

THE WEATHER.

Generally fair and continued warmer Friday; Saturday partly cloudy, light variable winds, mostly west.

THE MORNING STAR

FOUNDED 1837 WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 24, 1910.

MR. MERCHANT

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VOL. LXXXVI—NO. 81.

WHOLE NUMBER 13,329.

STATE BANKERS NOW IN SESSION

Important Reports and Interesting Addresses Featured First Day.

PLEASANT OUTING ON RIVER

Guests of Capt. John W. Harper on Steamer Wilmington—Legislation and Bills of Lading—Dance at Lumina.

Yesterday was largely given over by the State Bankers' Association in session at Wrightsville Beach, to pleasure, although an important business session was held during the morning.

The convention was not called to order until about 10:15 yesterday morning in order to give the bankers who arrived during the previous evening an opportunity to register.

Col. John F. Bruton, chairman of the committee on bills of lading, and the committee on legislation submitted his reports, and the first named will also be found elsewhere in today's paper.

Wilson, N. C., June 22, 1910.

To the North Carolina Bankers' Association in Session at Wrightsville.

Gentlemen:—Your Legislative Committee beg to submit the following:

The report of your committee at the last convention set forth the acts of the Legislature of 1909 directly affecting the banking interests in North Carolina, and your committee has had nothing referred to it since the last convention for its consideration.

While it is not entirely within the province of the committee, it may be well to secure from the members present at this convention an expression bearing upon the present bank tax laws of the State, in order that your legislative committee may have for its guidance an expressed opinion on the above named subject, which is receiving more attention than ever before.

To the end that the views of the members of our association may be called forth we beg to submit the following preamble and resolutions:

"Whereas, the present methods of taxing banks in North Carolina are unjust and detrimental to the interests of the shareholders, in that:

"1. Bank stocks, the income from which is more or less limited by the interest laws, are taxed at a much higher assessed valuation than individual properties of the same actual value and whose income productivity is without any legal limitations whatever.

"2. The tax levies laid for county and municipal purposes on the capital stock of every other corporation are fixed by its residence or home office, and the corporation is required to pay all taxes; whereas, in the case of a bank the levies for these purposes vary in amount, being dependent upon the residence of the stockholders, whereby the bank is not permitted to pay these taxes without injustice to certain of its stockholders. The result is that bank stocks are discriminated against as an investment.

"Now, therefore, be it resolved: "First, That we the North Carolina Bankers' Association protest against the injustice and discriminatory character of the present Machinery Act governing bank taxation.

"Second, That we respectfully ask the General Assembly of North Carolina at its next session to relieve the banks and their stockholders of the unjust burdens herein complained of, by the enactment of such laws as will:

"1. Accord to the officers of the banks the duty of exercising the same conceptions of values and the same spirit of honesty to return bank stocks for taxation as are now conceded these very men and all other citizens in valuing and giving in for taxation their individual properties.

"2. Require every bank to treat as its own obligation and pay as per levy promulgated or laid in its own county or town all taxes against its capital stock, and thus relieve the bank's stockholders from the annoying and unnecessary burdens of paying county and municipal taxes.

"The adoption of the foregoing by this convention will make clear the position of the banks of the State, and should in our opinion receive due consideration from the law making power of the State.

Respectfully submitted, JOHN F. BRUTON, Chairman. When the report and proposed resolution was offered a motion was read (Continued on Page Five.)

VICTORY FOR TAFT SCORED IN HOUSE

President Successfully Fought Certain Legislation Asked by Labor.

CONGRESS TO ADJOURN SOON

House Agreed to Senate Amendment Against Exempting Labor Organizations From Anti-Trust Laws. Fight Waxed Warm.

Washington, June 23.—The action of the House of Representatives late today in receding from its labor amendment to the Sundry civil bill, marked the successful termination of an all day fight by President Taft against what he termed class legislation of an improper sort, and apparently removed the last real obstacle in the way of an adjournment of Congress within the next few days.

President Taft spent the entire day and bent every energy toward the defeat of the House amendment which proposed to exempt labor unions from the operation of the Sherman anti-trust law. He threw his whole influence into the fight sending for several scores of representatives and urging them to defeat the measure.

It was the President's fight on this amendment to the big supply bill which caused rumors to spread today that there undoubtedly would be a delay in the adjournment of Congress. Mr. Taft felt he had a longer fight before him than proved to be the case and was doubtful of the result until the vote was finally taken. When informed of the result he made no attempt to conceal his gratification.

Incidentally the President sent a long telegram tonight to the convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, meeting at St. Paul in which he outlined his views on the matter.

The telegram was in response to a message of protest from the convention. For several days past the White House has been fairly bombarded with letters and telegrams from labor organizations in favor of the House amendment. The messages made public tonight were as follows:

St. Paul, Minn., June 22, 1910.

"The President:

"Cross reports of today indicate that you favor using the people's money to prosecute labor in their efforts to better conditions. The 798 delegates attending the twelfth biennial convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers at St. Paul instruct me to protest against this unjust policy.

"W. S. CARTER,

"President Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers."

In his reply to Mr. Carter today President Taft says:

"Your dispatch of June 22nd received in which you say that press reports indicate that I favor using the people's money to prosecute labor in their efforts to better conditions, and you portend against such a policy. I pre-

(Continued on Page Eight)



Mr. John O. Ellington Vice President and Cashier Fourth National Bank, Fayetteville.

LABOR UNIONS NOT EXEMPT

Fight in Congress to Gain Immunity From Prosecution Under Anti-Trust Laws Lost—Lively Debate and Close Vote.

ROOSEVELT QUILTS POLITICS

Declares He May Never Make Another Political Speech—Still Receiving Old Friends—Guest of the Harvard Club.

Washington, June 23.—Labor organization have lost their fight to gain exemption from prosecution under the anti-trust and interstate commerce laws. Following a lively debate and by a vote of 138 to 120 the House today agreed to the Senate action striking out a provision in the Sundry Civil bill that would have effected this immunity.

When the Sundry Civil bill was before the House that body tacked on to it an amendment by Mr. Hughes, of New Jersey, a Democrat, providing that no part of the appropriation for the enforcement of the anti-trust laws "shall be spent in the prosecution of any organization or individual for entering into any combination or agreement having in view the increasing of wages, shortening of hours, or bettering the condition of labor or for any act done in furtherance thereof not in itself unlawful."

The Senate struck out the amendment. The House then instructed its conferees to stand firmly by that provision and the Senate conferees, refusing such an iron clad direction, refused to consider the same. Today Mr. Tawney, of Minnesota, one of the House conferees moved that the House recede from its position and concur with the Senate's action.

The motion stirred up a hornet's nest. Many members none unconscious of the possible labor interpretation of their votes in the coming elections participated in the debate to make clear their positions.

On the final vote, which gave a knockout blow to the Hughes amendment and left the way clear to easier agreement on the sundry civil bill, the following Republicans voted with the Democrats for the Hughes amendment.

Austin, Tennessee; Carey, Cooper, Lenroot, Nelson and Stafford, of Wisconsin; Davis, Minnesota; Fish, New York; Greene, Massachusetts; Fitch and Reynolds, Pennsylvania; Hubbard, Kendall, Woods, Iowa; Hayes, California; Krommiller, Maryland; Lundin, Rodenberg and Wilson, Illinois; Murdock, Kansas; and Poindexter, Washington.

The Democrats who voted with the Republicans; Bartlett, Nevada, Sherman, Kentucky, and Page, North Carolina.

There were 16 present who did not vote and numerous pairs of Democrats with the Republicans.

During the debate leading up to this vote, Mr. Tawney said he hoped the House would recede and concur with the Senate as to this amendment, declaring that the amendment was offered for pure political buncombe. He protested against Congress tying the hands of the government in the enforcement of criminal law and declared that the amendment worked a class discrimination which "would institute a policy that some day would shake the very foundations of this government."

Mr. Hughes, author of the amendment, denied that his purpose was political.

"There are many members," he shouted, "on the Republican side of the House whom I am glad to acquit for this charge of demagoguery. It is significant that the Republican party, built on the idea of striking the manacles from the black slaves, should seek now to put manacles on the white slaves, the laboring men of this country." The bill was sent back to conference with the Hughes' amendment eliminated from further consideration.

Mayor McCarthy, of San Francisco, who made desperate fight for retention of big fight on the coast, and lost to Governor Gillette and the anti-fight promoters.

The messages from the merchants are always interesting—and usually affect the "state of your purse."

MR. MCKINNON REPLIES.

To Remarks of Mr. Geo. McLeod at Meeting in Robeson.

Maxton, N. C., June 23.—Mr. A. J. McKinnon made the following statement in reply to certain remarks about him in a meeting in Robeson county yesterday:

"There is not enough truth in the labored reply made by Geo. B. McLeod to make it worthy of my notice, but I will say that I have not spent one cent in this county that I am not willing for the public to know of. In the meeting referred to, Mr. McLeod stated that I would have to put up \$2,000 to carry Robeson. I promptly replied that if I had to buy the nomination I did not want it. My refusal to put up the amount is probably the method to which he objects. I have not urged as he claimed, the adoption of any particular plan for holding the convention. Traitors have to cry to justify their treachery.

A. J. MCKINNON.

CHARLTON ADMITS LAKE COMO CRIME

American Youth Confesses Murder of Wife on Honymoon in Italy.

ARRESTED AT HOBOKEN PIER

Told Gruesome Story After Pitiable Collapse at the Police Station Recognized by Murdered Woman's Brother.

New York, June 23.—The Lake Como murder mystery is solved. Porter Charlton, an American youth of good family, sought by the police of two continents, was arrested in Hoboken, N. J., shortly before noon today, as he stepped from the North German Lloyd liner Princess Irene. In less than an hour he had confessed without a tremor that in a fit of temper he beat his wife into insensibility with a mallet, jammed her body in a trunk, and sunk it in the waters of the Italian lake.

She was Mary Scott Castle, of San Francisco, a woman 16 years his senior, divorced wife of Neville H. Castle, a San Francisco lawyer and a beauty.

Charlton is only 21 and a son of Judge Paul Charlton, law officer of the Bureau of Insular Affairs at Washington, and a classmate of President Taft's at Yale. The boy married Mrs. Castle in Wilmington, Del., last Spring over his parents' protest. Ill-mated and both of erratic temperament they sailed for Italy for their honeymoon. Murder brought it to an end and her body was found in the lake by fishermen on June 10th.

Fleeing from Italy under an assumed name, almost penniless and shabby of dress, Charlton, on landing, ran straight into the arms of Capt. Henry Harrison Scott, U. S. A., the murderer's wife's brother. He was taken to police headquarters at Hoboken, where, after a pitiable collapse so spasmodic that it produced extreme nausea, he regained his composure and unflinchingly signed the confession.

Tonight he is behind the bars in the Hoboken city jail, pending settlement of the complicated problem of extradition brought about by his arrest.

Capt. Scott's foresight, directed so accurately that it falls little short of a weird premonition, resulted in young Charlton's arrest.

Stationed at Fort Wright, on Fisher's Island, off New London, Conn., Capt. Scott obtained hurried leave of absence at 10 o'clock this morning and went to Hoboken to scan the passengers of incoming liners. Three Hoboken detectives aided him.

He accompanied the prisoner to police court but did not hear the heart-rending confession that poured from the young man's lips. Charlton, whose collapse after arrest seemed due to fear of Capt. Scott, refused to make a statement in the army officer's presence and the latter left the room. Throughout the ordeal Capt. Scott bore himself well, but at the request of detectives who had noticed a bulge beneath his coat which proved to be a pistol, he surrendered the weapon without objection.

In his signed confession, Charlton declared that no one else than he had a hand in the death of his wife. It was the old story of incompatibility and high tempers. After he had told his story in a rambling way Chief of Police Hayes condensed it into a typewritten statement which he asked the prisoner to sign. In filling out the form Charlton gave his age as 21, his birthplace Omaha, his occupation, "bank clerk," and his place of residence 204 West 55th street, New York.

Then followed this statement: "My wife and I lived happily together. She was the best woman in the world to me, but she had an ungovernable temper. She had I. We frequently quarreled over the most trivial matters and her language to me was frequently so foul that I know she did not know the meaning of it.

"The night I struck her she had been quarreling with me. She was in the worst temper I had ever seen her in. I told her if she did not cease I would leave her and put a stop to it. She stopped for a little while and started again.

"I took a mallet which I had used to do some household repairs and struck her three times. I thought she was dead. I put the body in a trunk in which I also threw the mallet.

About 12 o'clock that night I moved the trunk from the house, dragged it to a small pier near the house and threw it overboard. I remained at Malprais the next day and left the following night and went to Como and from there to Genoa where I took the steamer Irene three days later.

"The room where I killed her was an out-door sleeping apartment." (Signed) PORTER CHARLTON.

As he appended his signature, Charlton remarked: "There's a Russian, Ispolatoff. I see he has been under suspicion in connection with this affair and I want to clear him. He was the only man of intelligence in the neighborhood of our villa. The rest of those who came to see us were cattle."

The prisoner took a pen and added to his statement the following post- (Continued on Page Five.)

CAUSES FOR HIGH PRICES DISPUTED

Democrats Disagree With Republicans on Report to the Senate.

REASONS FOR THE ADVANCE

Minority Granted Permission to Submit Another Report—Various Reasons Attributing to Increase Are Given.

Washington, June 23.—Republicans and Democrats do not agree as to the causes for the great increase in the interest of living between 1900 and 1910.

The majority report of the special Senate committee, which investigated these questions was submitted to the Senate today by Senator Lodge, chairman of the committee. A meeting was held prior to the presentation of the report and the minority members of the committee protested against the character of the finding.

After a long argument the minority was authorized to employ an expert to go over the report of the majority and prepare the minority views for submission to the Senate.

The majority of the committee found that of the many causes contributing to the advance in prices, the following were most marked:

Increased cost of production of farm products by reason of higher land values and higher wages. Increased prices for farm products and food. Shifting of population from good producing to food consuming occupations and localities. Immigration to food consuming localities. Reduced fertility of land resulting in lower average production or in increased expenditures for fertilization. Increased banking facilities in agricultural localities, which enabled farmers to hold their crops and market them to the best advantage. It was found that this not only steadied prices but had a tendency to increase them. Reduced supply convenient to transportation facilities of such commodities as timber.

Cold storage plants which result in preventing extreme fluctuations of prices of certain commodities with the seasons, but by enabling the wholesaler to buy and sell at the best possible advantage tend to advance prices. Increased cost of distribution. Industrial combination. Organizations of producers or of dealers. Advertising.

Increased money supply. Over capitalization. Higher standard of living.

The foregoing findings were gathered by measuring the prices of 257 commodities, included in the price index number of the Bureau of Labor. These commodities were grouped and the advances noted for the different groups during the period from 1900 to 1909, inclusive. The general wholesale price level in the United States advanced during that period 14.5.

The groups show advances as follows: Farm products 39.8; food, etc., 19.7; lumber and building materials 19.6; miscellaneous commodities 14.7; clothes and clothing 12.0; fuel and lighting 6.9; house furnishing goods 5.3; metals and implements 3.5. A decline was shown for drugs and chemicals amounting to 2.9 per cent.

It is shown that the greatest advances have taken place in the products of the soil.

Concerning retail prices the report shows that in the United States in the Spring of 1910 they were at the highest point reached for many years. As compared with the Spring of 1900 prices for bacon were more than 70 per cent. higher ham was 33 per cent. higher; flour was about 50 per cent. higher, butter about 45 per cent. higher; sugar about 12 per cent. higher and eggs 100 per cent. higher. Some few articles, such as coffee and tea were about the same price as in 1900, but practically no articles of food were lower than in 1900. Furniture was about the same price as in 1900. Earthenware was slightly lower. Shoes and clothing were considerably higher.

House of Delegates.

The session of the House of Delegates was presided over by Dr. Edw. J. Wood and Secretary Stanton was at his post. The first thing was a report from the nominating committee, submitted by Dr. J. Howell Way, of Waynesville. It was stated in the report that an entirely new board of councillors was given the society and that with the co-operation of the members of the organization will be able to submit a report next year that will be encouraging. Officers were named as follows:

President—Dr. C. M. Poole, Salisbury.

First Vice President—Dr. J. V. McGougan, Fayetteville.

Second Vice President—Dr. W. E. Warren, Williamston.

Third Vice President—Dr. L. N. Glenn, Gastonia.

Secretary for Two Years—Dr. D. A. Stanton, High Point. Dr. Stanton was elected last year for three years.

Treasurer—Dr. H. D. Walker, Elizabeth City.

Councillors for three years, representing the ten districts of the State in the order named—Dr. J. L. Spruill, Columbia; Dr. K. P. B. Bonner, Morehead City; Dr. G. L. Sikes, Salisbury; Dr. J. J. Phillips, Tarboro; Dr. W. P. Holt, Suke; Dr. R. L. Felts, Durham; Dr. A. J. Crowell, Charlotte; Dr. R. O. Dees, Greensboro; Dr. A. A. Kent, Lenoir; Dr. M. L. Stevens, Asheville.

Dr. S. A. Templeton, of Carey, was named as orator; Dr. B. A. Stevens, of Monroe, essayist; Dr. John McCampbell, Morganton, leader of debate. Committee on Public Policy and Legislation—Dr. R. H. Lewis, Raleigh; Dr. C. G. Thomas, Wilmington; Dr. L. P. McBrayer, Asheville.

Committee on Publication—Dr. D. A. Stanton, High Point; Dr. H. A. Royster, Raleigh; Dr. R. L. Gibbon, Charlotte.

Committee on Scientific Work—Dr. D. A. Stanton; Dr. E. J. Wood; Dr. W. (Continued on Page Eight.)

MEDICAL SOCIETY SESSIONS CLOSE

Charlotte Gets Next Meeting of Physicians of the State.

SALISBURIAN IS PRESIDENT

Hookworm Conference Featured Yesterday's Meeting of General Body—Campaign is on in Earnest—Officers.

What is generally conceded to have been one of the largest attended and most profitable annual gatherings in the history of the North Carolina Medical Society, and, apparently, the most harmonious in many years, came to an end at 1:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon and a large number of the physicians and members of their families left on afternoon and evening trains for their homes. But a larger number than usual remained over for a few days to enjoy the surf and fishing at the beach. Yesterday's sessions were featured by the annual election of officers, selection of the next meeting place and conference on the hookworm disease.

The hookworm conference will doubtless be productive of great good. The assembly hall was crowded with interested physicians who desired to learn everything possible about the parasite that is said to have such a tremendous toll on the people of North Carolina, particularly in the rural districts, and they declare it their intention to go home and wage a determined and persistent war on the life-sapping disease. They will not only conduct an educational campaign, but will begin treatment of many of the present victims, it having been stated in the meeting that results from the treatment have been little short of wonderful. The papers on the disease were read by Dr. Chas. W. Stiles, scientific secretary of the Rockefeller Hookworm Commission, and Dr. J. A. Ferrell, assistant secretary for the eradication of the disease.

The reading of the papers and the discussion which followed consumed more than two hours.

The expected fight between two reputed factions of the body did not materialize. It was expected that the recommendations contained in President Wood's address would be passed upon at this session, probably precipitating lively debate, but Dr. Wood's suggestion that a report be made at the next session prevailed, the committee not being appointed until just before adjournment.

The hotel and boarding house accommodations have been taxed to their utmost during the past few days but the guests were all comfortably quartered. The physicians had their headquarters at Tarrymore Hotel and with few exceptions all were guests of the popular hostelry. The doctors departed praising the management for the splendid manner in which the situation was handled.

Just before the meeting of the House of Delegates a pellagra patient, a lady, was exhibited by Dr. Edward J. Wood, of this city, the retiring president of the society. The patient was seen by the physicians, some of whom had never seen a typical case of pellagra before. Dr. Wood said that the case was of the Italian type, which is very rare.

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Tex Rickard, manager of the Big Fight to Take Place at Reno, Nev., on July 4th.