

THE WEATHER.

Fair Thursday, preceded by showers, near the coast, Friday fair light to moderate northeast winds.

THE MORNING STAR

FOUNDED 1837 WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 5, 1910. WHOLE NUMBER 13,286.

Mr. Merchant.

Use our Business Local columns to advertise your specials in seasonal goods. One cent a word and they bring results. Ask the Users.

PRESIDENT FLAYS UNJUST CRITICS

Pays Respects to W. J. Bryan For Criticism of Governor Hughes.

MADE A VIGOROUS SPEECH

Defended Men in Public Life—Praised for Supreme Court Appointments—Splendid Day in St. Louis—Trip Ended.

St. Louis, May 4.—President Taft's five day trip to the Middle West ended today and he left late tonight for Washington, where he is scheduled to arrive Friday morning.

It remained for St. Louis to give Mr. Taft the heartiest demonstration of his present journey. The apparent warmth of reception seemed to affect the President; and when, at the luncheon of the Business Men's League late in the afternoon, President Walker Hill praised him amid deafening applause for his appointments of Lurion and Hughes to the Supreme Court bench.

Mr. Taft launched into a vigorous speech, in which he paid his respects to Bryan for his reported criticism of Governor Hughes and decried the "cant of the demagogue" and the disposition of public journals to make unjust charges against men in public life.

The President declared that he held the appointments of men to the Supreme Court bench to be the most sacred of his duties. His speech aroused the business men to a high pitch of enthusiasm. Mr. Taft had intended to say only a word or two, but the cheers of his hearers seemed to inspire him to go on.

"Hence it is not to me, a lawyer," continued Mr. Taft, "the Supreme Court of the United States is the most sacred thing that we have in this government, and that the appointment of men to that bench is the highest and most sacred function that the executive has to perform.

"Now I do not like to be invidious in my remarks, or to quote what may have been a misquotation, but I did hear or see a criticism of one appointment on the ground, as I understood it, that the appointee was not an impleachable foe of wealth and corporations. I think perhaps that criticism has been misunderstood and that the utterer of it did not intend to give it the meaning that, thus stated, it seems to have. I believe that all Democrats and Republicans, Republicans and Insurgents, who are patriotic citizens, and we all are that, are in favor of having upon that bench men who are foes of nothing, but what is wrong and are in favor of equal justice to everyone, whether that be an organization of men doing business under the law and using the instrumentality of a corporation to promote the industries in the country or be the humblest citizen struggling with his hand to earn a livelihood for his family.

"I do not mean to say that men by their habits of life may not be quite a bent or prejudiced in one direction or another, and that it isn't wise to select for the highest tribunal men who have not such a bent and who have not in their make-up the danger of prejudice to one interest or against another. But I do mean to say that there is in the public journals, and in what I may call the cant of the demagogue, a disposition to charge that kind of a bent in favor of corporate wealth and corporate greed and corporate monopoly when there is no justice for the charge at all.

"This assumption of peculiar honesty manifested by class declaration and the stirring up of class spirit is something that ought to be deprecated in our republic or else it will lead to great danger. We ought to take up the discussion of public questions and discuss their effect with judicial calmness and not have our minds diverted by charges of prejudice and corrupt motives; I say charges utterly unsupported by evidence or calm consideration.

"And so, my friends, I have taken no more than my allotted two minutes. (Cries of 'go on'). No all I am appealing for is justice and a square deal, not especially for myself for indeed I am in a position where I can get along better than some of the rest without it; but I am appealing for justice in dealing with all classes.

"I said all classes. Of course, practically it is pretty hard to give it. To our socialistic friends, who are engaged in decrying our present institutions I could furnish a good deal better ground for their complaints than they give themselves. I think if they were to object to our administration of justice and the delays in it arising from the traditional methods, pursued in courts, by which the man with the loudest purse has the advantage because the litigation is drawn out; they should be getting, as the children say, 'pretty warm' in reaching a subject that will bear full discussion and in which we shall have to have very decided reform.

"We have got to arrange it so that cases are decided promptly. I am bound to say that the United States courts are not models in this, but all courts may be reformed in this regard.

"What is driving you merchants out of courts into arbitrations? It is the cost of litigation."

Taft Talks of Mississippi.

OLD KING ALCOHOL DEALT BODY BLOW

American Pharmaceutical Association in Convention Declares Against it.

IN SESSION AT RICHMOND

Harmful Drugs Also Tabooed—Nominations of Officers for Ensuing Year—Meets in Boston, Massachusetts.

Richmond, Va., May 4.—The most drastic and important action taken by the American Pharmaceutical Association since that body convened here yesterday morning, occurred today when the convention as a whole, placed itself on record as advocating the abolition of alcohol as a commodity of sale in all American drug stores, and earnestly urged the elimination of all traffic in what it termed "habit-forming drugs", as harmful to public morals and detrimental to the best interests of the American people.

The nominees for office in the American Pharmaceutical Association for 1911-12 were represented to the convention today and are as follows: President—John G. Godding, Boston; F. C. Godbold, New Orleans; T. A. Miller, Richmond.

Second Vice President—Charles M. Ford, Denver; F. W. Meissner, LaPorte, Ind.; F. A. Hubbard, Newton, Mass.

Third Vice President—Charles Holzhauser, Newark, N. J.; E. Berger, Tampa, Fla.; J. C. Burge, Nashville, Tenn. Members of the Council—E. C. Bent, Bell Rapids, S. D.; E. H. Ladisch, Chicago; J. M. Goode, St. Louis; E. G. Berlie, Dallas, Tex.; A. M. Roehig, Buffalo, N. Y.; George F. Payne, Atlanta, Ga.; Theodore Wetterstrom, Cincinnati; M. Nolte, Kansas; Otto Raubenstein, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The officers elected by ballot last year and installed at the present convention: President, E. G. Eberle, Dallas, Tex.; Vice president, W. B. Day, Chicago; Atto. Clouse, St. Louis; L. A. Seltzer, Detroit.

The three new members of the council are: James H. Beale, Scio, O.; Jas. P. Remington, Philadelphia; Henry H. Rusby, New York.

The nominees first above named will be balloted for by mail by the whole membership of the association. After a warm contest this evening for the next convention Boston secured it.

BREACH IS WIDENING

Insurgents and Regulars in Congress. Effort to Get Together.

Washington, May 4.—Through the formation today of an organization which its leaders claim represents a clear majority of the entire Senate and to be made up wholly of Republicans, the "regular" wing movement was started with intention to settle the question whether the Senate shall remain conservative, become radical, or be thrown into political chaos so far as concerns any policy in regard to the administration's legislative programme.

Senator Aldrich called the "regular" Republicans together and confronted them with a grim description of the possible political effect of their apparent defeat at the hands of the "insurgent" Republicans and Democrats in the fight over the traffic agreement section of the administration railroad bill. He asked his associates whether they were ready to submit to domination by such a combination. Any such surrender, he warned them meant the failure of the Taft policies and the downfall of conservative control, not only in Congress, but in the Republican party generally.

The President referred to what he termed an instructive trip down the Mississippi river in which he referred to the possibilities of making it a great stream for the transportation of commerce. "I learned too," he said, "that the government had done a great deal on that stream and that its engineers had a great deal of information with reference to the economical expenditures of money to make it a great highway of commerce. And it is coming, but it may not come gentlemen with the speed that you hope for. It is not coming next year or the year after, but it is working along so that in time you can get any depth of water you choose."

Also Spoke on Canal. Earlier in the day the President made a little speech on the Panama canal at a breakfast of the Commercial Club and addressed the Farmers' Union in the coliseum on conservation.

The President visited both of the big league baseball games that were played this afternoon.

At both games the President got a rousing greeting from the "fans." Some of the labor unions in the city protested against the President's visiting the American League game because they said the grandstand in Cleveland was built by non-union men.

As the President has announced that he strongly opposes boycotts, he paid no heed to the protest.

Tonight as the last function of his busy day in St. Louis, the President was the guest of honor at a sumptuous banquet of the Traffic Club.

BISHOP OPPOSES WOMENS' DEMANDS

Declared Not in Harmony With Ideas of the Methodist Church.

CONFERENCE IN ASHEVILLE

Episcopal Address by Bishop Hendrix. Changes in Committees—Gains of Methodist Church in Four Years.

Asheville, N. C., May 4.—With 325 delegates, lay and clerical, and with six bishops on the platform, the 16th Quadrennial Conference of the M. E. Church, South, opened here today.

The main feature of the programme today was the Episcopal address. This address is really the report of the House of Bishops upon the condition of the church together with such recommendations as the bishops may deem advisable.

A committee on moral and social reform was named in place of the one on temperance and a committee on general church relations in place of the "regula" wing movement. It is explained that these changes were in name only.

Bishop E. R. Hendrix, of Kansas City, in making the Episcopal address flatly opposed the demands of the women of the church for laymen's rights and representation in conference. He said the demands were not "in harmony with the church's idea of what was woman's place in the church, in the home and in society." The address complimented women for their devotion to the church.

Bishop Hendrix's address stated that the Methodist denomination now numbered two million souls, the second largest Protestant church in the world. It gave their gains in the last four years as 207,754. At present over 7,000 traveling, and 4,000 local ministers are in service. The church property now owned is worth \$75,000,000. Four million was spent for churches and parsonages during the last year.

The veto power in the bishops and their election for life were strongly supported and any attempt to destroy their power or limit their duties was deprecated as a dangerous innovation. Greater energy in foreign fields was recommended and Africa was declared the battle-ground of the 20th century.

A decided stand was taken against innovation in worship such as silent invocation and chanting of the Lord's prayer.

The movement to remove the four-year time limit on preachers service in a church was not approved. It would destroy the itinerant system upon which the church is based, according to the bishops.

Co-operation and division of territory with the Northern Methodist church were endorsed. Five additional bishops were recommended.

The afternoon was devoted to the meeting and organization of the various standing committees. The Battery Park Hotel had set aside committee rooms for them and their sessions lasted well into the evening. Tonight, in the auditorium the formal welcome was extended to the conference. Local ministers made the addresses, there was music and impromptu speeches by various delegates. Tomorrow will be devoted to the reports of committees.

PHASE OF RAILROAD BILL.

Agreement by Which the Cummins' Amendment Was Eliminated.

Washington, May 4.—Some of the details of the agreement by which the Cummins' Amendment to the traffic agreement section was kept out of the railroad bill in the Senate, were given out by the Democrats today in view of the report that the minority party had agreed to vote against the Cummins provision.

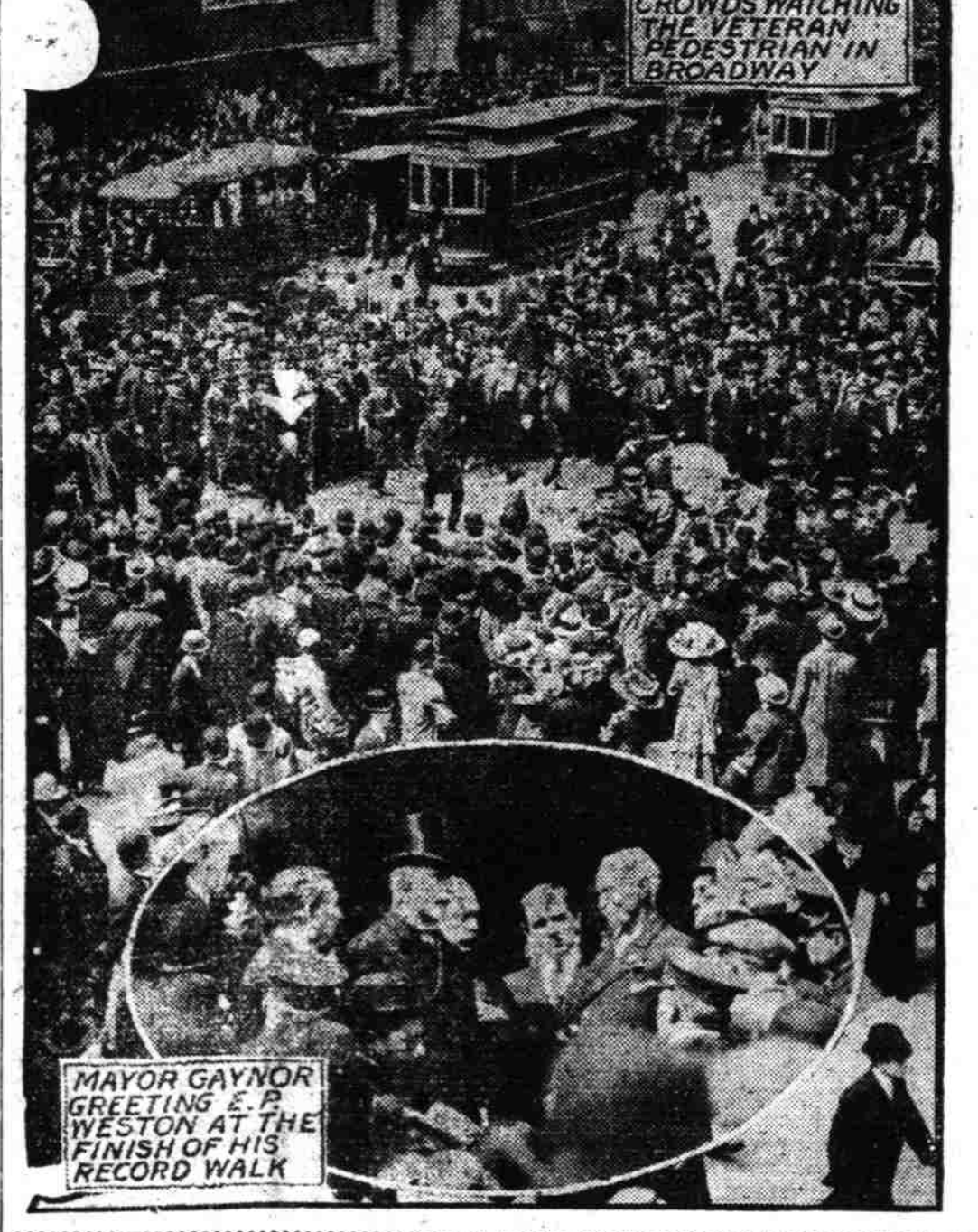
Speaking for the Democrats of the Senate, Mr. Bacon emphatically denied that report today. He said that the Republican organization leaders tried to get the Democrats to agree to vote against the Cummins amendment to provide that railroads must get the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission in making changes of rates, but that they had refused. They were willing, however, to pledge themselves to vote to "table" all amendments to section seven in return for an advance pledge that the section would be thereafter stricken out.

Mr. Bacon said the Democrats objected to the report that they would have voted against an amendment to require the railroads to submit changes of rates to the Interstate Commerce Commission and obtain the approval of that body in advance of their taking effect.

NEGRO HIGHWAYMAN CAUGHT.

Two Who Killed Motorman and Injured Conductor in Atlanta.

Weston's Big Triumph As He Entered Gotham



PEARY HONORED IN LONDON SENATORS LAUGH AT HEYBURN

American Explorer Enthusiastically Greeted by Royal Geographical Society—Presented With Gold Medal—Details.

London, May 4.—Before a vast audience which filled the Royal Albert Hall, the Royal Geographical Society tonight presented Commander Robert E. Peary, with the special gold medal of the Society, and through its president welcomed the American explorer as "the first and only human being who ever led a party of his fellow creatures to a pole of the earth." A silver replica of the medal was presented to Capt. Robert A. Bartlett, who commanded the steamer Roosevelt and who accompanied Peary to the last camp before the dash to the pole.

When the two explorers entered the hall, accompanied by Major Leonard Darwin, president of the society, the great audience accorded them a reception befitting National heroes. President Darwin introduced Commander Peary and declared amid a storm of cheers as the representative of the Royal Geographical Society, and armed with full authority from his council he welcomed the Commander as the only man who had led a party to the pole.

Commander Peary prefaced his lecture with a tribute to the British Arctic explorers, who for centuries had made such splendid efforts to reach the pole and who had paved the way for those coming after. The lecture was enthusiastically received.

Sir George Nares, and Sir Lewis Beumont paid a warm tribute to the commander on the courage and self sacrifice he had displayed and heartily congratulated him on his great achievement. Capt. Scott spoke of the debt present-day explorers owe to the American.

Presenting the medal President Darwin said: "America may well be proud of its own Peary as a citizen."

Both Commander Peary and Capt. Bartlett were present.

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OUTLINES.

In a speech in St. Louis yesterday President Taft vigorously defended men in public life and paid his respects to W. J. Bryan for his criticism of Governor Hughes—Bishop Hendrix in the Episcopal address before the Methodist conference in Asheville flatly opposed the demands of women for laymen's rights and representation at the conference, declaring it not in harmony with the ideas of the church.

Senator Simmons, in a speech in the Senate yesterday, attacked the methods of the Department of Justice in the prosecution of the cotton pool and defended the real cotton men.—Commander Robert E. Peary was received by the Royal Geographical Society in London yesterday and presented with a medal.—Senator Heyburn of Idaho, was an object of merit in the Senate yesterday.—New York markets: Money on call steady 3 3/4 to 4 1/2 per cent, ruling rate 4 1/2, closing bid 3 1/4, offered at 4 1/2. Spot cotton closed quiet, middling uplands 15.30, middling gulf 15.55. Flour dull and without quotable change. Wheat easy, No. 2 red 1.15 nominal, No. 1 northern 1.18 1/4 nominal f.o.b. opening navigation. Corn spot steady, steamer 65 nominal elevator export basis. Oats, steady, options were without transaction. Rosin quiet. Turpentine steady.

SIMMONS UPHOLDS REAL COTTON MEN

Attacked Government's Methods of Prosecuting the Cotton Pool.

PUT THEM IN WRONG LIGHT

Declares Department Has Undertaken Only a Partial Prosecution—Injustice to the Bulls—As to Speculators.

Washington, May 4.—In a speech delivered in the Senate today Senator Simmons, of North Carolina, attacked the methods of the Department of Justice in the matter of its prosecution of the cotton pool. He did not complain because of the suits, but because the cotton producers and spinners had been involved in the matter.

Complaining of partiality in the enforcement of the Sherman anti-trust law, Mr. Simmons declared that in undertaking to prosecute the bulls and not the bears, the Department had undertaken only a partial prosecution. He said that the proceeding amounted to a usurpation of authority.

Senator Simmons made bitter complaint against a course which he said had the effect of placing the real cotton men in the light of speculators when the efforts had been in exactly the opposite direction.

"If the cotton spinners of the country will co-operate in the same line which the cotton spinners of the South are pursuing—all the exchanges of the country will be on a spot basis instead of a paper basis," he said. He contended that contracts for future sales of cotton should be for a real and not a sham delivery.

The Attorney General's attitude toward the price of cotton was sharply criticized. He said that officials had attacked prices not because of the pool, but because he considered them a National evil. "He has the whole matter wrong; prices are not abnormally high," said Mr. Simmons, "they certainly are not above the level of prices fixed by the tariff and in the interest of monopoly."

He said there had been no protest from the Attorney General when the bears had squeezed \$15 out of the price of cotton.

He contended that the high prices of the present day were due to short crops and other natural causes. He said prices were not high enough, and he thought they would go higher, "and the Attorney General cannot prevent that, whatever proceedings he may institute in the interest of foreign buyers," he added.

Mr. Simmons refused to concede the government the right to interfere with the purpose of affecting the price of the staple. "It is as startling as it is unpatriotic as it is untenable," he declared, speaking of the Attorney General's course. As our chief article of export, he declared that the price of cotton should be kept up. He said that while the South always would be the first to receive the benefit of any increase the whole country would profit.

TWO CAROLINA HEROES.

Recognized by Carnegie Hero Fund Commission—32 Awards.

Pittsburg, May 4.—Thirty-two awards of medals for acts of heroism were made by the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission at its Spring meeting today. Seven silver and 25 bronze medals were ordered struck off for the fortunate ones, while monthly pensions aggregating \$196, death benefits of \$4,880 and special awards totaling \$12,100 were made. The cash awards were to liquidate mortgages and other indebtedness, and for educational purposes.

In 13 instances the heroes met death either in the act or as a result of injuries received. Five rescues were made from injuries or death by trains, two from fire, one from electrocution, 14 from drowning, four from suffocation in wells and tanks, five in a mine cave-in, and one from a runaway.

The awards were made among others to the following: John Adriance, Jr., Galveston, Texas; George E. Hemphill, Anna, Texas; Harley Tomlinson, Norwood, N. C. (died); Frank Forrest, Norwood, N. C.; Eugene Smith, Rogers, Texas; Wylie Looney, Duncansville, Texas (died); A. Albert Richards, Denton, Texas (died).

MISS HARRIMAN TO WED.

Rumor Asserts That She Will Marry Chas. Ramsey, the Sculptor.

New York, May 4.—Mrs. Mary Averill Harriman, widow of the late E. H. Harriman, declined to discuss a report tonight that her daughter, Mary will marry Charles Cary Rumsey, of Buffalo. When informed this evening that news of such an engagement was current, she sent back word: "I will neither confirm nor deny the report."

The entire bulk of the Harriman millions was left without condition to Mrs. Harriman. Miss Mary Harriman was said to be her father's favorite daughter. She shared his love of horses and cattle, his plain spoken ways and capacity for affairs. During his life he took the greatest pride in her executive ability and at his death she succeeded him as manager of Arden Farms, with their 46,000 acres and hundreds of head of cattle.

THE RECORDER'S POSITION DEFINED

To Receive Shipments of Whiskey no Violation of Law.

OPINION OF LEGAL ADVISERS

Recorder Suggests That Future Efforts be Directed to Show a Sale—Is With Mayor for Law Enforcement, He Says.

Declaring himself in favor of using every lawful means of bringing to justice violators of the law in Wilmington, expressing the hope that the executive and judicial officers of the city may work together more harmoniously in the future for the best interests of the community and advancing the opinion, after careful consideration, that it is not a violation of the law for persons to receive consignments of whiskey, Recorder John J. Furlong yesterday afternoon courteously acknowledged receipt of the letter from Mayor Walter G. MacRae and transcript of evidence taken at the recent investigations before the Mayor into the large consignments of whiskey received in Wilmington, together with the opinion of his legal advisers in the premises as to his power to take action against alleged violators of the prohibition law and other laws.

In brief, the Recorder is advised by ex-Mayor A. G. Ricard and Geo. L. Peschau, Esq., whose opinion he asked, that he has no authority to hold investigations under Section 3721 and then, after exhausting the powers of the city and county in an effort to get evidence upon which to base a charge, sit in judgment upon the case; that it is not his duty nor has he the authority to issue warrants unless affidavits are made; that the fact that shipments of whiskey are being received is not within itself sufficient to convict of the charge of selling whiskey in violation of the prohibition law. The Recorder, in his letter to the Mayor, suggests that in further investigations efforts be directed toward securing evidence to show that large consignments of whiskey have been and are being received in Wilmington. The testimony of those summoned showed that whiskey was being brought into this city in large quantities, which is suggestive of the sale of the ardent in violation of the law. J. O. Carr, Esq., the Mayor's legal adviser in the matter, advised that the Mayor had proceeded as far as he could go, not having the power, since the creation of the Recorder's court, to issue warrants, and suggested that a transcript of the testimony taken at the inquiries be forwarded to the Recorder for whatever action he deemed advisable. Acting upon this advice the Recorder, last Saturday, sent to Recorder Furlong a transcript of the testimony of two investigations, as taken down by Mr. Meares Harris, expert court stenographer, as information to be used by him as he saw fit under advice. The letter of Recorder Furlong, delivered to Mayor MacRae yesterday afternoon, together with the opinion of Messrs. Ricard and Peschau, will be found in full below.

The Recorder's Reply.

Wilmington, N. C., May 4, 1910. Hon. Walter G. MacRae, Mayor, Wilmington, N. C.

Dear Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of April 30th, 1910, with transcript of evidence taken before you as Mayor of this city. Although advised by counsel that my duties in reference to the cases referred to by you are those simply of a trial justice, and presuppose a complaint under oath before me, I have, as a matter of courtesy, and with a desire to do what I can to advance the bringing to justice of alleged violators of the law, carefully examined the evidence sent me.

I find no evidence whatever in the papers forwarded me of a sale contrary to law. The large quantities of whiskey shipped here to various parties, as shown in your evidence, do not in themselves establish a sale in contravention of law, and I know of no law which would justify me in issuing the criminal process of this State, except in a case where it at least appears by evidence that the offence charged has been committed. The gist of the offence, as I understand it, is the sale of liquor contrary to law—not the receiving of liquor through interstate shipments consigned to this point.

In your further examination, if I may suggest that your investigations be directed to showing a sale by any person within my jurisdiction, I will unhesitatingly issue the necessary warrants upon proper complaint. I attach herewith, the opinions of my legal advisers in the premises, and I trust that in the future, in the duties of our respective offices, we may harmonize, with a view to the best interest.

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