

THE WEATHER.

Local showers Saturday; Sunday probably fair; moderate south winds.

THE MORNING STAR

FOUNDED 1867

VOL. XCII—NO. 132.

WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 23, 1913.

WHOLE NUMBER 13,410.

SOME PEOPLE ARE SO HELPLESS. They want to buy or sell or exchange; or they want positions or want employes; or they want to know how to do this, that and the other, and they don't know how to go about it. Let Star Business Local work for you. They are practically unfailing in results.

THAW'S CHALLENGE THREATENED TO "PEACH"

Says He Is "Up Against It" and Wants Aid from Thaw Family

May Tell What He Knows of the Escape from Matteawan

THOMPSON ADMITS IDENTITY

William Travers Jerome Appointed to Assist in Case Against Thaw—Detectives Trailing Men Who Aided in Escape.

Sherbrooke, Que., Aug. 22—"Gentleman Roger" Thompson, the New York chauffeur held under the Dominion immigration laws as having aided Harry K. Thaw, legally a lunatic, to cross the Canadian frontier, announced from his cell tonight that he was "up against it," and that if the Thaw family didn't come to his rescue he would perhaps in justice to himself be forced to tell all he knows about Thaw's escape from Matteawan, and thus complicate the proceedings under which Thaw's lawyers hope to obtain his release on a writ of habeas corpus next Wednesday.

Tonight Thompson removed the smoked eye glasses he has worn since his arrest and openly admitted that the name "Mitchel Thompson" he had given the authorities was fictitious and that in reality he is Roger Thompson, car salesman and chauffeur, who drove the black machine which whisked Stanford White's slayer away from Matteawan.

Admits Real Identity. "Sure, I'm Roger Thompson," he said. "I need money and help now and it is up to the Thaws. I was 'framed up' in getting in this case and they ought to stand by me. I have a cent and if they admitted me to bail I couldn't raise the money. Even if I could, I would be arrested if I crossed the New York State line. It's rough stuff. The other four fellows mixed up in the game made their getaway. But I stuck to Thaw to the finish and I'm the goat. That's pretty hard."

What about the details of the escape? he was asked. "Don't ask me," said Thompson. "I can't talk about that now. I was in a cell above 'Gentleman Roger' refused even to admit he had even seen him. 'Oh, that man!' he exclaimed. 'You know I can't talk about that now.'"

Thompson had been employed for Thompson by the Thaw family, and it was through their efforts that his arraignment today as a violator of the immigration laws was postponed until Friday next. His lawyer is Louis St. Laurent, of Quebec. It was admitted by the chauffeur that the Thaw family had retained St. Laurent, and that they expected him to keep his "trap shut." He added grimly that he thought they ought to do more than give him a lawyer.

What he wanted, he said, was to keep his case separate from Thaw's. I wish I hadn't mixed up in it." Thaw had a quarrel with his many attorneys today. They had warned him to issue no statements, but he insisted on talking about what he described as omission on the part of newspapers in Canada and the United States in not printing in full a recent statement of his lawyers quoting William Travers Jerome as saying Thaw was sane.

This omission has outraged the British side of fair play, said Thaw. "They believe in a free press. I've budgeted as he spoke, bit his nails to the quick, and rumbled up a pile of letters and telegrams on the pine table in his cell. On the window sill stood a bouquet of wild flowers sent him by an anonymous woman sympathizer. Over the pine table sprang a meal served by a local hotel. Thaw's remarks were good for only bits of food remained. "But I haven't had a thing to drink but water," he smiled.

Believes Prisoner Sane. Dr. Joseph Noel, the jail physician, who has examined Thaw daily, said this afternoon that he regarded him as sane. It was said the doctor had been watching Thaw's actions at the request of the Dominion immigration authorities.



SENATOR LA FOLLETTE

OPPOSED TO FREE RAW WOOL

Senate Republicans Stubbornly Fight Democratic Proposed Reductions in Woolen Manufactures of Tariff Bill.

Washington, Aug. 22.—Stubborn opposition to free raw wool and the radical reductions in woolen manufactures proposed in the Democratic tariff bill was conducted by Republicans of the Senate all day today, and will be resumed tomorrow.

Senators Warren, of Wyoming, Penrose, of Pennsylvania, addressed the Senate for six hours, the former characterizing the proposed bill as "tariff for politics only instead of for revenue only," and the latter asserting that the woolen schedule as prepared by the majority was "distinctly against America and for Europe."

In the midst of the day's discussion, Senator LaFollette, of Wisconsin, introduced the third minority substitute for the woolen schedule, the others having been proposed by Senators Penrose and Smoot. The wide divergence of minority views on the subject of wool demonstrated in this trivariate of measures, was pleasing to Democratic leaders, who confidently asserted that they did not need to talk "because we have the votes."

Senator LaFollette's proposal was distinguished chiefly by the rate of 15 per cent ad valorem on first grade raw wool, a rate originally suggested by Democrats of the House Ways and Means committee before President Wilson insisted upon free raw wool. The LaFollette measure also proposed that second grade raw wools be free, and would provide ad valorem instead of specific rates throughout, contrary to the recommendations of the tariff board and the views of his Republican colleagues, Senators Root and Penrose.

From the British standpoint," said Senator Penrose, of the Democratic woolen schedule, "this bill is almost too good to be believed. It actually carries many rates of duty much lower than those favorable to British interests than the New York importers representing the foreign manufacturers dared to ask for."

BANKERS CHANGE VIEWS ON CURRENCY

Attitude Toward Owen-Glass Bill Now Conciliatory

IMPORTANT CHANGES PROPOSED

Bankers in Conference at Chicago Advocate Plan to Support President Wilson's Views in Monetary Legislation.

Chicago, Aug. 22.—A spirit of conciliation and compromise toward the Owen-Glass Currency bill as it is believed it will be amended, was manifested at a conference of leading bankers from all parts of the country held here today. Before the conference adjourns tomorrow it is expected that resolutions recommending several important changes in the currency bill, now pending in Congress, will be adopted and that the bankers will use their influence to assist President Wilson in obtaining currency legislation.

The change in the attitude of the bankers developed at a conference held here today, and was announced by Mr. Reynolds, president of the Continental and Commercial bank, had addressed the meeting and told of an important conference he held in New York yesterday with Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, at which amendments to the Currency bill desired by the bankers were discussed and assurances given that the administration was willing to remedy every reasonable objection to the measure.

Mr. Reynolds was summoned to New York to confer with Secretary McAdoo last Wednesday, to discuss the attitude of the bankers toward the proposed legislation. Mr. Reynolds outlined the bankers' principal objections to the measure. In addressing the conference today, Mr. Reynolds said: "If we act wisely, I believe we will be able to obtain material modifications in the Owen-Glass Currency bill, now pending in Congress."

"We probably will not be able to get everything we want, but I believe President Wilson can put through some kind of a currency bill, and I favor the attitude of the bankers toward the proposed legislation. Mr. Reynolds said that the measure is a compromise between the two extremes of the currency bill, and that it is a measure that political exigencies will permit."

"I believe we can get the number of Federal reserve banks reduced from 12 to 8 or 6, that we can have changes made in the clause referring to the chairman of the Federal reserve board which will remove it from politics, and that we can have the advisory committee of the bankers toward the power of veto in connection with the management of the reserve banks."

Mr. Reynolds was vigorously applauded and a moment later the attitude of the bankers toward the currency bill apparently had changed from opposition to willingness to compromise. Mr. Wade, of St. Louis, also urged a policy of conciliation and endorsed everything Mr. Reynolds had said. Other speakers urged the adoption of the same policy in discussing the measure.

B. Forgan, of Chicago, opened the discussion by introducing a set of resolutions, pointing out what he considered defects in the bill, and advising that Congress should not pass any currency legislation at the present session, but defer action until a new bill had been drafted by a commission composed of representatives of the Government and the business men of all classes appointed by the National Chamber of Commerce.

BRYAN ENDORSES THE CURRENCY BILL

Supporters of Administration Measure Score Important Victory

PROPOSED CHANGES DEFEATED

Amendments Offered by "Insurgents" in Democratic Caucus Over-Ruled Bryan Urges Majority Members to "Stand by" Wilson.

Washington, Aug. 22.—Supporters of the Administration Currency bill scored an important victory in the House Democratic caucus today when they brought to their aid qualified endorsement of the measure from Secretary Bryan, and defeated the proposed "insurgent" amendments that would have prohibited interlocking directorates in National or State banks incorporated under the proposed new law.

Secretary Bryan, in a letter addressed to Chairman Glass, of the Currency Committee, approved the bill as it stands, declaring President Wilson had recognized fundamental rights of popular control in its provisions. He asserted that the plank of the Democratic platform against interlocking directorates was directed chiefly at trusts, and he urged Democrats to "stand by the President" and not to load down the currency bill with any amendments which would remedy every reasonable objection to the measure.

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SAYS HE HIRED CONGRESSMAN

Herbert E. Miles Tells Senate Investigators How Former Representative Watson Was Employed to Work for Tariff Board.

Washington, Aug. 22.—Herbert E. Miles, of Racine, Wis., testified to the Senate Lobby Committee today that, acting for the Tariff Commission Association, he employed former Representative James E. Watson, at a salary of \$250 a week, to work for a tariff board bill in Congress in 1909. He confirmed Martin M. Mulhall's testimony that Mulhall advanced the first \$500 paid Watson, who was not then a member of the House. Miles denied that the National Association of Manufacturers sought to elect or defeat candidates for office.

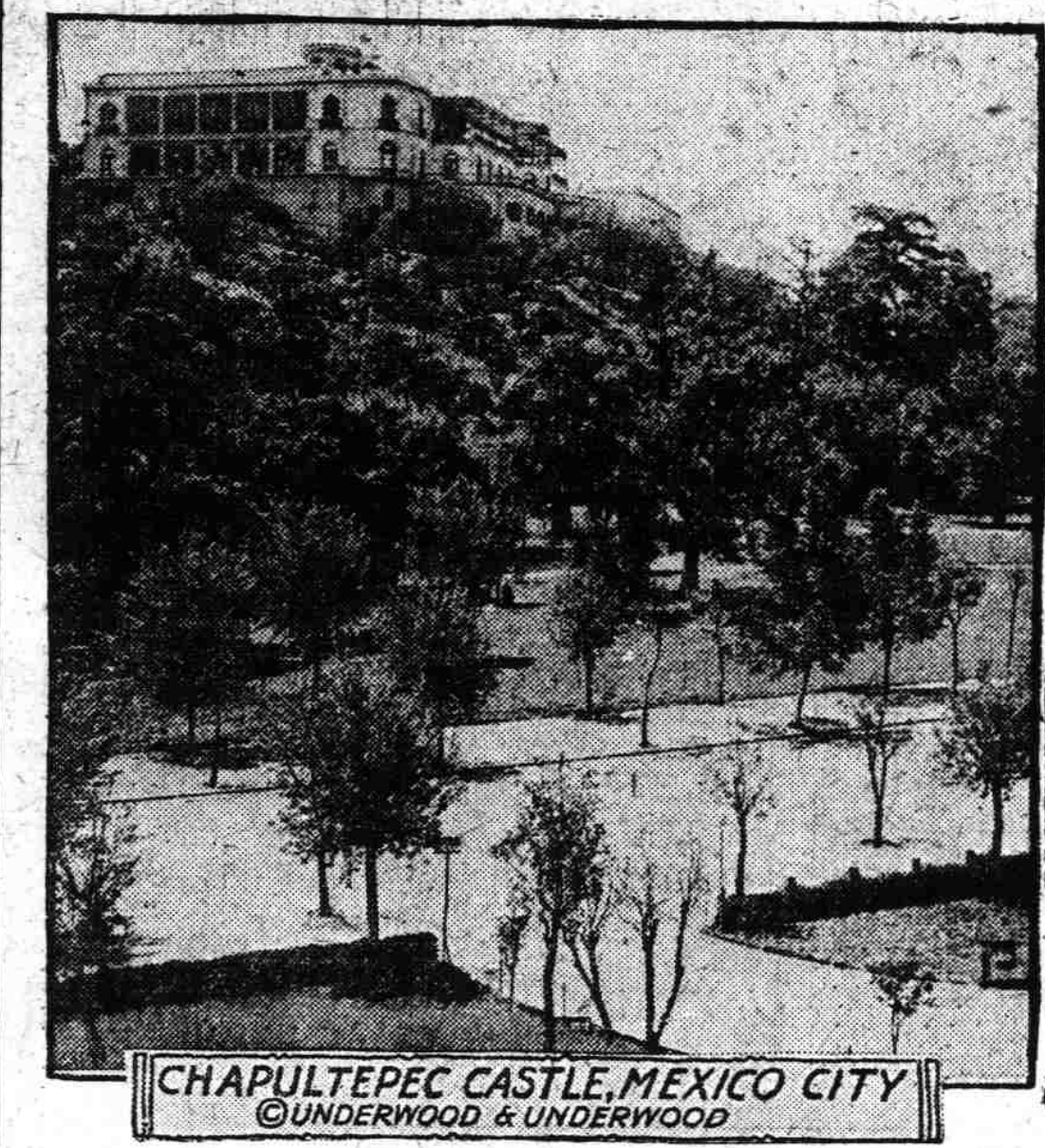
Miles declared he would not have permitted Mulhall to advance the money had he known the National Association of Manufacturers was to employ Mulhall. The witness was asked to explain a letter from Mulhall saying Miles expected him to control Speaker Cannon.

"The only explanation I can give is that Mulhall could not lift the capitol or control the Speaker," Miles charged Mulhall with stealing a letter he had written in 1909, saying Mulhall had \$2000 from local business men of all classes appointed by the National Chamber of Commerce.

The resolutions were read and after discussion were referred to the Committee on Resolutions. The committee will submit its report to the committee tomorrow. The following Committee on Resolutions was appointed: Representing the Currency commission of American Banking Association: A. Barton Hepburn, New York; James B. Forgan, Chicago; George M. Reynolds, Chicago; John Perrin, Los Angeles; Sol Wexler, New Orleans.

Representing the Clearing House Association: R. F. Madden, Atlanta; Stoddard Jones, Los Angeles; S. D. Pitton, Hamilton, Ohio; E. F. Swinney, Kansas City; Graham G. Lacey, St. Joseph, Mo.; J. W. Foote, of Hattiesburg, Miss., introduced a resolution suggesting an amendment authorizing banks to continue charging exchange fees on checks, which was referred.

An Interesting Mexican Fortification.



CHAPULTEPEC CASTLE, MEXICO CITY. UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD

Chapultepec is a fortress two miles southwest of the city of Mexico, located on a rock formation 150 feet high and crowned by a castle erected in 1785 by the Spaniards. It was the scene of the decisive battle in the Mexican war. The fall of Chapultepec at that time opened the way to the capital of the republic and compelled the Mexicans to terminate the war. Since then the castle has been transformed into a beautiful summer residence for the President of Mexico, while adjoining it is the Mexican military school, often called the West Point of Mexico.

GRAVE CRISIS IN HUERTA GOVERNMENT IMMINENT

Regime of Provisional President, Now in Financial Straits, May Re-consider Its Rejection of American Proposals to Restore Peace in Mexico

Washington, Aug. 22.—The Huerta administration in Mexico may reconsider its rejection of the American proposals to restore peace in Mexico, and arrange anew basis for negotiations with the United States before next Tuesday. Strong intimations to this effect reached official Washington tonight along with the information that the financial condition of the Huerta administration was such that a crisis was imminent.

Should the Huerta Government decide to enter into a new basis of discussion, withdrawing its contentions as expressed in the Huerta note replying to the proposals communicated by Mr. Lind, President Wilson will in all probability not read his message to both Houses of Congress on Tuesday as he intended.

The President made no effort today to prevent the House from adjourning until Tuesday. It had been supposed that he would read the message Monday and would ask the leaders of Congress to arrange a joint session. Failure to give any word of the message was interpreted in official circles as meaning that the United States had practically given the Huerta government until Tuesday to make up its mind finally as to what it would do.

It is positively reiterated that the United States will continue to insist upon the resignation of the Provisional President Huerta or an announcement of his intention to do so, as well as his elimination from the Presidential race, in the subsequent election.

AWARD CONTRACT FOR ARMOR PLATE

Pittsburg Company to Furnish Material for New Dreadnaught

NOW UNDER CONSTRUCTION

Secretary Daniels Attributes Big Saving in the Deal to Agitation Favoring Establishment of Naval Armor Plate Factory.

Washington, Aug. 22.—A contract for 3,900 tons of armor plate for the newest American dreadnaught now under construction, was awarded by the Navy Department today to the Carlin Steel Company, of Pittsburg, at \$187,04 per ton, a reduction of \$96.99, or 36 per cent, under the last accepted bid for this material. The Carlin Company, which never before has sought a large government contract, and the Carnegie Steel Company, were the only bidders.

Secretary Daniels attributes the saving of \$378,261 to the government on this contract to the agitation in favor of establishing a naval armor plate factory. In the past it has been the custom to divide contracts between all bidders at the lowest figure submitted and all the manufacturers have put in virtually identical bids.

Real competition was developed today for the first time in years. They, however, will not interfere with Secretary Daniels' determination to press upon Congress the government-owned plant plan. He said that there was no assurance that the new bidder for government work would be forced into agreement with the other contractors and expressed the opinion that if the government owned a factory capable of producing half the armor plate needed, there would be no further danger of combinations to raise prices.

NAVAL EXAMINATIONS.

For Second Lieutenants in United States Marine Corps

Washington, Aug. 22.—Secretary Daniels announced today the names of the 17 men who stood highest in examination for the lowest and accepted bid received on 3,900 tons of special treatment steel plates, for Battleship No. 39, shows the marked reduction of 36 per cent, under the last accepted bid for this class of material.

Among the men passing the examination were D. C. Murchison, Charleston, S. C.; A. H. Turnage, Farmville, N. C.; J. C. Foster, of Carlisle, Pa., took the examination. He stood second.

HEATH MURDER TRIAL.

Tisdale and Underhill Will Hardly be Convicted in First Degree.

Kingston, N. C., Aug. 22.—The case against James Underhill and Joseph Tisdale for murder of Carlisle Heath, which has consumed the past two days in criminal court here, will be given to the jury tonight or early tomorrow.

The last of the defense evidence was taken this afternoon and argument by counsel began. It was the prominence of the victim and defendants, the court house has been packed at every session. No sensational testimony was had and it is generally believed the first degree verdict asked for by the State will not be rendered, if Underhill and Tisdale are convicted.

ARGUMENT UNFINISHED.

In Trial of Leo M. Frank, Charged With Murder.

Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 22.—Contrary to expectation, argument in the trial of Leo M. Frank for the murder of Mary Phagan was not completed today. Solicitor General Dorsey, being in the city on the closing speech for the prosecution when court adjourned, Mr. Dorsey will resume his argument tomorrow morning, after which Judge Roan will deliver his charge to the jury and the case will be ready for the jury to render its verdict.

Well Known in West as War Veteran and Newspaper Man.

OUTLINES

Senate Republicans are stubbornly fighting free raw wool and reductions proposed by the Democrats in the tariff bill.

Herbert E. Miles testified before the Senate investigators that former Representative Watson was employed on a salary to work for a tariff board in Congress in 1909.

Supporters of the Administration Currency bill in the House scored an important victory when the measure was endorsed by Secretary Bryan.

Williams Travers Jerome has been appointed a special deputy attorney general to represent the States in procuring the return of Harry K. Thaw to New York jurisdiction.

Bankers in session at Chicago have adopted a conciliatory attitude toward the Owen-Glass Currency bill, but will recommend important changes in the measure.

President Wilson's message on the Mexican situation will not be presented to Congress before Tuesday. Dispatches announce that Huerta may reconsider the rejection of the American proposals for peace in Mexico.

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