

THE WEATHER.

Rain or snow followed by fair Thursday; Friday fair; moderate northwest wind becoming variable.

THE MORNING STAR

FOUNDED 1837 WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 2, 1911.

THE LITTLE ADS.

A few lines of type will tell it, sell it, let it, or get it. Twenty-five words or less one time, 25c. Discount for week or longer.

VOL. LXXXVII—NO. 138.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 2, 1911.

WHOLE NUMBER 13,545.

DEPOSED ZELAYA HITS BACK AGAIN

Plays President Taft and the United States Government in Pamphlet

WARNS THE LATIN-AMERICANS

Declare Its Purpose of Government to Seize Central American Republics—Scorn for Monroe Doctrine—Details.

New Orleans, March 1.—In a 16-page pamphlet bearing the title "Refutation of the Statements of President Taft" received here today from Brussels, Jose Santos Zelaya, exiled former president of Nicaragua, indulges in bitter denunciation of President Taft and this government's policy of aggression in Latin America.

He brands President Taft as a slanderer; accuses the United States government of having "shamelessly aided the rebellion," in Nicaragua, of having "brought consciences" to further its scheme of aggression and warns Latin-Americans that the purpose of the Taft administration is to seize the Central American Republics. The pamphlet has been widely distributed.

Zelaya's attack upon the Taft administration was called forth by what he terms "unjust accusations, full of bitterness against me," contained in the President's annual message to Congress in December.

In that message President Taft referred to Zelaya "as the disturber of Central America," said the people of Nicaragua were finally driven into rebellion by his lawless exactions and that Zelaya violated the laws of warfare by the "unwarranted execution of two Americans citizens who had regularly enlisted in the ranks of the revolutionists."

Zelaya discusses our "interference" in Cuba, Santo Domingo, Panama, etc., and declares that the conduct of the United States has given "a solemn denial to this candid allusion"—the Monroe Doctrine. In place of the Monroe Doctrine, he says, the United States government has adopted the policy of "America for the Yankees."

Referring to the recent Nicaragua resolution, which finally brought about the downfall of Zelaya, he says: "The United States government shamelessly aided the rebellion; it took the part of the rebels against my government; it bought conscience, promising the intrigants to give them the country in return for concessions ruinous to the latter."

"The battle was unequal and my withdrawal from power," of which President Taft gives a full explanation, only took place when I had acquired the conviction that it was impossible to undo the web of treason and small villainies of which the United States government had plotted for the misfortune of our unhappy country."

TRIBUTES TO J. S. CARROLL.

Funeral of Former Maryland Governor at Baltimore. Baltimore, March 1.—In the presence of an assemblage that crowded the edifice, the funeral services of former Governor John Lee Carroll were held at the Cathedral today. A special train brought the body and the relatives and friends of the family from Washington, where the former Governor and great grandson of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, died last Monday.

THE SOUTHERN CONGRESS.

Fifty Thousand Business Men Informed by Telephone of Meeting. Atlanta, Ga., March 1.—Fifty thousand persons, principally the leading business men of Georgia and nearby States, today received a telephone message announcing the meeting of the Southern Commercial Congress in Atlanta March 8th to 10th, according to the estimate of Secretary W. G. Cooper, of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce.

Several days ago Mr. Cooper made arrangements with J. R. A. Hobson, general commercial superintendent of a telephone company, whereby the managers of more than 300 local exchanges of the concerns were instructed personally to call up the leading business men on their lines and give them a message from the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce.

Go to C. H. Fore & Co., and see the beautiful selection of new goods. Four pictures today. Grand Theater.

SENATOR LORIMER RETAINS HIS SEAT

Illinois Member Charged with Bribery in Election Wins by Close Vote

ENDS BITTER SENATE FIGHT

Resolution, Defeated by Vote of 46 to 40—Number of Anti-Lorimer Speeches Prior to Vote—Intense Interest.

Washington, March 1.—William Lorimer retains his seat in the United States Senate. By a vote of 46 to 40 that body today defeated the resolution introduced by Senator Beveridge declaring the junior senator from Illinois had not legally been elected.

The end to the case that for so many months had been before the Senate and which had provoked one of the most bitter fights in that body for years—a fight in which the personal equation served to heighten and intensify the feeling—came shortly after 1:30 o'clock. Promptly at that hour the Vice President brought his gavel down sharply upon his desk and called for a vote on the resolution. The agreement entered into by the members yesterday called for the shutting off of all debate at that hour and the settlement of the issue by a vote.

Senator LaFollette had the floor at the time and the ray of the gavel forced him to an abrupt termination of his anti-Lorimer speech. The eyes and noses were sounded and the crowded floor and galleries followed the roll call with interest most intense.

Upon the conclusion of the roll call and the announcement of the result, applause was heard in the galleries while on the floor Senator Lorimer's friends hastened to tender their congratulations. The vote—Nays: pro-Lorimer, Republicans: Bradley, Brandegee, Bulkeley, Briggs, Buraham, Burrows, Carter, Clarke, of Wyoming; Crane, Culford, Curtis, Depew, Dick, Dillingham, Dupont, Flint, Frye, Gallinger, Gamble, Guggenheim, Hale, Heyburn, Kean, McCumber, Nixon, Oliver, Penrose, Perkins, Piles, Richardson, Scott, Smoot, Stevenson, Warren and Wetmore.

Democrats: Bailey, Bankhead, Fletcher, Foster, Johnston, Paynter, Simmons, Smith, of Maryland; Thornton, Tillman and Watson. Total nays 46. Ayes (anti-Lorimer), Republicans: Beveridge, Borah, Bourne, Bristow, Brown, Burkett, Burton, Clapp, Crawford, Cummins, Dixon, Gronna, Jones, LaFollette, Lodge, Nelson, Page, Root, Smith, of Michigan; Sutherland, Warner and Young.

Democrats: Bacon, Chamberlain, Clarke, of Arkansas; Culberson, Davis, Gore, Martin, Money, Newlands, Overman, Owen, Percy, Rayner, Shively, of South Carolina; Stone, Tamm, and Taylor. Total ayes 40. Senator Lorimer did not vote because of his interest in the case and Senator Tallaferra was in his seat, but did not respond to his name.

The vote of Senator Cullom, Mr. Lorimer's colleague from Illinois, was awaited with great interest. Both sides had claimed him. He voted for Lorimer.

While no pairs were announced, Senator Aldrich was paired on other questions with Senator Terrell, both being absent on account of illness. Senator Tallaferra's silence may signify a pair with Senator Frazier, who was absent on account of the death of his mother. Mr. Tallaferra had been understood to be pro-Lorimer.

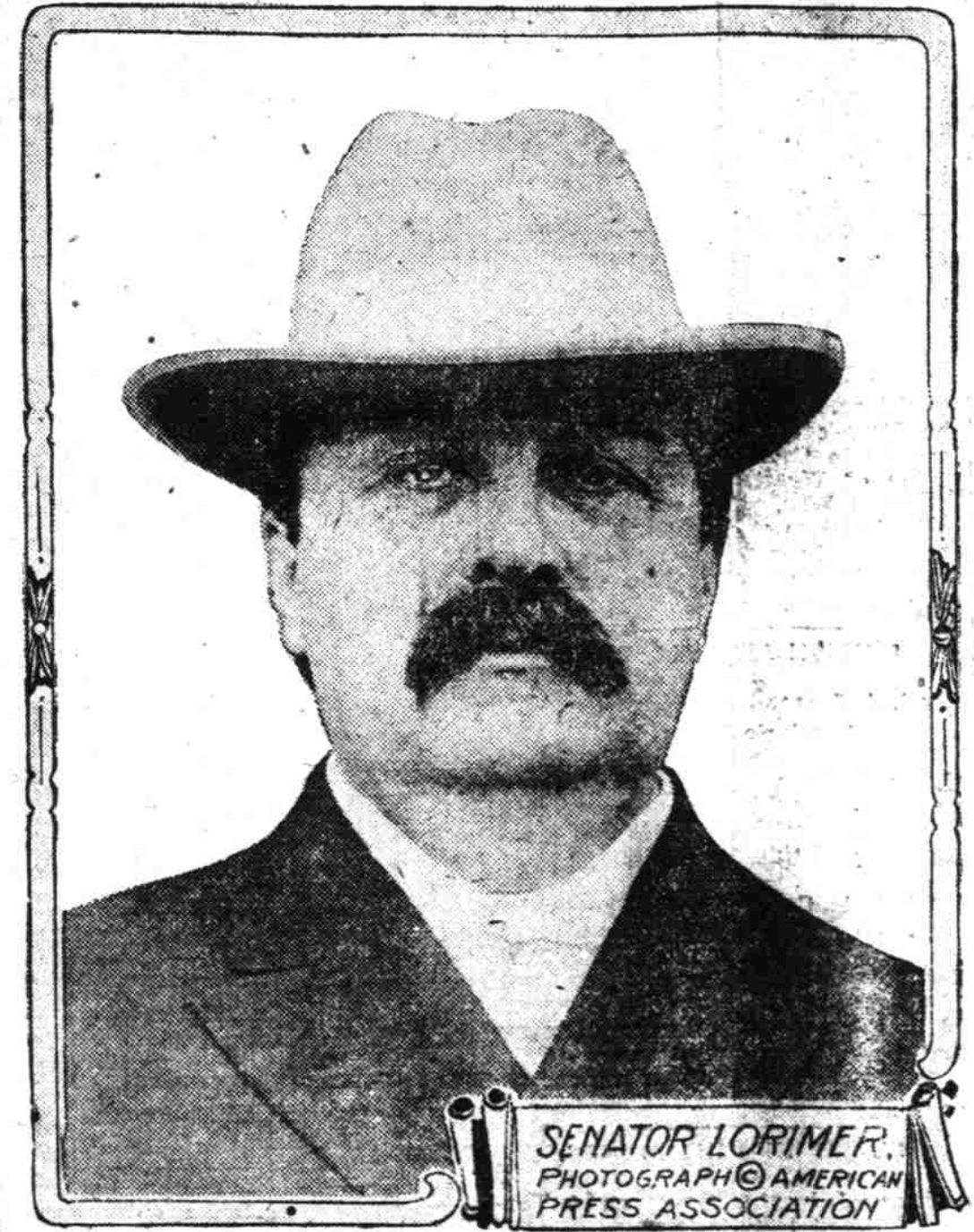
The position of Senators Frazier and Terrell, who were absent were announced as both anti-Lorimer. There is a general understanding that Senator Aldrich would have favored Lorimer. Nothing was stated on the floor regarding his attitude.

The scene when the vote was taken was one of the most intense, but suppressed excitement. Not until Senator Wetmore, next to the last name on the list had voted, was the 46 pro-Lorimer total complete. The result had been expected, but everybody waited breathlessly for the announcement. It was received with applause from the galleries, but as usual this was quickly suppressed by the presiding officer.

"The resolution is lost," announced the Vice President, and instantly the Senate was in an uproar of people leaving the galleries and the floor. It was some minutes before the Senate could resume its proceedings.

Preceding the taking of the vote on the resolution, speeches were made by Senators Owen, Smith, of Michigan, and LaFollette all in opposition to Lorimer retaining his seat and by Senator Simmons, of North Carolina, in favor of the Illinois Senator. Mr. Lorimer also spoke briefly in answer to a telegram from Governor Densen, of Illinois, produced in the Senate by Senator Owen denying Senator Lorimer's statements regarding himself. Mr. LaFollette, the last speaker of the day, was proceeding to say that every line of the testimony convicts Mr. Lorimer, not only of obtaining his seat, but of being a participant in that bribery when he turned with trembling voice and gesticulating hands toward the seat of Senator Lorimer on his left. People in the galleries above (Continued on Page 8.)

Retains Senatorial Toga by Majority of Only Six



SENATOR LORIMER. PHOTOGRAPH BY AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION

FALLEN BANKER PLEAD GUILTY MITCHELL LEAVES FEDERATION

Joseph G. Robin Will be Sentenced on March 27th—Seven Indictments Against Him Remain. Unexpected Turn.

New York, March 1.—Joseph G. Robin, the fallen banker, pleaded guilty today to an indictment charging him with larceny of \$27,000 from the Washington Savings Bank, of which he was formerly president. Seven indictments against him remain. He was remanded to the Tombs until March 27th.

Within the next few days District Attorney Whitman will question Robin about the share of others, not under indictment, in the collapse of the banks with which Robin was connected. It is understood the prisoner had professed willingness to talk freely and he has already said that persons high in confidence and authority were equally as guilty as he.

There is still pending an indictment charging perjury against Dr. Louise Robinovitch. She and her brother both denied any relationship with an elderly couple named Robinovitch, who swore they were her father and mother. District Attorney Whitman would not commit himself positively about this indictment, but left the impression that it would not be pressed.

Dr. Robinovitch, it is learned, has informed Mr. Whitman and Justice Seabury that she is now convinced her brother is not insane.

NO APPEAL BY ROADS.

Western Trunk Lines Will Abide by Rate Decision. Chicago, March 1.—Thirty-five Western Railroads decided today to make no appeal from the recent decision of the Inter-State Commerce Commission forbidding the roads to increase freight rates. They will accept the decree of the commission as final.

The decision was reached at a meeting today of representatives of the roads at the Western Trunk Line Association headquarters here. The opinion was advanced by many that the roads would be unable to make any stronger showing before the new Commerce Court that they had before the commission, and that once the new court had ruled, its decree would be binding for two years.

It also was argued that if the roads comply with the decree without objection and withdraw the advanced tariffs before March 10, there will be an opportunity at a later date to submit advances on certain rates, some of which may meet with favor.

CRUISERS ON THEIR RETURN.

United States and French Squadrons Leave New Orleans. New Orleans, March 1.—The United States and French squadrons which came to New Orleans for the Mardi Gras period, departed today. The three French warships, the Gloire, Conde and Admiral Aube sailed for Vera Cruz, Mex. From there Admiral LaJarte and the officers of the three ships will go to Mexico City for a visit of several days.

Resigns to Prevent Losing Membership in Mine Workers' Organization—Forced to Choose Between the Two.

New York, March 1.—John Mitchell, former head of the United States Mine Workers of America and lately chairman of the Trade Agreement Department of the National Civic Federation, today made public his resignation of his office and membership in the latter organization. It was also announced that President Seth Low, of the Civic Federation, had accepted the resignation to take effect at the close of the present month.

Mr. Mitchell's severance of relations with the Civic Federation follows the stand recently taken by the United Mine Workers of America in declaring that any member of their organization accepting a position with the National Civic Federation would thereby forfeit membership in the Union. With this choice placed before Mr. Mitchell, he decided to resign from the Civic Federation.

His letter of resignation, made public today, is dated February 15th and addressed to Mr. Low. "It is needless to say that I regret the action of the Miners' convention not so much because it requires me to choose between the two organizations as because of the unjust and gratuitous attack upon the National Civic Federation, in addition to many useful public activities, has stood the roads advanced here. The socialization headquarted here. The opinion was advanced by many that the roads would be unable to make any stronger showing before the new Commerce Court that they had before the commission, and that once the new court had ruled, its decree would be binding for two years.

It also was argued that if the roads comply with the decree without objection and withdraw the advanced tariffs before March 10, there will be an opportunity at a later date to submit advances on certain rates, some of which may meet with favor.

OUTLINES.

Senator Lorimer retains his seat in the Senate by a close vote. It was charged that the Illinois senator was elected by bribery and it resulted in a bitter fight on the floor of the Senate—Senator Heyburn's resolution introduced yesterday to cut down the money appropriation for National forest reserves from five millions to one million dollars, was lost.—Former President Zelaya, exiled from Nicaragua, assails President Taft and the government of the United States in a pamphlet he recently had published.—John Mitchell, former president of the United Mine Workers of America, has resigned from the Civic Federation and thereby will retain his membership in the miners' organization.—The printers who struck on the two Chicago papers Tuesday were declared to have acted, unwisely and illegally by the Union and were ordered back to work.—New York markets: Money on call steady 2 1/4 to 2 1/2 per cent., ruling rate 2 1/4, closing bid 2 5/8. Cotton spot closed 15 points higher, middling uplands 14.60, middling gulf 14.85. Flour was quiet and lower to sell. Wheat firm No. 2, red 92 5-8 elevator and 93 3-8 f.o.b. afloat. Corn steady, export No. 2, 51 f.o.b. afloat. Oats easy, standard white 34 1/2. Turpentine steady.

"Hubby's Troubles"—Grand today.

World's Championship Baseball Series, Chicago and Athletics, Bijou today 5 cents.

SENATE IN TANGLE AT NIGHT SESSION

Shifting of Control of Tariff Board Bill by Lodge Created Stir

WAS CLEVER BIT OF HAZING

Motion to Re-Commit the Measure Was Lost—Beveridge Placed in Control Through Conspiracy—Long Session.

Washington, March 1.—When Senator Beveridge moved at tonight's session of the Senate to proceed with consideration of the bill to create a permanent tariff board, thus indicating that control of the measure had passed from Senator Lodge, the member of the Finance Committee, who reported it, to a senator who is not on the committee, there followed as clever a bit of hazing as was ever witnessed in the Senate.

Beginning with some factitious comments by Senator Stone, of Missouri, the situation became serious when Senator Money, of Mississippi, demanded an explanation. Finally he moved to re-commit the bill to the Committee on Finance in the hope, as he said, of clarifying the situation. This motion failed by a vote of 22 to 51.

Senator Lodge, with some show of reluctance, finally confessed that the surrendering of the conduct of the bill to Senator Beveridge had been a part of the agreement yesterday by which the Senate fixed a time to vote on the Lorimer case and made the tariff board bill the unfinished business.

According to Mr. Stone it has been uniform and unbroken practice of the Senate that when a bill is reported from a committee some member of that committee shall take charge of it.

He called attention to the fact that the matter had been reported by Senator Lodge, who had suddenly disappeared willingly or unwillingly. He declared that when the bill was given to him to report it was his right and duty to maintain charge of it. Finally, Mr. Stone addressed Mr. Hale, of Maine, and asked him if he could solve the riddle.

"I am in a condition of surprise," said Mr. Hale. "I supposed that the senator from Massachusetts was in charge of the bill and I should like to know by what process of logic he was ousted from the control and management of it."

Continuing, Mr. Hale said that he didn't think even his "modest friend from Indiana would assume to take the leadership." Predicting in this vein, Mr. Hale kept the Senate convulsed with laughter while Senators Beveridge and Lodge remained in their seats evidently much embarrassed.

"I would like to know," asked Mr. Owen, "whether this interesting colloquy is a conspiracy?" "It is a conspiracy that results from two serious and honest minds running in the same direction," responded Mr. Hale.

"Isn't it an attempt to uncover a conspiracy?" asked Mr. Money. Mr. Hale again asked by what transformation Senator Lodge had been ousted.

He wanted to know if the senator from Massachusetts had been left dangling in the air. If he has, the senator said, then the senator from Indiana is the proper man, perhaps, to take charge of this measure.

"Is this bill a founding, which had no one to care for it, and was it at last laid at the door steps of the senator from Indiana?" asked Mr. Hale. This bill came from the House. Its nature is of unquestioned respectability," declared Senator Owen.

Senator Money declared the proceeding was most disorderly and that there had been some irregularity, which he could not understand, by which the bill had passed from the control of a member of the Committee on Finance to the possession of the chairman of the Committee on Territories. He demanded to know whether the transfer was by agreement.

"It is not a laughing matter," said Senator Money. "Facetiousness is one of the vices of this age. Some people can't talk upon a question without trying to be funny."

HEYBURN PLANNED A RADICAL MOVE

Amendment to Cut Forestry Appropriation from Five to One Million

SENATE VOTES AGAINST IT

Friends of the Forest Service Stirred. Tried to Kill Settled Policy of Government Charges. Features.

Washington, March 1.—Senator Heyburn, of Idaho, tonight made a futile attempt to reduce the annual expenditures for the maintenance of National Forest reserves from more than \$5,000,000 to \$1,000,000 by the introduction of an amendment to the Agricultural bill and brought down upon his head the wrath of friends of the forest service, who declared he was trying to kill a settled policy of the government.

The question arose in connection with the consideration of the agricultural appropriation bill. The amendment was defeated 19 to 50. Several senators said that they thought the forest service was too costly and that the appropriations ought to be reduced, but that the amendment offered by Mr. Heyburn went too far.

During his general criticism of the forest service, Mr. Heyburn said in one way and another Congress is appropriating almost \$8,000,000 annually for the protection of the forests. He charged the foresters with using the reserves for their own benefit. He alleged that they profit by collecting bounties for killing wild animals. "They create the reserves, prevent others from hunting, kill the game themselves and then collect from the State. They have a private snap," he said.

Senator Clark, of Wyoming, denounced the forestry system in warm terms, and in doing so warned the Eastern senators that the time would come when they would rue the day that they had procured the establishment of reserves in the White Mountains and the Southern Appalachians.

Mr. Overman, of North Carolina, made some inquiries concerning the National nurseries. Replying, Senator Nelson undertook to tell about the forestry nurseries in Alaska and elicited a loud burst of laughter by relating that when he was a boy he had worked in a nursery, "where," he said, "we did a little grafting."

In the same connection, Mr. Heyburn said that the tree seeds used in the nurseries were obtained largely through robbing the nests of squirrels. He said that he knew of 45 bushels gathered from that source.

Speaking of the foresters, Mr. Heyburn declared that they were recruited from the Eastern States. "They are suckers, grafters," he said, and defining the grafters added: "The grafter is not the man who pokes his hand into a till and takes out what he gets hold of; he is the man who attaches himself to some other man's property, and draws it away from him."

After the defeat of the amendment proposing to decrease the appropriation for forest preservation, Mr. Heyburn offered another proposition to prohibit the expenditure of any part of the Forest Service appropriation upon forests growing less than 4,000 feet above sea level, of merchantable lumber per acre in contiguous areas of 160 acres. He said that the effect of the amendment would be to eliminate more than one-third of the forest reserves. The committee of the whole finally accepted the amendment.

GREENE AND GAYNOR HELD.

Remain in Atlanta Penitentiary—Men Ask Release. Atlanta, Ga., March 1.—Releases for Greene and Gaynor from the penitentiary here, are not in sight, although they have served nearly a month of their time. A list of prisoners applying for release this month did not contain their names. So far they have not asked their release, or applied for the pauper's oath. Green and Gaynor were convicted in the Savannah harbor fraud cases. Among the prisoners applying for releases this month were Haywood Swink, Elijah Rector, of Statesville, N. C., and Paskino Favette, of Trenton, N. J.

NINE MILLS 'N COMBINE.

Will be Consolidated in South Carolina by Boston Financiers. Boston, Mass., March 1.—Plans are being made by Boston financiers to consolidate nine cotton mill properties in South Carolina. The mills are the Victor, Monaghan, Apache, Greens, Olympia, Granby, Richland, Capital City and Beaver Dam mills, all situated in the vicinity of Columbia and Greenville.

The consolidated company is capitalized at \$10,000,000. The nine plants have a total of 357,952 spindles. World's Championship Baseball Series, Chicago and Athletics, Bijou today 5 cents.

MILEAGE BOOK BILL PASSED IN SENATE

Simply Requires Two Windows in Ticket Offices of Larger Towns

THE PROCEEDINGS YESTERDAY

Farm Life Schools Get Through the House—Reduce Number of Oil Inspectors—Protection of Forests from Fire.

(Special Star Telegram.)

Raleigh, N. C., March 1.—The Senate discussed at great length today the Baggett bill for pulling mileage on trains as amended by the committee to simply require railroads to maintain two windows at all stations of 2,000 and more inhabitants so mileage tickets will be the more readily procured before boarding trains.

Senator Baggett got in a substitute to substitute requiring pulling mileage on trains. A number of other substitutes were offered but all were voted down and the committee substitute for two windows in towns of 2,000 inhabitants was passed by a vote of 40 to 3. This was ordered en-passant and sent to the House.

The Senate at the urgent request of Senator Baggett took his anti-trust bill from the "unfavorable" calendar but declined to allow it a special order appointment.

The House tabled the bill for the protection of forests from fire on motion of Representative Buck. This was the bill that the Senate passed and then recalled on the claim by Senators who voted for it that objectionable features were found in it. It proposed a tax of one-half cent per acre on forests.

The House adopted a resolution of esteem for J. M. Poole, a veteran at the Soldiers' Home, who celebrated his one hundredth birthday today, adjournment tonight being in his honor.

Bills passed to reduce the number of oil inspectors from ten to five, change the designation from law clerk to assistant attorney general and increase that official's pay.

The House passed 95 to 15 the Senate bill for farm life schools after a spirited debate in which Ray, of Oregon; Gay, of Northampton, and others opposed on the ground that this was an utopian dream that could not work out in practice and the State is not financially able to undertake it.

State Primary Bill. By a vote of 24 to 17 the Senate at 7:30 tonight passed on second reading the Hobgood bill providing a primary election for all parties throughout the State. On objection it went over for third reading until Thursday, being set as a special order at 11 o'clock. The bill was considerably modified by amendment striking out Section 17 relating to misdemeanor charge against a voter participating in the primary and then failing to support the ticket of any political party with which he claimed to be affiliated. The amended bill changes the date of the primary from the first Tuesday in September to the first Tuesday in August. Senators Hobgood and Gardner led the fight for the bill and Senators Bassett and Pharr in opposition, and all seven Republicans. Three Republican members, Starbuck, Haymore and Anderson, argued in opposition and all seven Republican members voted against it.

Senators Bassett and other Democrats insisted that if General Assembly enacts this law the party will have to do penance for it and that it should not pass until it gets the endorsement of a Democratic convention.

A long discussion of the Dowd bill for uniting the A. & M. College and the State Departments of the plea of economy of administration and to avoid duplicating work developed an indication that the result will be legislative appointment of a commission to investigate the possibilities and report of the next session. Representatives of the college and department joined in opposition before the joint argument before the usual committee.

Club Locker Bill. The House spent from 8 to nearly 11 o'clock tonight thrashing out and amending and finally passing on all readings of the bill by Latham to prohibit the sale or handling of intoxicating liquors by any club or association, an amendment being adopted that eliminates the clause that would prohibit members of clubs having liquor in their personal lockers, and specifying that this act shall not interfere with local law regulating the control of the keeping of liquors. The greatest opposition was to the feature that interfered with with lockers in clubs and Devin, of Granville, offered an amendment striking out the words "or where members allowed to keep intoxicating liquors in lockers or in storage devices of any kind," shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. This was adopted 65 to 32 and on the final vote. For the passage of the bill the vote was 83 to 16.

The bill as it passed follows: "Section 1. That any corporation, club, association or person who shall directly or indirectly keep or main-