

THE WEATHER.

Generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday, except probably showers in the coast; light to moderate variable winds.



CONTINUITY IN ADVERTISING. Is what counts in getting results. The advertiser who keeps consistently at it is the one who receives most benefit from his investment in Printers' Ink, Advertising, and keeps up to The Morning Star.

VOL. XCII—NO. 116.

WILMINGTON, N. C., TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 5, 1913.

WHOLE NUMBER 13,394.

NEGRO SAYS FRANK IS THE MURDERER

In Ghoulish Story Tells How Factory Girl Was Slain.

WOMEN BARRED FROM TRIAL

Negro Witness Charges That Defendant Killed Mary Phagan Because She Repulsed Undesirable Attentions

Atlanta, Ga., August 4.—Counsel for Leo M. Frank, on trial for the murder of Mary Phagan, spent the entire afternoon today in a grueling cross-examination of James Conley, negro sweeper at the pencil factory where the girl's body was found. Cross-examination had not been concluded when court adjourned.

The negro earlier in the day accused the defendant of being a degenerate, and charged that Frank killed the little factory girl because she repulsed his undesirable attentions. While this sensational testimony resulted in a court order barring women from the trial, no reference was made directly in the cross-examination to this part of the negro's testimony.

Witness Under Guard. By agreement of counsel for the defense and prosecution the negro tonight was placed in solitary confinement, his guards were forbidden to converse with him. They also were ordered to deny admission to any visitors.

Little was brought out in the cross-examination. After Conley had repeatedly stated in response to questions that he "didn't know or didn't remember" he was asked by counsel for the defense: "The truth about this matter is, Jim, that you told so many stories that you can't tell what you did tell, can you?"

"No, sir, I can't tell whether it's true or not," the witness replied. "I know the truth, Jim, that you made one verbal statement at the police station, and after that made three affidavits, and none of them was true."

"No, sir, some is true," replied Conley. "As an excuse for discrepancies in his stories of the murder Conley declared that he just didn't know the man away. I thought he'd look out for me."

"I didn't look 'em straight in the eye like I'm looking at you," he added. Conley was being questioned in regard to the affidavits given to detectives shortly after the murder, when court adjourned until tomorrow.

Conley testified today that he helped Frank dispose of the girl's body after she had been killed by Frank. After three minor witnesses had been examined Conley was called to the witness stand by Chief of Police Beavers and Chief of Detectives Lanford. In his testimony he declared that on several occasions he stood on the floor near the body of the girl, and that he was summoned by Frank to the factory on the day of her disappearance. Shortly thereafter, he testified, Frank stamped on the floor and the negro took up the body.

Tells of the Murder. Only a short time had elapsed, according to the negro, when he heard a loud scream. A few minutes later he was summoned by Frank to the factory, according to the negro's testimony, apparently being greatly excited. Conley testified that the factory superintendent's face was crimson; his hands were trembling and that he clutched a cord with both hands.

"Hit Her Too Hard." "I wanted her and she resisted me," Frank explained, according to Conley. "You know I'm not like other men. I hit her too hard." Frank was asked what he thought of the negro's statement that he was described to the court two alibi incidents which led him to the conclusion that Frank was a degenerate. Frank, according to the negro, was described to the court two alibi incidents which led him to the conclusion that Frank was a degenerate.

Disposition of the Body. The negro testified that the girl's body was lying on the floor face up. He said he knew at once that she was dead because she "didn't move and started to breathe." The witness testified that he put the body of the girl in a sunny sack and tied the sack like a washer woman ties clothes, and then he carried the bundle on his shoulder, then started toward the elevator. When about half way across the room, and the body slipped from his shoulder, Frank called to the floor. He called to her for assistance and they together went to the elevator. The negro testified that the girl's body was carried to the elevator. The negro testified that the girl's body was carried to the elevator.

REDUCTION OF EXPRESS RATES

Sweeping Order Issued by Interstate Commerce Commission—Companies Will Likely Fight. The Investigation.

Washington, Aug. 4.—Reductions in express rates which will cost the companies fully \$26,000,000 a year, approximately 16 per cent of their gross revenue, were ordered by the Interstate Commerce Commission today to become effective on or before October 15, 1913. Notable reforms in practices also were ordered.

The most important change prescribed by the order is by way of modification of the present graduated scale of parcel rates. One hundred pound rates for short distances either were reduced to less than 650,000 reduced; for longer distances they have been lowered; for 50 pounds or less all rates have been practically reduced. Post packages more than four pounds going more than 200 miles and less than 2,000 the new express rates are generally lower than the parcel post rates; for more than 2,000 miles the rates are practically the same.

The report and order of the Commission prepared by Commissioner John H. Marble, are virtually affirmations of the Mulhall correspondence. Commissioner Franklin K. Lane, now Secretary of the Interior. By prescribing a so-called block system dividing the United States into 950 blocks, averaging 2,500 square miles, as originally proposed by Mr. Lane, 900,000,000 different rates now published by the express companies will be reduced to less than 650,000 and the Interstate Commerce Commission believes that the system points the way to a solution of the existing maze of freight rates.

The general impression in official quarters is that the express companies will attempt to test by legal means the constitutionality of the Commission's order. The requirement of the order of June 8, 1912, that a label shall be attached to each parcel is modified to the extent that, in case of shipments of perishable packages, the label need be attached to only one package.

The express companies had filed statements indicating that the losses of revenue under the proposed rates would be intolerable and argued strenuously that the establishment of a parcel post had deprived them of a large part of their business. The decision of the Commission, deferred as it has been for more than a year, followed an investigation that occupied nearly six years of hearings. The four reports now issued in reports covering in detail the various phases of the express business. Nearly a carload of books and papers have been piled up as part of the proceedings in this case.

BLAME TYPHOID VACCINE.

Outbreak in Bristol Laid at Door of Vaccination.

Bristol, Va., Aug. 4.—The impression has been gaining in the last few days that vaccine used to prevent typhoid fever in the case of shipments of a number of cases that have developed. Former Mayor Gammon used the vaccine on his children, and three of the four are now down with typhoid. Two developed the fever after they had received the third treatment, and a third developed the fever after receiving the second treatment.

It is known that other physicians take a different view of the matter. Gammon, who is also a physician. At least one physician has recommended strongly against the use of the vaccine, expressing the view that it has not been sufficiently tested to determine whether or not it is a safe or effective remedy. If the fever is due to the vaccine, it is likely to become an epidemic here as a number of families have used it.

Former Mayor Gammon said tonight that the rumor that 600 cases have developed in Bristol is absolutely without foundation. "There are," he said, "probably not more than 25 fever cases in Bristol at present. Other physicians confirm the statement that the fever is not epidemic here. body was left on a pile of rubbish near the furnace, the negro said.

Writing of the Negro's Return. Conley said he, who claimed the factory superintendent offered \$200, and where, the negro claimed, he wrote the notes at Frank's dictation, which were found near the body of the girl. Conley testified that Frank continued to become more nervous while in the office. Walking back and forth and wringing his hands, Conley stated that Frank explained: "Why should I hang, I have wealthy relatives in Brooklyn?"

"But what's going to happen to me?" Conley said he asked Frank. "I'll take care of you all right," Conley said Frank replied and handed him a roll of bills containing \$200. According to the negro's testimony, Frank then told him to go down into the basement, gather up some chips, put the tin the furnace, and put the girl's body on top of them. The negro stated that he was afraid to go into the basement alone, but would go if Frank would accompany him. "You see, I was willing to do this too, gentlemen," Conley testified, as he turned toward the jury. Frank, according to the witness, refused to go to the basement, and took back the \$200 which he had given Conley, saying that he would keep it for him. Frank, the negro said, told him to leave the building, but to come back in about 40 minutes. As Conley was leaving the building, Frank accompanied him to the stairway, according to the witness, with his arm thrown over the negro's shoulder.

RIGID INQUIRY OF MULHALL'S STORY

Both Sides of the Capitol to Investigate His "Startling Charges."

LESS LENIENCY TO BE SHOWN

Ex-Lobbyist Will be Asked to Explain How He Expected to Influence Legislation—Committee Has Usual Lively Session

Washington, August 4.—Investigation of the activities of Martin M. Mulhall, for the National Association of Manufacturers, will occupy the attention of committees on both sides of the capitol tomorrow for the first time since the "lobbyist" made his startling charges a month ago. The House investigating committee will begin its work with the examination of Louis Seibold, of the New York World, who had much to do with the turning over to that newspaper of the Mulhall correspondence. When Mulhall is called on the House side there will be no wholesale identification of his letters by investigating Congressmen, but the witness will be questioned closely, first as to justification for bringing in the names of men who are members of the present House. He will be asked also to show just how he expected to influence legislation in the House, and what acquaintance he really had among its members.

Mulhall will be dealt with with much less leniency than he has been by the Senate committee. He probably will be called Wednesday and may be on the stand several weeks. Several times during his examination on the Senate side, the "lobbyist" hinted at explosions he might cause when he got to the House and it is generally agreed that he referred to stories of adventures in the night life of the capital. The Senate committee will hear, tomorrow, former Senator Joseph B. Foraker, of Ohio, mentioned by Mulhall as one of the men he used to know well in Washington, and as one of those for whom he did campaign work for. The committee received more letters from Mulhall today which the lobbyist said prove some of the statements he made in his direct testimony. Senator Reed will examine them and may put Mulhall on the stand later to question him about them.

The committee had its usual lively time today. Senator Townsend started it by denying that he had held confidential conversations with Mulhall in his office when he was a member of the House. He declared such statements to be absolutely false. Mr. Townsend's denial was followed closely by a protest from Robert M. Carter, attorney for the National Association of Manufacturers, against recent newspaper interviews with the lobbyist. Carter was followed by a speech in which he argued showed the case prejudged on the testimony of one witness. Chairman Overman read a letter from the former Representative James Watson, of Indiana, mentioned frequently by Mulhall as his friend and ally in work here, in which Watson declined to appear before the committee. Watson based his declination on the newspaper interviews and said he expected to appear in another court where the jury would not judge the case until the evidence was all in. Watson tonight wrote to Chairman Garrell requesting a hearing before the House committee. He will be heard at the conclusion of Mulhall's testimony.

TORPEDO BOATS.

New York Shipbuilding Co., Presents Lowest Bid for Action.

Washington, Aug. 4.—The New York Shipbuilding Company, of Camden, N. J., was the lowest bidder for the construction of two torpedo boats, for which proposals were opened today, at \$25,000 each for two boats. None of six bidders offered to construct more than two boats each, so that as there are six to be built there will be a chance for some of the high bidders. The Bath Iron Works offered to construct two boats with certain modifications of the department's plans, at \$25,000 each. The Fore River Shipbuilding Company, of Quincy, Mass., bid \$28,000 for one boat. Cramp Sons, of Philadelphia, bid \$38,000 each for two; the Newport News Shipbuilding Company bid \$92,500 each for two, and the Union Iron Works \$96,000 for one. Indications are that two of the boats will go to the New York Shipbuilding Company, two to Bath, and one to Cramps and one to the Fore River.

MOVING THE CROPS.

Tillman Submits Letters From Farmers to Senate for Record.

Washington, Aug. 4.—Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, submitted to the Senate for publication in the Record today two letters he had received bearing on his effort to have liberal financial arrangements made for accommodating the South in moving crops. One letter was from a farmer in Newberry, S. C., who declared the situation in the South so critical that it is not possible to sell farm produce for cash. Another was from President Lewis W. Parker, president of the Parker Cotton Mills Company, of Greenville, S. C., declaring that unless the government came to the relief of the Southern and Western banks, there would be "serious hesitation on the part of any buyers of agricultural commodities in purchasing."

Wilmington Police Excursion.

at Lumina tomorrow. Music, dancing, square dances, (morning an afternoon.) (advertisement.)

BANKERS CALLED TO CONFER

Representative Financiers Invited to Confer With Treasury Officials Regarding Distribution of Funds for Crops

Washington, August 4.—Representative bankers of 59 large cities in the agricultural regions of the South, Middle West and Pacific coast, were invited by Secretary McAdoo today to come to Washington to confer with the Treasury Department regarding the distribution of the \$50,000,000 of government funds about to be deposited in the National banks of those sections to facilitate the marketing and movement of the crops. This unprecedented step, which will call to Washington bankers from the centers that will finance the handling of the great crops soon to be harvested, is designed to give the secretary first hand information advice as to specific and relative needs of each of the farming districts. It has been tentatively decided to place the deposits in the 59 cities to be represented at the conference. Invitations were sent by telegraph to the presidents of the clearing house associations in each of the cities asking them to send representatives. Committees to Washington to discuss arrangements for depositing the big sum. The conference with the representatives from the southern cities will be held at the Treasury Department Thursday, August 7th, with those from the West Friday, August 8th, and with those from the Pacific coast on Thursday, August 14th. These cities have been invited to be represented: Birmingham, Mobile, Montgomery, Alabama; Little Rock, Arkansas; Los Angeles, San Francisco, California; Portland, Oregon; Tampa, Jacksonville, Florida; Atlanta, Savannah, Georgia; Chicago, Illinois; Evansville, Fort Wayne, Indianapolis, Indiana; San Antonio, Texas; Oklahoma, Oklahoma City, Wichita, Kansas; Louisville, Kentucky; New Orleans, Louisiana; Baltimore, Maryland; Vicksburg, Meridian, Mississippi; St. Louis, Kansas City, Missouri; St. Paul, Minnesota; Detroit, Michigan; Charlotte, Wilmington, Raleigh, North Carolina; Omaha, Nebraska; Oklahoma City, Muskogee, Oklahoma; Cincinnati, Columbus, Ohio; Charleston, Columbia, Spartanburg, Greenville, South Carolina; Chattanooga, Knoxville, Tennessee; Dallas, Galveston, Houston, San Antonio, Texas; Richmond, Norfolk, Roanoke, Lynchburg, Virginia; Wheeling, West Virginia; Seattle, Spokane, Washington and Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Secretary McAdoo announced that it was not practicable to increase the number of cities and that he believed those selected were thoroughly representative of the agricultural sections. Treasury officials declared that the entire \$50,000,000 which has been offered will be deposited if the situation in the United States is such that no care will be taken to prevent any undue inflation of the circulating volume of money and that the government would deposit only what was needed to assist in moving the crops, with the stipulation that it must be returned to the treasury as soon as that need shall have passed.

At the conference with the bankers for the division of North and South the amount needed and the dates to be named for the gradual return of the money to the government. The Treasury Department expects to receive the deposits before the close of August, and gradually to feed the money into the selection centers as the demand grows through the cropping period.

GEORGE HERALD TODD.

To Become Assistant to Attorney General of the United States.

Washington, Aug. 4.—The Senate tonight confirmed the appointment of George Herald Todd, of New York, to be assistant to the Attorney General. Mr. Todd's appointment was the result of bringing about the confirmation of the appointment of James Coffey, of Dakota, as internal revenue collector for the territory of North Dakota. Mr. Todd, a resident of South Dakota, resulted in a protracted filibuster which ended without action having been taken on the appointment. Senator Sterling, of South Dakota, made a strong statement in opposition to eliminate action on the Coffey nomination. It is understood that it was suggested in executive circles that Mr. Todd should succeed the Democratic State chairmanship in South Dakota.

OUTLINES

Senate Democrats and Republicans discussed the woolen and metal schedules of the tariff bill, and engaged in a lively debate regarding the general business outlook. Both sides of the Capitol will begin a rigid investigation of the "startling charges" preferred by the ex-lobbyist M. M. Mulhall. James Conley, negro witness in the Phagan murder trial, testified that Mary Phagan was killed by the defendant, Leo Frank.

Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo invited representative bankers to confer at Washington with treasury officials regarding the distribution of government funds to be used in facilitating the movement of crops. President Wilson formally accepted the ambassador to Mexico, Henry Lane Wilson, and as his personal representative in that country has sent former Governor John Lind, of Minnesota. Five members of the West Virginia legislature were sentenced to terms in prison for bribery in connection with the election of a United States Senator early in the year.

New York markets: Money on call steady 2 to 2 1/2; ruling rate and closing bid 2 1/4. Flour steady. Wheat irregular. Corn steady. Turpentine quiet. Rosin easy. Sp. cotton quiet; middling uplands 12.00; middling Gulf 12.25; no sales.

TAKES FIRST STEPS

President Wilson Formally Accepts Resignation of the Ambassador.

Washington, Aug. 4.—President Wilson today took the first steps in the peculiar manner which he proposed to deal with the Mexican situation. He formally accepted the resignation of Ambassador Henry Lane Wilson to take effect on October 14th and sent to Mexico City as his personal representative—not accredited to the Huerta government—former Governor John Lind of Minnesota, a life-long friend of Secretary Bryan. The understanding is that when a stable government is established in Mexico, Mr. Lind will be formally named as ambassador.

LIND GOES TO TROUBLE ZONE

No Explanation of Uncle Sam's Attitude Made Public—Wilson and Bryan Hold Frequent Conferences.

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Governor and Mrs. Lind departed for Mexico tonight by rail, to proceed via New Orleans or Galveston. It is known that the further announcement would be made by President Wilson in a few days, possibly on the arrival of Mr. Lind in Mexico City.

Wilson an Interested Spectator.

It is said the President is observing with keen interest the efforts of leading Mexicans to bring about a settlement of the Mexican situation. Until these apparently prove futile, that Mr. Lind will be empowered to explain to all inquirers the unalterable position of the American government. The recognition of the Huerta administration is probable. Prominent Mexicans have taken it upon themselves to try to persuade General Huerta to resign and to accept a provisional executive acceptable to all factions. Munitions of War Denied. Little of the munitions of war from the United States will continue to be denied to the two warring forces, and unless it is apparent that internal efforts to bring about peace have failed the United States will not offer its services as a mediator. Mr. Lind undoubtedly will act in that capacity when the time comes. Declarations made by both Huerta and Carranza have been made in the press rejecting mediation proposals, but administration officials realize that both sides fear they may be showing weakness in the course of such proposals at this time and are not convinced that friendly efforts to mediate would prove ineffective. Officials here hope that the effort to put an end to the destructive civil war in Mexico would appeal to public opinion in Mexico and unite the factions on a peace programme.

CONGRESS CONDENSED.

Brief Summary of Proceedings in the House and Senate Yesterday.

Washington, Aug. 4.—Senate: Met at noon. Senator Myers, Democrat, Montana, speaking on tariff bill, said West did not fear effects of tariff. Senator Cummins, Republican, Iowa, submitted a protective tariff to pig iron. In Pennsylvania, he added, there were 170 blast furnaces, only 47 of which were controlled by the United States Steel Corporation. A new competitor of the United States in the steel trade more to be feared than all others, the Senator said, was China, which was already supplying much of the pig iron now used on the Pacific coast. Senator Cummins said there should be reasonable protection for American producers of pig iron and advocated a duty of about \$1 a ton. He thought the House rate of eight per cent a little too high. Senator Smith, of Michigan, deprecated putting iron on the free list just at a time when the ore mines of Cuba were being opened up, thus depriving the government of revenues which he said would naturally and easily flow into the coffers of the treasury. Senator Thomas, of the Finance committee majority, declared that pig iron produced in this country last year was valued at \$185,000,000 and that the ports were negligible, less than 100,000 tons. As to the Chinese pig iron, Senator Thomas said there was no present prospect of serious competition.

LOWER RATES ON COAL.

Inter-State Commerce Commission Grants Application Made

Washington, D. C., August 4.—The Inter-State Commerce Commission has granted the application of several railroads entering North Carolina to establish rates for long hauls lower than those now in effect. Among the petitions granted were those of the Southern Railway, which may establish a first-class rate of 84 cents a hundred pounds from Cincinnati, Louisville group to Ruffin and Reidsville, rates from affiliated points to be made on the usual relative basis. The Virginia & Southwestern Railway may establish rates on coal from Big Stone Gap, Inman, Norton, Roaring Fork, Tom Creek and Stonegap, Virginia, and contiguous Virginia and Southwestern Railway mines to points in North Carolina without observing the long and short haul rule so as to allow the mines located at those points to better compete with those at Coal Creek, Tenn., which were recently granted a lower rate.

SOUTHERN MERCHANTS MEET.

Annual Convention of the Association Begins in Atlanta.

Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 4.—Hundreds of members of the Southern Merchants' Association arrived in Atlanta today to attend the association's annual convention, which opens tomorrow for a two weeks' session. A discussion of means by which merchants may aid in securing a better diversification of farm and other products, and the opening day's meeting, five thousand dealers, from cities all throughout the entire South, are expected to attend the convention.

GROGERS AND JOBBERS HELPED

Will Secure Very Satisfactory Concessions from Railroads in Matter of Rates—Worked Late Last Night on Report

(Special Star Telegram.) Raleigh, N. C., August 4.—Until a late hour tonight typewriters were busy in the office of the Corporation Commission with the final copies of the report the commission presents to Governor Craig tomorrow, conveying the proposition of the railway companies in freight rate reduction to North Carolina points in settlement of the fight of shippers against discriminations in inter-State rates. It is an interesting fact that the assertion is made by persons who are most capable of judging and have managed to scan the tables of reductions proposed by the railroads, declare that the grocers and jobbers most particularly have occasion to expect very satisfactory concessions, especially on all classes of goods and commodities from the West. Indeed, it is declared that the whole scope of the reductions from the West are practically all that could be expected. "Norden T. Sales of the Penitentiary, a back from Chester, Pa. where he went to bring back Charles Austin, who is wanted to finish out a 30 years' sentence for killing Charles E. Campbell in 1904. The prisoner has 29 years, seven months and 15 days yet to serve in his 30-year sentence. There are under the control of the penitentiary at this time 830 convicts, these being distributed on railroads and on the State farm, except that there are 110 convicts in the central prison here. Mr. W. W. Rollins, of the Asheville postoffice, who is president of the North Carolina Presidential Postmasters' Association, has designated Mr. Alex. L. Blow, recently appointed the Raleigh postoffice, as secretary-treasurer of the State Association of Postmasters. The annual convention of this association will take place in Greensboro in 1904. The prisoner has 29 years, seven months and 15 days yet to serve in his 30-year sentence. 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