

SUES TO DISSOLVE THE SUGAR TRUST

Government Moves Against American Company.

MANY CONCERNS INVOLVED

Havemeyer Accused of Accepting \$10,000,000 Gift in Violation of Franchise—Long Legal Battle Expected.

The federal government began in New York one of its most important actions against great corporations which are said to have violated the Sherman anti-trust law.

Henry A. Wise, United States district attorney, filed in the United States district court for the southern district of New York a petition asking for the dissolution of the American Sugar Refining company and twenty-nine other corporations which compose the so-called sugar trust.

The petition charges an illegal combination in restraint of trade, and asks from the court relief in whatever form may be necessary, including a receivership, if deemed advisable.

The thirty companies composing the sugar combine have an aggregate capitalization of \$230,000,000 and control a large percentage of the output of sugar in this country. The petition charges that for years the companies have violated the law, and have oppressed competitors and ground them out of existence. Railroad rebates and customs frauds are mentioned as devices which were employed to raise the combine to the commanding position which it occupies.

The present suit, which, it is estimated, will be in the courts for two years before a final adjudication is reached, is expected to rank in importance with those of the government against the Standard Oil company and the American Tobacco company, which are now pending in the supreme court.

Opposed to the government in the struggle will be some of the most memorable corporation lawyers of the country. James M. Beck, formerly of Philadelphia, former assistant United States attorney general and now counsel for the American Sugar Refining company, will lead the attack on the government's position. Mr. Beck said that the sugar combine was not a monopoly, but that if it appeared, when the supreme court interpreted the Sherman law in the tobacco and oil cases, that the sugar company was in any respect violating the law, steps would be taken immediately to comply with the law as thus interpreted.

The government's petition is a lengthy one, occupying 221 printed pages, and is a sweeping arraignment of the defendant companies.

One of the allegations is that the late H. O. Havemeyer, of New York, long the head of the sugar combine, received \$10,000,000 common stock of the National Sugar Refining Company of New Jersey, as a gift at the time the corporation was formed to take into the combine four independent concerns—the National Sugar Refining company, run by B. H. Howells Son & Co.; the New York Sugar Refining company, of Long Island City, N. Y., operated by Claus Doshier; the Mollenhauer Sugar Refining company, of Brooklyn, and the W. J. McCahan Sugar Refining company, of Philadelphia.

These companies up to 1900 were independent, and, it is said, the American company was determined to acquire them. Under a plan inaugurated by Mr. Havemeyer, John E. Parsons and James H. Post, the National company was formed and took over the four plants, Mr. Post obtaining options on them. When the new stock was delivered, the petition sets forth. Post

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delivered 100,000 shares of common stock, the entire issue, with a par value of \$10,000,000, to Mrs. Havemeyer. The petition says that those shares "were issued in the first instance contrary to law, in violation of the corporation's franchise, and for no consideration, as both said Post and Havemeyer then well knew."

The government also alleges that when the American company took over four Philadelphia companies—the Franklin Sugar Refining company, the Spreckels Sugar Refining company, the Delaware Sugar house and the E. C. Knight company—Mr. Havemeyer and his brother, Theodore Havemeyer, bought 45 per cent of the stock of the Spreckels company, and then sold it at a large profit to the American company, of which both were directors.

In general, the petition charges that the defendants "for some time past have been, and are now engaged in an unlawful combination and conspiracy to restrain the trade and commerce among and between the several states and territories of the United States and with foreign nations, in raw sugar, sugar beets, refined sugar, molasses, syrups and other by-products of raw sugar and sugar beets and to monopolize the same. Such unlawful combination and conspiracy is the result and outgrowth of a series of wrongful acts extending over a period of many years and participated in by defendants, respectively, in the manner and to the extent hereinafter more fully set forth. In participating in the various acts, agreements and combinations herein-after described all of the defendants have been actuated by wrongful intent to restrain said interstate and foreign trade and commerce in raw and refined sugar and related articles, and to monopolize parts thereof."

Pay Bet With Two-Ton Hat.
A sheetiron hat, weighing about two tons and standing eight feet high, has arrived at Atlanta, Ga., on a flat car from Richmond, Va.

The hat is in payment of a bet between the editors of the Richmond Evening Journal and the Atlanta Journal as to which city would show the biggest population in the 1910 census returns.

Banker Gets 10 to 18 Years.
August Ropke entered a plea of guilty to five counts of the indictment charging him with embezzlement of the funds of the Fidelity Trust company at Louisville, Ky. The total of his defalcations was \$1,490,000. The amount was reduced by recoveries to \$1,190,000. Ropke was given a sentence of from ten to eighteen years in the penitentiary, this penalty covering all his offenses. Ropke was secretary of the company's banking department.

TELLS HOW HE SLEW AGED PAIR

Sears Believed He Would Inherit Pastor's Estate.

QUARREL WITH VICTIM

Murderer Had Been Reprimanded by Rev. Armstrong—Went Out Gunning to Establish Alibi.

Pride over the idea, strengthened in his mind by frequent repetition, into a belief that he was a near relative of his victims and would inherit the estate, caused half-breed Jack Sears, it is thought by relatives of the dead couple, to commit the murder of the aged Rev. Amzi L. Armstrong and his wife at Dutch Neck, ten miles east of Trenton, N. J., to which Sears has confessed.

Sears thought that he would then inherit some of the wealth of the Armstrongs. Sears' confession, preceding a dramatic reproduction of the double murder in the quiet and lonely parsonage at Dutch Neck was followed by the arrest of his mother, Mrs. Rachel Sears, a negress.

The old "mammy," is said, if not to have actually witnessed the murders, at least to have been told by her son that he had killed his lifelong benefactors.

Sears is thirty-three years old, and for all but three weeks of his life he has lived with the Armstrongs. He was ashamed of his mother, but proud of his white stock. His constant declarations that he was related to the Armstrong family angered the members of that family, according to the aunt of Mrs. Armstrong. She said that her son, a lawyer, had repeatedly expressed his indignation that Sears should so openly profess his lineage.

The immediate provocation for the crime is thought by connections of the murdered man and woman to have been a reprimand administered by Rev. Armstrong to Sears, his farm hand, for having sold some of the products of the farm and keeping the proceeds for his own use.

In his confession, vouched for by the police, Sears told how he shot down Dr. Armstrong when the latter had come hurrying into the parlor, alarmed by the frightful screams of Mrs. Armstrong. Then, using the same shotgun, he fired at Mr. Armstrong, who dropped to the floor, dying in a few moments.

It is thought that in the confession that Sears is reported to have made he told what he did with the watch that was torn from around Mr. Armstrong's neck. It is also understood that detectives went to the Armstrong home and found the time piece in the woodshed where Sears is asserted to have said he put it.

Sears, who is a half-breed negro, was not much given to associating with colored people. He is or was a member of the New Jersey National Guard, belonging to a company at New Brunswick, and it was in this way that he formed the acquaintance with Rudolph Norhaus, the young white man who came to Dutch Neck to go gunning with Sears. The prosecutor is satisfied that Norhaus has no knowledge of the double crime.

Sears' mother, the housekeeper of the Armstrongs, is still at Dutch Neck under watch, and it is understood that Prosecutor Crossley will question her further to learn if she knows anything about the murder.

Around Dutch Neck, where the woman is well known, there is a feeling that she is innocent of any connection with the shooting. She says she has no knowledge of the murder. It is believed she told the story of seeing her son come in at 1 o'clock only in order to shield him.

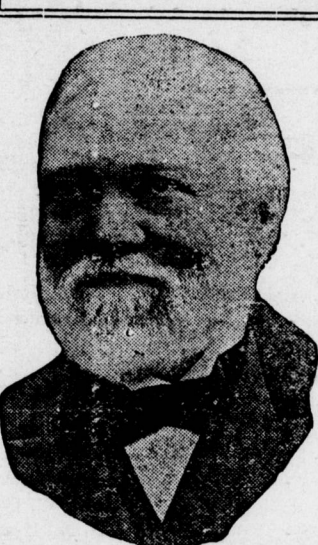
Of late years Sears has been of a morose turn of mind. He is said to have taken a dislike to his mother, and at one time the Armstrongs were forced to send him away from the homestead because of this. Later he was permitted to return.

White House Calf Is Dead.
When the stork called on Pauline Wayne at the White House stable at Washington recently, President Taft gave the thoroughbred calf to W. W. Price, who works as a correspondent at the White House in the daytime, and farms by night in Maryland. All the other Washington farmers thought Price was lucky.

Price bought a fancy new milch cow to serve as a foster mother to Pauline's first born son. He called at the White House stable to get the calf and found that "Big Bill" had passed away in the night. Price now has a high class new milch cow he will sell at cost.

"Too much federal supervision," he complained to the White House stable attaches, who had showered every possible attention upon the tender young life.

ANDREW CARNEGIE.
Gives Pittsburg Technical School \$3,800,000.



Carnegie Adds \$2,000,000 to Gift.

The trustees of the Carnegie institute in Pittsburg, Pa., announced that, following Andrew Carnegie's gift of \$1,500,000 for immediate use in building extensions and equipment of the technical schools, the school patron has also given an additional sum of \$2,000,000 in 5 per cent gold interest-bearing bonds of the United States Steel corporation, which are said to have a market value of \$2,300,000.

The earnings of these bonds is to go for the maintenance of the enlarged schools that will increase the student body to 3000. This makes a total donation at this time of \$3,800,000.

When the announcement of the \$1,500,000 was made a week or more ago it was stated that in all probability another donation would be made for the maintenance of the schools when the enlarged school facilities had been accomplished.

The second gift came sooner than was expected, however, and is looked upon by some as a birthday celebration since today is Mr. Carnegie's anniversary.

Magistrate Whips Wife Beater.

Justice of the Peace J. C. Hayden, of Swoyersville, near Wilkes-Barre, Pa., used a horsewhip to vigorously thrash Albert Gey, who is a chronic wifebeater and who had again beaten and badly injured his wife.

She went to the office of Justice Hayden and told how her husband had brutally beaten her and asked that he be punished. "I'll punish him properly this time," declared the justice, and sent a constable for Gey.

When the prisoner arrived he found the justice in his shirt sleeves and armed with a heavy horsewhip. "Take your coat off and get down on your knees, you brute," roared the magistrate. "The law doesn't provide the proper punishment for the likes of you, so I'll give you a taste of the medicine you like to administer."

Swish fell the whip across Gey's shoulders, and other blows followed as the man jumped about the room begging for mercy and protesting that he would behave himself in the future and never strike his wife again.

"You bet you will not," cried the justice, slashing Gey about the legs and body, "because I'll teach you not to," and he continued thrashing the prisoner until he was out of breath.

"Now go home," he said to the weeping and cowed man, "and remember it is your duty to love and protect your wife, for if you ever beat her again I'll give you a double dose of this," and he shook the whip in the frightened man's face.

Largest Submarine Plant.

United States naval officers on duty in Narragansett bay waters learned that the largest submarine torpedo boat plant in the world is being built at New London, Conn., and will be completed early next year. Submarines and their parts will be manufactured at the new plant instead of at Quincy, Mass. Fuel oil engines and other war munitions will also be made.

Boy Killed at Football.

Harry Lee, aged seventeen years, was killed at Winsted, Conn., in a game of football between the Tierney Cadets and an independent team composed principally of Gilbert Preparatory school cadets.

Young Lee's skull was fractured and he died a few minutes after the accident and before medical aid could reach him.

Two Killed at Steelton.

Henry Kelley, a blast furnace man at the Pennsylvania Steel Works at Steelton, Pa., was overcome by gas and fell over on a pile of red hot iron. It is said he was dead when he fell. Shortly after Henrik Muller was covered with hot dust from an explosion and died at the Harrisburg hospital.

RICH MERCHANT ACCUSED OF ARSON

Charged With Setting Fire to Rival's Warehouse.

The arrest of Ulysses G. Bullock, the wealthy Kelton, Chester county, Pa., merchant, on the charge of having set fire to the warehouse of Frank G. Evans, in that village, on the night of Nov. 7, has caused a sensation.

Bullock owns a large store at Kelton, is one of the richest merchants in the county and has always had an unblemished reputation. He is married and has three children. He was raised as a Friend, his father, the late Eli Bullock, being a strict adherent of the Friends' Society.

The district attorney announced that Bullock will be given a further hearing, when Detective Charles Franklin, of Philadelphia, who had the accused merchant arrested, will show what evidence he has in hand.

Bullock was greatly annoyed when the big warehouse was built last summer near his store, and the neighbors, knowing he was greatly distressed, added to this by telling him Evans was going to start a rival store in the new building. The Bullocks have been in business at Kelton for more than half a century, and they have never had any competition.

AMPUTATES HIS OWN HAND

Virginia Farmer, Hurt in Corn Shredder, Uses Razor and Knife.

Cutting off his own hand with a razor after the hand had been crushed in a corn shredder, J. Bruce Vaughan, a farmer, of Eureka Mills, Charlotte county, Va., carefully bandaged the stump and calmly awaited the arrival of a surgeon to put the finishing touches to the operation.

Vaughan while at work on the farm got his left hand caught in a corn shredder. The machine mangled the member horribly as far as the wrist. Medical assistance was not to be had for hours. Going to his home, Vaughan took his razor and performed the operation.

FOOTBALL PLAYER DIES

Received Internal Injuries in Sharp Tackle.

William Hancock, aged twenty-three years, of Minersville, Pa., died as the result of injuries received while playing football.

Hancock was a member of the Minersville eleven and was a fast athlete, playing behind the line. Following a sharp tackle, in which he was heavily thrown, Hancock failed rapidly in health until his death, which was due to an abscess which developed from the internal injury he sustained.

SEA WASHES UP FISH

Ocean City Residents Having a Feast Provided by the Ocean.

Large quantities of fish are being washed up on the beach at Ocean City, N. J., and many of the residents are now enjoying what are considered great feasts. Others catch the fish and sell them for 7 and 8 cents a pound.

The fish come in close to shore to feed and are washed up on the strand, wriggling in a much alive shape, but are easily caught.

For Rural Parcels Post.

A limited parcels post for the rural free delivery routes will be recommended by Postmaster General Hitchcock in his forthcoming annual report. In making this announcement the postmaster general foresees the establishment of a general parcels post throughout the country as soon as the postal savings system is thoroughly organized.

24 Dead In Newark Fire.

Twenty-four dead and fifteen seriously injured was the reckoning made in the fire which swept the four-story factory building at 216-218 High street, Newark, N. J.

The bodies of five were taken out of the ruins, and an equal number who are still missing are now being sought under the heap of charred and twisted debris.

There are eight bodies in the morgue that cannot possibly be identified, and will be buried together in one nameless grave. Those who were identified were removed to their homes, and their funerals will be conducted privately by their relatives.

Sadie Hanson, of 20 Stone street, was cleaning carbon filaments for incandescent electric lights in the shop of the Anchar Lamp company, on the third floor. This is a process in making the electric bulbs. Within a few feet was a lighted busen burner. The girl picked up a big gasoline can and poured the gasoline over the carbon filaments, and the fumes were ignited by the busen burner. The explosion which followed burned off all her hair and part of her clothing. The floor was saturated with oil, and the flames spread rapidly.

Instantly there was pandemonium. Girls, stricken with an overpowering fear, shrieked so loudly that they could be heard by the workers on the floor above and the floors below, above the noise of the machinery.

It was not long before the fire had reached the fourth floor, which was occupied by Wolf & Co., manufacturers of muslin underwear. There were about fifty girls employed on this floor.

Meanwhile the girls on the fourth floor had run to the stairway, but they found that it was on fire and their escape was cut off. Then the horrible scenes began. Mad leaps from windows of the fourth floor before the firemen arrived with life nets and ladders were what swelled the list of casualties, fifteen having been killed in this way.

High street in front of the building was a gruesome field. Bodies of girls, some dead, others dying, lay about. The scenes of wild distress upon the arrival of relatives and friends were heartrending. Fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters, not knowing the fate of their kin, moved from place to place, turning over the bodies to see if perchance they could find the remains of their dear ones.

Falls to Death With Huge Stone.

A stone weighing 500 pounds fell from the new Farmers' Trust building at Johnstown, Pa., carrying with it Otto Melander, an expert stonecutter, who was instantly killed.

Illinois Census Shows 5,638,591.
The population of Illinois is 5,638,591, an increase of 817,041, or 16.9 per cent over 4,821,550 in 1900. The increase from 1890 to 1900 was 995,199, or 20 per cent.

GENERAL MARKETS

PHILADELPHIA — FLOUR quiet; winter clear, \$3.65@3.80; city mills, fancy, \$5.50@5.90.
RYE FLOUR quiet, at \$4@4.10 per barrel.
WHEAT quiet; No. 2 red, new, 92½@93c.
CORN quiet; No. 2 yellow, local, 60½@61c.
OATS steady; No. 2 white, 38@38½c.; lower grades, 37c.
POULTRY: Live firm; hens, 14@14½c.; old roosters, 10½c. Dressed steady; turkeys, choice, 24@25c.; choice fowls, 17@17½c.; old roosters, 13c.
BUTTER steady; extra creamery, 33c. per lb.
EGGS firm; selected, 40@42c.; near-by, 35c.; western, 35c.
POTATOES quiet, at 58@60c. bush.

Live Stock Markets.

PITTSBURG (Union Stock Yards)—CATTLE slow; choice, \$6.25@6.50; prime, \$6@6.20.
SHEEP higher; prime wethers, \$4.10@4.25; culls and common, \$1.50@2.50; lambs, \$4.50@6.75; veal calves, \$9.50@10.
HOGS active; prime heavies, \$7.40; mediums, \$7.40; heavy Yorkers, \$7.40@7.45; light Yorkers, \$7.50@7.55; pigs, \$7.60; roughs, \$6.25@6.75.

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