

CHINESE PAPERS SPEAKING FREELY

Censorship Gone, Press Scores Imperialists for Massacres.

AMOY NOT IN REBEL HANDS

Regent's Brother, Prince Tsai Suu, Is Supposed to Have Left Country--Punishment of Officials Still People's Cry.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—Lengthy dispatches sent from Pekin and timed early this morning, fail to mention the fall of the capital or the flight of the court. The report current yesterday is thought without foundation.

AMOT, China, Nov. 6.—The report of the rebel occupation of Amoy is unfounded. The situation here is tame, but there are no disorders.

PEKIN, Nov. 7—(T-T) A. M.—The removal of the rigorous censorship hitherto imposed on the Chinese press is a notable sign of the times. The Chinese papers today publish with the greatest freedom long accounts of the Hankow massacres, giving all details and advertising to the imperialist leaders the blame for both the Hankow and Shanghai outbreaks. As a consequence of these publications there is increased animosity toward the Manchus.

The United States and Great Britain have decided to take effective measures for the protection of their people in China in event of danger to foreigners, which however, does not yet appear probable.

It is suspected that the Regent's brother, Prince Tsai Suu, has left the country, as he has not been seen for three days. He obtained leave of absence from his post as acting Minister of Navy.

A private letter from an officer of Yuan Shih Kai's staff says the rebel leader, General Li Yuen Heng, makes 23 demands, the most important of which is that the imperial household proceed to Jehol with the entire court, including the Empress, and remain there, receiving in return adequate provisions from the new government which is to be republican.

A special secret meeting of the National Assembly yesterday decided to telegraph Yuan Shih Kai explaining the fearfully involved condition of the political situation at Pekin, which requires the immediate presence of the Premier. Otherwise, the Assembly would be unable to tide over the difficulties. A member of the Assembly explains that this is a fair warning and that if Yuan does not comply, another Premier possibly may be appointed.

Confidential reports from Mukden say that many Chinese are fleeing into the country, believing the Manches will retreat to Mukden and massacre the Chinese inhabitants.

The only demand the people have made lately which the throne has not granted is the punishment of officials responsible for the Hankow slaughter. Notwithstanding this, the public consider it a further proof of the throne's weakness, that it has not dared to antagonize any faction.

SECRETARY'S SON TO WED

Hugh Knox Engaged to Daughter of General McCook, of War Fame.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—The engagement of Miss Catherine McCook, of this city, to Hugh S. Knox, the second son of Gen. George C. McCook, is announced here. No date has been set for the wedding.

This wedding will be the third in the Secretary of State's family within five years. It will be the second time that the name of Knox becomes linked with that of McCook. Secretary Knox's elder son, J. H. Reed Knox, married Miss Elizabeth McCook, of Princeton, January 18, 1907. The marriage was without notice except for a telephone message from the bride to her grandmother just before the departure of the pair on their honeymoon.

A Member of the bar, the youngest son of the Secretary, Francis G. Knox, Jr., ran away with Miss May Bell, of Providence, R. I. He was 19 and his bride 21 years old.

Miss Catherine McCook is the only daughter of General Anson G. McCook, one of the family of "Fighting McCooks."

General McCook was Secretary of the United States Senate for many years.

BOAST MAY BRING DEATH

Baker Makes Good Promise to Resist Robbers and Is Shot.

CHICAGO, Nov. 6.—Charles Schultz, a baker, made good a boast last night that he would not be afraid to tackle an armed robber, and today lies perhaps fatally wounded in a hospital as a result. Schultz had barely spoken these words when two young men armed with revolvers walked into Wentworth avenue saloon and ordered the baker, with several other men, to throw up their hands. True to his word, Schultz sprang upon one of the robbers and tried to wrench the weapon from him, in the struggle that followed he was shot twice.

Schultz lives next door to the saloon. His wife, who heard the shots, running to the place to see if her husband was injured, was knocked down by one of the thieves, both of whom escaped.

Fake Mine Companies Hit.

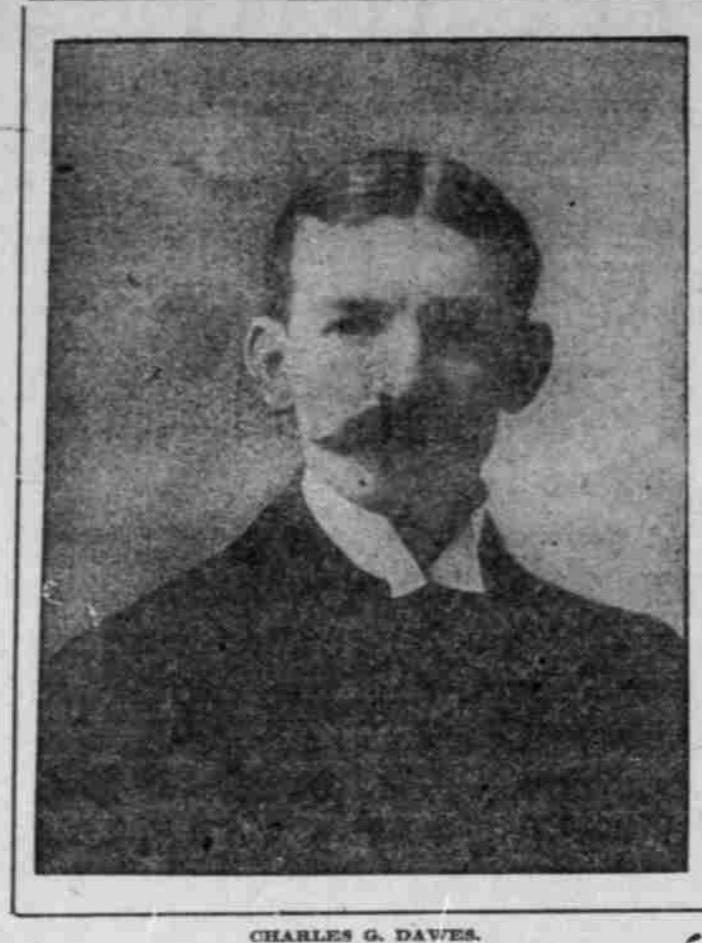
SALEM, Ore., Nov. 6.—(Special)—R. G. Smith, of Grants Pass, who was in the city today, commented upon the recent statement given out by the Secretary of State's office warning against fake mining companies, and declared that such companies were numerous, and much as companies of that description have done much to injure legitimate mining business in Southern Oregon. He said that legitimate concerns have great difficulty in carrying on the business, the stocks owing to suspicion which has developed because of concerns which have done a wildcat.

Cites Case of Second Bank.

The fact that the Second Bank of the United States was chartered by the Government was only an invitation to the Jackson Administration to destroy it, and when it was destroyed, among its chief enemies were the Government directors of the bank, who had acted as spies.

Federal license may be an incident to the proper solution of the problem,

BANKER WHO URGES COURT OF BUSINESS TO PASS UPON TRUSTS.



CHARLES G. DAWES.

TRADE COURT URGED

Dawes Advises That Business Men Pass Upon Trusts.

PUBLICITY IS SUGGESTED

Such Policy Would Educate People and Aid in Revealing Problem That Sherman Law Doesn't Solve, Says Financier.

Continued from First Page.

into their former constituent corporations, under the theory that such separation will tend to restore the former condition of competition between them.

The result of the Government's suits thus far brought, in this attempt to fly in the face of the irrevocable law of commercial evolution, seems to have been a change in the form of ownership and control and not in the fact of ownership or the substance of control.

Consider the Northern Securities suit, where substantially the same set of owners find themselves in control of the same railroads through their possession of stock certificates in the Great Northern and Northern Pacific railroads, instead of one certificate of stock in the Northern Securities Company.

Does any one of business sagacity expect that through division of the evidences of ownership the undisturbed ownership itself will cease to exercise its rights and control?

Will Not Fight Each Other.

We may as soon expect the tides to turn backward as to expect the selected constituents of the old Standard Oil Company to yield up their control to some other interest to fight each other. You may by law scatter a family and drive the children from the family home, but law cannot create enemies, nor can the tie of self-interest in these corporations be obliterated by measures which relate simply to the penalties of the Sherman anti-trust law.

The policy of the Administration in these suits against consolidated corporations will result only in compelling the scattered constituents, still allied in common interests and ownership, to do their business at a somewhat greater cost than they could do it all together; but it can no more restore the old condition of competition than it can compel man to bid against himself at a public auction.

We are all affected by the attitude which the Government is now taking upon this question. No man, who with his hand can stand by in safety and expect to see the rich suffer and himself escape. He may feel that he does not receive his full share of the product of the enterprise of which he is a part, but he will not be helped by having the enterprise crippled.

Such a law will have the following advantages:

First—This law invites an appeal to the courts by a public prosecutor where an agreement has been authorized and has not been recalled by the tribunal, the agreement shall be operative and the contracting parties free from prosecution. If the court does not decide in favor of the appeal against the agreement, it shall be canceled, and further operations under it shall be subject to the penalties of the Sherman anti-trust law.

Second—Under the present holding of the Supreme Court, agreements in restraint of trade are now made both at the risk of the public and of the business men making them—at the risk of the public, because in the case of an unreasonable contract it remains in force and the public suffers until the court decides in its favor. The court declares it unreasonable; at the risk of the men making it, for they cannot know in advance whether the court will hold such agreement reasonable or unreasonable, and, whether in consequence they will be held as criminals or not when the adjudication is completed.

Law Would Invite Publicity.

Third—This law invites men having trade agreements already in effect, which they regard as reasonable, to make them public and to request review of them by the tribunal in order to relieve themselves of the possibility of actions against them personally under the penal code.

Fourth—This publicity will educate the public in the distinction to be made between reasonable and unreasonable agreements in restraint of trade and aid in revealing the true nature and worth of importance of the problem which must be solved.

Fifth—It will gradually segregate the men and corporations engaging in fair trade agreements who are willing to submit them to the public review by a public prosecutor by the tribunal from those unwilling to do so. Sixth—It does not involve coercion, for submission to the tribunal is voluntary.

Seventh—Under this law the proper conduct of business, which is the fundamental thing, is secured by the organization of the public prosecutor.

Impartial Public Tribunal.

To sum up under the proposed law the question of the public interest, which is of prime importance, will be decided by an impartial public tribunal at the time the contract is sought to be formed. If it is held to be unreasonable, it cannot go into effect, and the public will not suffer in the meantime.

At the same time the men desiring to make it have the same opportunity of relief from the courts later that they have now. It, however, is held that the tribunal to which the business man can engage in it without fear of prosecution until the court has decided against him, when he must desist under penalty.

Wrecked Crew Picked Up.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—The British steamer Victorian, on her way to Grimsby to Liverpool, sent a wireless message today saying she had on board the crew of the waterlogged American schooner Stephen G. Loud, of Thomaston, Me.

"DICK" RYAN QUIT

Claim to Famous Controller Bay Relinquished.

LETTER STORY RECALLED

Head of Alaska Railroad Corporation Who Was Said to Have Written Letter That Caused Investigation Quits.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—Richard S. Ryan, alleged author of the famous "Dick to Dick" letter, which started the Controller Bay investigation during the extra session of Congress last summer, relinquished today all claim to the 56-acre tract on Controller Bay, Alaska, known as the Canyon Creek line terminal tract.

Mr. Ryan is president of the Controller Railway & Navigation Company. The claim which he relinquished lies between the claims of J. J. Ryan and A. L. Scheur, which it is conceded were taken in the interest of the railway and navigation company.

The law requires that between all claims adjoining the watercourse 40 rods shall be reserved to the owner. Mr. Ryan's claim occupied practically all of the 80 rods between the soldiers' additional homestead claims of J. J. Ryan and Scheur.

He contended that the law did not apply in his case because his application was only for right of way over the tract of land for the construction of a railroad, and that the express provision in the law, "reserved for entry," need not prevent the Government granting the use of the land for railway or navigation terminal purposes.

Secretary Fisher intimated very strongly in a recent address that the Government would not take Mr. Ryan's interpretation of the law. The opinion prevails here that Mr. Ryan was right in his application of the law, and that the expressness of holding out after he learned the views entertained by the Secretary and that this is the reason for the formal relinquishment received at the Interior Department to day.

Representative to Be Named.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 6.—The interest in tomorrow's election in Nebraska closely concerns the county offices to be filled by the 42nd Congressional District, where a successor to the late Representative Latta is to be chosen. Daniel V. Stevens is the Democratic candidate and J. C. Elliot is the Republican nominee.

In his speech before the congress the Secretary declared himself in favor of prompt development of the resources of Alaska. He said he did not believe that the mineral wealth of the peninsula but thought the leasing system would prove the best solution of the question.

If such agreement shall be considered by the tribunal either beneficial or not injurious to the public, then its execution shall be authorized, and those forming it shall be in the meantime immune from prosecution under the Sherman anti-trust law.

The tribunal, however, shall have the power to make such an agreement, to recall the authority granted to carry out such agreement if it should prove, after trial, to be injurious to the public. If such proposed agreement in the first instance is rejected by the tribunal, but is re-submitted to the public, it shall refuse to sanction it, and if it is then entered into the makers shall be liable to prosecution under the Sherman anti-trust law.

There shall be the right of appeal from the tribunal to the courts to the courts in regard to the reasonableness of a contract in restraint of trade by the proper public officials in the case of the authorization of such a contract, and on the part of the parties applying in case of a refusal to sanction such a contract.

Operative Pending Decision.

For this reason an appeal to the courts by a public prosecutor where an agreement has been authorized and has not been recalled by the tribunal, the agreement shall be operative and the contracting parties free from prosecution. If the court does not decide in favor of the appeal against the agreement, it shall be canceled, and further operations under it shall be subject to the penalties of the Sherman anti-trust law.

Such a law will have the following advantages:

First—It does not interfere with any existing rights of the Department of Justice to have adjudicated, under the Sherman anti-trust act, the reasonableness of the business of interstate corporations.

Second—Under the present holding of the Supreme Court, agreements in restraint of trade are now made both at the risk of the public and of the business men making them—at the risk of the public, because in the case of an unreasonable contract it remains in force and the public suffers until the court decides in its favor.

Third—This law invites men having trade agreements already in effect, which they regard as reasonable, to make them public and to request review of them by the tribunal in order to relieve themselves of the possibility of actions against them personally under the penal code.

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