

THE WEATHER.

Local showers Saturday and probably Sunday.

THE MORNING STAR

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WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 20, 1912.

WHOLE NUMBER 13,958.

BLEASE IS MUM ON BURNS AFFAIR

Only Excuse for Not Answering Charges Ladies Were Present

HIS SPEECH AT COLUMBIA

Attack on Newspapers and Political Opponents — Pays Respects to Greenville Men—Day Meeting Is Rather Caustic.

Columbia, S. C., July 19.—Although he delivered speeches here today and tonight, Governor Cole L. Blease failed to make his promised reply to the charges of official corruption brought out against him by the special investigating committee of the State Legislature.

Governor Blease failed to criticize Thomas B. Felder, the Atlanta attorney who made sensational charges against the Carolina Governor at the recent committee conference in Augusta, Ga. He declared he would not "touch on Felder," because "there were ladies present."

The Governor devoted his speech tonight to an attack on newspapers and political opponents in this State. In speaking of O. M. Watson and J. N. King, of Greenville, S. C., who recently issued a signed statement, saying that they had been insulted at the Governor's mansion, when they attempted to secure a reprieve for a condemned negro, he is quoted as saying: "I would gladly pardon any man who would insult King and Watson, if they should come to his house in the same condition and use the same language which they did at the man's house."

The Day Meeting. Columbia, July 19.—Twelve hundred people assembled in the Columbia theatre here at 10:30 o'clock today to hear the candidates lay down their claim for office and especially to hear Gov. Blease deny the charges produced against him by the dispensary affairs investigation committee of the Legislature, and in the audience were more ladies than have yet heard the candidates at any one meeting.

The candidates for treasurer, D. W. Lavin and S. T. Carter, were first heard, and J. H. Wharton, James Carter and John G. Richards, aspirants for the railroad commission, followed. The candidates for Attorney General, Peoples, Earle, Evans and Lyon, preceded the aspirants for the Governorship.

Judge Jones was the first speaker in the gubernatorial contest, and Gov. Blease came second. John T. Dumean came last, but it was a small crowd that heard him speak. The capacity of the Columbia theatre is 1,700, and when the candidates for Governor were announced standing room was at a premium.

Evans to Reveal Scandal. B. B. Evans' speech was similar to those already delivered by him during the campaign, his charges of corruption on the part of the Ansel dispensary commission being repeated, as well as his charge that money, that should have gone to the public schools, had been squandered. When Evans said that if he were put in office, he would show up "the grandest case of kidnap and thieves that ever occurred in the State," he was loudly applauded. He repeated his promise to unearth in a few days, and base it on facts, "a scandal that will shock the most optimistic in South Carolina."

Evans referred to the reports that at Barnwell he had had a pistol in his pocket, and said: "If any man lays his hand on Barney Evans on the public stump in South Carolina, he will take it off sooner than he put it on." He asked that if Dr. Murray were in the audience, rise and deny that he had told (Evans) that he did not favor the employment of Thomas B. Felder in connection with the dispensary winding up. He referred to "easy" terms to Dr. Murray and said he did not want to misquote him. "I do not accuse him of selling out, but it looks very fishy," was one of Evans' remarks against Lyon.

Lyon Silences Noisy Men. "Miserable creature," "Crook" and "other terms" were employed by Attorney General Lyon in his reply to Evans, when he assailed the latter's record in the strongest terms, telling of the forty indictments against Evans, of his being a jury in Edgewood on a charge of forgery and of other prosecutions against him. "Dirty contemptible forger" was an expression used by Lyon in referring to Evans, and he said he had documents in his hand to prove his assertion. He referred to George R. Rembert, P. H. Nelson and other Columbia attorneys, who had brought proceedings against Evans. Lyon was interrupted considerably with shouts of "hurrah for Peoples" and the like, but when he said he was delighted to have the opposition of those who were not in sympathy with his fight for decency and good government, he was loudly cheered. A phase of several minutes' duration followed Lyon's speech.

REFORMS DESIRED IN COTTON EXPORT

American Exchanges Adopt Resolutions With Reference to Arbitrating Claims

MEETING HELD YESTERDAY

Liverpool, Bremen and Havre Asked to Join in Movement for More Satisfactory Handling of Business.

New York, July 19.—A change in present methods used by foreign cotton exchanges in arbitrating claims, growing out of cotton shipments abroad, looking to more equitable treatment of American interests, was strongly recommended by a conference of representatives of 41 cotton exchanges of this country held at the New York Cotton Exchange today.

Resolutions were adopted setting forth the reforms desired by the American cotton exchanges and these resolutions were sent to the Liverpool Cotton Association and to the Bremen and Havre cotton exchanges for consideration. George W. Neville, president of the New York Cotton Exchange, who is to sail for Europe next week, was authorized to use his efforts while abroad to bring about a conference of all European and American exchanges early in 1913 in an endeavor to arrive at some working agreement in time for the crop of 1913-1914.

The resolutions regarding the proposed reforms in arbitration, as adopted, follow: "That Liverpool, Bremen and Havre arbitration and appeal committee be composed of salaried employees of such exchanges who shall be expert cotton classifiers; shall give their entire time to such work and have no other interest in any way connected with cotton."

"Unless otherwise stipulated in the contract, arbitration on quality should be conducted on the basis of official differences in the respective receiving markets on the dates of sale."

"Application for arbitration to be dated, and sealed arbitration samples sent to arbitration committee within ten days of last date of landing."

"An arbitration must be held within 20 days from date of application; that Havre and Bremen method of duplicate sealed samples. That present ruling of allowing three points for differences between American unpressed samples and foreign re-pressed samples be changed to an allowance of one-quarter of middling and above, and one-half grade on grades below middling, same to be deducted from any award made and not to be considered in making award."

"We recommend that all cotton interests work toward the adoption of a standard of classification for American cotton of all growth which shall be world-wide."

ROOSEVELT WHITE LEAGUE. Georgia Republican Progressives Want Libby White Affair. Atlanta, Ga., July 19.—A resolution demanding "a white party, a white convention and dominance by white men alone," was adopted at a meeting here tonight of the Georgia Roosevelt White League.

STEEL INVESTIGATION

Committee Fails to Reach Report—The Chairman's Views

Washington, July 19.—After a session lasting until midnight majority members of the House Steel Trust Investigating Committee failed to reach an agreement upon their report to Congress, the chief contention existing over the section of the report written by the chairman, Representative Stanley, of Kentucky, on the absorption by the United States Steel Corporation of the Tennessee Coal & Iron Company in 1907. Representative Littleton, of New York, was reported to be particularly opposed to some of the chairman's conclusions.

Some features of the report upon which the committee are agreed include bills for remedial legislation, particularly that amending the Sherman anti-trust law. This will declare all restraint of trade to be "unreasonable" and put upon defendant corporations the burden of proof that they are "reasonable." It will also grant to individuals the right to intervene in suits and to recover damages from corporations adjudged guilty of violating the anti-trust laws.

The report will disapprove of the so-called "Gary dinners" characterizing them as "just as effective in dominating prices as old pools and agreements."

The plan suggested by Eibert H. Gary, chairman of the board of directors of the United States Steel Corporation, for Federal regulation of trusts the report will disapprove, calling it "semi-socialistic impacticable and unconstitutional."

CLOTHES WILL BE HIGHER.

Prices Will be Advanced Next Year It is Reported.

New York, July 19.—The price of clothes is going to be advanced next year. This increased tax on the already high cost of living is clearly indicated, merchants say, by the prices named by leading producers of cloth, who have lifted the prices for the Spring of 1913 season from 7 1/2 to 20 cents a yard above those which prevailed last year when the values for the past Spring season were announced.

How much the merchant tailor or the retail clothier will charge the consumer because of the advances that have taken place can not be stated accurately because there is every likelihood that the quotations just made will be further advanced before the season is very old.

MEXICAN MASSACRES

Passengers Tell of Bloody Scenes in Dolores Pass

Juarez, Mexico, July 19.—Passengers arriving over the Mexican Northwestern from Madera today brought stories of a bloody massacre of rebels in Dolores Pass, southwest of Madera, at the entrance to the State of Sonora.

They declared that the vanguard of the column commanded by General Antonio Rojas, was caught in a canyon at Dolores by nearly 1,000 Yaqui Indians and that of 500 rebels less than 200 returned to Madera.

That a force of government volunteers was operating behind Dolores, at the entrance of the rebels from Sonora, was generally known here but it was not believed any Yaqui Indians were enlisted in the cause of the government except the six hundred fighting for General Sarjines at Colonia Guaxaca in northern Sonora. Federal officials in El Paso preferred to await more definite advices before commenting on the report.

TAFT AND FRIENDS TO ASSAIL TEDDY

Will Controvert Some of Roosevelt's Chicago Convention Charges

SOUTHERN STATES' CONTESTS

Will Carry Fight Into House of Representatives—Seating of Delegates—Senator Root May Be President's Spokesman

Washington, July 19.—The reply of President Taft and his friends to Colonel Roosevelt's repeated charges of "fraud" and the "stealing of delegates" in the Chicago convention, promises to be loosed from several sources in Washington next week, couched in terms that will be in many ways a counter attack upon the Roosevelt pre-convention campaign.

The statement that will be issued from the White House the final draft of which was considered at a two-hour meeting of the cabinet today, will be an exhaustive analysis of the contest cases and a reply to all of the Roosevelt charges of unfair dealing on the part of Taft's friends on the Republican National Committee and the Credentials Committee.

While this statement will not so far as can now be learned, make any direct charges against the Roosevelt managers, it is understood that Taft supporters in the House propose to attack in unmeasured terms the contests brought by the Roosevelt forces in Southern States, many of which were unanimously decided against the Roosevelt contestants.

Representative Frank W. Mondell, of Wyoming, who was a member of the Credentials Committee at the Chicago convention, will make one of the chief speeches defending the seating of the Taft delegates at Chicago. While his speech will deal principally with the cases of the 72 delegates against whom the Roosevelt forces made their chief fight at Chicago, he let it be known today that he would attack the Roosevelt contests in Southern States, and attempt to show that they had been brought "without foundation."

Representative Bartholdt, of Missouri, who participated in the work of the National Committee, will also defend the action of that committee. Senator Root had been suggested as the spokesman for the Taft forces in the Senate, but he said today he did not expect to speak upon the subject of the Chicago contest decisions.

CANAL READY, JAN. 1, 1915.

Seventh-eighths of Necessary Excavation Completed in Panama

Washington, July 19.—More than seven-eighths of the excavation work on the Panama canal has been completed. The Panama Canal Commission reports that the canal route, 22,053,815 cubic yards, or less than one-eighth of the total amount of earth and rock to be taken out of the canal route, remained to be excavated.

At the rate the great steam shovels are working this can be done in time to have the waterway ready for opening on schedule, January 1, 1915.

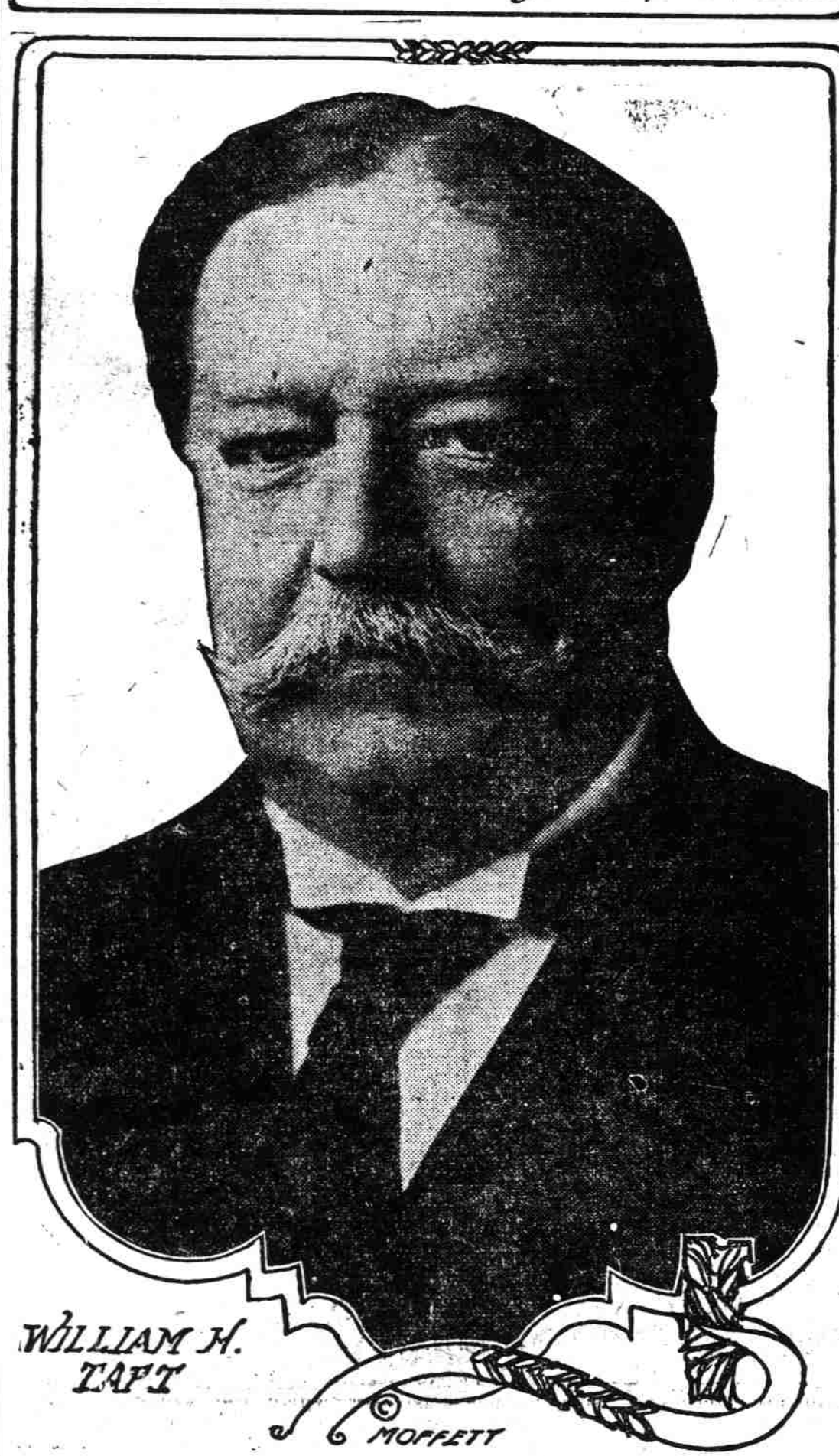
OUTLINES

Congress yesterday passed finally and the President will sign a bill prohibiting the transportation of moving pictures of any prize-fight from one State to another.

President Taft and his friends are preparing a vigorous reply to the Roosevelt charges of fraud in connection with the Chicago convention.

Judge Archbald appeared in the House yesterday and was given unlimited time to answer the impeachment charges preferred against him. The House Committee on Elections yesterday voted to unseat Representative Theron E. Catlin, Republican, of Missouri, because it was disclosed that his relatives had spent approximately \$13,000 in his election. Patrick Gill (Democrat), was seated in his place.

Will Reply to Charges of Fraud



WILLIAM H. TAFT

EMPLOY PRIVATE DETECTIVES JUDGE ARCHBALD ARRAIGNED

Rosenthal Murder in New York Brings on Charges of Police Partnership With Gambling Fraternity—Investigation Occurs.

New York, July 19.—Private detectives were brought into the Rosenthal murder case today by District Attorney Whitman. They were engaged by a committee of citizens who shared the prosecutor's evident dissatisfaction with the lack of results achieved by the police in tracing the slayers of the gambler who was shot after making charges of police partnership with the gambling fraternity.

In connection with the bringing in of these outside agencies of investigation, attention was called to what were declared to be lamentable omissions by the police in guarding against the escape of Rosenthal's slayers Monday night and lack of properly directed activity since. It is declared that the number of the "murder car" was reported four different ways—all erroneous—by as many policemen, while a citizen got it right; that it left to the district attorney to uncover most of the evidence of importance so far available; that men known to have talked over the prospective assassination of Rosenthal the day before it occurred, while on an outing, either have not been arrested, or were taken and let go on small bail, or in the case of one, held only because the district attorney insisted upon it.

The independent course of the district attorney was indicated today when he summoned Louis Libby and William Shapira, owners of the automobile used by the murder party, and heard them make what would be important disclosures in connection with the theory of connection between the murder and the police "system." Neither Mr. Whitman nor Assemblyman Maron Levy, counsel for the two men, would discuss what Libby and Shapira had revealed. Mr. Levy said he and Mr. Whitman had agreed to give out no further information. Not long before, however, the lawyer had had a two-hour conference with his clients, and made a brief statement regarding it.

"They have told me things that I did not know of before," he said. "If Mr. Whitman desires to hear my clients he will learn of disclosures which will make the public gasp, when they are published."

"Do the disclosures lead up to the police department?" was asked. (Continued on Page Eight.)

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AN EXTRAVAGANCE

Severe Criticisms of Government Methods By House Committee Expenditures

AN OPEN DOOR TO GRAFT

Should be Limited to Cities of Not Less Than 50,000—Should be Standardization of Construction.

Washington, July 19.—Severe criticism of the government methods of erecting public buildings is contained in the report of the House Committee on Expenditures in Public Buildings, which Chairman Cyrus Cline, of Indiana, submitted to the House today.

The committee points out extravagance and waste and the possibilities of fraud in public expenditures, after making it clear that its investigations were made with no desire to discover any scandal in the public service. The committee makes the recommendation that government buildings be standardized and endeavors to point out what it considers the folly of maintaining a big force of draughtsmen and architects to make plans for every building constructed by the government.

The reports finds that since 1902, 721 buildings have been erected and there are now pending bills for 750 buildings to cost an aggregate of \$70,000,000.

"If this keeps up," the committee says, "there will be 1,520 public buildings inside of 10 years."

The cost of maintenance alone will be \$11,000,000 annually.

The office of the supervising architects of the treasury is criticized. This office is maintained at a cost of \$3,000,000 annually. It has had no definite policy, the committee finds, and blame is attached to former Supervising Architect James Knox Taylor, for some of the mistakes that have been discovered. The committee says the present system of awarding contracts for the construction of public buildings there is an open door for the grossest kind of fraud.

The committee urges that members of Congress be less zealous in their efforts to get public buildings for their districts and recommends legislation making it illegal to erect a public building in any city of less than 50,000 population, or whose population takes less than \$10,000 annually. The practice of employing outside architects is condemned.

In its comment on the administration of Supervising Architect Taylor the committee says, "Mr. Taylor cannot escape blame."

Space is given to the recommendations of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury R. O. Bailey and the committee endeavors to point out that the erection of government buildings cannot receive proper attention by the assistant secretary of the treasury because of the multiplicity of duties assigned to that official.

HAVE PAID DEPARTMENT.

Raleigh to Purchase Apparatus and Put in New System—Abattoir.

Raleigh, N. C., July 19.—The Raleigh aldermen tonight decided to sell 80 acres of the 120-acre farm the city owns just south of the city and install an abattoir that is modern in every particular. The aldermen also took further action for the immediate purchase by the fire committee of a board of apparatus for a complete fire department, apparatus to include three combination hose and chemical automobile wagons and a machine for the chief of the department in connection with the change to a complete paid department. The negro Victor Hoxe company that has been in service for over 20 years, will be abolished as it is considered impracticable to have a negro division of a paid department. For fire department apparatus \$35,000 will be expended. The aldermen expect to realize upwards of \$20,000 from the sale of the city farm. The sale is to be at auction.

NO MORE FIGHT PICTURES.

Congress Prevents Shipment From One State to Another.

Washington, July 19.—Frightful moving pictures today became a thing of the past in the United States when the House passed a Senate bill prohibiting the transportation of such moving picture films between the various States and Territories or from foreign countries. Heavy fines for violation of the proposed law are fixed by the bill. The President, said to be in complete sympathy with the legislation, is expected to affix his signature to the measure. Southern members of Congress were especially interested in the proposed law, because of the race feeling stirred up by the exhibition of the "Jeffries-Johnson" moving pictures in their section of the country.

NEW BATTLESHIP RECORD.

Big Gun Ships Must Take Off Hats to Wyoming.

Rockland, Me., July 19.—All speed records for big gun battleships were broken today by the new United States battleship Wyoming, sister ship of the super-dreadnought Arkansas, during her standardization trials. Her speed of 22.04 knots is declared by naval experts aboard to be the fastest ever made by any battleship in the world carrying 12-inch guns.

The Wyoming made the customary 25 standardization runs over the measured mile course.

The vessel is 99 per cent completed, and it is expected will be put in commission about the middle of August.