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WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 25, 1911.

WHOLE NUMBER 18,617.

MEXICO PRESIDENT IS SERIOUSLY ILL

Diaz Suffering From High Fever and Condition Growing Worse.

DEMONSTRATIONS YESTERDAY

Rebels Throughout Mexico Are Loyal to Madero—Will be Good Friend of United States—The Situation.

Mexico City, May 24.—President Diaz is seriously ill. Senora Diaz is authority for the statement that the president is suffering from a high fever. His condition is not considered immediately dangerous, but it worse than it has been for days.

Telegraph reports were received tonight stating that demonstrations are in progress at Tehuantepec, Guadalupe and Zaratecas. The Federal governor of Balisco, Manuel Cuesta Gallardo, was driven out. At Zacatecas the troops fired on the mob killing four. Further details are lacking.

Mexico City, May 24.—Thousands of men and boys, including a number of students, inspired by an apparently groundless rumor that Diaz will not resign, made a noisy demonstration this afternoon. Two thirds of the stores closed before 6 o'clock. A regiment of soldiers and police blocked all entrances to the street on which is located Diaz's palace.

A mob gathered in front of the office of El Imparcial. Windows were broken with stones, and one shot was fired. The crowd disappeared upon the appearance of a squad of mounted police.

Controls All Rebels. Juarez, Mexico, May 24.—Most significant of the hundreds of telegrams that were received today by Francisco I. Madero, Jr., the Mexican rebel leader, from chiefs in all parts of Mexico congratulating him on the triumph of the revolution, was a message from Ambrosio Figueroa, leader of the rebels around Mexico City.

Other messages of felicitation poured in at the Madero headquarters from military chiefs and Senor Madero in explaining the nature of them so that not one showed a discordant note.

"If there still is military activity anywhere," he declared, "it is because news of the peace agreement has not reached everywhere yet. All those chiefs with whom we had direct communication, have closed hostilities."

One telegram that was discouraging to Senor Madero came from business men in Guadalupe, Balisco, telling of the massacre there that a score of residents and the wounding of 40 with the last three days by Federal soldiers because the people celebrated the signing of the peace agreement.

They appealed to Senor Madero for relief, suggesting the immediate removal of the governor of the State and the chief politico of that city. Senor Madero made representations to the Federal government along these lines.

Francisco Madero, Jr., became President of Mexico, the United States will have a good friend at the head of its neighboring republic, according to what he told a delegation of city officials from El Paso headed by Mayor Kelly, who called on the presidential president today.

Senor Madero was satisfied that the United States cherished no desire for territorial aggrandizement.

HEARST IS FOR CLARK. Talks of Presidential Timber on Departure for Europe.

New York, May 24.—William Randolph Hearst sailed for Europe today with his wife. Asked at the steamship pier who he thought the Democratic candidate for President would be, Mr. Hearst said: "I think Mr. Champ Clark has done such good work in the House of Representatives and is so largely responsible for the Democratic success that he is very conspicuous for 1912."

Mr. Hearst said that Governor William Gilchrist Miller was both "World you run yourself?" "No," replied Mr. Hearst, and then added: "Well, you never can tell, I don't think that is a legitimate question."

"President Taft was the logical candidate of the Republicans," said Mr. Hearst.

"Captain Nell." Thrilling Edison production, great moral lesson—Grand Theatre today.

MORE TROUBLE IN PORTUGAL

Dispatching Reinforcements to the North—Monarch's Orders on Spanish Frontier—Precarious.

Lisbon, May 24.—That the situation in Portugal is serious is evidenced by the fact that the government is hastily despatching reinforcements to the north. The official explanation of this is that the government is aware that monarch plotters, with 2,000 mercenaries on the Spanish frontier and intend to cross to Portugal at the first opportunity, in the hope that the inhabitants of the villages will support their cause.

The government, however, it is said, does not look for a revolutionary movement. It believes that the disturbances will not go beyond rioting, but nevertheless, all military precautions are being taken. The long looked for rupture between the church and the government is now an accomplished fact, as a result of the protest issued yesterday by the bishops against the separation law. The violence of this protest has caused a sensation. It vigorously attacks the provisional government and declares that the law is not one of separation but of annexation of the church. After being despoiled of all property and authority, the bishops declare, the church has been placed in an abject position under the help of the government. A protest is signed by the patriarch of Lisbon, three archbishops and seven bishops.

FINALS AT MEBANE. Final Society Celebration and Debate at Bingham School.

(Special Star Correspondence.) Mebane, N. C., May 24.—At the final literary society celebration at the Bingham School the subject of debate was the Election of the United States Senators by Direct Vote of the People.

The following programme was rendered: Prayer by Rev. Mr. Hawley, of the Presbyterian church. President's address. Mr. John T. Craig. Music by the Bingham military band. "The Psalm."

First declaimer, Mr. James Dicky McGill whose subject was "Laesa." Mr. McGill has been most excellently trained and deserved the declaimer's medal. Music by the band. "The Wedding Feast."

Second declaimer, Mr. John Gray Paul, of Roanoke, Va., made a most marked impression by the delivery of a declamation called "Lest We Forget." Though quite young, he showed most decided ability as a speaker.

The first orator, Mr. Luther P. Sykes, spoke on "Our Re-united Country," and was much applauded. His oration was followed by a most delightful musical selection—a Trombone Solo by Captain R. M. Maugans.

The second orator, Mr. Thomas Kesler Cobb, chose for his subject "Governor Vance." He was awarded the medal by the able committee of judges.

The first debator, Mr. H. A. MacRae, of Georgia, made a most excellent impression on the judges and was awarded the medal for the best debater.

Mr. Dixon F. Pearce, of South Carolina, and Mr. Frank Allen Jones delivered thoughtful and well composed debates while the Cornet solo by Captain F. B. Spiker, "Themes from Beethoven's Sonatas," was highly enjoyed by all.

Rev. Mr. Hawley, pastor of the Presbyterian church, Rev. Mr. Edwards, pastor of the Methodist Protestant, as well as Captains Clinckensaepe, Henderson, Maugans, Spiker and Major Jordan, members of the faculty of Bingham School, delivered most acceptably the medals to the successful contestants.

TURKEY AND RUSSIA. Trouble Arises Over Concentration of Troops on Frontier.

St. Petersburg, May 24.—A solemn declaration of pacific intentions and willingness to abstain from menacing Montenegrin territory will be regarded as the sole satisfactory answer by Turkey to the Russian note, which was sent yesterday to the Turkish government. The imperative character of the note which warned Turkey that the concentration of Turkish troops along the Montenegrin frontier since the Albanian outbreak constituted a serious menace to peace, was dictated by the seriousness of the situation.

In spite of criticisms by the German press, which have been telegraphed here, the Russian Foreign Office considers the support of the majority of the powers and the active cooperation of Great Britain, France and Italy assured.

The measures against Turkey in case that government proves recalcitrant, may include the employment of naval forces, which were efficacious in the day of Abdul Hamid. Russia has long watched with anxiety, and recent reports left no doubt as to the aggressive nature of the military movement on the Montenegrin frontier.

Turkey explained the massing of the troops as strategic necessities, claiming that the Albanian strongholds of Gushitje, Plava and Berani could be threatened only from the Montenegrin side. But the Turkish assertions have been received with small credence by the diplomatic body in Constantinople, because Turkey has persistently refused to allow foreign observers to join the troops of Argut Shekfat Pasha.

FOUGHT FLETCHER ON LORIMER VOTE

Florida Senator Came Near Losing His Office in Unitarian Association.

INSURGENCY MARKED MEETING

Opposed Senator Because He Voted to Retain Illinois Member in Senate—Warm Debate Throughout Afternoon.

Boston, May 24.—Insurgency developed today at the annual meeting of the American Unitarian Association when about a third of those present followed the lead of the Rev. John Haynes Holmes, of the Church of the Messiah, of New York, in opposition to the election of United States Senator Duncan U. Fletcher, of Florida, as one of the vice presidents because of his vote last Winter on the Lorimer case.

On a rising vote the motion of Mr. Holmes, to strike Senator Fletcher's name from the list submitted by the nominating committee, was declared lost without a formal count. Later in the ballot for officers, six of the vice presidents elected received 460 votes, the total number cast, while Senator Fletcher received 315.

The Fletcher debate occupied the entire forenoon and was the most earnest affair of its kind ever held by the association.

The debate began when the nominating committee presented its report in which Senator Fletcher's name was placed fourth in the list of eight vice presidents.

Mr. Holmes offered a resolution, signed by the nine New York clergymen and 26 of those in and about Boston, declaring that "in view of the public services attached to the name of Senator Fletcher we do not regard him as eligible to leadership in that form of Christianity known as Unitarianism and protest against his nomination as vice president."

The Rev. A. J. Coleman, of Jacksonville, Fla., declared that the resolution was an attempt to fasten a new method of dogmatism on the Unitarians. "Senator Fletcher voted for Lorimer because the evidence against him was not sufficient," said Mr. Coleman. "He was actuated by the high sense of moral and political duty and the people of Florida are proud of his record."

"If you now repudiate Mr. Fletcher the Southern churches may repudiate what you stand for," were Mr. Coleman's closing words.

The Rev. Mr. Todd, of Washington, also defended Senator Fletcher as one of his parishioners and presented the resolution as "unwarranted interference with the action of an individual."

Mr. Holmes declared that the Unitarian Association could not place any stain on the name of Senator Fletcher which the senator had not placed there already by his action in the Lorimer case.

"It would be better to wipe out every Unitarian church south of the Mason and Dixon line rather than place a dishonored name on our list of officers," shouted Mr. Holmes.

"As to Senator Fletcher," said Mr. Holmes, "I believe that he has failed to measure up to the standard. I believe that he was conscientious, but what was the matter with his conscience? We do not want a man on our list for whom we have to apologize."

The Rev. F. A. Weil, of Bellingham, Mass., said that the issue was that of individualism and the association had no right to excommunicate a man because he lived up to his conscience.

The resolution was also opposed by Rev. U. G. B. Pierce, chaplain of the United States Senate and others.

On a rising vote the motion to strike Senator Fletcher's name from the list was lost. About one-third voted for the resolution.

JERSEY FARMER A SUICIDE.

Believed to Have Shot Self on Account of Intense Heat.

Oxford, N. J., May 24.—Aaron L. Hildebrand, a wealthy farmer and director of the Belvidere, N. J., National Bank, was today found dead in a woods near his home with a gunshot wound in his heart, evidently a suicide. Yesterday he left the house saying he was going to hunt ground hogs and when he did not return in the evening the family became alarmed.

The intense heat of the early part of the week and a most depressing effect on Hildebrand, and he is supposed to have killed himself. His father is a member of the Warren county board of freeholders.

A. C. L. CASHIER SKIPPED.

Carries Away \$5,000 of Railroad's Money at Richmond.

Richmond, Va., May 24.—A warrant was issued today for the arrest of Louis L. Gregory, the Atlantic Coast Line Railway cashier, who disappeared four days ago, leaving a note threatening suicide by drowning in the river, charging him with the embezzlement of \$5,000. It is understood that examination of his accounts shows a much larger shortage than this, and the popular belief is that he is not at the bottom of the James, but is alive and at large.

NOTABLES SPEAK FOR PEACE

Lake Mohonk Conference Began Yesterday—Col. W. J. Bryan and Dr. Butler Among Speakers—The Features.

Lake Mohonk, N. Y., May 24.—Men prominent in this country and across the seas as ardent workers for international arbitration and world's peace gathered here today for the opening sessions of the 17th annual Lake Mohonk Conference on International Arbitration. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, presided.

Baron D'Estournelles de Constant, one of the speakers at tonight's session, warned peace lovers that they were only beginning their work for world harmony and against the destructive tendencies of ignorance and sensationalism. John Hicks, former minister to Peru and Chile, and Mirza Ali Kuli Khan, charge d'affaires of the Persian legation, were others who spoke.

At the morning session President Taft's proposed arbitration treaty with Great Britain and France was dealt with by W. J. Bryan, Dr. Butler and Albert K. Smiley and others.

SALEM COLLEGE HAPPY. Endowment of \$300,000 Completed—Closing Exercises Yesterday.

(Special Star Telegram.) Winston-Salem, May 24.—After a strenuous campaign lasting 18 months under the direction of President Howard Rondthaler, of the Salem College, the oldest educational institution for women in the South, and made famous by the Moravian discipline and instruction, official announcement was made at the commencement exercises today that the \$300,000 endowment fund had been raised, the last \$1,500 being contributed this morning.

The joyful news was received by the great audience with rounds of applause. The General Education Board of New York City contributed \$75,000 to this fund and Andrew Carnegie \$25,000.

President Rondthaler stated that 2,500 persons gave to the endowment fund and that every State in the Union had contributed. The oldest living alumnae of the college, Mrs. Pop-Churmand McWhorter, of Athens, Ga., received her diploma with the class of 30 today. Mrs. McWhorter graduated from the old school in 1848, but in these days, certificates of graduation were not issued.

Thirteen thousand young women have attended Salem College during its 110 years. This year has been a record-breaker, the enrollment numbering 529, representing 18 States. Gov. W. W. Kitchen was the commencement orator today. Diplomats to the graduates were presented by Bishop Rondthaler, of the Moravian church.

PRESBYTERIAN ASSEMBLY.

Will Merge Church Papers—Important Decisions.

Louisville, Ky., May 24.—The decision of two cases of vital interest to Presbyterians and a decision to merge the Home Mission Herald and the Missionary, were features of today's work of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church in the United States, Southern. Rev. John F. Cannon was victorious in his contentions against the Synod of Missouri and the Presbytery of Kanawha gained a victory over the Synod of Virginia. The former will now be allowed to construct his church in St. Louis while the latter will continue to send as commissioner to general assemblies the oldest members of the Presbytery.

The establishment of a Central Bureau of Education and Information looking to the inspiration of the entire church with reference to all its work was authorized.

Chicago, May 24.—Directors of the Board of Trade have approved a petition, providing for a 20 per cent. increase in commission rates. The proposed change will increase the commission of members doing business for non-members from \$6.25 per 5,000 bushels to \$7.50. The commission between members will be raised from \$3.12 1-2 per 5,000 bushels to \$5.75.

OUTLINES.

President Taft yesterday denied the applications for pardon of Charles W. Morse, of New York, and John R. Walsh, of Chicago, bankers now serving terms in Federal prisons now serving terms in Federal prisons for violation of the National banking laws. The President refused to exercise any executive clemency whatever in these cases. A morning fight was made against the election of Senator Fletcher to a vice presidency in the Unitarian Association yesterday on account of his vote to retain Senator Lorimer in the Senate.—Senator Borah announced in the Senate yesterday that he will urge the resolution favoring the election of senators by direct vote of the people.—Senator LaFollette resumed his speech asking a second inquiry in the Lorimer case yesterday.

—The Lake Mohonk Conference of International Arbitration began yesterday at Mohonk Lake, N. Y.—New York market: Money on call steady 2-3-8 to 2-1-2 per cent., ruling rate and closing bid 2-3-8, offered at 2-1-2. Spot cotton closed quiet, 10 points lower middling uplands 16-10; middling gulf 16-35. Flour steady with a better inquiry for top grades. Wheat spot easy, No. 2 red 96 elevator and 97 f.o.b. afloat, both nominal; corn firm, export No. 2, 62 nominal f.o.b. afloat. Oats firm, standard white 40 1-2. Rosin quiet. Turpentine steady.

BORAH WILL URGE DIRECT VOTE PLAN

Idaho Senator Determined to Press Consideration of the Resolution.

HEYBURN OPPOSES COLLEAGUE

Start a Fight on Measure in the Senate—Declares People Are Not Asking Popular Election of Senators.

Washington, May 24.—Senator Borah, of Idaho, author of the resolution providing for the direct election of Senators, which is now unfinished business of the Senate, announced today that after tomorrow he would press the consideration of the resolution without interruption to its conclusion.

This announcement came after Senator Borah had been constrained to withdraw a motion that the Senate meet at noon tomorrow instead of at 2 o'clock, the time fixed some time ago, and after Senator Stone, of Missouri, had complained that the finance, census and privileges and elections committees had bills before them which were being delayed and should be reported out for the Senate's consideration.

Senator Heyburn, of Idaho, predicted dire consequences which might befall the country if the direct election amendment to the constitution were made in the form and manner provided for in the Borah resolution. He declared this as a "day of changes," when people were clamoring for changes of all sorts, "even of the Ten Commandments." He feared the day might come when the people would call a constitutional convention which would re-write the entire constitution of the United States. He spoke against the adoption of the resolution.

Senator Heyburn declared that the Borah resolution, by requiring the State legislatures to fix the time, place and manner of electing Senators, at some time compel the National government through inaction of the States, to assume control of these States, as if they were territories.

He asserted that it is not the people themselves who are demanding direct election.

He asserted that those State Legislatures which had petitioned for popular elections acted without due consideration, "in response to the appeals of the selfish interests of self-serving men."

"I protest," said Mr. Martin, the new senator from New Jersey, rising suddenly. "That is not the case. Every Democratic and every Republican convention, county and State, recently held in New Jersey, have unequivocally demanded the change, while the 'interests' have opposed it."

Mr. Heyburn explained that by "interests" he had not meant to classify the people as rich and poor.

SOUTH CAROLINA JUDGESHIP.

Henry A. M. Smith, of Charleston, Appointed by President.

Washington, May 24.—President Taft late today announced the appointment of Henry A. M. Smith, of Charleston, S. C., as district judge of South Carolina. Mr. Smith is a Democrat.

The appointment of Judge Smith was made upon the recommendation of Senator Smith, of South Carolina. He will succeed Judge Brawley, who retired recently on attaining his 70th birthday. Judge Smith is about 57 years of age; a lawyer of great learning and ability, and has practiced law for over 35 years. According to a statement given out at the White House, the new judge comes of a splendid family; is a man of the most exemplary personal character, and is closely associated with the best of the history of South Carolina.

His circumstances are such that the emoluments of the office have no attraction for him, says the statement, "but at the suggestion of the President he has consented to accept the appointment."

PARIS TO MADRID FLIGHT.

Three Aviators Start on Third and More Difficult Stage.

San Sebastian, Spain, May 24.—The three aviators, Vedrine, Garros and Gilbert, who yesterday completed the second stage of the Paris-to-Madrid flight for the petit Parisien prize of \$20,000, will start tomorrow morning on the third and most difficult stage.

Whenever the aviators appeared in the streets they were cheered by the admiring populace. They expressed the hope that they will be able to cover the entire distance of the third stage, 428 kilometers, (about 266 miles) without a stop.

CAPT. TOM. FLOYD DEAD.

Pioneer Cotton Mill Owner Passed Away at Chapel Hill.

Durham, N. C., May 24.—Captain "Tom" Floyd, a wealthy cotton mill pioneer, of Chapel Hill, died tonight at the age of 78. It is reported that he left a large part of his fortune to the University of North Carolina.

Until four years ago Captain Floyd could not write his name, and he was the only cotton mill owner who kept no books.

TO PROVE LORIMER CHARGES

Senator LaFollette Declares Revelations May be Expected in Second Inquiry—Still Urges His Resolution.

Washington, May 24.—Revelations concerning the election of Senator Lorimer, of Illinois, may be expected as the result of a second investigation into the bribery charges against Lorimer if the predictions made by Senator LaFollette in his argument today in support of his resolution of inquiry, are realized.

Mr. LaFollette prophesied that more than twice the \$100,000 heretofore alleged to have been used would be found to have been spent in Lorimer's behalf. He said President Taft's name had been used in Lorimer's behalf, and reiterated that Lorimer had had personal cognizance of the use of money in his behalf. "There is a mass of facts which I venture to predict will be more shocking and appalling than any that yet has been revealed," he declared.

Mr. LaFollette quoted from the testimony given by Edward Hines, a Chicago lumber man before the Lorimer Investigating Committee of the Illinois Legislature regarding Mr. Hines' interviews with United States Senators Aldrich and Penrose, in which Mr. Hines said that Mr. Aldrich repeatedly had impressed upon him the importance of Lorimer's election and had told him that President Taft was especially concerned in Mr. Lorimer's behalf. Referring to the Hines statement concerning a long distance telephone conversation between Washington and Springfield, held by Hines with Lorimer, pending the election at Springfield, Mr. LaFollette said that at Lorimer's request Hines had telegraphed to Lorimer the substance of his telephone representations to him. This telegram could and should be produced, he said.

Saying that this conversation had been held for the purpose of presenting to Lorimer the President's alleged solicitude that he should make the race, Mr. LaFollette said:

"There is no proof that the President was interfering, but I think that there was a scheme to put Lorimer through, and it was believed that the use of the President's name would be potential. There is no doubt that this name was used in a telegram and no doubt that it was used behind locked doors and drawn screens. It helped to influence members who could not be reached otherwise."

Discussing Hines' activity in the Lorimer campaign, which was accounted for on the ground that Lorimer would favor a duty on lumber, Mr. LaFollette said that during the last Lorimer investigation by the Senate, Hines was much in evidence about the capitol at Washington. "He sought Senators at every turn and was brazen and impudent in his behavior," he said. "How he was received in all cases I do not know, but I do know that in some cases he was rebuffed." He said that Hines had appeared again at the opening up of the question this session. Then, evidently referring to the election of Senator Stephenson, of Wisconsin, though not mentioning his name, Mr. LaFollette said:

"In another Senatorial campaign in Wisconsin his (Hines) henchmen were notoriously active for the successful candidate and his principal agent has not dared to remain within the borders of the State." Mr. LaFollette declared that he had no personal feeling in the matter, but that his motive was to present the undermining of the government by corrupt influences.

Mr. LaFollette quoted much of the testimony taken by the Illinois Legislature to support his contention that Lorimer had known of the use of money in his interest, and he hoped that the Senate would find the men back of this inquiry no matter how the matter may be in the financial world.

Mr. LaFollette will close his speech tomorrow by outlining his reasons for having a special committee conduct the proposed inquiry.

CARNEGIE GOES ABOARD.

Asserts He Knows Nothing About the Steel Business.

New York, May 24.—"I don't know anything about the steel business now," said Andrew Carnegie this afternoon, just before he sailed for his annual summer outing in Scotland. "The Stanley committee at Washington has asked me to testify, and I have told them that I shall be glad to, but I don't know what they will ask me, or how I shall answer them."

"There is nothing serious whatever in business, either financially or politically. The Standard Oil decision is admirable and industry ought to benefit under it."

Washington, May 24.—It was stated here today that Mr. Carnegie had an understanding with the House committee investigating the "steel trust" that he will not be called as a witness until some time in the Autumn.

FIGHTING IN MOROCCO.

Spain is Extending Her Dominion—Fire Upon Gunboat.

Melilla, Morocco, May 24.—Spain is extending her dominion in Morocco and has dispatched two columns of troops from this port, one to occupy Ras El Haxid and another to occupy Mulay-Er-Rexid, with the object of assuring communications between Seoulan and Ain Salo.

A Spanish gunboat in the roadstead off Betyosa was fired upon today by Moors from the beach. The gunboat replied, inflicting heavy losses among the tribesmen.

MORSE AND WALSH DENIED CLEMENCY

President Refused to Pardon Bankers Now Serving Prison Terms.

MUST UPHOLD BANKING LAWS

President Declined to Interfere in Any Particular With Sentences—Discusses Cases and Gives His Reasons.

Washington, May 24.—President Taft denied the applications for the pardon of Charles W. Morse, of New York, and John R. Walsh, of Chicago, the two most prominent bankers ever convicted and sent to Federal penitentiaries under the National banking laws. Not only did the President refuse to pardon either Morse or Walsh, but he also declined at this time to exercise any other sort of executive clemency in these cases or to shorten the sentences imposed upon the two men by the courts in which they were convicted.

In denying the pardons the President took a firm stand that the National banking laws or any other laws must be upheld when they affect the rich men even more than when they affect the poor. The record in the Walsh case the President said in an opinion "shows moral turpitude that is insidious and dangerous kind, to punish which the National banking laws are especially enacted." In considering the case of Morse the President said "that from a consideration of the facts in each case I have no doubt that Morse should have received a heavier sentence than Walsh. Indeed, the methods taken by Morse tend to show that more keenly than Walsh did he realized the evil of what he was doing."

Mad Rush for Wealth. In his opinion in the Walsh case, the President protested against the failure to discriminate between legitimate business and improper gain. "The truth is," said he, "that in the mad rush for wealth in the last few decades, the lines between profit from legitimate business and improper gain from undue use of trust control over other people's property and money has sometimes been dimmed, and the interest of society requires that whenever opportunity offers those charged with the enforcement of the law should emphasize the distinction between honest business and dishonest breaches of trust."

The President's denial of the pardon applications of Morse and Walsh does not mean that they must stay in prison until the end of their terms. Walsh began a sentence of five years in January 1910, in the Leavenworth penitentiary and under the Federal parole law is eligible for parole next September, the President's action tonight having no bearing whatever upon the future application for parole. Morse began his fifteen years' term in the Atlanta penitentiary in January 1910 also. In denying his application the President granted leave to renew it after January 1st, 1913. Under the parole law Morse would be eligible for release in 1915.

Strong Appeal for Men. Both Morse and Walsh made strong efforts to have the President exercise clemency. He was beset by friends and attorneys of both men. Mrs. Morse got up a monster petition, which was signed by scores of members of Congress and other prominent persons and former Senator Hale, of Maine, did much, in her behalf. The pleas of ill-health and reimbursement of all depositors in the Morse and Walsh banks were made in both cases.

Both applications were scanned closely at the Department of Justice by Attorney General Wickham and his assistants and both were read with care by the President himself. His action tonight was in accord with the commendations of Mr. Wickham.

The Walsh Application. In denying the Walsh application the President said in part: "John R. Walsh was convicted of misapplication of the funds of the Chicago National Bank while its president."

"His pardon is asked: 1st, because his violations of laws were technical and did not involve moral turpitude and secured him no financial benefit, second, because all the depositors of his banks were paid through the sacrifice of his private fortune; third, because he was, in doing what he did, attempting to uphold industries of substantial benefit to the country; fourth, because he is an old man, an ill-health, not likely to live long, and one who has borne a good reputation and lived a life of simplicity and not of indulgence."

"The facts are that Walsh owned a large interest in three banks—the Chicago National Bank, the Equitable Trust Company, and the Home Savings Bank, the latter two Illinois State corporations. He absolutely controlled them, although there was a substantial minority interest in all of them held by others. He used them to furnish the money for the develop-

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