

THE WEATHER.

Fair Sunday and Monday, light east to south winds.

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ARGUMENTS MARK CLOSE OF INQUIRY

Ballinger - Pinchoz Hearing Ends in Blaze of Verbal Fireworks.

PRINCIPALS ARE DENOUNCED

Committee Will Receive Briefs From Attorneys July 11th—Closing Scenes Interesting—Brandies and Vertrees Talked.

Washington, May 28.—The Ballinger-Pinchoz investigation ended today in a blaze of verbal fireworks. The oratorical efforts closed the open hearing and the attorneys who have been engaged in the case now will prepare briefs for submission to the committee which will meet July 11th to receive them.

"When I came into this case a stranger to Mr. Ballinger," exclaimed Attorney Vertrees in closing his address, "these were my instructions: 'So far as I am concerned there is no bottom to this affair,' said Mr. Ballinger; as to the subordinates, it is not a matter of knowledge, but I believe those about me are honest, but whether they are or not, in this investigation proceed in every direction in which it may. What ever your report may be I realize fully that you cannot save him from the injury that has been done, but at the same time I know the report must be in accordance with the evidence and the facts in this case and that his official career is without spot or stain."

"I am afraid Mr. Vertrees has been corrupted since he came here from the Southwest," was Attorney Pepper's parting shot in defense of Mr. Pinchoz. "Unsophisticated as he was he came in contact with a spirit of suspicion and I think he scented a conspiracy where there was none. When there was, was a series of successive blows dealt by Mr. Ballinger against interests which were vital to a group of men who had dedicated their lives to the cause."

Glavis attorney, Mr. Brandies, had a word, "Here was a man, disgraced, condemned, not only without hearing, without seeing the hundreds and hundreds of pages of evidence which was contained by Assistant Attorney General Lawler, but without knowledge that there was a charge against him. Why, why he sacrificed? It rests deep in the conception of which actuated Mr. Ballinger and the men who stood with him, and it is the conception of a class of privilege, that men high in exalted station must be protected at all cost, but a man merely a humble servant of the government, has no rights if he protests against the conception necessary to condemn innocent men."

The hearing room was crowded and at the conclusion of each speech a demonstration interrupted the proceedings. Attorney Vertrees was most bitter in his denunciation of former Secretary Garfield and former Chief of Police Pinchoz, who, he said, conspired to accomplish the removal of Mr. Ballinger from public life because his was an administration of "law and not of men."

He said Pinchoz had not been credited with a "loftiness of purpose" and "does not deserve" and insinuated that he "scraped at nothing to carry out his purposes and plans." Mr. Pepper declared that it was a "wholly baseless charge" that Garfield's opposition to Ballinger had been inspired by a feeling of disappointment at not having been retained in the Taft cabinet. He said that if that had been so, Garfield's antagonism would not have been directed toward Ballinger.

Saying that he suspected Mr. Vertrees of caricaturing conversation when he depicted Pinchoz and his friends of standing between private interests and the "people's coal," exclaimed:

"Don't let Guggie get it," Mr. Pepper added.

"The Ballinger idea of conservation seems to be: 'Do let Guggie get the coal!'"

In Mr. Brandies' closing speech, reference was made to Vertrees' statement that Ballinger's administration was one of "law and not of men."

"Either of lawyers and not of men," suggested Brandies, "lawyers who have been ever ready to resort to loose construction of the law when private interests were threatened and a strict construction of it when the public interest was involved."

Brandies said if Ballinger and Secretary had left to his subordinates which he said he did not believe, the handling of the Cunningham cases, he was unfaithful to his public trust. He paid high tribute to the Pinchoz following and the "independent press."

"But for these publications and these men," he declared, "there would have been done in this country an act of injustice as great as that done Dreyfus in France and for very similar reasons. As suggested by Mr. Vertrees, men in exalted positions have got to be protected at all hazard and if they cannot be protected truth then lying must be exerted for the end."

Hon. Richard A. Ballinger Inquiry Ended Yesterday



ROOSEVELT AND INSURGENTS SALE OF THE STATE BONDS

Ex-President Arranges Conference With Congressman Fish to Learn "Insurgent" Situation—Will Make Speeches.

Washington, May 28.—After the publication today of the fact that a prominent Republican member of the House of Representatives had received a letter from former President Roosevelt requesting the former to meet him in a conference as soon after the ex-President's arrival in New York on June 18th, as possible, it became known that the recipient of the letter was Representative Hamilton Fish, of New York. Mr. Fish refused, however, either to affirm or deny for purposes of publication, that he had received such a letter.

Mr. Roosevelt's letter indicates that he is desirous of learning the "insurgent" situation in the House from first hand, as soon as possible after his return to this country. It is known that there has been an interchange of letters between Mr. Fish and the ex-President since the latter's arrival in Europe. The "insurgent" is a long time personal friend of Mr. Roosevelt and for that reason has not hesitated about advising the ex-President unreservedly about the various political events which have transpired since Mr. Roosevelt's departure for Africa a year ago.

In response to Mr. Roosevelt's request Mr. Fish has made a hotel reservation in New York for June 18th. He expressed no doubt whatever that Mr. Roosevelt would support the cause of the House insurgents and prophesied that he would be found making a few speeches this Fall in Europe. The "insurgents" are men who might be in danger of defeat.

"Whatever else may have been charged," said Mr. Fish, "Mr. Roosevelt has never been accused of ingratitude towards his friends." It is known that Mr. Fish and Col. Roosevelt were warm personal friends as far back as the time when Mr. Fish was Speaker of the State Assembly in New York and the ex-President was a police commissioner in the city of New York. Their political and personal friendship has existed ever since. Mr. Fish has been one of the most active promoters of the insurgent movement among the Republican members of the House during the present session.

FIGHTING IN NICARAGUA.

Severe Battle With Heavy Casualties.

New Orleans, May 28.—That severe fighting with an unusually heavy casualty list on both sides marked today's events at Bluefields, is indicated in skeletonized cablegrams received here tonight by representatives of both the Madrid and Provisional governments of Nicaragua. Neither side claims victory.

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 28.—Orders were received from Washington at the Philadelphia Navy Yard tonight directing that the transport Prairie sail at 7 o'clock tomorrow morning for Bluefields, Nicaragua. Hurred messages were sent to officers on shore leave to report at once and preparations for sailing were at once begun.

No marines will be carried from here on the transport, but a stop will be made at Colon, where more than 500 men will be picked up.

BLUE AND THE GRAY.

Springfield, G. A. R. Post Invites Pe-

tersburg, Va., May 28.—The Grand Army of the Republic Post at Springfield, Mass., has invited A. P. Hill Camp, United Confederate Veterans to visit that post and aid in the observance of the Fourth of July.

Those two organizations are on the very friendliest of terms and have frequently exchanged visits. Every member of each organization is an honorary member of the other.

Bids for Only Part of the Issue—Governor and Council of State in Conference—Corporation Commission Clerk.

(Special Star Telegram.) Raleigh, N. C., May 28.—The second bids for \$3,430,000 refunding 40-year 4 per cent. bonds to take up bonds falling due July 1. were opened by the State Treasurer at noon today in the presence of the Governor and members of the Council of State, and a large company of interested citizens in the office of the State Treasurer. It was found that there were bids for only \$1,218,500 of the issue as compared with \$1,765,000 bid for on the first date for the bond sale May 18th when all bids were rejected. This time the bids ranged in batches from \$1,000 to \$200,000, whereas there was one \$500,000 on the first effort to sell the issue. This was by the New York Life Insurance Company, and was not renewed.

The Council of State was in executive session all the afternoon considering the situation, a number of prominent bankers and other business men being with them in confidential conference one while. Announcement is made this evening that the Council accepted the bids received today but no statement is made as to what other plans they have. The bids in hand today leave \$2,211,500 of the issue to be taken care of in some extraordinary way, several methods of extracting the administration from the embarrassing dilemma being suggested. One is calling the General Assembly in session to either increase the rate of interest above 4 per cent. provided, so as to effect a sale in the ordinary way, or authorize some other means of tiding the State over the difficulty until the regular session in January. Another is to sell all the bonds that are now bid for or for which bids can be secured before July 1st to redeem those bonds that are presented for collection and to borrow money to take care of the rest until the regular session of the Assembly. This is believed to be the administration's policy, since the bids are accepted. There is a suggestion that the State could get money on the railroad bonds the State owns as security or effect other financial arrangements that would save to the State the \$25,000 or more expense of an extra session of the Legislature.

The Corporation Commission this afternoon elected A. J. Maxwell, of Dover, secretary to the Commission to succeed H. C. Brown, appointed by the Governor a Commissioner in place of the late R. F. Aycock. Mr. Maxwell is prominent politically, served several sessions as principal clerk in the State Senate and had the endorsement of all the Democratic State Senators and many others. There were 20 or more other applicants for the place. Mr. Maxwell will take up work June 1st.

DAMAGE SUIT COMPROMISED.

Seaboard Paid Lumberton Man \$1,600 for Personal Injuries.

(Special Star Correspondence.) Lumberton, N. C., May 28.—In the Superior Court today the case of Watts against the Seaboard, for personal injuries received in the wreck of the "Taft Special," November 9th, was compromised, the plaintiff receiving \$1,600, out of which he pays his experts. Judge Allen left for his home in Goldsboro tonight.

Ol. Johnson, colored, was arrested by Sheriff McNeill today for violating the fish law in this county. Johnson admitted his guilt. He offered fish for sale which he caught in traps. He gave bond for his appearance, the case to be heard next week.

Policeman Alex. Currie today captured seven gallons of whiskey which was being brought in on the train from Marion. The tiger got away by appealing to leg bail, but the officer saved the booze.

LORIMER DEFENDS SELF IN SENATE

Illinois Senator Denies He Was Elected by Corrupt Methods.

URNS ATTACK ON NEWSPAPER

Charges Tribune With Sinister Motives in Publishing Charges. Senator Accused by Legislator—Charges.

Washington, May 28.—For just two hours today Senator Lorimer stood in the Senate and discussed the charges of bribery made against him in connection with his election to the Senate. He made emphatic denial of all the allegations and sought to turn the accusation of wrongdoing upon the Chicago Tribune, in which paper the charges were first printed.

The speech was devoted to a review of Chicago and Illinois politics for the past 25 years. He charged the Tribune with sinister motives in its attacks, and, saying that it had been fighting him ever since 1884, charged that it was inspired because of its failure to control his course as a public man. Mr. Lorimer gave many particulars concerning his Senatorial election saying that after persuading him to enter the race, Governor Deussen had deserted him and sought to turn against him those whose support he had formerly procured for him.

At the close of his speech Mr. Lorimer offered a resolution directing an investigation into the charges by the Committee on Privileges and Elections. Under the rules of the Senate the resolution referred to the Committee on Contingent Expenses to consider the question of cost. In case of a favorable report from that committee, of which there is no doubt, the resolution will go to the Committee on Elections, for consideration of the merits of the matter. Upon the report of that committee the Senate's action will largely depend.

Mr. Lorimer said in part: "Mr. President, I rise in a question of personal privilege to state the facts concerning the reasons for the most recent assault made upon me by the Chicago Tribune with the intent to blacken my character with the people of the country and to destroy me and my friends financially and politically." He then detailed the fact of the Tribune's publication of April 1st last of a story over the signature of Chas. A. White, a member of the Illinois Legislature, in which it was alleged he had procured his election to the Senate through bribery and corruption.

"I have been compelled," he went on "to defer my return to the Senate owing to the fact that the story was timed and published with a deliberate purpose to destroy a new banking association in Chicago, which I had organized with some of my friends. The assault was made to prevent the bank from opening. It utterly failed of its purpose."

Relating that it had been charged that the bribe had been paid through Hop. L. O'Neill, Browne, the Democratic leader of the Illinois House of Representatives, he defended Mr. Browne as entirely above participation in such a proceeding.

He declared that Medill McCormick, of the Tribune, had threatened that the bank should never open, and also asserted that White did not write the story as had been claimed, but that it was "the work of a trained newspaper hand, skilled in the art of creating scandal out of lies, when it is thought necessary to blacken the character of one whom the newspaper cannot control. It is also plain to be seen," he said, "that every word was passed upon by a lawyer before it was signed by that poor, low creature White, who does not hesitate to commit forgery for a few dollars, and to whom perjury is no crime, who is a part of the lowest fringes of depravity and who secures money to satisfy his insatiable greed."

Senator Lorimer then proceeded with unmeasured words of bitter invective.

OUTLINES.

Following a speech in the Senate yesterday when Senator Lorimer from Illinois denied he was elected by corrupt methods, State Senator Broderick, of Chicago, was indicted for bribery for buying a vote for Lorimer.

The Ballinger-Pinchoz investigation which has been in progress in Washington for several months, was concluded yesterday. It is reported that ex-President Roosevelt has arranged a conference with Congressman Fish, in New York for June 18th to discuss the "insurgent" political situation.

Henry Watterson, editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal, addressed the New York Press Club last night. "Two persons were killed yesterday in a wreck at Springfield, Ill.—The 200 mile race at Indianapolis was won by Harroun, driving a Marmon car yesterday—New York markets: Flour dull and easy. Wheat spot easy. No. 2 red 1.04 1-2 nominal. No. 1 northern 1.11 1-8 nominal f.o.b. Corn spot easy No. 2, 66 nominal elevator domestic basis. Oats quiet, mixed nominal. Rasin quiet. Turpentine easy.

Today at Lumina.

Hear the "Broken Idol" played by the Lumina orchestra.

ILLINOIS SENATOR ACCEPTED BRIBE

Sensational Confession Causes Three Indictments Against Solons.

SOLD HIS VOTE FOR \$2,500

Police Are Searching for State Senator John Broderick, A Democrat—Confession Followed Lorimer's Speech in Senate.

Springfield, Ill., May 28.—Bursting like a bomb within a few hours after United States Senator William A. Lorimer's speech at Washington, State Senator John Broderick, a leading Chicago Democrat was indicted on a bribery charge by the grand jury here today.

Broderick's indictment was the direct result of a confession made to the grand jury by State Senator D. W. Holslaw, of Iuka, Ill., who says Broderick paid him \$2,500 to vote for Lorimer for Senator. A capias was ordered at once for Broderick and a bench warrant issued for his arrest. The unexpected turn in the Lorimer scandal was an offshoot of State Attorney Burke's investigation of alleged graft in a Legislative furniture deal. Senator Holslaw had been indicted on a perjury charge in connection with the furniture contract and upon advice of his lawyer, when offered immunity, agreed to make a confession. Then he told the grand jury that he had received \$2,500 for his vote for Lorimer; \$700 as his share of a legislative "jack pot" and promise of \$1,500 as his share of the State House furniture deal.

Senator Holslaw's confession regarding the furniture deal was corroborated before the grand jury by Otto Freier who, as agent for the Ford-Johnson Furniture Company, of Chicago, obtained the furniture contract.

The two confessions regarding the furniture contract resulted in two additional indictments, one a conspiracy charge.

These were: State Senator C. Pemberton, Republican, of Oakland, Ill., and Representative Joseph S. Clark, of Vandalia, Ill. As in the case of Senator Broderick, in the Lorimer alleged bribery matter capias and bench warrants were issued immediately for Senator Pemberton and Representative Clark on the conspiracy charges in connection with the furniture contract.

Although the indictment charging conspiracy was returned against Holslaw immediately it was nolle prosequi for Holslaw was ordered by Judge Creighton upon the recommendation of State Attorney Burke.

When the indictments had been returned and the court orders entered in the two separate scandals the members of the grand jury adjourned until next Tuesday.

Following his appearance before the inquisitorial body Holslaw repeated his conversation to the Associated Press. He told in detail of the meeting he had with Senator John Broderick, in front of the St. Nicholas Hotel at this city the day before William Lorimer was elected United States Senator. He and Broderick talked for some time about other matters and then the senatorial question was brought up.

Holslaw says that Broderick asked him if he could vote for Lorimer and he replied that it was possible for him to do so, that some of his Democratic constituents had told him that such a move would be a good thing towards disrupting the Republican party in the State. Holslaw says that when Broderick said if he would vote for Lorimer that he would be paid \$2,500 in it for him. Holslaw says that he then agreed to cast his vote the next day, May 26th, for Lorimer.

He said that he had never been approached on the subject before and denied that Lee O'Neill Browne or Senator Lorimer had ever brought the subject to his attention.

The bill charging conspiracy to perform felony of bribery contained three counts directed at Senator Stanton C. Pemberton, of Oakland, and D. W. Holslaw, of Iuka, and Representative Joseph S. Clark, of Vandalia. Capias were immediately ordered issued and their bail fixed at \$5,000 each.

As soon as the indictment against Holslaw had been placed on the records State's Attorney Burke, moved that it be nolle prosequi and this was done.

The bribery indictment against Senator John Broderick, of Chicago, was the last to be read by the court. A capias also was issued for Broderick and his bail fixed at the same figure as that of Pemberton and Clark.

SOUTH PROTESTS AGAINST ACTION

Augusta Organizations Condemn Tactics as to President's Trip Expenses

TELEGRAPH SPEAKER CANNON

Indignant and Mortified at Conduct of Democratic Members—Hospitality of Southerners—Georgia Representatives Talk.

Washington, May 28.—A protest against the action of certain Democratic members of Congress in opposing the appropriation of \$25,000 for the President's traveling expenses, covering the President's last Southern trip and an offer to make up the deficiency, was telegraphed to Speaker Cannon today by the Augusta, Ga., Chamber of Commerce and Cotton Exchange and Georgia-Carolina Fair Association today. The telegram announced that at a called meeting of the three organizations held today, the following memorial was ordered sent to the Speaker, to be presented to the House and to President Taft:

"Augusta, the Winter home of President Taft, stands indignant and mortified at the action of certain Democratic members of Congress in defeating by technical objection the proposition to make retroactive, so as to cover all the expenses of his last Southern trip, the appropriation of \$25,000 for the President's traveling expenses.

"At a joint meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, Cotton Exchange and Board of Trade and the Georgia-Carolina Fair Association, held this day, it was unanimously agreed that, we respectfully tender through you, to the government of the United States the \$25,000 necessary to meet the deficiency of the President's recent transcontinental trip which did so much to cement the ties between the different sections and bring the nation and the nation's chief executive in closer touch and sympathy each with the other."

The resolution contains the signatures of the presidents of the associations named.

Representatives Hardwick and Bartlett, of Georgia, denied that the telegram in any way reflected on their action. They stated that they took no part in the House debate, only after Representative Tawney had criticized Southern hospitality and charged that President Taft had been forced to pay for his board while in Georgia. They characterized the attack upon Southern members in Congress and upon the hospitality of the South as unfair and unjust.

When President Taft today received the telegram from Augusta it gave him great pleasure and assured him that the kindly feeling for him in the South had in no way been impaired by the controversy in the House over his traveling expenses. Augusta is the principal city in the district of Representative Hardwick, one of the Congressmen who participated in the controversy.

The President could not possibly accept the offer of the patriotic Georgians. He intends to pay out of his own pocket his traveling expenses for the remainder of the fiscal year. These will amount to about \$7,000 or \$8,000 as the President proposes to make all the visits planned by him between now and the end of the year.

ALBANY TO NEW YORK.

About Ready for Curtiss and Hamilton Flights This Week.

Albany, N. Y., May 28.—A brisk wind, varying from 20 to 30 miles an hour prevented Glenn H. Curtiss from making an attempt to fly from Albany today. The fact that tomorrow is Sunday will not prevent him from starting providing weather conditions are favorable. He plans to be on the wing before 5 o'clock on Tuesday morning. Several of the most important flights Mr. Curtiss has made included one at Rheims, one in Italy and another in Los Angeles, were made on Sunday.

"I have no superstition about flying on that day," he said. "In fact, it has proven a rather lucky day for me." New York, May 28.—Charles K. Hamilton, the aviator, announced tonight that he will attempt on Tuesday next, weather permitting, to fly from Governor's Island to Albany, for the New York World's \$10,000 prize.

Hamilton arrived here today from the South and his aeroplane will be assembled tomorrow. He says positively he will make a start between 2 and 4 P. M., on Tuesday and will attempt to reach Albany without a stop. He is the only aviator so far who has entered against Curtiss.

HOMICIDE IN JACKSON.

Meagre Particulars Reach Asheville From Sylvia, N. C.

Asheville, N. C., May 28.—A special to the Gazette-News late this afternoon from Sylvia, Jackson county, tells of the killing there last night of John Freeman. Particulars are meagre, the dispatch simply says, "Last night between the hour of 12 and 1 o'clock while in the act of taking corn from the barn of Thurman Allen, one John Freeman was shot and instantly killed, a shot gun being used."

WATTERSON SPOKE AT PRESS DINNER

Noted Southerner Delivered Address Before N. Y. Press Club.

TALKS ON NEWSPAPER LIFE

Duties and Ideals of His Profession From Galley-Boy to Editor-in-Chief—Prominent Men Attend—Eventful Career.

New York, May 28.—Henry Watterson, editor of the Louisville Courier Journal, was the guest of the New York Press Club at a dinner in his honor tonight. To his right and left sat other newspaper men of national prominence and some others not of the craft were there as guests. Among these were Brigadier General Walter Howe, commander of the Department of the East, and Representative William Sulzer.

The cover of the menu was a reproduction, reduced, of the first page of Colonel Watterson's paper, the Courier Journal. A cut of Colonel Watterson adorned the inside.

Mr. Watterson, in a speech told of the duties and ideals of the newspaper profession. He said: "I was born next door to a print shop, and grew up in a newspaper office. First and last I have done every newspaper function from galley boy to leader-writer. I am proud of my calling and jealous of its good name. Until I gave up all-around, all-night work, I was never so happy as toward the wee small hours, when, the boys around me, wires were flashing and the presses were beginning to thunder below. Now that I no longer see the paper to press, it rejoices me to find myself still surrounded by the boys—the boys in the trenches—and to recall the old days and nights, and in fancy to believe that there's life in the old man yet."

"Not one of you has walked these streets in search of work more wistfully, and sometimes more despairingly than I have. I remember once seeing young James Gordon Bennett through a window of the building on the corner of Broadway and Fulton street, and of murmuring, with John Leech's ragged urchin, looking upon a little boy in a London home, eating plum-pudding, 'wouldn't it be bully to be him.' Just 52 years ago Mr. Dana, then on the staff, paid me five dollars for a bit of what would be called space writing now, and ten years later when we had come to be as it were professional colleagues, he was pleased to be reminded of the circumstance, and from that hour to the day of his death, was my most excellent friend and comrade."

"I beg you will not be alarmed. I am not going to weary you with the reminiscences, nor set up for a schoolmaster. Still less is it my purpose to deliver a lecture on journalism. I think I know what news is and how to prepare it equally as well as the table and the breakfast table. Like victuals, it may be served hot and savory, or raw and unsavory, be brought on plain, or be dressed and decorated, to suit the ever varying public taste. There is in this, as in everything else, a fine, deadly, murder. Like a fair round of beef, may be ruined in the roasting, and a scandal, fat and juicy, blonde and frowsy wholly spoiled by a figurative excess of oil and garlic. A skillful chef can take a few scraps and fabricate a dish to delight a gourmet. A deft reporter can put this and that together and piece a story to set the town a-talking. In both cases, however, there must be the basis of essential fact. It is given to no man to make a silk purse out of a sow's ear; to no cook to render a roast and a raw and uncooked; to no reporter to turn a scoop out of a lie."

"I was engaged as general utility man upon an afternoon paper in Washington City. Each morning there was laid upon my desk the New York Evening Post and the New York Evening Express as a dish to delight a gourmet. My business was with pencil, paste and scissors to riddle the contents of those two interesting sheets. For better attraction, I adopted the form of a daily New York letter. Having no leg-work to do and fresh from my early coffee, with the Post and Express before me, knowing all the local points and people, nothing was easier than the filling of an apt column or two, with a New York date line. I fairly reveled in my artistic fraudulence. It was so disguised in the warming-over process that for a long time the stuff was regularly copied by the papers from which it had been originally taken. Those, however, were halcyon, innocent and happy days, when genius had some chance and virtue was its own reward."

"Nevertheless, I flatter myself that, barring the late hours and the locomotion, I can still hold my own with the best of you in the work of news gathering and news collating, in distinguishing what is and what is not news, even to the latest up-to-date frills and flourishes from Park Row and the Tenderloin resorts of Herald Square and Forty-second street, provided they be open and above board, clean and truthful—tolerably truthful! and not furtive and ignoble."

"I draw the line at straight lying and the station house. The City Editor should never consider himself a brevet (Continued on Page Eight.)"