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Injunction Granted Against Bell Telephone Company by Ohio Court

On Grounds Company Seeks
To Create and Maintain
Monopoly, United States
Judge Takes Action.

RICHMOND SITUATION FIGURED IN RULING.

Claimed Union as Formed
Here Is Part of Plan to Get
Control of Telephone Busi-
ness Throughout Country.

COMPETITION WIPE OUT.

BELL COMPANY SAID TO BE
TRYING TO GET INDEPENDENTS
TO BREAK CONTRACTS WITH
OTHER COMPANIES.

Although press dispatches from Cleveland, Ohio, assert the Richmond Home Telephone company is involved in the case decided in the federal court in which the Bell Telephone company was enjoined, Supt. William Bailey, of the local concern says his company will not be affected in any way.

On the ground of a conspiracy to create and maintain a monopoly and in violation of state laws and the Sherman anti-trust law, United States Judge Taylor of the federal court at Cleveland Saturday granted an injunction against the American Telephone and Telegraph company (Bell long-distance system) and the Central Union Telephone company (Bell company operating in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois) restraining them from interfering with the business of the independent operating companies in those and adjoining states.

The injunction was granted upon the application of Clarence Brown, general counsel and James S. Bailey, Jr., president of the United States Telephone company, which is the independent long-distance company operating in Ohio and adjoining states, in a suit brought by that company.

For the purpose of wiping out and preventing competition the Central Union and American companies are declared to have been engaged and are still engaged, in inducing independent telephone companies to break contracts providing for connections with the United States, or Independent Telephone company. By one means or another the Central Union company and the American Telephone and Telegraph company are declared to have caused fourteen companies in Ohio and two in Indiana to break their contracts with the United States, or Independent, telephone company.

The two Indiana lines named are the Richmond Home Telephone company, of Richmond, Ind., and the Butler Telephone company of Butler, Ind.

The injunction is sweeping one. The Central Union Telephone company and the American company and their agents and employees, and all persons aiding or abetting them, are restrained from in any manner violating any of the contracts between the United States, or Independent, Telephone company and other independent companies. The Central Union and the American company are also enjoined from delivering telephone messages to or receiving telephone from, any of the independent telephone companies with which the United States company has contracts.

Mr. Bailey says his company and the Central Union (or Bell) operate in this city under a working agreement and have formed no combination in restraint of competitions. Local attorneys state that this so called working agreement might be interpreted as being a restraint of competition, however, because of its nature. Mr. Bailey says the Home company has not been notified that it is concerned in the case at Cleveland and was not made a party to the defense. He holds the opinion the situation as passed upon by the Cleveland court applies in Ohio only.

It is alleged by Mr. Bailey that the agreement in this city between the two companies did not prescribe that the Central Union should abandon its local lines. This action followed the alliance with the Home company, however, and now the Central Union does not offer any local service and to secure telephone accommodations an citizen must be a patron of the Home company. Mr. Bailey said further it was not agreed that the Home company should treat the long distance patronage of the Central Union company as it now does, but that the change has been made for the betterment of the service. He claims the Central Union makes use of the Home company's local lines for terminal purposes, so that when calls are received from long distance the calls may be accommodated by direct access to the party wanted. In return for this, when calls are made for long distance points outside of the lines of the Home company's lines, from the latter's phones, the calls are transferred to the Central Union for service.

The United States company alleges

ARCHBOLD EXPOSE SPELLS HIS DOOM?

Ally's Letters May Have In-
spired Rockefeller's Re-
turn to Helm.

NO RADICAL CHANGES.

FAMOUS MAGNATE SPENDS SE-
VERAL HOURS EACH DAY IN
NEW YORK OFFICE—HIS REA-
ONS YET UNKNOWN.

New York, Nov. 23.—After fourteen years of retirement John D. Rockefeller, the richest man in the world, at the age of 60 is again the active as well as the nominal head of the greatest, the most talked of, and the most abused corporation in America, the Standard Oil company.

For the last three weeks Rockefeller has been in his office in the Standard Oil building, 26 Broadway, every day, spending from four to five hours at his desk in his private room on the fourteenth floor. During the last week he has been at work every business hour not encroached upon by his appearances in court. In addition to his private secretary, Mr. Carey, he has been assisted by Miss Adams, his secretary, who makes her home with him at Pocantico Hills.

Just what induced Rockefeller to take the helm again may only be guessed. It is known, however, that he is in better health today than he has been for years, and as he often has expressed the view that a man should not retire while he is still able to do good work, his return to his desk is consistent.

Archbold to Be Submerged?

But other circumstances, more im-
portant than his recovered health,
may have caused Rockefeller to take
up the active presidency of the Standard
Oil company.

H. H. Rogers, his chief lieutenant, and for years the real head of the company after Rockefeller's retirement, has been unable to direct its workings for some time, owing to poor health.

John D. Archbold, who followed Mr. Rogers as active head of the company, has been rather uncomfortably in print since the political campaign brought his "Archbold letters." That the founder of the great monopoly thinks firm and better hands are needed to guide it on its course, or at least to guide it safely through the present troubled waters, is an assumption likely to be adopted.

Radical Change Not Likely.

Whether Rockefeller intends to change the present policy of the Standard or continue it along the lines maintained by Rogers and Archbold, is a question difficult to answer. Certainly there is little likelihood of any radical change, for Rogers and Archbold have been Rockefeller's closest business associates for over a quarter of a century, and even since his retirement he has had full knowledge of and participation in their policy.

The closest business associates of the oil king declare his return to the harness is because he has fully recovered his health and longs for more activity. And Rockefeller bears out this view.

"I feel younger today and my general health is better than it has been for nearly fifteen years," said Rockefeller. "I'm better able to work than I have been for years, and I intend to work as long as my health permits. While my health at one time was not the best, I was not in a critical condition, as many newspapers stated.

Americans Eat Too Much.

"I always have lived a frugal life, first from necessity, then from choice. My wants have been comparatively few and within my income. During my early business career I acquired habits of simple living, which my subsequent life never has changed. My table today is practically the same as it always has been. I attribute my present good health to the fact that I always have eaten simple food, plainly cooked.

The tendency today, especially among Americans, is to overeat. It is largely a habit, and a habit that is not conducive to good health. A large majority of present day ailments are caused by overeating. It is little less than vice with thousands of men and women.

"Although I smoke occasionally, I am not a habitual smoker. I never drink liquor in any form. I am fond of outdoor life. I arise at 6 o'clock in the morning, and by spending considerable time automobile and playing golf I keep up a good appetite and enjoy my meals."

its contract with the Home company now is worthless, as the agreement with the Central Union by the Home company transfers all business so that the United States derives no benefits from its connections and contracts.

JURY DELIBERATES ON JONES' FATE

Instructions to Body Given by
Judge Fox This Morn-
ing.

WHITEWATER MAN SCORED.

PROSECUTOR SAYS MAN MADE
HIS HOME A DRAM SHOP WHEN
IT WAS UNNECESSARY TO
STOOP TO SUCH METHODS.

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WHIR OF ROULETTE WHEEL HEARD

Gambling Again Resumed at
French Lick.

Indiaapolis, Nov. 23.—A special dispatch to the Indianapolis News, says that the faro, bank and roulette are again in operation at the French Lick gambling casinos.

DID MURDERESS WRITE LETTER?

Atty. Worden Gets Message
Portraying to Be From
Mrs. Gunness.

STOMACHS ARE EXAMINED.

WITNESS STATES AS THOSE OF
MRS. GUNNESS AND CHILDREN
WE'RE ALL IN ONE JAR, NO DEF-
INITE RESULT WAS OBTAINED.

Laporte, Ind., Nov. 23.—Attorney Worden, Lamphere's lawyer, today received a letter purporting to be from Mrs. Gunness, dated Michigan City, Nov. 22, telling the address she is living at and under what name she is going.

Atty. Worden got the message from a witness in the courtroom and Rockefeller's lawyers made vigorous objections.

Kellogg endeavored to get an admission from Rockefeller that the Standard company bought the Acme company, but the best he could do was to get a statement from him that the Acme was "bought by Standard interests."

Believing he had trapped Rockefeller and widening scope of the investigation, Kellogg was today prepared to take the oil magnate beyond 1882, because he had declared the oil business is hazardous even at the present time, as well as the immunity question.

Rockefeller claimed he felt all right this morning but he did not look cheerful.

Memory Failed.

Rockefeller's memory failed him on most questions regarding companies that had been bought, but admitted in a general way to most of them. Kellogg brought out the fact that the Atlantic Refining company, after being purchased by the Standard continued operations as an independent, but the profits went to the Standard.

So far, Mr. Rockefeller has been on the witness stand in cross-examination for a little more than eight hours, about two hours at a time, and including his direct examination, has consumed about fourteen hours in telling his story of Standard Oil from its inception down to 1882. Despite his advanced age Mr. Rockefeller expressed himself at the close of Friday's session as not having felt any ill effects or fatigue from the questioning to which he has been subjected.

It is the present plan to have John Lemuel Darrow, Mayor, Laporte, Ind.—Dear Sir: I hope you will see that this letter gets into the right hands, so that it will help the poor, innocent man, Lamphere, on trial for burning Mrs. Gunness' house, and her self and children.

"Mrs. Gunness set fire to the house and was 20 miles away when it took fire. She had a slow match going and the house was saturated with coal oil. She poisoned the children before hand.

"The body with no head was one of her victims, who was killed some ten days previous. She cut off the head so people would think it was hers. The arm was cut off at the same time. The head was buried on the place as all of the body would have been, but before she had time to do the job she was afraid of being found out.

"The man and woman and two children did see Mrs. Gunness and myself on the 9th of last July. We were at the house to get some valuables she had hid on the premises. Mrs. Gunness was afraid of Lamphere, and would have killed him in less than two weeks if she had remained there.

"Mrs. Gunness is alive and well. I got a letter from her not more than five days ago, and she hoped Lamphere would get hung or a life sentence, but I could not think of him, an innocent man, being so treated. Yours for justice,

"L. O. M."

Mr. Worden says he has been trying to reach the writer by telephone, in order to have him come to Laporte to testify, but so far had failed to find him.

"When the present proceedings were

(Continued on Page Two.)

PRESIDENT MUST BE DEE-LIGHTED

Westerly, R. I., Nov. 23.—The Rhode Island turkey which Horace Vose will send to the president, according to his annual custom, on Thanksgiving day, went on the execution block Sunday and was shipped to Washington today.

It is the best of a lot of chestnut fed birds which have been selected and specially reared as candidates for the distinction. The bird weighs twenty-six pounds.

President Grant was the first occupant of the White House to receive his possession of intoxicating liquors for the purpose of bartering, selling and giving them away in violation of the laws of this state. Under this count in the indictment, it is not necessary for the state to prove that there were any actual bartering, selling or giving away of such liquors by the defendant, but it must be proved that such liquors were in his possession for that purpose; but this fact, however, may be inferred from proved circumstances.

In conclusion, you are instructed that after you have carefully considered all the evidence in the case, the

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