

THE WEATHER

Cloudy today, preceded by rain Thursday fair.

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33 PRISONERS OFF ON SPECIAL TRAIN

Convicted Dynamite Conspirators Leave for Prison at Leavenworth.

RELATIVES DEPART FOR HOME

Pitiful Scenes Enacted When Wives Wave Good-bye to Husbands—Prisoners Not Handcuffed—Guarded by 50 Men

Indianapolis, December 31.—With the departure this afternoon of the special train bearing the 33 convicted dynamite conspirators to the Federal prison at Leavenworth, Kansas, the scenes of activity in the famous case shifted. The next move here will come Thursday morning, when Federal Judge Albert B. Anderson will rule on the motions of the defense for a writ of supersedeas and of error. Judge Seaman, of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, of Chicago, will be here Thursday and has announced that he will consider the matter of an appeal for writs to prevent the incarceration in Leavenworth prison of the 33 men, who were given sentences ranging from one year and one day to seven years in the United States District Court here yesterday.

The wives and relatives, after waving the prisoners good-bye as they marched to the special train at 12:10 this afternoon, returned to their hotels and rooming houses preparatory to packing their things for the lonely journey homeward. With their loved ones out of the city, many of the women said they had no desire to remain longer here, where their helpmates had been taken from them.

J. E. McClory, of Cleveland, acting secretary-treasurer of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, of which 32 of the prisoners are officers or former officers, and Ed. Lewis, of New York, executive board member, the only two officials of the union out of custody, stated this afternoon that efforts would be made to take care of the wives and families of the prisoners. McClory said official action to supply aid would be taken at the next convention of the organization. Neither would make any reply when asked when and where the convention will be held.

Unless United States Marshall Edward H. Schmidt, in charge of the prisoners, changes his mind after the train, which is come to be known as the "Dynamite Special," is on its way, no word of the happenings of the two coaches will be known until Leavenworth is reached. Marshall Schmidt gave out word that the doors would be locked all of the time and that no opportunity would be given the newspaper correspondents aboard to file their stories with the telegraph companies.

When the prisoners at 12 o'clock were marched from the county jail to the train, which was waiting on a siding nearby, the smiles had faded from practically all of their faces. Even "Big Ed," Smythe, of Peoria, Ill., called the "smag of the bunch," who always had a smile for his friendly greeting, barely noticed his friends on the short march. Many women, including wives of the convicted Iron Workers, tried to cheer the men as they walked to the train, but few of the men had the courage to return the greeting. Just before the start of the train was made Marshall Schmidt called his 50 deputies together and outlined to them the "code of rules" which would govern the conduct of the officers on the trip.

"This is no picnic party," said the marshal. "It is my duty to deliver these prisoners at Fort Leavenworth prison and I intend to do so. I do not expect trouble, as the men did not act as nervous witnesses as some thought they would. We cannot take any chances however."

"No man must do a thing which will reflect on this movement; that will detract from the grandeur of justice. I do not believe any man among you would show the yellow feather, should action be demanded. No nippers are to be used. I want to treat these prisoners like men, as their conduct has been the best. Take the man by the coat sleeve and keep hold of his arm."

Marshall Schmidt said the prisoners would not be handcuffed tonight unless occasion demanded. Sixteen of the prisoners with their guards occupied the first coach and 17 and their keepers were marched into the rear coach. The prisoners, two in a seat, rode backwards and directly opposite them rode the two guards for each two prisoners. In the baggage coach, which made the third car in the train, was stowed the material for the benches for the prisoners and the officers.

PIGRIMS' MESSAGE

Sulzer Receives Message of "General" Jones' Army and Promises to Do All He Can for Woman Suffrage.

Albany, N. Y., Dec. 31.—The "message" which the suffragette pilgrims carried on foot from New York to Albany was placed in Governor-elect Sulzer's hand by "General" Rosalie Gardiner Jones this afternoon. The Governor-elect assured the pilgrims that he would co-operate with them to obtain equal suffrage. The "message," the contents of which was kept secret until Governor-elect Sulzer saw it, said:

"The suffrage hosts of the Empire State send greetings and renewed congratulations to Governor William L. Sulzer and express the earnest hope that his administration may be distinguished by the speedy passage of a woman suffrage amendment. It was signed by representatives of the various State equal suffrage organizations."

Governor-elect Sulzer read the message. Then frowning, he looked into the faces of the entire army assembled in front of the executive mansion and said, slowly and impressively: "This is O. K. with one exception. I have no middle name. I'm just plain William Sulzer."

Looks of dismay which spread over the faces of each officer, private and recruit equally vanished, however, when the Governor-elect smiling continued: "Notwithstanding, I receive this message in the spirit in which it is sent. As a matter of political justice, I have always favored equal suffrage for men and women and have recommended in my message that the Legislature pass as soon as possible a woman suffrage amendment to the constitution of the State of New York. You ladies deserve commendation for your enthusiasm for a great cause that ought to be respected by everybody and receive the consideration it merits. I congratulate you on the successful outcome of your pilgrimage and believe you that in the future, as in the past, that as I can do for your cause will be done."

All of those who had made the long march were present when the message was delivered. Headed by "General" Jones the marchers still carrying their staffs and knapsacks, were introduced to the Governor-elect and placed the message in his hands.

The pilgrims later returned to their hotel where the army was disbanded. A few will remain in Albany for the ceremonies incident to Governor Sulzer's inauguration, while others returned home tonight.

STRIKE DIES WITH OLD YEAR

Hotel Workers Threatened to Walk Out—Only 500 Strike

New York, December 31.—A general strike of hotel employees swiftly sanctioned this afternoon by the International Hotel Workers' Union, died with the old year. Time for the busiest part of the year when hotels and restaurants were overflowing with a new year's eve crowd, it sputtered at the early evening and finally fizzled out altogether.

Less than 500 men, the hotel keepers estimated, quit work in three months hotels where 10,000 persons slept midnight vigil, there was not the slightest indication of strike; in nearly all the Broadway and Harlem restaurants the usual force was working; in a few of the smaller places some slight inconvenience was caused, but the total was trivial.

The crowds during the early evening at the strikers' headquarters dwindled as the night advanced. At 10 o'clock it was said that less than 2,000 would be affected should all those who heard the call go out. In each place, however, the strikers' officials said the employees were permitted to decide for themselves whether they wanted to quit work. Very few voted to do so. In several instances, union officials said, hotel keepers granted the demand for higher wages and requested a conference later with the strike leaders.

So far as the annual throng of revelers was concerned there seemed to be no strike at all. Broadway presented its usual new year's eve of discord, resounding from the Battery to Harlem with the blare of horns and the tumult of noise-making devices of every description.

Members of the State Board of Mediation still are trying to bring about an understanding between the manufacturers and their employees.

LEADERS DISCUSS TARIFF REVISION

President-Elect Wilson Has Talk With Oscar W. Underwood.

END SERIES OF CONFERENCES

Plans for Extra Session Are Talked Over, But Nothing Definite is Given Out—Announce Date After Inaugural.

Trenton, N. J., Dec. 31.—President-elect Wilson finished his political activities for the year 1912 by completing today the series of conferences he planned soon after election with leaders of the Democratic party.

The President-elect had a long talk with Oscar W. Underwood, Democratic leader of the House of Representatives discussing principally plans for tariff revision, but nothing definite came from either man after the conference to indicate what particular schedules would be taken up or other details of what may be expected in the coming extra session. Governor Wilson said he merely had asked and obtained from Mr. Underwood what he sought from W. J. Bryan and Speaker Champ Clark, with whom he previously had conferred—his views and opinions about the personnel of the administration and legislative politics. No conclusions or decisions on these questions, however, were reached, according to the President-elect.

"Mr. Underwood and I," said Governor Wilson, "went through the process of consultation that I adopted with the other men who have been to see me. I asked his advice as to men and measures. We spent most of the time outlining and discussing the pros and cons of the programme for the extra session. We did not come to any conclusions; we just canvassed matters." Here Mr. Wilson was asked if a date had been decided upon for the extra session.

"We took that up only casually," was the reply. "Mr. Underwood thought as we all think, that the earlier it is the better."

The Governor declared, however, that while he soon might decide on just what date the extra session should convene, he would not make the announcement until after he had been inaugurated. Mr. Wilson added that in his conference he had talked over the advisability of a large or small programme for the extra session and that Mr. Underwood had expressed his ideas on the subject.

"As usual no conclusions were reached," said the Governor, with a smile, intimating that there was no particular necessity for an early decision of this question.

When Mr. Underwood left the Governor's office he declined to mention specific things he had talked about. "I'd prefer to leave that to the Governor," he said. "I had a very satisfactory talk and a very pleasant one. It was largely about what will come up in the extra session and not so much about the cabinet."

Mr. Underwood was asked whether there would be any factional troubles in the House and whether in view of Mr. Bryan's opposition to him early last year any dissension was expected. "There would be no trouble," he said. "You remember the woolen schedule when there was only one vote against me—well, that paragraph might represent what factional differences there are. The friends of Mr. Bryan, I should say, are very likely to be friends of President Wilson."

Mr. Underwood said that he expected the tariff to be "thoroughly considered from top to bottom."

"Every schedule will be taken up separately," he added. "Then we can put in an enacting clause at the top of each schedule and put that through separately, or we can put the whole thing through in the form of one bill. That will be a matter of choice, however."

ON MR. ROCKEFELLER'S TRAIL

Process Servers Surround Millionaire's New York and Tarrytown Houses in Effort to Serve Subpoena on Him

New York, December 31.—"We will get Mr. Rockefeller if it takes all winter." This was the defiant challenge issued tonight by Jerry South, chief clerk of the House of Representatives, in command of the government force of process servers and his detectives that is trying to serve William Rockefeller with a subpoena to appear January 6th before the Pujio money trust committee.

"We have got both his New York houses and his Tarrytown home surrounded and he cannot escape us," said the chief clerk. "We can wait as long as he can."

Believing the oil millionaire, who is wanted to testify concerning market operations in Amalgamated Copper and has been evading service for a week past, is hidden in his big Fifth avenue mansion, the chief of detectives at Arms Riddell marshalled the greater part of his forces in that neighborhood today and tonight every means of egress from the house, including a coal chute, was guarded. The watchers will remain on duty all night if necessary and tomorrow will be relieved by other sentinels.

Sergeant-at-Arms Riddell declared that only lack of authority forbade him from entering the house by force. He explained that he was powerless under the law to serve the subpoena as long as Mr. Rockefeller chose to "hide out" in his own home.

Belief that Mr. Rockefeller was in his New York house was strengthened today when process servers reported to Riddell that they had seen Dr. Walter F. Chappelle, Mr. Rockefeller's physician, enter and leave the house. Although they declared that they were dragged there by force, his own home, the physician denied later that he had been at the Rockefeller residence.

"I cannot tell you where Mr. Rockefeller is," he said, "but if I was in his condition I would not go to Washington unless I was dragged there by force. He is seriously ill from throat trouble and a nurse is in constant attendance. He had spasms of coughing similar to whooping cough and it is an effort for him to speak. The strain of journeying would seriously aggravate the trouble."

Private detectives from a rival agency were on guard within the mansion. Mr. Riddell was informed today by the detectives employed by the government. Tonight windows on the third floor of the house where Mr. Rockefeller's living rooms are supposed to be were brilliantly lighted.

Outside, while New Year throngs passed by, the watchers kept cold and cheerless vigil. To all rings at the door a maid responded: "Please go away. Mr. Rockefeller is not at home. I don't know where he is."

Palmer-McCarthy Bout Today. Lowell Slight Favorite in Betting—White Heavyweight Champion.

Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 31.—Al Palmer, of Ossian, Ia., and Luther McCarthy, of Springfield, Mo., who met in a 20-round bout at the Vernon athletic club yesterday, were expected to meet again in a 15-round bout at about 205 and Palzer around 223.

CASTRO WANTS TO RETURN TO EUROPE

One-Time Defier of the Civilized World Will Sail for Germany.

ANGERED AT HIS TREATMENT

Detained By Immigration Authorities At Ellis Island Former President of Venezuela Renounces His Visit

New York, December 31.—General Cipriano Castro, one-time "terror" of Venezuela and defier of the civilized world, declines to stay in the United States, owing to the official attitude adopted toward him on his arrival from France today on board the French liner LaTouraine. When the LaTouraine was steaming up the bay with the former South American President, an intended visitor to these shores, Castro was taken off by immigration officials and taken to Ellis Island that it might be decided whether he was an undesirable. Angered at the treatment accorded him, General Castro expressed a desire to return at once. His wish was that he be allowed to go to Germany instead of France whence he had come. He refused to accept any mail telegrams or newspapers or to receive visitors, although some of his family connections and old friends tried to greet him.

Long before the customs officers boarded the vessel at quarantine, the former dictator was told he was an unwelcome visitor. The cutter immigrant, carrying Inspector Dolber and two assistants, picked up the LaTouraine down the bay and the officers boarded her and informed Castro that he was to come with them to Ellis Island instead of proceeding on the liner to his destination.

Arriving at Ellis Island, Castro underwent a medical inspection and the physicians pronounced his condition as satisfactory. The inspection, a thorough one, was conducted by Dr. Sprague and Dr. Stoner. Castro took a more or less good humored and States on the best of terms with the doctors, with whom he afterwards had lunch. Then he was conducted to a private room, but separated from his companion, a young Algerian, who has been with him for several years and who was allowed to enter the United States without further trouble. In reply to a request from an interviewer, said:

"No, I am a prisoner and so long as I am liberated I refuse to say anything." Although he appeared brisk and well, Castro did not seem to possess his former iron will. When the officers approached him he appeared indignant, but remained calm. He had not believed the wireless reports that he was to be subjected to examination as to his fitness to enter the United States.

The general said he had come as a tourist to America. His voyage across the Atlantic was a distressing one. Gale blew all the way and he was confined to his cabin. He was glad to get ashore for a time, if only at the immigrant station.

All efforts to approach him were frustrated by his own unwillingness to receive visitors and a close guard kept on him at Ellis Island. During his interrogation by a special board after the medical examination, all the doors were kept locked.

Only at a late hour in the evening came the official announcement that he had renounced his visit to the country. The note issued by Commissioner of Inspection Williams, said: "After a preliminary hearing this afternoon at Ellis Island, General Cipriano Castro informed Commander Williams that he desired to return to Europe forthwith."

It was added that Castro has expressed the wish to go to Hamburg instead of back to France. It was said tonight that Castro's wish would be acceded to. The next steamer sailing for Hamburg will be the Amerika, which is scheduled to depart Saturday and Castro probably will take passage on her. Meanwhile, he will be detained at Ellis Island. He has been assigned to a suite with a private bath in the administration building.

With the decision of Castro to return voluntarily to Europe the incident was closed and the difficulty of the Department of State and the Department of Commerce and Labor as to how to deal with the South American overcame.

Cipriano Castro, the self-styled "man of destiny," voluntarily left Venezuela in 1908 and has since been an exile in Europe. He attempted to return to the West Indies in 1909, but the European powers decided his presence was a menace to peace in South America and forced him to return to Europe.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS DRAG

Balkan Delegates Draft Ultimatum And Will Endeavor to Get the Powers to Bring Pressure to Bear on Turkey

London, December 31.—The passing of the year has occurred without either the conclusion of peace in the Turkish-Balkan war or notable progress in the negotiations which are proceeding in St. James' palace. Whatever has been accomplished toward settling the status of European Turkey, the work had been done outside the council chamber and largely by the Great European powers.

The Balkan plenipotentiaries have made frequent visits to the foreign offices and the ambassadors of the powers during the past week. On Monday Dr. Daneff, head of the Bulgarian delegation, and Rechad Pasha, the chief Turkish plenipotentiary, had a long conference on the situation. "The allies have been trying to induce the powers to bring pressure on Turkey to accept their demands, but the powers are occupied to consider the demands excessive and suggest reductions. The heads of the Balkan delegations have drafted a sort of ultimatum which will be presented to Turkey if necessary, but its purport and the occasion when it may be presented have not been divulged."

This most important feature of the situation is the question as to whether the allies will be able to remain effectively united, as dissensions, although officially denied, are constantly creeping up. Bulgaria, being the strongest among the States aroused by the greatest jealousy and is accused of being responsible for present conditions. The allied armies might have reached Constantinople many weeks ago, say critics, if Bulgaria had not detached 35,000 men of her army and sent them to Saloniki to prevent the advance of Greek troops. Those 35,000 men, strengthened by fresh Greek and Serbian troops, they argue, would have been enough to continue the march to the Turkish capital.

A Balkan proverb says: "He who wishes all to gather nothing." He who wishes all to gather nothing, which may end by being neither Greek nor Bulgarian. A decision practically has been reached that Saloniki, with the Chalcidic peninsula, shall be autonomous. Rechad Pasha has telegraphed to Constantinople and also the result of conversations with the Austrian and Italian ambassadors concerning the frontiers of Montenegro.

M. Mlyuskovitch also visited Marquis Imperiali and expounded the feelings of Montenegro concerning the change of status and Djakova, besides the western part of the Sanjak of Novipazar. He explained the reasons from a military and commercial point of view why Italy should support Montenegro's plans for the sake of its own interests. The ambassador promised to forward the gist of his statement to the Italian foreign minister.

The Servians and Montenegrins hope that Italy, notwithstanding the alliance with Austria, will help them to prevent Austria from depriving them of the fruits of their conquests. The ambassadors today renewed the exchange of views preliminary to their meeting Thursday. Especially noticeable was a long interview between the Russian ambassador, Count Benckorff, and the French ambassador, Paul Cambon, on the latter's return from Paris with verbal instructions from Premier Poincare, which was interpreted as a movement on the part of the Triple Entente.

Ex-Premier Novokovitch, in the name of the allies, today handed to Sir Edward Grey, the British foreign secretary, a map showing the delimitation of Albania according to their wishes. Russia submitted one which is a compromise between the boundaries proposed, respectively by Austria and the Balkan allies.

The Bulgarian delegates have issued a denial that they are at present dealing with Turkey. The opinion held at Constantinople is that the whole peace question will be submitted to the powers.

DULUTH'S WATER FAMINE. Break in Aqueduct Brings Acute Condition to the City.

TWO INDICTED IN SENSATIONAL CASE

College President is Charged With the Murder of Dr. Helen Knabe.

Indiana, Ind., December 31.—Dr. W. B. Craig, president of a veterinary college, who with Alonzo M. Ragsdale, an undertaker, was indicted today in connection with the murder of Mrs. Helen Knabe on October 23rd, 1911, appeared in criminal court late this afternoon and was released under \$15,000 bond. Ragsdale was in Columbus, Ind., but probably will appear in the court tomorrow and give bond. Craig was indicted for murder and Ragsdale as an accessory after the fact, being charged with concealing evidence after the murder was committed. It was learned in the evidence submitted to the grand jury that Dr. Knabe had insisted upon Dr. Craig marrying her just a night or two before the woman was found dead. The two had been friends for many years and were often together, but seldom seen together in public places. Dr. Craig often took her riding in his automobile, according to the testimony, and it was shown that Dr. Knabe enjoyed his society.

The indictments were returned after an investigation of a mysterious case by a special detective agency, which was hired by a number of women of the city, and which made a report to the grand jury.

The police, after a lengthy examination at the time of the murder, reported that they believed Dr. Knabe died by her own hand and dropped the case. Gordon Durham, however, who examined many witnesses at his request, returned a verdict that the woman was murdered by persons unknown. Women of Indianapolis, led by Dr. Amelia Keller, an associate of Dr. Knabe, raised a fund of \$2,500 as a reward for the conviction of Dr. Knabe's murderer.

Dr. Craig has long been mentioned in connection with the case and during the meeting of the grand jury last April was called before that body and questioned several hours. At that time it was rumored an indictment would be returned against him, and Dr. Craig made a statement denying any connection with the crime.

Ragsdale's indictment came as a surprise. His name was not used in the case until a short time ago when he was ordered by the grand jury to produce before it a silk kimona, which was known to Dr. Knabe had been accustomed to wearing when answering professional calls at her door late at night. A piece was cut from the hem of the garment and left in his shop, along with several other of Dr. Knabe's effects which were of little or no value. The detective's report declared that the sworn statements of Augusta Knabe, the doctor's sister; Katherine McPherson, the office girl, and Coroner Durham showed that the kimona was not in the room when the body was found.

Dr. Knabe's body was found about 8 o'clock on the morning of October 23rd, 1911, by Miss McPherson when she came to work. The police were not notified for more than an hour by the girl who called the doctor's sister and other associates. Dr. Knabe lived alone in an apartment house. When found she was stretched across her bed with her night dress rolled up under her arms.

The detective in his report to the grand jury goes into details of the life of the doctor and especially that part after she became acquainted with Dr. Craig years ago in the State laboratory, where she was employed as a pathologist. In 1909, Dr. Craig gave her a place as lecturer in the veterinary college where he is the head. Later, trouble occurred at the college and the lectures ceased for a time, but were resumed and continued until just before the woman was killed.

That Dr. Knabe was a persistent visitor at the home of Dr. Craig for two weeks, just prior to her death, is a statement in the detective's report. Statements credited to Mrs. Tanager, Dr. Craig's housekeeper, regarding a visit to the home of Dr. Knabe, are produced in the report as coming from Dr. Eva D. Templeton, a friend of Dr. Knabe, whose services were obtained by the detective in interviewing Mrs. Tanager. The detective did not wish to make himself known to Mrs. Tanager. The report states: "That Dr. Knabe arrived at the (Continued on Page Eight.)"