

THE WEATHER.

Rain today; Saturday clearing and colder; brisk to high south and south-west winds.



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WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 29, 1912.

THE MODERN IDEA. To keep the money stirring you've got to keep your Advertising Going.

WHOLE NUMBER 13,862.

DETECTIVES TAKE ANOTHER OUTLAW

Starving and Fatigued, Claude Swanson Allen Surrenders to Posse.

WAS FOUND NEAR HIS HOME

Hope of Taking the Three Remaining Outlaws is Renewed and Poses Continue the Search With Much Vigor

Hillsville, Va., March 28.—Starving, sleepless and fatigued, Claude Swanson Allen, namesake of a United States Senator, came out of the laurel thicket in the Blue Ridge today, pointing two six-shooters toward the posse which for nearly two weeks has hunted him. Complacent and almost happy, he sat down, sheltered from a driving storm by the little brick jail, a stone's throw from the Carroll county Court House, where on March 14th the Allen gang vengefully killed the judge, the prosecutor, the sheriff, a juror and a by-stander. All day the posses divided into small numbers, have been following a trail thought to be that of Wesley Edwards, a nephew of the Allens. Claude Allen, a son of Floyd Allen, who was the cause of the Court House shooting, had been given up as having escaped. Detective Lucas and four men were working toward Floyd Allen's house when suddenly 25 yards or so off the mount Airy road a figure creeping stealthily through the undergrowth was dimly seen through the mist which overhung the mountain slope. Close behind Lucas the other men brought their rifles to their shoulders, when, to their surprise, Allen stepped out into the road with his hands upraised, a pistol in each.

"I'm glad to get a chance to come in," he said. "I haven't slept in a bed since the shooting. I'm hungry." In the presence of a detective young Allen described his own part in the Court House tragedy; admitted that he had seen Slna Allen shoot and that he himself had aimed for Clerk Goad's head four times. He told a graphic story of the assassination. "I don't know who started the shooting," said Allen. "After I began I shot four times at Clerk Goad and aimed for his head every time I saw Uncle Slna shoot at somebody, but don't know who. When the shooting in the Court House was over I went outside and saw Uncle Slna on the ground shooting at Goad so I shot at him too. My brother, who called me to stop but I had shot all my cartridges. Then we all went away."

It developed that Allen was really taken in North Carolina, probably 150 yards over the line. The sortie which took the prisoner was directed by Detective Thomas L. Felts who obtained clues through the efforts of a detective young Allen described his own part in the Court House tragedy; admitted that he had seen Slna Allen shoot and that he himself had aimed for Clerk Goad's head four times. He told a graphic story of the assassination.

In Exactly Three Months. from April 1st you will receive the interest on the money that you deposit with the People's Savings Bank on or before April 2nd.

THE COAL STRIKE NOW A CERTAINTY

Bituminous Miners and Operators Again Fail to Come to Terms.

MINERS STOP WORK SUNDAY

All Hope of Settling the Wage Difficulty Now Gone—Will Entail a Loss of Millions of Dollars Daily.

Cleveland, O., March 28.—Little prospect of settling the bituminous coal miners' wage dispute to prevent a strike next Monday and the shutting down of practically all mines operated by union men, was seen by the operators and union officials today after they had conferred for hours and had failed to agree. The lack of any steps toward immediate settlement and the fact that only three more days intervene before both the anthracite and bituminous wage scales expire, were said to make it almost certain that a widespread stoppage of coal production will begin next week for an uncertain period and a strike, involving about 500,000, may ensue.

The situation tonight was: "The miners in the anthracite fields of Pennsylvania will quit Sunday midnight because their agreements with the operators expire at that time and no new agreement, even if it were being considered, could be put into effect in time to prevent the suspension. The union officials declare the suspension virtually will be a strike. The contracts of the miners in the bituminous regions also expire Sunday midnight and in the hope that it will suspend because they have no new agreement upon which to continue. Officials of the union assert if a strike in both classes of mines is called it will entail a loss in pay to the men of approximately \$1,000,000 a day."

A conference held in the hope that a strike, or even the suspension in the bituminous mines might still be averted, was without result up to tonight. The operators and miners of western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, who are trying to fix a wage and working scale not only for their own districts, but also as the basis for all other unionized bituminous districts, then adjourned until 9 o'clock tomorrow morning.

To bring the situation to a crisis Major Walker, of the Illinois miners, proposed that all miners drop their demands and make a compromise. He explained that his proposal did not come jointly from the miners, but he made it on his own responsibility, "to avert a prolonged industrial struggle."

The operators' part of the conference then called for an adjournment, which gave rise to reports among the miners that the operators were going to propose a compromise on the basis of five cents a ton increase over the present scale. The operators after meeting alone, stated they had decided to offer no such compromise, but rather to continue the present scale for two years and nothing more. That is the ultimatum, they said, which will be delivered to the miners at the full conference tomorrow.

"I look for a breaking off of all negotiations tomorrow," said H. M. Taylor, president of the Illinois operators. He said that he would have come today had it not been that we did not want to appear to be in haste in bringing about a strike. We will offer no further compromise."

The Official Count in Wednesday's Primary Election

Table with columns for Precincts and various candidates for Commissioners, Constables, and other positions. Includes totals for each category.

MORE LIGHT ON THE MYSTERY

Affidavit by Traveling Man Contains Evidence Favorable to Mrs. Grace—Saw Negro Leave Grace Home.

Atlanta, Ga., March 28.—The name of Abe Steinburg, a traveling salesman for the Standard Varnish Company, of New York, was brought into the Grace case today by the publication here of a letter from Joseph Smith, a Jacksonville, Fla., notary, asserting that on March 16th he took an affidavit from Steinburg favorable to the defense of Mrs. Grace. The affidavit, it is stated, now is in the hands of Mrs. Grace's attorneys. The attorneys refused to admit that they had the document.

In the affidavit, as the notary remembers it, Steinburg said he passed the Grace residence in an automobile on the morning of March 5th. He declared he heard the muffled report of a revolver and saw a negro emerge from the house, followed by a woman he thought to be Mrs. Grace, who was laboring under suppressed excitement. The woman spoke to the negro and he went away. Steinburg says he was in too much of a hurry to investigate further and hurried on down town, where he was surprised to see a woman he was positive was Mrs. Grace, whom he knew in Philadelphia. He was then sure that the woman he saw at the Grace residence was not Mrs. Grace.

On his way to Macon the same day, Steinburg says he recognized a negro on the train as the one he had seen emerge from the Grace home, whose name he learned was Gibb or Gibbs. He says he questioned the negro and gained information which he deemed expedient to hold in reserve, as Steinburg expresses his opinion, it is said, that the shooting was due to an attempt at robbery. He failed to state the time of the day he passed the Grace home.

TAX ON PHOSPHORUS MATCHES.

House Passes Bill Which Will Put Industry Out of Existence.

Washington, March 28.—The bill by Representative Hughes, of New Jersey, Democratic, virtually taxing out of existence the phosphorus match industry in the United States, was passed today by the House after a heated debate. The vote, 163 to 30, was remarkable in that Minority Leader Mann was the only Republican who joined the Democratic opposition to the measure. The high death rate among workers in the phosphorus match factories of the country inspired the bill.

Representative Underwood, leader of the majority, took the floor to argue against the measure, on the ground that it established a precedent that was highly dangerous. If the prohibitory tax were imposed, he contended, Congress could tax out of existence any industry it chose, provided the Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of such bills.

Representative Rainey, of Illinois, Democrat, voted for the measure, although he charged that the House was being forced into the legislation by a powerful lobby operated in the interests of the "match trust." Besides imposing a prohibitory tax on phosphorus matches, heavy fines and penalties are provided for violation of the law. The exportation or importation of the matches also is forbidden. The main features of the law will go into effect on July 1st, 1913, if the bill passes the Senate.

SPOKE ON AUTOMOBILE ROAD

Dr. Joseph Hyde Pratt Made Principal Address at the Southern Appalachian Good Roads Association.

Spartanburg, S. C., March 28.—Seventy delegates from the States through which the Blue Ridge mountains extend, gathered here today for the Spring convention of the Southern Appalachian Good Roads Association, which will continue through tomorrow. Of the addresses made today none attracted greater attention than that of Dr. Joseph Hyde Pratt, president of the association and State Geologist of North Carolina on the proposed automobile highway on the north side of the Blue Ridge from Marion, Va., to Tallah Falls, Ga. For a continuous stretch of 112 miles this road will be from 3,000 to 5,500 feet above the sea level. It will cross Mount Mitchell. Dr. Pratt said that the project would be financed entirely by private capital and if it cost too high in any other way tolls would be charged for the use of the highway. Forty miles of the road have already been constructed.

Other addresses were made by Major John P. Carson, of the United States Bureau of Manufactures, and E. J. Watson, Commissioner of Agriculture of South Carolina. The association adopted a resolution authorizing a committee to solicit subscriptions towards building a road over the mountains from Tryon to Asheville, N. C. This is the final link in the highway from Columbia to Asheville via Spartanburg.

JOHN S. BLODGETT ACQUITTED

Was Charged With Issuing False Expense Vouchers.—John S. Blodgett, Sr., former chief clerk in the railway mail service, was acquitted in the United States Court today on the charge of issuing false expense vouchers. He was indicted last March on 31 separate counts of issuing false expense vouchers while traveling on government service. Blodgett was dismissed from the service after being in the government employ for 18 years. The jury was out less than 15 minutes.

OUTLINES

Roosevelt yesterday made six speeches in Missouri, in which he explained his political doctrines and stated his case to the people. The conference between the mine owners and operators at Cleveland, Ohio, yesterday resulted in failure to come to any agreement, and the miners will stop work Sunday night, entailing a loss of millions of dollars daily.

Taft adherents controlled the Mississippi State convention yesterday. Roosevelt followers, hopelessly outnumbered, named contesting delegates. Senator Lorimer yesterday won an overwhelming vindication at the hands of the special committee of eight Senators who finished a second investigation of his election.

Dr. Joseph Hyde Pratt, State Geologist of North Carolina, spoke on the proposed automobile highway on the crest of the Blue Ridge, before the Southern Appalachian Good Roads Association at Spartanburg, S. C., yesterday. Additional evidence in the Grace case was disclosed yesterday in the form of an affidavit of a traveling man, who saw a negro leaving the Grace home at the time of the shooting.

Claude Swanson Allen, the cause of the Carroll county court murders, was taken by detectives and a posse three miles from his home yesterday. He surrendered without resistance and was taken to the Hillsville jail. Rev. Frank Norris, of Fort Worth, Texas, was indicted yesterday on a charge of arson in connection with the burning of his church on February 4. New York markets: Money on call steady 2 1/2 to 2 1/2 per cent; ruling rate 2 1/2; closing bid 2 1/4; offered 2 1/2. Spot cotton closed quiet. Flour moderately active. Wheat, spot steady; No. 2 red, elevator, export basis to arrive and 1.09 c. b. aboat. Corn, spot firm; No. 2 corn nominal and export 77 1/2 nominal f. o. b. aboat. Rosin and turpentine steady.

BAPTIST MINISTER INDICTED

Rev. J. Frank Norris, of Fort Worth, Charged With Arson in Connection With the Burning of His Church, Feb. 4th

Fort Worth, Texas, March 28.—Rev. J. Frank Norris, who resigned the pastorate of the First Baptist church, of this city, last night, was indicted today on a charge of arson in connection with the burning of his church on the night of February 4th. Mr. Norris, suffering from a nervous breakdown, it was stated, as the result of a series of sensational incidents, of which he was the central figure, left Fort Worth early today, ostensibly for Hubbard City, Texas, to spend several days in a sanitarium. Tonight, however, he could not be located at Hubbard City. His resignation as pastor of the local church was because of ill health, he explained.

Mr. Norris first attracted attention several months ago as a leader in a civic reform movement. Later his church was burned and the minister complained that he has received anonymous communications threatening his life. On two occasions, he alleged, attempts were made to kill him. A grand jury investigation resulted in the indictment of Norris, charged with perjury on the allegation that he had testified falsely before the grand jury and that Norris himself was the author of the anonymous letters. He was arrested and released under bond March 2nd.

That night his home was destroyed by fire. Norris and his family escaped with difficulty from the building. The trial of Norris on the perjury charge was set for April 1st.

FIFTEEN-YEAR SENTENCE

Negro Gets Term for Manslaughter—Several Charters Issued (Special Star Correspondence.)

Raleigh, N. C., March 28.—Will Brown, colored, entered a plea of guilty of second degree murder in Wake Superior Court today and was sentenced to 15 years in the penitentiary. He killed another negro in Wake Forest township.

The case of murder against Oscar O'Neal is to come up tomorrow provided the grand jury returns a true bill by that time. He is also a negro and killed another negro. The Sec. of State chartered today The Southeastern Land Co., of Charlotte, capital \$12,000 authorized and \$25,000 subscribed by J. W. McClung, J. A. Durham, J. L. Staten and G. E. Mason. There are also charters The Grubb Amusement Co., Salisbury, capital \$3,500 subscribed by H. C. Grubb and others; The Burroughs-Pittman-Wheeler Co., Scotland Neck, capital \$50,000 by T. B. Wheeler and others for mercantile business and The Fayetteville Provision Co., of Fayetteville, capital \$50,000 by A. Ship Melvin and others for mercantile business.

Disgusted by five almost consecutive failures to procure convictions in cases in which he felt that the evidence was of most convincing nature, Herbert E. Norris, solicitor for the Sixth district, suggested to the Wake Superior Court, Judge Webb presiding, this morning, that the entire remaining docket for the term be continued. He did not so state, but his action implied that the juries for this term are decidedly averse to verdicts of conviction. Out of six trials there had been only one conviction and that was a negro boy who appeared without counsel.

SALISBURY GETS COLLEGE

Lutheran Synod Selects Site at That Town. Greensboro, N. C., March 28.—The committee of the Lutheran Synod, appointed to look into and elect a site for the Southern Lutheran College for women, to cost approximately \$100,000, has decided to recommend Salisbury as the location, according to a special from Lexington tonight, where the committee spent today in looking over the site there. Several towns over the site in Piedmont North Carolina made flattering offers, including land and money. The Salisbury offer was considered the most favorable and was accepted.

Orangeburg, S. C., March 28.—Seventy district delegates to Republican National convention, elected today: J. H. Goodwin and A. D. Webster; instructed for Taft. All Money deposited with the People's Savings Bank on or before April 2nd will receive the benefit of the New Interest Quarter, which begins April 1st.

ROOSEVELT HAS A BUSY DAY

The Colonel States His Case to the People of Missouri—Made Six Speeches to Very Large Crowds

St. Louis, Mo., March 28.—Colonel Roosevelt stated his case today to the people of Missouri. He made five speeches in this city and another in East St. Louis, in which he explained his political doctrines. The streets were drenched with rain, but Colonel Roosevelt found a crowd awaiting him at the station, and wherever he spoke large audiences applauded him. In addition to making six speeches, he attended a breakfast, luncheon and dinner, issued two statements, sent a message to the Illinois Senate, covered a large part of the city in his jaunts from place to place by automobile and between 10 and 11 o'clock opportunity to go over the political situation with the leaders of the Roosevelt campaign in Missouri. The former President spoke briefly at the dinner tendered him by the Million Population Club.

Colonel Roosevelt's main speech was delivered tonight in the First Regiment Armory. He discussed "The Right of the People to Rule," and talked largely in the same vein as in his speech in New York last week upon the same topic. In his address at the luncheon given by the City Club Colonel Roosevelt discussed the recall of judicial decisions. Six judges, four of them on the Federal bench, were seated at the table with him. "My proposition has been discussed by my opponents in a frame of mind which makes hysteria and a sense of comparison," he said. "Somebody told me that I was right on that proposal, but that I should not have injected it into campaign. They said I was not in the least interested in the campaign except as a means of getting justice. I'd a million times rather lose the campaign and get justice than win it without getting justice."

The second speech was made at the Merchants' Exchange, where Colonel Roosevelt discussed his proposal for the creation of an inter-State business commission to deal with large corporations. Thence he went to the Coliseum, located on the house hold show and spoke for two minutes. The remaining two speeches in the armory and in East St. Louis were delivered in the evenings. A report, which appeared from several quarters, to the effect that Colonel Roosevelt had intimated that he might bolt the Chicago convention in case he should not be nominated, prompted him to issue two statements in which he characterized the report as a "fake." His telegram to the Illinois Senate was occasioned by an invitation to stop off at Springfield, Ill., and address that body. The Colonel wired his regrets, and said that a Presidential primary law, to consider which the Legislature is in session, is an important step toward securing for the people the right to govern themselves. He assailed the politicians and "crooked men of wealth," who he said were opposing such measures.

Governor Hadley, Thomas K. Niehringhaus and several other officers who are active in Colonel Roosevelt's campaign, attended the conference at which the political situation in Missouri was discussed. Colonel Roosevelt would make no comment upon the outlook in this State.

Welch, W. Va., March 28.—Thirty-eight of the 83 miners who were imprisoned in the mine of the Jed Coal & Coke Company at Jed, six miles south of Welch on Wednesday, by an explosion, still were unaccounted for today. Rescue parties, under direction of experts from the United States Bureau of Mines, and State mine officials worked diligently to find other bodies. There is no probability that any of those not accounted for are living. Anderson, S. C., March 28.—Samuel H. Hyde, aged 25, the first man sentenced to die in the electric chair in this State, and who will be electrocuted this Summer for the murder of his wife, today signed papers assigning his body to J. C. Milford, J. N. Wobb and C. C. Horton, Anderson county students at an Atlanta, Ga. medical college. The body will be shipped for Atlanta from Columbia, where the execution will take place.

And on Saturday Night, every deposit made at the People's Savings Bank will draw interest from April 1st. This bank is always open on Saturday nights from 7 to 9 o'clock.

SENATOR LORIMER GETS VINDICATION

Senate Committee Exonerates Him of Legislative Corruption.

WHITELASH FOR HINES ALSO

The Vote Was 5 to 3 in Favor of the Illinois Man—Protracted Debate Before the Senate Next Week.

Washington, March 28.—Senator Lorimer, of Illinois, today won an overwhelming vindication at the hands of the special committee of eight Senators who have finished a second investigation of his election by the Illinois Legislature in 1908. Twice challenged and once acquitted, the committee, by votes of five to three on all vital points, completely exonerated him of any knowledge of legislative corruption.

Edward Hines, the millionaire lumberman, referred to in the investigation as "the man who put Lorimer over," also got a vindication by the committee. It had been charged that Hines raised a corruption fund of \$100,000 to elect Lorimer to the Senate. The majority repudiated that and presented a resolution that the evidence had shown that he did not raise or contribute any sum improperly.

The majority held that no new evidence had been adduced to justify reversal of the Senate's previous action in Senator Lorimer's favor; that there was no evidence of a jackpot in the Illinois General Assembly of 1909, in connection with his election, and that the vote on the case had been shown by the investigation. The case will be squarely before the Senate probably next week, when a protracted debate will begin. Neither side has made a thorough canvass of the situation. Republican leaders point out that there will be about 27 new Senators to vote on the case in addition to those who have already voted on substantially the same charge.

The basis of the committee's action was the plea raised by Lorimer's counsel that the previous action of the Senate bars reconsideration. The majority report on the main proposition will be signed by Senators Dillingham, Gamble, Fletcher, Johnston and Jones, and the minority by Senators Kenyon, Kern and Lea. Senator Jones was ordered to inform Senator Lorimer on the first investigation. Today he reversed his position and presented three of the leading resolutions to exonerate Lorimer.

The contention of the minority members will be that the Senate passed upon the question of the former adjudication, when it ordered the present investigation and that if res judicata were to prevail, it should have been before a second exhaustive investigation at a cost of \$50,000, was begun. They contend that the new investigation was ordered largely to cause the former committee not to make a full investigation and the country demanded all the facts.

Their viewpoint is that the new investigation has developed much pertinent to Lorimer's election, which the old committee failed to discover; that doubt as to the correctness of the former decision is still in the minds of the people; that the confession of Senator Holtzhaus was dispelled; that State's Attorney Wayman, of Chicago, has clearly refuted the claim that coercion was used to extort confessions, and that Representative White's confession was corroborated in many particulars. They claim that the res judicata plea is a lawyer's subterfuge to beg for the real issue.

The committee was in session almost three hours. Senator Jones offered a resolution that nothing had been developed by the investigation to justify reversal of the former adjudication, holding valid the election of Lorimer as a United States Senator. This was carried five to three, Senators Dillingham, Gamble, Jones, Johnston and Fletcher voting for it and Kenyon, Kern and Lea against it. The adoption, however, was not until after several amendments had been voted upon. Senator Kern offered a substitute declaring "that in the opinion of the committee there were used and employed in the election of William Lorimer to the Senate corrupt methods and practices." This substitute was lost by the same vote, as was an amendment by Senator Lea to the Jones resolution, which would have added that the committee's investigation shows that corrupt methods and practices were employed.

Mr. Lea followed this up with a point of order that the Jones resolution was not responsive to the Senate's resolution instructing the committee to investigate and report whether there were corrupt practices used. Chairman Dillingham overruled the objection. Senator Lea appealed from the chair of the appeal was tabled. Senator Jones then offered and the committee adopted by the same vote, a resolution declaring that there was no proof of the existence of any jackpot or other fund during the 46th General Assembly of Illinois in connection with the election of Senator Lorimer, other than the statements of White, Beckmeyer, Link and Holtzhaus, that they were paid money after the election and none of them except