal Steel Company, the National Steel Company, the American Steel and Wire Company, the American Sheet and Tube Company, the American Tin Plate Company, the American Sheet and Pipe Company, the American Steel Hoop Company, the American Bridge Company, the Lake Superior Consolidated Iron Mines, the Union Steel Company and other corporations."

Besides the companies named by Mr. Dickinson there are about 15 other companies named in the suit. Among individuals named are the late American lawyer, J. P. Morgan, Charles Steele, George W. Perkins, E. H. Gary, Charles M. Schwab, Andrew Carnegie, Henry J. Klug, John D. Rockefeller, J. A. Moore, J. H. Moore, Edmund C. Conover, Val Roberts, Jr., Daniel G. Reid, Norman B. Ream, John D. Rockefeller, John D. Rockefeller, A. B. Widener and William F. Palmer.

VAST MONOPOLY CHARGED.

The companies named in the Government's suit, according to Mr. Dickinson, were each, "in purpose and effect, a combination of companies or concerns which were, when so combined by each of the said companies severally, and continued to be combinations in restraint of trade and commerce among the several States and with foreign nations within the meaning of Section 2 of the anti-trust act."

That the defendants and companies named in the suit had spent more than millions of dollars for mere promotion and underwriting was charged by Mr. Dickinson. Andrew Carnegie was charged with having spent \$1,000,000 for the prime movers in the gigantic combination of trusts.

Discussing Morgan & Co., the Government's suit declared that this concern and the syndicate it represented received for \$25,000,000 in cash and expenses, services and risks, \$12,500,000 of stock of the United States Steel Corporation, and the said syndicate were several of the companies so combined.

Mr. Dickinson gave a graphic description of the formation of the trust, and the companies and the methods they had adopted to increase their business by violating the Anti-Sherman Trust laws.

The brief filed today at some length recounted the origin and development of the steel industry to prove that the forming of the Steel Corporation was but a natural and normal development from existing conditions and that in no way was organized to create a monopoly.

OUTGROWTH OF FAMOUS DINNER.

At a dinner in 1900, the brief recited, Charles M. Schwab delivered an address on the future of the steel industry, dwelling on the advantages to be derived from specialization and large-scale production. He asserted that by such means could a large export business be created. J. P. Morgan, who was at the dinner, became interested and had Schwab detail his plan to him.

As a result of this, it is stated, Morgan laid the matter of effecting a merger between the Federal Steel Company and the Carnegie Steel Company before the Federal directors. After getting their approval, he proceeded to effect the combination. The plan was to purchase all of the smaller companies that later became a part of the Steel Corporation. These were acquired by the use of the plan to secure the manufacture of products and to create a monopoly.

As a result of this, it is stated, Morgan laid the matter of effecting a merger between the Federal Steel Company and the Carnegie Steel Company before the Federal directors. After getting their approval, he proceeded to effect the combination. The plan was to purchase all of the smaller companies that later became a part of the Steel Corporation. These were acquired by the use of the plan to secure the manufacture of products and to create a monopoly.

As a result of this, it is stated, Morgan laid the matter of effecting a merger between the Federal Steel Company and the Carnegie Steel Company before the Federal directors. After getting their approval, he proceeded to effect the combination. The plan was to purchase all of the smaller companies that later became a part of the Steel Corporation. These were acquired by the use of the plan to secure the manufacture of products and to create a monopoly.

As a result of this, it is stated, Morgan laid the matter of effecting a merger between the Federal Steel Company and the Carnegie Steel Company before the Federal directors. After getting their approval, he proceeded to effect the combination. The plan was to purchase all of the smaller companies that later became a part of the Steel Corporation. These were acquired by the use of the plan to secure the manufacture of products and to create a monopoly.

As a result of this, it is stated, Morgan laid the matter of effecting a merger between the Federal Steel Company and the Carnegie Steel Company before the Federal directors. After getting their approval, he proceeded to effect the combination. The plan was to purchase all of the smaller companies that later became a part of the Steel Corporation. These were acquired by the use of the plan to secure the manufacture of products and to create a monopoly.

As a result of this, it is stated, Morgan laid the matter of effecting a merger between the Federal Steel Company and the Carnegie Steel Company before the Federal directors. After getting their approval, he proceeded to effect the combination. The plan was to purchase all of the smaller companies that later became a part of the Steel Corporation. These were acquired by the use of the plan to secure the manufacture of products and to create a monopoly.

As a result of this, it is stated, Morgan laid the matter of effecting a merger between the Federal Steel Company and the Carnegie Steel Company before the Federal directors. After getting their approval, he proceeded to effect the combination. The plan was to purchase all of the smaller companies that later became a part of the Steel Corporation. These were acquired by the use of the plan to secure the manufacture of products and to create a monopoly.

As a result of this, it is stated, Morgan laid the matter of effecting a merger between the Federal Steel Company and the Carnegie Steel Company before the Federal directors. After getting their approval, he proceeded to effect the combination. The plan was to purchase all of the smaller companies that later became a part of the Steel Corporation. These were acquired by the use of the plan to secure the manufacture of products and to create a monopoly.

As a result of this, it is stated, Morgan laid the matter of effecting a merger between the Federal Steel Company and the Carnegie Steel Company before the Federal directors. After getting their approval, he proceeded to effect the combination. The plan was to purchase all of the smaller companies that later became a part of the Steel Corporation. These were acquired by the use of the plan to secure the manufacture of products and to create a monopoly.

As a result of this, it is stated, Morgan laid the matter of effecting a merger between the Federal Steel Company and the Carnegie Steel Company before the Federal directors. After getting their approval, he proceeded to effect the combination. The plan was to purchase all of the smaller companies that later became a part of the Steel Corporation. These were acquired by the use of the plan to secure the manufacture of products and to create a monopoly.

As a result of this, it is stated, Morgan laid the matter of effecting a merger between the Federal Steel Company and the Carnegie Steel Company before the Federal directors. After getting their approval, he proceeded to effect the combination. The plan was to purchase all of the smaller companies that later became a part of the Steel Corporation. These were acquired by the use of the plan to secure the manufacture of products and to create a monopoly.

As a result of this, it is stated, Morgan laid the matter of effecting a merger between the Federal Steel Company and the Carnegie Steel Company before the Federal directors. After getting their approval, he proceeded to effect the combination. The plan was to purchase all of the smaller companies that later became a part of the Steel Corporation. These were acquired by the use of the plan to secure the manufacture of products and to create a monopoly.

As a result of this, it is stated, Morgan laid the matter of effecting a merger between the Federal Steel Company and the Carnegie Steel Company before the Federal directors. After getting their approval, he proceeded to effect the combination. The plan was to purchase all of the smaller companies that later became a part of the Steel Corporation. These were acquired by the use of the plan to secure the manufacture of products and to create a monopoly.

As a result of this, it is stated, Morgan laid the matter of effecting a merger between the Federal Steel Company and the Carnegie Steel Company before the Federal directors. After getting their approval, he proceeded to effect the combination. The plan was to purchase all of the smaller companies that later became a part of the Steel Corporation. These were acquired by the use of the plan to secure the manufacture of products and to create a monopoly.

As a result of this, it is stated, Morgan laid the matter of effecting a merger between the Federal Steel Company and the Carnegie Steel Company before the Federal directors. After getting their approval, he proceeded to effect the combination. The plan was to purchase all of the smaller companies that later became a part of the Steel Corporation. These were acquired by the use of the plan to secure the manufacture of products and to create a monopoly.

As a result of this, it is stated, Morgan laid the matter of effecting a merger between the Federal Steel Company and the Carnegie Steel Company before the Federal directors. After getting their approval, he proceeded to effect the combination. The plan was to purchase all of the smaller companies that later became a part of the Steel Corporation. These were acquired by the use of the plan to secure the manufacture of products and to create a monopoly.

As a result of this, it is stated, Morgan laid the matter of effecting a merger between the Federal Steel Company and the Carnegie Steel Company before the Federal directors. After getting their approval, he proceeded to effect the combination. The plan was to purchase all of the smaller companies that later became a part of the Steel Corporation. These were acquired by the use of the plan to secure the manufacture of products and to create a monopoly.

As a result of this, it is stated, Morgan laid the matter of effecting a merger between the Federal Steel Company and the Carnegie Steel Company before the Federal directors. After getting their approval, he proceeded to effect the combination. The plan was to purchase all of the smaller companies that later became a part of the Steel Corporation. These were acquired by the use of the plan to secure the manufacture of products and to create a monopoly.

As a result of this, it is stated, Morgan laid the matter of effecting a merger between the Federal Steel Company and the Carnegie Steel Company before the Federal directors. After getting their approval, he proceeded to effect the combination. The plan was to purchase all of the smaller companies that later became a part of the Steel Corporation. These were acquired by the use of the plan to secure the manufacture of products and to create a monopoly.

As a result of this, it is stated, Morgan laid the matter of effecting a merger between the Federal Steel Company and the Carnegie Steel Company before the Federal directors. After getting their approval, he proceeded to effect the combination. The plan was to purchase all of the smaller companies that later became a part of the Steel Corporation. These were acquired by the use of the plan to secure the manufacture of products and to create a monopoly.

MRS. CARMAN HEARS LATER DENOUNCES HER AS MURDERESS

Testimony Begins in Celebrated Case After Terrific Arraignment of Prisoner, Who Shows Composure.

MINEOLA, N. Y., Oct. 20.—That jealousy was the motive Mrs. Florence Carman had in slaying Mrs. Louise Bailey was the opening statement made to the jury today by District Attorney Smith in his outline of the case.

The prosecutor laid special stress on the dictagraph found in the Carman home. He told the jurors how Mrs. Carman, suspicious of the doctor, had taken the dictagraph on trial under an assumed name and later had purchased it outright, saying she was perfectly satisfied with it. She told the salesman, said the District Attorney, that she was a dressmaker and that she wanted the instrument to detect what her employees were doing whom she suspected of stealing. Later, under questioning, she admitted she was the wife of Doctor Carman and desired to hear what was taking place in his office between him and his lady patients. Immediately after she found the body and ordered Dr. Carman to be arrested, she told the dictagraph was torn out.

Mrs. Carman's movements on the night of the murder were described. Mr. Smith told how she came to the Negro maid, Mrs. Carman, came downstairs, clad in a kimono, just before the fatal shot was fired, how she went outside and then returned just a few seconds after the shot was fired and how she went back upstairs.

The District Attorney said the body of Mrs. Bailey was removed from the spot where it fell a couch before the coroner, who was notified. Then he called attention to the screen on the outside of the window, which, he said, was fastened from the inside and was by a stick, and at the time of the shooting Celia Coleman was in the kitchen washing the dishes.

UNMOVED BY DENUNCIATION.

"We shall prove that this defendant passed through the kitchen and out the back door immediately before the murder and returned through the kitchen immediately after the shooting," declared the prosecutor, as he shot a finger in the direction of Mrs. Carman, who looked him squarely in the eye without the slightest evidence of emotion.

Throughout the prosecutor's denunciation, glancing now and then at the jury to note what effect his words was having on them.

"We will show you that the shot was fired by a woman and that this woman was Mrs. Carman," went on the District Attorney. "We will show that she had a motive for the killing and that the evidence in this case is overwhelming."

"A few weeks before this shot was fired, it will be shown that the defendant went to the same northern window among the several States and with foreign nations within the meaning of Section 2 of the anti-trust act."

That the defendants and companies named in the suit had spent more than millions of dollars for mere promotion and underwriting was charged by Mr. Dickinson. Andrew Carnegie was charged with having spent \$1,000,000 for the prime movers in the gigantic combination of trusts.

Discussing Morgan & Co., the Government's suit declared that this concern and the syndicate it represented received for \$25,000,000 in cash and expenses, services and risks, \$12,500,000 of stock of the United States Steel Corporation, and the said syndicate were several of the companies so combined.

Mr. Dickinson gave a graphic description of the formation of the trust, and the companies and the methods they had adopted to increase their business by violating the Anti-Sherman Trust laws.

The brief filed today at some length recounted the origin and development of the steel industry to prove that the forming of the Steel Corporation was but a natural and normal development from existing conditions and that in no way was organized to create a monopoly.

OUTGROWTH OF FAMOUS DINNER.

At a dinner in 1900, the brief recited, Charles M. Schwab delivered an address on the future of the steel industry, dwelling on the advantages to be derived from specialization and large-scale production. He asserted that by such means could a large export business be created. J. P. Morgan, who was at the dinner, became interested and had Schwab detail his plan to him.

As