

THE WEATHER.

Local thunder showers today and probably Sunday.

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THE MORNING STAR

WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 10, 1912.

THE DULL SEASON

It has no terrors for the live, up-to-date business man. Judicious advertising does the work.

WHOLE NUMBER 13,976.

BECKER MAY SOON TELL EVERYTHING

District Attorney Thinks He Will Make Important Disclosures

MURDERERS ARE IDENTIFIED

Man Who Witnessed Murder Appears Before Grand Jury—Jack Sullivan on Scene—Rose's Confession Corroborated

New York, August 9.—Although Police Lieutenant Charles Becker declared today that he had nothing to confess in connection with the Rosenthal murder, of which he is the accused investigator, District Attorney Whitman learned that the police lieutenant was ready to make some disclosures under certain conditions.

Steady influences are being exerted on the prosecuting attorney, strengthening the evidence regarding alleged gambling graft on the part of the other high police officials, whose indictment Mr. Whitman seeks, but the district attorney expressed tonight a strong conviction that Becker eventually would break down.

Becker's emphatic statement today was "I am not going to confess, for we have nothing to confess." The district attorney, however, says he is steadily piling up evidence against the police lieutenant, which he thinks will alter this attitude. Mr. Whitman also learned today that Jack Sullivan, who has been involved in the murder plot by several witnesses, was ready to make a confession that would corroborate the stories told by "Bald" Jack Rose, "Bridgie" Webber and Harry Vallon, who have obtained a promise of leniency for turning State's evidence.

It became known also today that Giovanni Stanich, one of the witnesses who appeared before the grand jury yesterday, as an eye witness to the murder, had identified the four men accused of the actual shooting of Rosenthal, and had also identified Jack Sullivan as having been on the scene and having left with the murderers in the gray automobile. In addition to this, the district attorney has learned from Richard G. Barter, a notary public, that on the day after the murder Becker took his attorney, John H. Hart in a taxi cab to the house where Jack Rose, then wanted by the police for the murder, was in "company." This was the house of Henry Pollok, who with his wife, was one of the witnesses before the grand jury.

Barter told the district attorney, it was learned, that Becker and Hart had come to his place of employment in the taxi cab on the night of July 17th, the day after the murder, and had taken him around to Pollok's house. Hart took him inside, he said, leaving Becker, who then drove away in the taxi cab. Barter said he was then asked to witness an affidavit made by Rose that the \$1,500 loan which Rose has said was made through him by Becker to Herman Rosenthal, was in fact made by Harry Pollok. This is the affidavit Rose claims Becker forced him to make as the price of protesting his arrest and was to clear Becker of the charge made by Rosenthal, before he was shot, that the police lieutenant was a partner in Rosenthal's gambling house.

Barter Pollok was not present during the conversation between Hart and Rose, but he testified before the grand jury that he never made the loan named in the affidavit which was produced for the grand jury's inspection. The notary public related further that during the conversation he further stated "that was a terrible murder."

"That was as far as I got on that line of conversation," Barter told the district attorney. "I heard Rose ask Hart if he had better go to the district attorney's office, but I did not hear the lawyer's answer. They left me over in one corner of the room during most of their conversation."

Stanich, who is an Austrian of good birth and education, testified before the grand jury, it was learned, that he stood within a few feet of Rosenthal when he fell under the fusillade of bullets. He saw Jack Sullivan, he said, lean over Rosenthal's body, and say "he's dead all right" and then drive away in the automobile.

Stanich, who was learned, was in the room when Jack Sullivan was arrested two days after the murder. He positively identified him. The fact of the identification was not made known at that time, however, owing to the desire of the district attorney to keep the Austrian away from police influence before he testified before the grand jury. His identification of "Gyp, The Blood," Louie, "Whitney" Lewis and "Bugs" Henry Crofford were made in the presence of the jury by means of photographs and without hesitation.

TWO BATTLESHIPS DISABLED

The Nebraska Runs on an Uncharted Shoal and is Limping Into Boston—The Connecticut Breaks Crankshaft.

Newport, R. I., Aug. 9.—The battleship Nebraska is limping into Boston tonight badly disabled as a result of running into an uncharted shoals four miles west by south of Point Judith light yesterday. The nature of her injury is not definitely known, as the usual reticence of naval officials, until their formal report is made, is maintained tonight.

The Connecticut, also the victim of an accident, came into harbor tonight under her port engines. The accidents will keep both ships out of further drills for some time, although it was said that the Nebraska remained in the maneuvers for a short time following her injury. It was decided to send her to Boston for repairs.

Before she left the shoal where she grounded a diver was sent overboard and reported that the Nebraska had struck among a group of boulders covering an acre of sea bottom, with only 20 feet of water over her, with great force of such a shoal caused great surprise in both shipping and naval circles. The Nebraska was in command of Capt. Spencer S. Wood.

Officers on board the flagship Connecticut were reluctant to talk tonight on the accident to the Nebraska. They said the Nebraska left the fleet this morning and is proceeding under reduced speed toward Boston. When the Connecticut, with Rear Admiral Hugo Osterhaus, the fleet commander, on board, came into this harbor, it was said that the starboard crankshaft was broken and she would have to go either to New York or Philadelphia for repairs, which would take several weeks. The break occurred yesterday morning when the Connecticut was going through maneuvers at a 15-knot speed, but it was not discovered until the ship came to anchor.

Then one of the machinists detected the break. A board of inquiry will examine next week into the causes of both mishaps.

BOUNTIFUL HARVESTS.

Agricultural Department Estimates Banner Yields This Year.

Washington, Aug. 9.—This year's crop in the United States will be far in excess of last year's yield, it was estimated today by the Department of Agriculture. It will be better than the average crop for the past 10 years and in the case of a number of products will make a new record, if present estimates are not overthrown by conditions in the future.

The country's corn crop, estimated at 2,811,000,000 bushels, will be the largest in the Nation's history, with the exception of the years 1906 and 1910, the former being the banner year with 2,927,000,000 bushels. The wheat crop, estimated at 680,000,000 bushels, will rank fifth in size during the past 20 years.

The oats crop will be the largest the country has gathered, surpassing by 21,000,000 bushels that of 1910, the previous record. In barley, too, this year's yield established a new record, the estimated yield of 202,000,000 bushels being 24,000,000 bushels greater than that of 1906, the previous best year. The yield of rye, 35,000,000 bushels, will equal that of 1910, the former record year.

Of potatoes, which will amount this year to 371,000,000 bushels, only 1909 with its 389,000,000 bushels produced a larger yield. The Department of Agriculture's August crop report contains details for important crops in Virginia and North Carolina as follows: Virginia, yield, 11.6; production, 5,596; quality, 88. North Carolina, yield, 8.9; production, 5,322; quality, 89.

Corn condition for North Carolina in 1912, 86; 1911, 78; ten year average, 86. In Virginia, 1912, 85; 1911, 79; ten year average, 86. In South Carolina, 1912, 79; 1911, 80; ten year average, 84.

M. & O. TRAIN DITCHED.

Thirty-Five Persons Injured, Some of Them Seriously.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 9.—Thirty-five persons were injured, some of them seriously, when Mobile and Ohio train No. 2, from Mobile to St. Louis, was ditched near here this evening. Relief trains were sent from here. The train was composed of steel cars which were making their first trip, and the trainmen said the steel coaches prevented loss of life. The train was running more than an hour late and was trying to make up lost time.

It was removed yesterday at Rose's suggestion, it is understood. Sullivan has "weakened," is the message the district attorney received. Mr. Whitman left tonight for Manchester, Vt., to be gone until Monday and expects to obtain Sullivan's statement upon his return for presentation to the grand jury on Tuesday. On that day Mr. Whitman will ask for several indictments, including it is understood, the re-indictment of Becker.

Through tips furnished by Rose and Webber the district attorney obtained today what seemed a likely clue as to the whereabouts of Sam Scheps, who is wanted in connection with the murder and sent two detectives out of town on the trail. "Gyp, The Blood," and "Lefty Louie" are still missing. All three could be found, Mr. Whitman declared tonight, if certain members of the police department were willing to find them.

CANAL BILL WITH FREE TOLL PASSES

Prohibits All Railroad Owned Vessels from Using the Waterway

GREAT FIGHT IN THE SENATE

Opponents of Free Toll Provision Continue Battle Until the Last Minute—Some Important Amendments Adopted.

Washington, Aug. 9.—The Panama canal administration bill, providing for passage to American ships, prohibiting railroad owned vessels from using the waterway and authorizing the establishment of a one-man government when the canal is completed, was passed by the Senate tonight by a vote of 47 to 15. The provision for free tolls, which was fought out in the Senate Wednesday, was endorsed again just before the passage of the measure.

Attached to the bill as it passed the Senate were two important amendments directed at trust or railroad control of steamship lines. The first, by Senator Reed, would prohibit ships owned by an illegal industrial combination from using the canal; and the second, by Senator Bourne, would force railroads to give up water lines that might otherwise be their competitors, if it were proved that they were stilling competition.

Opponents of the free toll provision for American ships, against which Great Britain made formal protest, carried their fight up to the last of the bill's consideration. Just before its passage, Senator Root moved to strike out the section giving free tolls to American coastwise vessels; and Senator Hoke Smith, of Georgia, moved to strike out the provision for free tolls to American ships in the foreign trade. Both of these motions were defeated by overwhelming votes.

"As the bill passed, it would permit American coastwise vessels to pass through the canal free, without conditions; while American foreign trade ships might pass through free if their owners agreed to sell the vessels to the United States at a fair price in time of war or emergency."

The great fight of the day centered about the provisions to prohibit railroad owned vessels from using the canal. The broad terms of the original House bill, which would have required every railroad in the country to dispose at once of any steamship lines with which it might otherwise compete, were not accepted by the Senate. This was modified so that railroads would be prohibited only from owning steamship lines that may operate through the Panama canal.

The Bourne amendment, however, adopted later by a vote of 36 to 25, restored much of the vigor of the anti-railroad provisions of the House bill. It provided that if the Interstate Commerce Commission should find that any railroad had an interest in a competitive line of steamships, and that such interest was injurious to the welfare of the public, the commission might compel the railroad to dispose of its steamship connections.

Senator Brandegee, chairman of the Inter-Oceanic Canal Committee of the Senate, made an ineffective fight on the rigid provisions against the railroad ships. After the amendments had been adopted to the House bill, admission to American registry relating to railroad control by the trustee. This motion was defeated 45 to 18.

A subsequent proposal by Mr. Brandegee, to permit any ships to use the canal, giving to the Inter-State Commerce Commission power of control over them, also was defeated.

The Reed amendment against trust-owned ships, was called up for a second vote before the bill passed, and was adopted on final passage by a vote of 36 to 23.

The completed canal bill finally was passed by Senators Burton, Crane and Lodge, Root and other opponents of the free toll and anti-railroad features of it, voting against it.

In the form in which it returns to the House, the bill adds to the general scheme for operating and governing the Panama canal, provisions for the admission to American registry of any foreign built ships owned by Americans, provided they are operated wholly in the foreign trade.

The battleship Nebraska was seriously damaged yesterday by running on an uncharted shoal while engaged in the navy and army maneuvers and the Connecticut had a crankshaft broken.

Mrs. Daisy Grace, who was acquitted a few days ago, of the charge of having shot her husband, arrived yesterday at Philadelphia, where she joined her sightless son.

NEW SENSATION IN DETROIT

Arrest of Sixteen Aldermen Yesterday. Charges Go Far Back Into Councilmanic Affairs of City. Hearing Monday.

Detroit, Mich., Aug. 9.—The arrests today of 16 aldermen and the announcement that the prosecutor will request 18 warrants Monday charging the 16 arrests today and two additional aldermen with conspiracy to defraud the city, by bribery and other means, added a new sensation to those that have accompanied recent investigations into alleged graft in councilmanic circles.

Seven of the nine aldermen now under bonds to appear for hearing on charges of bribery in the Wabash railroad street closing case were among the 16 arrested today. All of the officials arrested have been released from custody on bail. It is understood that the new warrants will in no way conflict with the charges preferred in the Wabash case, but that they will go into the official business transactions of the aldermen for several years back. The new arrests are said to be the result of the personal investigation of Prosecutor Hugh Sheppard, who was seriously ill when the first aldermanic arrests were made upon evidence secured by Detective Wilhelm J. Burns.

One of the two officials for whom warrants will be asked in connection with today's developments, is out of the city. The other appeared personally before the prosecutor with his name and he was released without the formality of being registered at police headquarters.

MRS. GRACE HOME.

Returns to Philadelphia to be With Her Son

Philadelphia, Aug. 9.—Mrs. Daisy Ulrich Opie Grace, who was acquitted a few days ago in Atlanta, of a charge of having shot her husband, Eugene Grace, arrived here from Savannah today on the steamship Frederick and joined her son, the eight-year-old son, Webster Opie, at the home of her mother in West Philadelphia. Jumping out of a taxi cab and dashing upon the porch of the house where the boy had been patiently awaiting his mother, Mrs. Grace picked him up in her arms and kissed him. "Oh, my mother, my mother," exclaimed the boy as he hugged his mother, whose long absence he was told had been due to illness.

To interview Mrs. Grace had nothing to say about her trial. "I have nothing further to do with the public, and no statement to make," she declared. "I only want the public to forget me and allow me to forget the terrible events of the past. I am going to devote the rest of my life to my boy."

Mrs. Grace said she had nothing to say regarding her future relations with her husband.

FOR HOLDING COTTON.

Plan for 1912-1913 Crop is in Incubation in Atlanta.

Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 9.—Plans for handling the 1912-13 cotton crop and movement looking to the organization of the National Warehouse and Elevator Co. will be discussed at a general meeting of members of the Farmers Union here August 27.—The purpose of the warehouse company is to handle the cotton and grain output of the country. Lawson E. Brown, president of the Georgia Farmers' Union, who sent out the call for the rally, said today that branches of the warehouse company had already been established.

OUTLINES

The Panama canal bill, providing for free passage to American ships, prohibiting railroad owned vessels from using the waterway and authorizing the establishment of a one-man government when the canal is completed, was passed by the Senate last night by a vote of 47 to 15.

President Taft yesterday vetoed the wool bill and returned it to the House, disapproving it because he thought its low rates would hurt American industries.

The arrest of 16 aldermen charged with conspiracy to defraud the city, furnished the latest sensation in the Detroit graft cases yesterday. District Attorney Whitman learned yesterday that Police Lieut. Becker was ready to make some disclosures in regard to the police graft in New York, under certain conditions and the prosecutor is believed to may soon break down and confess.

Representative Gardner, in a speech in the House yesterday, charged Roosevelt to make his views on the trust problem plain. Representative McGillicuddy declared the former President had sold himself out to the steel trust.

New York markets: Money on call steady, 2-1/2 to 3-1/4 per cent; ruling rate 2-3/4. Spot cotton closed quiet. Flour moderately active. Wheat, spot easy; No. 2 red, new 1.07 c. ft. track and 1.08 1-2 f.o.b. afloat to arrive. Corn, spot easy; export 82 1-2 f.o.b. afloat. Oats, spot steady. Turpentine weak. Rosin steady.

WANTS ROOSEVELT TO SPEAK PLAINLY

Gardner Challenges the Colonel's Views on Trust Problem

STEEL REPORT IS DISCUSSED

Representative McGillicuddy Declares Former President Sold Himself Out to Steel Trust, Heels, Hide and Teeth

Washington, August 9.—Representative Gardner, of Massachusetts, ranking minority member of the House Steel Trust Investigating Committee, in the course of a speech tonight on the House "Steel Trust" Investigating Committee's report, challenged Colonel Roosevelt to make plain his attitude on the trust problem. Mr. Gardner caused a stir on the advanced grounds he took on the trust question, even advancing the opinion that eventually a Federal commission with powers to regulate prices might have to be named.

Mr. Gardner declared that under his "confession of faith" Colonel Roosevelt had been opposed to the dissolution of trusts, but that the Progressive party platform was capable of interpretation in favor of dissolution or in favor of recognition of big corporations.

"To settle the question," said Mr. Gardner, "I ask Colonel Roosevelt the following perfectly plain question: 'The International Harvester Company has such a predominance in its particular industry as to be indistinguishable from a monopoly. Do you recommend its dissolution or do you recommend its recognition?'"

Representative McGillicuddy, of Maine, and Chairman Stanley, both of the committee, together with Representative Jackson, of Kansas, Republican, also spoke on the report. Mr. McGillicuddy declared the time had come to investigate the causes that tend to concentration of the wealth of the country. He said the capital of the United States Steel Corporation alone would equal all the wealth, real and personal estates of Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont. This concentration had progressed, he declared, until families aggregating one-third of the entire population of the country were forced to exist on less than \$400 a year each.

The "Steel Trust," Mr. McGillicuddy asserted, was the direct creation of the protective tariff. Referring to the absorption of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company by the Steel Corporation, and the alleged acquisition of the President Roosevelt, Mr. McGillicuddy said Mr. Roosevelt's action was "the most humiliating surrender the country had ever known" and that the former President "had sold himself out to the steel trust, heels, hide and teeth."

"I wish to dissolve the trusts, the time has come to say so," said Mr. Gardner. "If we wish to recognize the trusts the time has come to be definite about it."

"If we really wish to break up the trusts, all we have to do is forbid the concentration of more than a single management and then instruct our courts to dissolve existing trusts into corporations within the prescribed size."

Mr. Gardner declared he did not believe in dissolution as a remedy. He said combinations of capital had their basis in the economic scheme of things, but they should be made to behave.

"What we need," said Mr. Gardner, with emphasis, "is good drastic reformation of large industrial units. We have fooled too long with general dissolution."

A return to the competitive system, Mr. Gardner insisted, would not mean lower prices. He pointed to the falling off in prices on the products of the United States Steel Corporation in the decade in which the prices of other materials and commodities soared.

As a solution of the problem, Mr. Gardner advocated the compulsory licensing of all corporations whose assets exceed \$50,000,000, forcing them at the same time to re-capitalize at the exact amount of their actual holdings. He would have created the Interstate Commission of Industry, clothed with powers to enforce the corporation laws and, if found necessary, to gain complete control of the situation with power to fix prices of commodities.

WESTERN UNION TO BUILD.

Four Million Dollar Structure to be 28 Stories High.

New York, Aug. 9.—Preliminary plans have been filed for a new twenty-eight story building for the Western Union Telegraph Company. The building is to be erected on the site of its present structure at 195 Broadway. The plans show that there will be 21 elevators and that the cost of the building will be \$4,000,000.

TAFT VEToes THE WOOL BILL

President Turns Down Revision Measure on Ground That Its Low Rates Would be Disastrous to Home Industries.

Washington, Aug. 9.—For the second time within a year President Taft today vetoed a bill to revise the wool tariff—Schedule K, of the Payne-Aldrich law.

With a message of disapproval he returned to Congress the bill evolved as a compromise between the House and Senate on the grounds that its low rates would bring disaster to home industries. But the President appealed to Congress not to adjourn until he had considered a measure to "substantially reduce unnecessary, existing duties" without destroying protection for the wool industry in the United States.

The President's disapproval of the wool bill is to be followed with similar vetoes of the steel bill and the cotton bill. The sugar bill is likely to be vetoed as is the excise tax bill, the latter probably on the ground that the President believes it unconstitutional.

"I shall stand by my pledges to maintain a degree of protection necessary to offset the differences in cost of production here and abroad, and will heartily approve of any bill reducing duties to this level," wrote Mr. Taft.

While the bill vetoed today and the one disapproved last year were identical in terms, the President's reasons differed. He vetoed the former bill because it had been framed before the tariff board's report—the latter because he said it had been framed with disregard for the board's findings.

"Most of the rates in the submitted bill" wrote the President, "are so low in themselves that if enacted into law, the inevitable result would be irremediable injury to the wool growing industry, the enforced closing of much of our wool combing and weaving machinery, and of thousands of looms and the consequent throwing out of employment, thousands of workmen."

The bill sent to the White House imposed an ad valorem duty of 29 per cent on raw wool and on cloths of 49 per cent. Both rates Mr. Taft held were insufficient to protect the wool grower and the manufacturer.

It was predicted today that the wool bill might be passed by the House over Mr. Taft's veto, but there was some doubt as to its fate in the Senate. Republican leaders and members were believed to believe that it would fall of passage there as it did 12 months ago.

The President's message pointed out that he was anxious to see Schedule K revised downward and that he would not let any bill remain in Washington until a bill of that kind proper was sent to the White House. He found it impossible, he said, in view of the platform on which he was elected, to approve the substitute measure, but declared one agreement in view had been drafted by minority members of the House Ways and Means Committee.

"I strongly desire to reduce duties," read the message, "provided only the protective system be maintained and that industries now established be not destroyed." It now appears from the Tariff Board's report and from bills introduced into the House and Senate that a bill may be drawn so as to be within the requirements of protection and still offer a reduction of 20 per cent, on most wool and of from 20 per cent to 50 per cent, on cloths.

"I cannot act on the assumption that a majority of either House will refuse to pass a bill of this kind. I therefore urge upon Congress that it not adjourn without taking advantage of the plain opportunity this substantially presents for the revision of existing duties. I appeal to Congress to reconsider the measure, which I now return without my approval, and to adopt a substitute therefor, making substantial reductions below the rates of the present act, which the Tariff Board shows possible, without destroying any established industry, or throwing any wage-earners out of employment, and which I will promptly approve."

Despite the efforts that have been made to discredit the work of the Tariff Board, their report on this schedule has been accepted with scarcely a dissenting voice, by all those familiar with the problems discussed, including active representatives of organizations formed in the interest of the public and the consumer.

The message sent to the House today was drawn after conferences between the President and Chairman Emery, of the Tariff Board. It was submitted to the cabinet yesterday at a special meeting. Reports that two members of the President's official family urged him to approve this measure were denied at the White House.

FIRE AT WASHINGTON, N. C.

Dry Kilns of Pamlico Copperage Company Are Destroyed.

Washington, N. C., Aug. 9.—Washington was visited by another costly and disastrous fire today when the large dry kilns and lumber shed of the Pamlico Copperage Company were totally destroyed. How the fire originated is not known, probably by a spark falling in the dry kiln, but when discovered the fire had gained considerable headway. Although this plant is situated in the suburbs of the city, at the foot of Main street, the local fire department rendered valiant service, thereby saving the mill plant proper and several adjoining buildings. The estimated loss is \$15,000, insurance not known.

WATCHING GERMAN WIRELESS STATION

U. S. Officials Exercised Over Its Erection at Sayville, L. I.

AGAINST LODGE RESOLUTION

Important Considerations of National Policy Moves the Navy Department to Conduct a Quiet Investigation

Washington, August 9.—A powerful wireless station a Sayville, L. I., practically commanding New York harbor, and controlled by a corporation reputed to be under the influence of the German government, is being observed by the Navy Department and the Department of Commerce and Labor.

Officials here have quietly been watching its progress and trying to determine if it comes within the provisions of the Lodge resolution recently adopted by the Senate, declaring that the United States could not see without grave concern the actual or potential possession of any harbor or other place on the American continent by any government, not American, when possession would give to such a government practical power of control for naval or military purposes.

Another feature affecting the situation is contained in the radio-communication bill for the control of wireless which passed the House today. It already has government endorsement and contains a provision to prohibit the operation of any private wireless plant within "15 miles of certain government stations."

Officials who have been concerned over the erection of the new tower which is even taller and fully as powerful as the great government plant now being erected near here at Fort Meyer, Va., have been awaiting the action of Congress on this provision.

Notice of the generally supposed foreign-owned wireless plant came to the attention of the government officials through a report made to the New York Yacht Club, near whose country place at Sayville the tower has been erected. Important considerations of national policy moved the Navy Department to quietly dispatch an officer from the New York Navy Yard to Sayville to examine and report upon the structure.

The Department of Commerce and Labor, being charged with general supervision of that means of communication so far as it affects the navigation of vessels, took a hand and made a quiet investigation of its own. It was thought at first that operation of the station might be prevented upon the ground that like a cable station, it could not be established and operated without a special license from the United States government.

This consideration, however, may now be the way to the means provided by the radio-communication bill, which after conference upon some minor disagreements between the House and Senate will go to President Taft for his signature.

ON GRAND CIRCUIT.

Walter R. Cox Has a Field Day of It. Some Fast Times.

Pittsburg, Aug. 9.—Walter R. Cox, the New Hampshire driver on the Grand Circuit, had a field day of it today, the closing day of the Pittsburg meeting, winning three races in which he drove, which was three out of four on the card. Cox won the 2:18 trot with Arona McKinley; the 2:15 pace with Baron A.; and the 2:20 pace with Myrtle Baron, all of them in straight heats.

The free for all pacing championship the only one in which Cox had no entry, brought out the best field of the week. Evelyn W., the horse that paced 2:03 1-2 and 2:04 1-4 in Detroit July 25th; Independence Boy, showing 2:02 1-4 in the same race; and Vernon McKinney and Don Dehmore, all of whom met at Cleveland August 3rd, in the open pace which Evelyn W. captured, and Sir R., who captured the 2:04 pace in Cleveland July 30th, were starters in this race, which went to Don Dehmore after Vernon McKinney had taken the first heat at 2:01 1-2, the fastest time of any heat on any track this year. Dehmore took the second heat at 2:02 1-4, making two of the fastest heats on any track this year, and clipped off the third heat at 2:05 3-4.

CROSS THE BOUNDARY.

Mexicans Begin Raiding on This Side of Border.

El Paso, Tex., August 9.—Mexicans crossed the international boundary into Texas today and began raiding near Sierra Blanca, according to a telegram to Sheriff Edwards here this forenoon. The raiders crossed near Sierra Blanca, Texas.

Washington, August 9.—Two hundred Mexican rebels appeared suddenly at Bisbee, Ariz., last night and immediately a detachment of American troops was detached to keep the Mexicans out of mischief. If they have not crossed the border by the time the troops reach Bisbee, the rebels probably will be interned.

News received at the State Department today indicates that the rebel forces are disintegrating.

"The Frailty of Man" Young man who can't resist lure of the gaming table. At The Grand Theatre today.