

THE WEATHER.

Generally fair except scattered thunder showers Thursday and Friday, not much change in temperature; light variable winds.

THE MORNING STAR

FOUNDED 1844 A. D. 1867

VOL. LXXXVIII—NO. 104.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 20, 1911.

DO YOU ADVERTISE?
If not, why not? Perhaps there's a reason. A request to this office will bring a man to talk it over with you.

WHOLE NUMBER 18,665.

IMPORTANT FACTS IN LORIMER CASE

President of Chicago Bank Tells of Hines' Message to Gov. Deneen.

NEVER HEARD OF BRIBERY

Geo. M. Reynolds Interesting Witness Before Lorimer Investigating Committee—The Washington Incident.

Washington, July 19.—George M. Reynolds, president of the Continental Commercial Bank, of Chicago, who was reported to have declined the treasury portfolio in the Taft administration, today told the Senate Lorimer Committee what he knew of Edward Hines delivering an alleged message from the administration at Washington to Governor Deneen to aid Lorimer's election. He recited how Hines on the day of Lorimer's election consulted with him as to how to deliver the message to Deneen.

"Hines came to me that morning (May 26th)," said Reynolds today, "and said he bore a message that would have an important bearing on Illinois politics, that it came directly from Senator Aldrich, and in reality from the administration of President Taft and was to Governor Deneen.

"I told me in substance that there had been a conference of some leading Senators in Washington and he had been commissioned to take a message, which was in effect that the Senators, including the President, had expressed a desire to have a Senator elected from Illinois and after consideration of the local situation they had come to the conclusion that Congressman Lorimer could be united better than any one and they preferred to having Lorimer elected rather than to have the Legislature adjourn without making an election."

Reynolds said that he suggested that he, Hines, telephone Deneen. Deneen replied Reynolds might have to identify him to Deneen, but he did not call upon him to do so. Reynolds said Hines told him that a night or so before he had waited at Aldrich's home until he returned from the White House, where he had gone to discuss Lorimer's candidacy.

According to Reynolds, Hines remarked once to him that he (Hines), probably was instrumental in Lorimer's election, evidently referring to his message to Deneen. "The only time the use of money in the election was suggested, Reynolds said, was when Mr. McCormick, then manager of the Chicago Tribune, came to him with the statement that he had definite knowledge that some one took \$25,000 from Washington to Springfield.

"McCormick," he added, "said he knew I knew about the message to Deneen and asked if I knew anything about the money."

Mr. Reynolds said he certainly never knew of the use of money in the election of Lorimer.

C. F. Wiehe, secretary of the Edward Hines Lumber Company, declared that William Burgess, of Duluth, Minn., was an "absolute liar" if he testified that which was read as Burgess' testimony. Burgess had said Wiehe told him on the Winnipeg Flyer, March 7, 1911, that he subscribed \$10,000 to a Lorimer election fund. Wiehe told the committee that he believed there was a "frame-up" between Burgess and W. H. Cook. The latter recently testified that Edward Hines telephoned from his room in Chicago the day Lorimer was elected that he (Hines) would be down to Springfield with all the money necessary for Lorimer's election. Wiehe said that he believed Cook would perjure himself to injure Hines.

Wiehe denied that he ever heard of the "Father Green incident," as Burgess related it. Wiehe, however, recalled a rumor that Detective Keely, of the State's attorneys office in Chicago, was compelled to Father Green about the work assigned to him in the Lorimer case and that Keely got Representative Beckmeyer drunk and that then Beckmeyer was taken down to the red light district and a compromising photograph shown him when he would not testify as wanted.

Samuel J. Cusson, of Virginia, Minn., a stockholder in the Edward Hines Lumber Company, John B. Price, a lumber man of Seattle, Wash., and B. A. Johnson, formerly of the American Lumberman, of Chicago, told of being on the Winnipeg Flyer and having heard the remarks attributed to Wiehe.

Aldrich Ready to Appear.
Whether the Taft administration wanted Lorimer elected to succeed Hopkins as Illinois senator and whether former Senator Aldrich, of Rhode Island, then the Republican Senate leader, was the means through which that wish was conveyed to Edward Hines, the lumberman, probably will be developed tomorrow. Mr. Aldrich is ready to appear before the Lorimer committee to explain his alleged activities in connection with the Illinois senatorial election.

WALL PAPER TRUST UNDER BAN

Four Indictments by Federal Grand Jury at Cleveland—Action Follows Secret Session of the Manufacturers.

Cleveland, O., July 19.—Four indictments were returned this afternoon by the Federal grand jury which has been investigating an alleged wall paper trust. The indictments charge a conspiracy in restraint of trade under the provisions of the Sherman anti-trust law. The indicted parties are all officials of wall paper jobbing houses. They are J. B. Pearce, president of the J. B. Pearce Wall Paper Company, of Cleveland; Norton Newcomb, of St. Louis; Edward E. Maxwell, of Chicago, and C. C. Aler, of Columbus, Ohio.

Bond was fixed at \$5,000 in each case. The specific charge against the indicted men is that they met in Cleveland on May 30, 1910, and after a secret session notified wall paper manufacturers of the country that if they sold wall paper to five and ten cent stores, the jobbers would boycott the manufacturers.

The significance of this action, the government alleges, is that the four men constitute the executive committee of the National Association of Wall Paper Jobbers.

According to Federal officials over three hundred five and ten cent stores throughout the country were affected by the alleged order of the jobbers.

Today's indictments follow a grand jury investigation of several weeks' duration. The government first took up the investigation six months ago on the charge of Frank C. Hall, who operates a number of five and ten cent wall paper stores in Pittsburg, that wall paper manufacturers and jobbers had conspired and refused to sell him wall paper.

AN APOLOGY TO FRANCE.

Spanish Government Regrets Arrest of French Consul Agent.

Paris, July 19.—The Spanish ambassador to France, J. Perez-Caballero, today called on M. DeSelves, the French foreign minister, and expressed the regrets of the Spanish government for the arrest recently of M. Boisset, French consul agent at Alcazar, Morocco, by a Spanish patrol.

The ambassador said that the Spanish foreign minister had not yet received a report on the subject, but that as he reads the French version of the incident he had expressed regret to the French ambassador at Madrid and his government. Senor Perez-Caballero added that the minister requested him to repeat this expression to M. DeSelves and inform the French foreign minister that as soon as he receives a full report from the legation at Tangier he will instruct Col. Sylvestre, commander of the Spanish section of the Moorish police to convey adequate apologies to M. Boisset.

In addition, the Spanish ambassador said, his government was desirous of maintaining cordial relations with France and had forwarded instructions to its agents at Alcazar in this sense.

CONVICT PARDONED.

Harnett Man Gets Executive Clemency in the West.

(Special Star Correspondence.)
Raleigh, N. C., July 19.—McKinnon Williams, serving six months in Harnett county for abandonment, is pardoned by Governor Kitchin in order that he may go to a hospital to have an eye removed in order that he may save the other one. He is to give \$500 bond for good behavior and as a surety that he will contribute as much as one per month toward the support of his wife, the payments to begin six months hence.

LOSSES IN COTTON MAY BE MILLIONS

Bull Operators Who Took Fortunes Recently Threw Over Holdings.

DRASTIC LIQUIDATION NOTED

Aftermath of Recent Heavy Selling Movement—Sensational Decline Continues—The General Situation.

New York, July 19.—A renewal of the heavy selling movement in the cotton market today seemed calculated to remove whatever doubt may have existed following the big decline of Tuesday, that at least leading bull interests, including Eugene Scales, Colonel Thompson, the New Orleans operators and others who have figured so prominently in the market reports of the last two years as having taken fortunes out of cotton, had largely thrown over their holdings. Various estimates were ventured during the day, as to the probable losses of the bulls and their friends, all of which ran up into the millions.

The impression appears to be that the bulls emboldened by the success of the past two years had maintained their position on the market owing to the strong statistical position of the old crop and an expectation that drought in the Southwest, or the boll weevil in the central belt, would cause another partial failure of the crop. With the reports unfavorable, the drought in Texas relieved, new crop cotton already beginning to move, and promising an unusually heavy addition to old crop supplies during the summer, it is supposed that the bulls found themselves practically the only support of the market, at a time when Southern offerings against prospective yields were likely to increase steadily, and that the heavy selling of the past several days had reflected the practical abandonment of their holdings.

In spite of a feeling that rallies was to be anticipated after such drastic liquidation as that of several days past, local sentiment still seemed of a very bearish average after the close of business here tonight, and there was talk in some quarters of eleven and even ten cent cotton, owing to the expectation of a very favorable August condition report and the demoralization of the bull party. Trade interests, however, had been very heavy buyers of both old and new crop deliveries during the day, and many traders who had sold heavily at the decline started appeared to be taking profits on their short cotton, possibly, to wait for further hopes from the crop, which, however, brilliantly it may promise is admittedly not yet assured, and for a better idea of the attitude of the Southern planter with reference to marketing his yield at the lower prices.

After the early sensational break, a hull in the liquidating movement toward mid-day permitted of a rally of six or seven points, but the market soon weakened again under selling that was every bit as active and as urgent as any noted since the beginning of the bear movement and for the first time in nearly two years, January contracts broke below the 12 cent level. August was relatively weak on this decline, selling at 12.89 or \$2.25 per bale under the closing figures of yesterday while new crop positions showed a net loss of about 2 1/2 to 2 points. Trade interests were again heavy buyers, and in connection with covering by shorts, checked the break, but some of the old bull brokers continued to sell, and rallies were limited. The final tone was very steady, however, at the net decline of 12 to 42 points, with August closing at 12.92, and January at 12.06 after that month had sold at 11.99.

DR. WELLS DOING WELL.

Underwent Successful Operation for Appendicitis Yesterday Morning.

(Special Star Telegram.)
Richmond, Va., July 19.—Rev. J. M. Wells, D. D., of Wilmington, was successfully operated upon this morning at Johnston-Willis Sanitarium, for appendicitis. Following the operation, he spent a comfortable afternoon, but in the evening he began to suffer considerable pain. His condition, however, is considered satisfactory. Mrs. Wells, J. M. Wells, Jr., and Dr. Wells' brother from Mississippi are with him.

THE STEPHENSON ELECTION.

Charges Will be Taken Up by Senate Committee Today.
Washington, July 19.—Charges of corruption in the election of Senator Stephenson, of Wisconsin, will be taken up tomorrow by the Senate Committee on Elections and Privileges. Chairman Dillingham will lay before the committee the papers concerning the case which the Wisconsin Legislature recently forwarded to the Senate with a request for a Congressional investigation. The committee will determine what action it should take, but thus far the members have not had time to canvass the matter.

UPHOLD TAFT AND RECIPROCITY

Senators Brown, Stone and Works Made Strong Speeches in Senate Yesterday—New Features Are Brought Out.

Washington, July 19.—Vigorous support of the Canadian reciprocity agreement by Senators Brown, of Nebraska; Stone, of Missouri, and Works, of California, and a short speech against the measure by Senator Kenyon, of Iowa, made up today's debate on the measure in the Senate.

Senator Stone arraigned the interests which he said had been using the farmers for the purpose of attacking reciprocity. He declared Democrats could find no excuse for not supporting the agreement as introduced by President Taft.

"This is part of a great progressive movement toward a closer commercial alliance with Canada, that will be for the lasting benefit of both countries," said Senator Stone. "The President is on the right side; the Democratic House of Representatives is on the right side. It will be a pitiful spectacle if the Senate should stand as a stumbling block."

He said he had been charged by some Democrats with being an ally of the Republican President.

"I am supporting the measure, not the President," he said. "As soon as it is disposed of, I am afraid my alliance with him will cease, unless he is willing to support some of the Democratic tariff bills."

Senator Stone said the reciprocity bill had been pictured as a ghost "stalking around in a moonless light seeking farmers to devour." He declared the opposition of the farmers had in almost every case been artificially created.

The 30,000 name petition from Minnesota, presented by Senator Nelson was the result of the activities of an agricultural paper, he said.

The National Grange had been used by the firm of New York lawyers, Allen & Grahame, who were summoned with trade reports unfavorable to the bill, said Senator Stone, to oppose reciprocity for the benefit of other interests that the firm represented. Instead of being lawyers for the farmers, he said, they were "professional lobbyists" and represented manufacturers.

The idea was to arouse the farmers and have them march upon the capital and Congress," said Senator Stone. "But being men were these great sheltered interests, forcing the bills and urging them on."

THE CRISIS IN PERSIA.

Brought About by Presence of the Former Shah.

Teheran, July 19.—At a special meeting of the National Council today the premier emphasized the necessity of absolute union in the crisis which has been brought about by the presence of the former Shah in Persia. The revolution, headed by the ex-Shah's brother in Kurdistan. Several speeches were made endorsing this view and the National Council empowered the government to proclaim martial law of the most rigorous description.

An expedition composed of 500 Bakhtyaris, 500 reform cavalry and a large contingent of volunteers will start forth against Mohammed Ali.

Opinion here is interested in the attitude Great Britain will adopt as co-signatory of the protocol of August 28, 1909, in which Russia promised to prevent political agitation on the part of the ex-Shah.

NO CHOLERA IN RUSSIA.

Authorities Replied to Message Sent by United States.

Washington, July 19.—Supplementing the usual precautions taken by this country to ascertain through its consuls abroad the existence of any place of cholera, yellow fever, plague or other dangerous diseases, Surgeon General Wyman, head of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, asked the State Department to enquire whether there was any cholera in Russia and the Russian authorities replied in the negative. A cablegram from the American consul general at Moscow said that no cholera is officially reported anywhere in Russia.

Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and other ports are being watched closely for ships coming from Italian ports.

ANOTHER CONFLICT OFF RHODE ISLAND

Battleships Still Waging Exciting Mimic Warfare in That Vicinity.

THE VICTOR IS YET UNKNOWN

People on Shore Saw Series of Maneuvers—Battle at Sea Proves Interesting—Night Attack Contemplated.

Block Island, R. I., July 19.—Although the theoretical smoke of the morning's powderless battle at sea had hardly cleared away tonight, another conflict is believed to be impending. Even the men of the fleets do not yet know officially which was the victor in the engagement early today and will not know for some months hence when the Navy Department has had an opportunity to examine the reports of the umpires.

All that the people on shore saw this morning was a series of maneuvers by two fleets. At dawn today the submarines were apparently patrolling the ocean between the easterly side of Block Island and No Man's Land with the destroyers along a secondary line between Gardner's Bay and Newport. The cruisers on guard at Newport, Point Judith and Gardiner's Bay.

Just as the sun was peeping over the horizon, according to Commander Eberle of the defenders, the battleship fleet approached from sea, engaged the enemy and was apparently destroyed theoretically.

At 10 A. M. three cruisers, Washington, Salem and Chester—part of the attacking fleet, came in from sea very rapidly, passed the north end of Block Island and then headed in the direction of Gardner's Bay. This movement was designated as a ten-minute attack by Rear Admiral Osterhaus, in command of the invaders, and he claimed to have won victory by one and one-half minutes.

Tonight the invading fleet will be weakened by the loss of the Connecticut, Rear Admiral Osterhaus' flagship, for some actual out of commission for the time being, through the cracking of a crank shaft. After a day of resting about Block Island the attacking fleet put to sea late today, but left the Connecticut behind. She will remain here until the "war" is over, and then proceed to New York for repairs.

Rear Admiral Osterhaus has not transferred his flag to another ship when the battleships left.

During the day the torpedo boat destroyers and others of the steel defense, rested in the vicinity of Newport, but left about the same hour the battleships, headed out to sea. It is understood that a night attack is contemplated tonight, and that the attempt of the so-called hostile fleet to open a way through the defending fleet to reach New York through Long Island Sound would be made in the vicinity of Montauk Point.

SIMON BRINGS TROOPS.

Haiti President Personally Directs Attack on Revolutionists.

Port au Prince, July 19.—President Simon arrived here this evening on board the German steamer Syria. He was accompanied by a large force of troops, which have been with him at Port Liberté. The return of a sufficient force to garrison the town has temporarily relieved the anxiety of the people, who feared that the capital might fall before an attack of the revolutionists.

It is the intention of the cruiser to bombard the towns of St. Marc and Gonaves, but which ports are occupied by revolutionists. If the revolutionists refuse to withdraw, the diplomatic corps met this afternoon at the call of American Minister Furness and decided to protest against the threatened bombardment of these unfortified towns.

DROWNED AT GREENSBORO.

Parents in Charlotte, Laid Lost Life in Ogburn's Pond.

Greensboro, N. C., July 19.—Cassius J. Finley, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Finley, who are living at present in Charlotte, was drowned yesterday afternoon at 5:30 o'clock in Ogburn's pond, near Summerfield, this county. Two hours afterwards the body was recovered and was brought to this city last night. Mr. and Mrs. Finley were promptly notified, and they came to Greensboro on a late train. The funeral arrangements have not been completed, but it is probable that the burial will take place in Memphis, Tenn., the former home of the family.

FIRE SUFFERERS GIVEN HELP.

Minnesota Red Cross Sends \$5,000 to Bay City, Mich., July 19.—Capt. Luther Beckwith, in charge of the ruined cities of Oscoda and Au Sable, and other fire-devastated territory, has received a telegram from the Minnesota Red Cross Society, advising him that the society had sent State Treasurer Stepler \$2,500 for the fire relief fund.

BIG ARSON TRUST IS CHARGE

Illinois Fire Marshal Declares Gigantic Fire Bug Organization Exists. Spreads Over the Country. Doyle's Address.

Chicago, July 19.—That there exists a gigantic, country-wide arson trust with headquarters in Kansas City, and represented in nearly all the large cities, the members of which make a business of setting fire to buildings to enable the owners to collect large sums of insurance, was the charge made today by C. J. Doyle, State fire marshal, in an address before the Chicago Association of Commerce.

"The country is facing one of the most gigantic organized arson conspiracies the world has ever known," said Mr. Doyle. "The State fire marshal department of Illinois has united with the State fire marshals of Kentucky, Tennessee, and Ohio to wipe out the band of 15 men at the head of this arson conspiracy. The head of the fire bug trust is in Kansas City from which city the operations of the entire gang is directed. The tentacles of this octopus have extended as far as the deserts of the West, and are now imprisoned in a Southern city. The others will be behind the bars before long if we are successful in following the 'clues we are now working on."

"The fire bug problem is one of the most important which confronts the country. Even without the cases of arson, the fire losses of the country are appalling, amounting to about \$500 a minute. In Chicago the loss is \$5,000,000 a year, while in Berlin, the annual loss does not exceed \$200,000. We should adopt the fire protection plans of European cities."

BONES TAKEN FROM MAINE.

Discovery Made in Mud and Rubbish on the Main Deck.

Havana, Cuba, July 19.—Fragments of bones believed to represent three bodies, were recovered this afternoon from the wreck of the Maine. The discovery was made in a pile of mud and rubbish on the main deck, almost directly beneath an inverted conning tower, which had been upset and hurled fifty feet aft from its original position.

The remains consisted of a skull, minus the lower jaw, the frontal part crushed in, several fragments of jaw bones and portions of vertebrae.

Other splintered fragments were not identified. The bones are discolored and coral encrusted, and possibly unless the teeth afford some clue, they will be listed among the "funkies."

All were taken in charge by the official undertaker.

The work of exploring the wreck was interrupted today by the necessity of letting in four feet of water for the purpose of floating a scow used as a receptacle for wreckage, which grounded in the mud. Probably the last of the water surrounding the wreck will be pumped out in a day or two.

SPLIT AT HARRISBURG, PA.

Two Factions Held Separate Committee Meetings Yesterday.

Harrisburg, Pa., July 19.—The expected split in the Democratic State Central Committee came about today when the two factions in the party held separate State committee meetings, and completely reorganized.

While there were wide differences between the two factions on party matters, both agreed to one proposition and that was the endorsement of Governor Woodrow Wilson, of New Jersey, for the Democratic Presidential nomination. Each meeting passed a resolution to that effect. The only other Presidential boom in town was that of Governor Judson Harmon, of Ohio. Cards calling attention to his availability were tacked about the hotels and some literature urging the Ohio governor's claims also appeared.

The trouble in the party was brought to a climax by the showing made at the gubernatorial election last fall when the Democratic voters split on two candidates. The dissatisfaction led to the appointment of a committee of seven to re-organize the party. No agreement could be reached and the result was today's split.

DEATH FROM CHOLERA.

Occurred at New York Quarantine Station Yesterday.

FEDERAL CONTROL IS FURTHER URGED

Speech of Wickersham in Minnesota Nothing Short of Sensational.

TAKES AN ADVANCED STAND

Asks Federal Regulation of Industrial Organizations—His Most Radical Speech Since He Entered Official Life.

Duluth, Minn., July 19.—Attorney General Wickersham, before the Minnesota State Bar Association here today took an advanced stand on the further Federal regulation of corporations and declared that a government commission to regulate great industrial organizations, in the same way that the Inter-State Commerce Commission regulates railroads, was certainly most desirable, and that it might be absolutely necessary.

Mr. Wickersham's speech was little short of sensational in many of its features. He declared that it was a matter of serious consideration whether it would be practical to give to the proposed Inter-State corporation commission should not be given the power to fix prices. To do this in theory, would simply require an extension of the principle by which the Inter-State Commerce Commission controls the rates on railroads.

The law of supply and demand, Mr. Wickersham said, no longer controls prices of the United States. For years, he declared, the prices in all the great staple industries have been fixed by an agreement between the principal producers and not by a normal play of free competition. An Inter-State commission such as proposed, the Attorney General added, would prevent violations of the anti-trust act and aid business men to maintain a continued status of harmony with the requirements of law.

Many of Mr. Wickersham's declarations were the most radical he has made since his entrance into official life. With the weight of an administration officer behind them, his remarks made a deep impression. There was nothing in the speech, however, to indicate how far the Attorney General reflected the views of President Taft. On several occasions in the past, however, he has been regarded as a spokesman for the administration.

The Attorney General discussed the general question of what further regulation of inter-State commerce is necessary or desirable, from a broad point of view and said that he had attempted to express a conclusion but merely to state the elements of a great problem which goes to the root of the prosperity of the American people.

"That some further regulation over corporations carrying on commerce among the States is necessary," he said, "it is, however, commonly and generally recognized. It has been openly advocated quite recently by representatives of some of the largest combinations of capital, probably as a means of salvation, and to preserve under government supervision, great organizations whose continued existence is menaced by the recent interpretation of the Sherman act, and disintegration of which would be necessarily attended with much loss. To such, it is a case of 'any port in a shipwreck.' Better continued cooperative life, even under a powerful master, than disseminated properties and segregated activities without constant government supervision."

But there are other reasons for such regulation. The Federal Department of Justice is not organized or equipped to maintain constant supervision and control over business organizations. It deals only with cases of violation of the law. The activities of an administrative board or commission would be directed to preventing such violations, and in aiding business men to maintain a continued status of harmony with the requirements of law.

"Whether or not such a Federal Industrial Commission should have power to regulate prices is, of course, a matter for serious consideration. The Inter-State Commerce law prescribes as a legislative rule that prices for transportation by rail, or wire, or pipe line, shall be reasonable, and that no unjust discrimination shall be made between individuals or localities similarly situated. A similar rule might be declared by Congress with respect to the prices of commodities the subject of inter-State commerce.

"We have become accustomed to the regulation of rates of transportation, but the suggestion that prices of commodities be regulated by Congress seems novel and radical. Yet the principle on which the regulation of transportation rates is based is simply that when property is used in a manner to make it of public consequence and effect the community at large it becomes clothed with a public use, and may be controlled by the public for the common good. In the early days in some parts of this country statutes were enacted to regulate the business of millers and the rates they might charge for grinding. At that time it was a matter of public concern that every farmer should have the right to

(Continued on Page Eight.)

ENGINEER DIES AT THROTTLE.

Fatally Stricken While Train Does Forty Miles an Hour.

Pensacola, Fla., July 19.—While his freight engine speeded along at a 40-mile clip, Engineer George McDonald of the Pensacola and Perdido Railroad late yesterday toppled from his seat in the cab to the floor dead.

Acute indigestion, due to eating watermelon, caused his death. The fireman quickly reversed the engine and hurried back to this city with the body.