

THE WEATHER.

Fair and continued warmer Sunday and Monday, light south winds.

THE MORNING STAR

WILMINGTON, N. C., SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 6, 1910.

PERSISTENCY.

Everlastingly at it is the policy which pays big dividends to the advertiser. This paper is the medium. Time: The present.

VOL. LXXXV—NO. 141.

WHOLE NUMBER 13,235.

THE POSTAL BANK MEASURE PASSED

Administration Bill Goes Through Senate by a Party Vote.

AMENDMENTS WERE ADOPTED

Provision as to New Feature For House to Act Upon Given—Considered For Three Days—A Taft Bill.

Washington, Mch. 5.—Dividing practically upon party lines the Senate at the close of the third session of the legislative day of March 3rd, today passed the administration Postal Savings Bank bill.

Of the 72 votes cast, 60 were in favor of the bill and 22 against. All the negative votes were cast by Democrats. Senator Chamberlain, of Oregon, was the only Democrat who voted for the bill.

As it goes to the House the bill authorizes the various money-order postoffices to accept sums of one dollar or more from depositors, and to deposit these sums in the local banks where the money is to remain unless withdrawn by the President in case of war or other exigency.

The aggregate balance allowed to any depositor is \$500, and no person is permitted to deposit more than \$100 in any one month.

It is calculated that such a law would bring much money out of hiding and result in a fund ranging all the way from five hundred million to one billion.

The Smoot amendment looked to the authorization of the withdrawal from the local banks of the postal funds in case of war or other exigency, and Mr. Cummins sought to modify it by making it apply to war as the only exigency justifying withdrawals.

Amendment to the Bill. Later in the day the Smoot amendment was adopted after it had been modified by the insertion of an amendment introduced by Senator Borah.

When in the judgment of the President, war or any other exigency involving the credit of the government so requires, the board of trustees may withdraw all or any part of the said funds from the banks and invest the same in bonds or other securities of the United States, providing, that no part of said funds shall in any event be invested in bonds or other securities bearing interest at less than 2 1/4 per centum per annum.

Two other important amendments were agreed to today. One of these was suggested by Senator Bailey and would permit the withdrawal of postal funds deposits by the original depositor "upon demand," and the other by Senator Gallinger, specifically including savings banks and trust companies, doing a banking business, among the banking institutions permitted to accept the deposits of postal funds.

The "insurgent" Republicans were much elated over the Borah modification. The provision was agreed to 49 to 11.

Mr. Mcney, speaking for the Democrats, based his opposition upon the theory that an amendment, constitutional in itself, could not render valid a bill which in itself was in contravention of the constitution.

A number of Democratic senators, including Messrs. Gore, Stone and Bacon spoke in general opposition to the measure. The three mentioned saw in the bill the forerunner of a great central bank, and regarded the legislation as unconstitutional.

LOUIS JAMES DEAD.

Veteran Actor Passes Away Just Before a Performance. Helena, Mont. March 5.—Louis James' long career as an actor was ended by death here this morning following an attack of heart failure last evening just before the curtain went up for a performance of "Henry the Eighth."

Visit Rehder's opening Wednesday.

CITIZENS INCENSED AT PURSE SNATCHINGS

Charlotte, N. C., Mch. 5.—In broad daylight and on the principal streets, negroes today held up and assaulted a white woman and child and robbed them of their pocket books containing sums of money. These bold robberies came as a climax to a long series of almost nightly hold-ups, in which women have been invariably the victims, and have served to thoroughly arouse citizens and authorities.

On the boulevard in Dilworth this morning an aged woman was knocked down and seriously hurt, the negro grasping with the woman's pocket book. In the afternoon on the main street of the city a child was knocked down and robbed of a purse. The police chased both criminals with bloodhounds and automobiles and made two arrests. Great mobs followed each prisoner to the station, but no violence was attempted, though the people are thoroughly incensed.

PINCHOT THROUGH AT INQUIRY

Former Forester Concludes Story and James R. Garfield Takes Stand—Interesting Points Brought Out.

Washington, Mch. 5.—Gifford Pinchot concluded his part of the Ballinger-Pinchot inquiry today, and James R. Garfield, former Secretary of the Interior and another prominent member of the Roosevelt "Tennis Cabinet," took the stand. Mr. Garfield had only fairly stated his testimony, however, when adjournment was taken until Thursday next.

Mr. Pinchot's story ended with a reiteration of the fact that he had little or no personal knowledge of the facts to which he had called attention during the four days he was on the witness stand, and with a general defense of the Forest Service. Mr. Pinchot summed up the various "inferences" he derived from the committee's report and from statements of witnesses yet to come.

About the only interesting point made by Attorney Vertrees during the day was his suggestion to the committee that Mr. Pinchot had charged Mr. Ballinger with "wilful deception of the President" for a possible misstatement made upon information furnished by others, whereas Mr. Pinchot, in defending himself for having made misstatements to the President, likewise on the information of others, had declared he merely made "simple mistakes."

During the hour and a half he was on the stand today Mr. Garfield went into a detailed history of his administration of the affairs of the Department of the Interior, especially with respect to the withdrawal of lands containing water power sites. He declared there had been no subterfuge, no dealing in the dark.

Mr. Garfield insisted that the supervising power of the executive to withdraw and hold lands from entry had existed from the beginning of the government and was an inherent right vested in the President as custodian of public property. As to the charges that the power site withdrawals were too large, Mr. Garfield said he thought a great mistake had been made in not making some of them larger.

TO ERECT MILITARY SCHOOL.

Will be Built Next Summer in Richmond—The Purchase.

Richmond, Va., Mch. 5.—Land has been purchased just west of the Confederate Soldiers' Home here for the erection next summer of buildings for a military college to be conducted by the Benedictine Society to be known as the Benedictine Military College.

Negotiations for the establishment of a high grade Catholic educational institution for young men in Richmond have been going on for some time, under the leadership of Bishop Van Devyver, and announcement of the final closing of the deal for the purchase of the property was made today.

ARRANGE FOR ROOSEVELT

Due in Naples First Week in April, Then to Paris.

Naples, March 5.—According to the latest arrangements announced here ex-President Roosevelt will arrive in Naples the first week in April and will remain a few days. He will then proceed to Rome, where he will be received by the King and the Pope, after which he will visit several Italian cities.

ACCUSE DR. HYDE IN SWOPE CASES

Grand Jury Returns 11 Indictments Against Kansas City Doctor.

RESULT OF INVESTIGATION

Charges of Murder, Manslaughter, and Poisoning—Alleged Attempt to Kill Whole Family—Dr. Hyde's Statement.

Kansas City, Mo., March 5.—Dr. B. Clarke Hyde, husband of a niece of the late Thomas H. Swope, was indicted on 13 counts in 11 indictments returned by the grand jury that had been investigating the Swope mystery for the last three weeks, at 6:35 o'clock tonight.

Two indictments charge first degree murder in connection with the death of Col. Swope and of Chrisman Swope. Dr. Hyde is alleged to have given them strychnine tablets.

One indictment accuses Dr. Hyde of manslaughter by bleeding James Moss Hutton, a cousin of Col. Swope, in a neglectful manner. Perhaps the most surprising of all the indictments returned are the eight in connection with the alleged poisoning of the Swope family and visitors and attendants of the Swope household. Dr. Hyde is accused in these indictments, which contain 10 counts, of poisoning with typhoid germs with intent to murder Margaret Swope, Stella Swope, Sarah Swope, Lucy Lee Swope, Nora Bell Bickson, Georgia F. Compton, Mildred Fox and Leonora Copridge, a colored girl. All these persons were stricken with typhoid fever while Dr. Hyde was attending the Swope family.

Three counts in the indictments charge the poisoning of Miss Margaret Swope. The first count charges that he attempted to poison her by administering typhoid fever germs on or about November 25th. The second accuses him of trying to poison her by giving a hypodermic injection on December 12th. In the third count he is alleged to have attempted poisoning on December 18th by giving her strychnine and other poisons.

Further details of the shooting show that Dunn was retreating when Powell fired. Dunn started toward Powell, but realizing that he was unarmed, turned to retreat when Powell fired, the bullet entering the left side, near the back and ranging upward. When Powell asked Kitchin about the letter that Travis replied that he had escaped his attention and Powell began cursing. Kitchin stepped forward to remonstrate with and soothe the angered man when Powell quickly drew his weapon and shot him down without further ado.

Travis' teeth probably saved his life. Eight teeth were knocked out by the bullet, deflecting its course from the main artery.

Dr. Kitchin, brother of the wounded representative, stated tonight that nobody knows anything of the mysterious letter referred to by Powell and that Senator Travis himself does not recall any letter from Powell, leaving the impression that the letter was a figment of Powell's imagination. After a consultation late tonight attending physicians gave out the statement that Deputy Sheriff Dunn's condition is very grave. Pneumonia has set in and it is not believed that he will recover.

WAR ON OLEOMARGERINE.

Revenue Bureau After the Fake Dealers—Moonshine Kind.

Washington, Mch. 5.—War against the illicit coloring of oleomargerine, which is sold for butter, is being conducted by the Internal Revenue Bureau of the Treasury Department. So prosperous has the practice grown it is said that there is more moonshine oleomargerine made today than whiskey of that class.

A force of special agents of the bureau is at work to dig up the frauds and punish the wrong doers. More recently they have been especially active in the middle west and their efforts, the treasury officials say, have been attended with very satisfactory results. The agents have been operating in Pittsburg and vicinity, Chicago, Louisville, Denver and St. Louis.

The treasury is determined to break up the illicit practices wherever possible. It is hampered seriously by serious defects in the law which interfere with summary processes and privileges.

Washington, Mch. 5.—Virginia defeated Georgetown in one mile relay race for championship of South at the indoor meet here tonight. Time 43 minutes, 42 1/2 seconds.

Cars to Greenfield Park. Today cars to Greenfield Park every 15 minutes in afternoon.

To the Beach. Today cars to Beach every half hour in afternoon.

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BANKING ACTIVITIES INDICATE PROSPERITY

(Special Star Telegram.) Raleigh, N. C., March 5.—Announcement is made that interests controlling the Citizens' National Bank have secured control of the Raleigh Savings Bank, thus bringing about a community of interests between two of the very strongest banking institutions of the city, their combined resources amounting over two million dollars. They will maintain their separate banking houses and take care of all classes of banking business in the sphere of both State and National banking. There will be no change in the officers of either bank. Joseph G. Brown is president, H. E. Litchford, cashier of the Citizens' Bank, Jno. T. Pullen, president, Chas. Rook, cashier of the Raleigh Savings Bank. The Citizens' Bank was established in 1871, the Raleigh Savings Bank in 1887.

92 ARE KILLED IN AVALANCHE

Victims Were Workmen of the Canadian Pacific Railroad—Difficulty in Recovering Bodies—The Rescue Work.

Winnipeg, Man., March 5.—At 9 o'clock tonight Canadian Pacific officials announced that 92 had met death and 14 injured were in the hospital as a result of the avalanche at Roger's Pass.

There was another big slide of snow and rock this morning a mile east of the spot where the men were overwhelmed. It destroyed a portion of a snow shed and buried the track for 90 yards to a depth of 60 feet. There were no victims in the last avalanche. Excavating Death Gorge.

Wellington, Wash., March 5.—Slow progress was made today by men excavating Death Gorge, where a Great Northern train was buried by an avalanche Tuesday and only a few bodies were brought out. The weather was cold and snow fell. Rotary ploughs and hundreds of men are working night and day toward Wellington from both sides of the Cascades. Among the few bodies found today were those of Engineer B. F. Jarnigan and Fireman Harry O. Partridge, of Blixol, Ms.

FATAL FIRE AT DANVILLE.

Prominent Tobacconist Suffocated in Morgan Hotel Blaze.

Danville, Va., Mch. 5.—The Morgan Hotel was damaged by fire here tonight to the extent of several thousand dollars, but is fully covered by insurance.

Mr. Thomas Jones, a prominent tobacconist, who boarded at the hotel, was suffocated. He had left the hotel a few minutes before the fire was discovered and was found later lying on the bed by the firemen, but he died before reaching the street. He was a brother of E. K. Jones, a prominent and wealthy tobacconist, Mrs. John James, both of Danville.

WATTS' BENEFACTIONS.

Nurses' Home at Durham Brings Amount to Half Million.

Durham, N. C., March 5.—George W. Watts, who recently gave to Durham a \$400,000 hospital, announced tonight another benefaction. He now proposes to finance the erection of buildings for a nurse's home and annexes to the hospital, which will bring his benefactions in this regard to a total of half a million dollars.

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DISORDER MARKS GENERAL STRIKE

Disturbances in All Parts of Philadelphia Throughout the Day

NO PLANS FOR ARBITRATION

Mobs Gather in Center of City and Engage in Rioting—Situation Continues Serious—More Join Strikers.

Philadelphia, March 5.—Disorder in many parts of the city marked the first day of Philadelphia's great sympathetic walkout of organized labor to back up the fight of the trolley men against the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company. Nearly every section of the city had its tale to tell of cars attacked, of men assaulted by strikers or sympathizers, or of clashes with police when the latter tried to disperse the crowds.

The scene of the most general disturbances were in the very center of the city. The greatest trouble was experienced by the police at Independence Square where, despite the announcement by Mayor Reburn that no demonstration could be held on that historic ground, a crowd estimated at 25,000 persons gathered to participate in, or watch the demonstration of organized labor. Policemen, mounted and afoot were there by the score with strict orders to keep the crowd moving. This was accomplished and it is due to the patience, carefulness and steadiness of the police that no serious outbreak occurred. A great crowd of strikers paraded through the square and were not molested by the police.

There was a wide difference of opinion today as to the extent of the strike. The committee of ten of the Central labor Union which is conducting the strike, in a statement made tonight, announced that reports that 70,000 men were out and that the walkout has affected 30,000 other workers.

20,000 CLAIM OF CLAY.

Henry Clay, director of public safety, said today that he had police reports to show that more than 20,000 men were on strike. However, with all the conflicting reports, it was evident that Philadelphia's industries are not yet prostrated by the conflict. The great industrial establishments, such as Baldwins Locomotive Works, Cramp's Shipyard, Erie's Car Works, the Midvale Steel Works, of which are "open shop" concerns, were in operation today with practically their full force.

The greatest number of sympathetic strikers was found among the textile workers in the Kensington district and the Allied Building Trades. The strikers claimed that 50,000 persons were out in these two industries alone.

No hand was raised today to stop the conflict which is rapidly paralyzing business. There was a rumor in circulation tonight that the labor leaders might request President Taft to use his influence to bring an end to the trouble or take some step along the lines adopted by President Roosevelt in the anthracite coal strike of 1902. Such a move, it is believed, would be welcomed by the people of the city.

The day developed nothing in the street car strike. The Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company had about the same number of cars in operation as it had yesterday with, according to the company, a little more than 1,000. People generally were not willing to take a chance of being injured and many would not ride in the cars because of the principle. One new line opened in the southern part of the city, but after a few trips the cars were withdrawn because of the frequency with which they were assailed with stones and bricks. Half of the cars in operation during the day were withdrawn at nightfall.

First Outbreak of the Day. It was on Walnut street that the first outbreak occurred. The sight of trolley cars proceeding leisurely through that thoroughfare angered the van guard of paraders near Independence square and a stone was cast through the window of one of the cars.

Every car that came along ran the gauntlet and there was a running fire of stones, of wood and other missiles which terrified the passengers and crews. To escape the missiles motor-men threw on full power and sent their cars flying out of the way with their occupants lying on the floors.

The worst outbreak occurred at 9th and Filbert streets, in the heart of the city where the police mobilized in force to make an impression on the crowd and there was a battle which frightened onlookers.

No previous disturbance of the strike compared with this in magnitude and intensity. Men and women, felled in the onslaught of the police, lay all about

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