THE WEATHER.

Fair West; probably rain east portion Tuesday. Wednesday fair, increasing east to north winds.

THE MORNING STAR

FOUNDED A.D. 1867

SOME PEOPLE ARE SO HELPLESS.

They want to buy or sell or exchange; or they want positions or want employes, or this, that and the other, and they don't know how to go about it. Let Star Business Locals work for you! They are practically unfailing of results.

VOL. XCII—NO. [illegible] WILMINGTON, N. C., TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 2, 1913. WHOLE NUMBER 13,418.

State Library

BARRISTERS OPEN MEETING IN CANADA

Begin Annual Gathering of American Bar Association at Montreal

PROMINENT JURISTS SPEAK

Premier Borden Makes Address of Welcome—Lord Haldane and President Kellogg Deliver Strong Addresses

Montreal, Sept. 1.—Premier Borden opened the annual meeting of the American Bar Association today with an address welcoming the most distinguished body of men ever gathered in Canada. The leading jurists of the United States are here, almost without exception, and besides them there are some of the most prominent members of the bar in Canada, England and France.

The session of the Bar Association this morning was devoted to the address of welcome by the Canadian Prime Minister, the annual address of the president of the association, delivered by Frank B. Kellogg, of St. Paul, Minn., the nomination and election of new members, the reports of officers and similar routine.

Lord Haldane's Address

The Rt. Hon. Richard Burdon Haldane, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, delivered the annual address his subject being "Higher Nationality, a Study in Law and Ethics," and he held the attention of his hearers until the end of his speech, which was only a little under ten thousand words long.

The Lord Chancellor began by emphasizing the fact that the United States Canada and Great Britain together form a unique group because of the common inheritance of traditions, surroundings and ideals, and particularly in the region of jurisprudence. He declared that lawyers are called on in days that lie in front to mould opinion and encourage the nations of this group to develop and recognize a reliable character in the obligations they assume toward each other. He considered that there are relations possible within such a group that are not possible for nations more isolated and lacking identity of history and spirit. Canada, Great Britain and the United States, with common language, common interests, common ends, resemble a single society, which might develop a foundation for international faith of a kind new in the history of the world. The English visitor urged lawyers to assist in the freshening of the conventional atmosphere which surrounds men in public life by omitting no opportunity to think rightfully, and to contribute to the fashioning of a more hopeful and resolute kind of public opinion. It was the chance of laying before the audience at the American Bar Association at Montreal this thought that induced him to obtain permission from King George V to visit this meeting.

Continuing, Lord Haldane presented the following message from King George V:

"I have given my Lord Chancellor permission to cross the seas, so that he may address the meeting at Montreal. I have asked him to convey from me to that great meeting of the lawyers of the United States and of Canada my best wishes for its success. I entertain the hope that the deliberations of the distinguished men of both countries who are to assemble at Montreal may add yet further to the esteem and good will which the people of the United States and of Canada and the United Kingdom have for each other."

The speaker then pointed to the power of lawyers in creating and developing law, as well as changing it, a power more exercised out of the Legislature than within it. He spoke of the influence of lawyers in the new world in public affairs, which, he said, was very striking to the observer. He quoted from President Wilson, as follows: "The country must find lawyers of the right sort and the old spirit to advise it, or it must stumble through a very chaos of blind experiment. It never needed lawyers who are also statesmen more than it needs them now; needs them in its courts, in its Legislatures, in its seats of executive authority; lawyers who can think in the terms of society itself."

Lord Haldane then dwelt at some length upon the difference between formulated law, whether civil or criminal; the moral rules enjoined by private conscience and the spirit of the community for which the English have no name, but which the Germans call "Sittlichkeit," and which he defined as the system of habitual or customary conduct, ethical rather than legal, which embraces all those obligations of the citizens which it is "bad form" or "not the thing" to disregard, the social penalty for which is being "cut" or looked on askance. He pointed out that without such restraint there could be no tolerable social life and said that it was this instinctive sense of what to do and what not to do in daily life and behavior that was the source of liberty and ease, and that this instinctive sense of obligation was the chief foundation of society. He described "Sittlichkeit as those principles of conduct which regulate people in their relations to each other, and which have become matter of habit and second nature at the stage of culture reached, and of which therefore we are not explicitly conscious." After calling attention to the moral organism of the community which is actuated by the general ethical will he distinguished this general will from the will of a mob, which he characterized as a mere aggregate of voices. He pointed out

(Continued on Page Eight.)

[illegible] KILLED IN AUTO TRAGEDY

Four Machines Wrecked on Race Track at Nashville—Five Thousand Spectators Witness Horrible Disaster — Three Injured.

Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 1.—Four persons were killed and three injured today when four of the six racing automobiles competing in a 25-mile race at the State Fair Grounds track, were wrecked. A Labor Day crowd of 5,000 witnessed the accident.

The dead are:

John P. Sherrill, driver.

Thomas P. Bridges, mechanician.

William Sherrod, driver.

Gooch Brown, mechanician.

The injured are:

Clyde Donovan and Edward Polk, drivers, and Freeman Ormsby, mechanician.

The accident occurred at a point on the mile track, directly across the field from the grand stand, and in plain sight of the crowds. The six cars were running at a terrific rate, when Donovan, who was leading, was compelled to swerve suddenly to avoid running down a small negro boy who had run across the track. In doing this, he burst a front tire, and in an effort to clear the course turned his car into the fence. The car crashed through the barrier, which fell back on the track. The car just behind was able to avoid the wreckage, but the machines which followed were not so fortunate.

Sherrod's racer struck the obstruction, leaped high in the air and turned a complete somersault.

Into this mass of wreckage plunged Sherrill's car. The machine was demolished, driver and mechanician being instantly killed. The machine driven by Polk was only slightly damaged. All the dead and injured lived here.

DANIELS SPEAKS AT HARTFORD.

Urges That The Government Should Own Its Armorplate Factory.

Hartford, Conn., Sept. 1.—Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels came here today to speak at the Connecticut State fair. He urged that the government should own its armor plate factory.

"We are up against the same thing in armor plate as we were with gun powder, and guns when we started making them for ourselves," he said. "Exorbitant prices were charged for those goods, and now the prices are coming down gradually. We should have an armor plate factory and make at least a part of the armor we need. Then wewill be able to get armor at a reasonable figure."

Secretary Daniels discussed legislation at considerable length. He said:

"The body of laws must grow to keep pace with human invention and progress. Congress at this session will put a law on the statute books to make impersonating another over the telephone a crime. Such a law was not dreamed of until the telephone was invented, and not until the 'wolf' used the telephone to try to influence legislation."

"Nobody thought of an effective law to prevent lobbying until lobbying became a festering sore. The increase of laws is due either to our complex life, or to the need to restrain greed or evil. The fewer the laws, that will carry out the decrees of Jefferson and Lincoln the better. But in our day the cry of 'Let us alone' has come generally from men who were monopolizing the milk and cream."

SAM L. ROGERS WANTS JOB

In Washington Conferring With Senator Simmons About It

(Special Star Telegram.)

Washington, N. C., ept. 1.—Samuel L. Rogers, of Franklin Macon county, is here tonight conferring with Senator Simmons in his appointment to some place with the Wilson administration. Mr. Rogers came to Washington to talk over the matter with the senior Senator at the suggestion of the latter. The Macon county man when seen today would not intimate what kind of a position he expected to get. He said, however, that he would not be appointed as National bank examiner to succeed Fred A. Hull.

Some of Mr. Rogers' friends say that he will be given a consular position, probably at Havana, Cuba. It is believed by those supposed to know that Mr. Rogers prefers a good berth that will allow him to live at Asheville or some other town in the western part of the State. It is even suggested that he is going to be marshal for the western district.

Representative Godwin has received a telegram from the National Bank of Dunn, asking that he secure a $25,000 government crop loan. Mr. Godwin believes he will be able to get that amount and will take the matter up with the Treasury Department tomorrow.

P. R. A.

ARRESTED ON MURDER CHARGE

Greensboro Young Man Held for West Virginia Officials

(Special Star Telegram.)

Greensboro, N. C. Sept. 1.—Tollie B. McClung, a highly intelligent and polished young man, apparently 20 years of age, who has lived here for several months and is generally popular, was arrested here this afternoon on application of officers of Nicholas county, West Virginia, where he is said to be wanted for murder. Telegrams for his arrest were urgent and it is supposed that the crime he is wanted for is a serious one. He is a brother of McClung brothers, who own the Greensboro Commercial School.

St. Louis, Sept. 1.—Mike McDermott, of the Illinois Athletic Club, Chicago, won the seventh annual national championship ten-mile swin conducted by the Missouri Athletic Club here today. He covered the distrance in one hour 50 minutes and 45 seconds.

New Interest Quarter

Today at Wilmington Savings & Trust Co., 110 Princess street.—Advertisement.

CLARKE WOULD TAX TRADING IN COTTON

In Speculations Where No Actual Delivery Is Intended

ASSAILS COTTON EXCHANGES

New York Exchange and Its "Parasite" The New Orleans Exchange Characterized as Gambling Institutions.

Washington, Sept. 1.—Senator Clarke addressed the Senate today on his amendment to impose a tax on trading in cotton where no actual delivery was intended. He declared that the New York cotton exchange and its "parasite," the New Orleans Exchange, were no more than gambling institutions, and that those who speculated in coton upon their floors were engaged in a wholly selfish and illegal business.

"New York" he said was "the chief offender, and New Orleans exhange only a minor affair. The New York exhange he argued controlled the prices of cotton for the whole world.

"I think the New York exchange," said the Senator, "is wholly bad, and has no right to exist. It is a gambling institution and it is regarded by everybody who goes there to trade."

Senator Clarke declared that gambling in argicultural products had been condemned by the platform adopted at the Baltimore convention and that the Democratic party in Congress must take steps in conformity with that declaration of principle. He said the actual deliveries of cotton on the New York Cotton Exchange were only half of one per cent of the sales.

Senator Smith of South Carolina answering Senator Clarke, declared that under the amendment proposed the cotton producer would indirectly pay the tax. He argued in support of his own bill making it mandatory for every contract for cotton to specify the grade to be delivered. He asserted that under present contracts with the 27 different grades of cotton, the purchaser never knew what sort he will get until delivery is made. If the contract provided for delivery of a specified grade, no man would dare go short on the cotton exchange, the Senator said.

Senator Thompson wanted to know if Senator Clarke would not be willing to include all other agricultural products in the amendment.

"I am perfectly willing," replied the Arkansas Senator, "but I am not familiar with the others as I am with cotton."

Senator Williams suggested that speculation in other products was not carried on under the same conditions as in cotton.

Senator Ransdell objected to the designation of the New Orleans cotton exchange as "a parasite of the New York exchange." He declared that the rules and regulations were entirely different, the dominating groups were different, and that the New Orleans exchange has an actual commercial settlement of its "differences" rather than an arbitrary settlement by an exchange committee.

Senator Clarke said he referred to the New Orleans exchange as a "parasite" only with the idea that it could not itself control or dominate the cotton market. "Our business there is just as fairly conducted as it can be, and we have no connection with New York" said Senator Ransdell. "New Orleans is strictly a spot cotton market."

"The government grades of cotton were immidiately adopted by the New Orleans exchange; they have not been adopted by New York. The New Orleans exchange is doing all it can to back up the government in its control of cotton grades.'

Senator Clarke said he believed the proposed tax on cotton futures would in the end break up the trading in futures. He thought that for a time it would bring in a substantial revenue for the government, but that ultimately future trading would greatly decrease.

Senator Cummins today introduced an amendment proposing a ten per cent tax on all sales of stocks, bonds, cotton or argricultural products, through organized stock or produce exchanges, "where the seller is not the actual owner of the thing sold." His amendment was offered as a substitute for the Clarke amendment.

Senator Cummins declared stock exchange sales in New York last year were fully 95 per cent "fictitious."

"Not ten per cent of the railroad stocks of the Unuited States change hands each year" he said, "yet the so-called sales on the New York exchange last year amounted to four-fifths of the entire stock issued of all the railroads of the United States. This does not include the sales in Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago and other cities."

"This short sale evil is the greatest menace now threatening the finacial and industrial strength of this country" said Senator Cummins. Some day we must undertoke the task of suppressing these gigantic gambling transactions, and I believe this is the tbemie begin."

Senator Cummins said he did not seek to abolish the stock exchanges, but wanted to make them "useful" to the country with the scenes of actual trades.

Cummins Attacks "Hhor Selling."

"Short selling" on the New York Exchange, the Chicago Board of Trade and on Cotton Producte and Stock exchanges generally, was talked of by Senator Summins today as "one of the greatest vices of the day," as "a meace that theatens the industrial and financial strength of the country."

Supporting an amendment he had offered to the tariff bill, proposing a 10 per cent tax on all trades where the seller did not actually own the

(Continued on Page Eight.)

REMARKABLE AERIAL FEAT

French Aviator Pegoud, Flies Upside Down in Monoplane for Quarter of a Mile—Describes Letter "S" in Sky

Juvsy, France, Sept. 1.—The daring French aviator, Pegoud, who on August 20th made a parachute drop from an aeroplane from a height of 900 feet, accomplished a much more remarkable feat today, which at first sight appears to have been a piece of extraordinary aerial acrobatics, but which experts declare was an epoch-making experiment towards the attainment of safety in the air. Briefly, Pegoud caused his monoplane to describe a gigantic letter "S" in the sky during which he was flying upside down for about a quarter of a mile.

The strictest secrecy was maintained prior to the test and only a few persons were present when Pegoud took the air. He mounted rapidly to a height of more than 3,000 feet, describing a curve; then the forward part of the machine was observed to incline towards the earth. Through glasses the spectators saw the propeller and the monoplane further incline until it was perpendicular with the earth. It seemed as if nothing could stop the headlong plunge. As the machine dropped swiftly the tail dipped again towards the earth, and the pilot appeared head downward. Seconds which seemed hours passed. With an almost imperceptible curve the machine shifted its course to a straight line, the anxious watchers could not determine, but it was long enough to cause them to believe that he would never right himself.

Presently the monoplane dipped again, and with a graceful curve, assumed an erect position. Pegoud flew for a few minutes to and fro and descended by a series of beautiful spirals. On landing the aviator said:

"Everything went splendidly. The levers answered the slightest touch. I remained for a long time head downwards, because I wanted to, not because I could not help it. The sensation is strange, but not unpleasant and the machine did not pitch at all.

"I went very slowly to avoid subjecting the machine to too violent strain but righted myself much more quickly."

Pegoud's experiment was prompted by the theory recently expressed by Louis Bleriot that in the paramount problem of attaining safety in the air, automatic self-righting devices and parachutes are beside the question; that they are just as much at the mercy of a sudden violent gust as the ordinary air craft.

Bleriot pointed out that even birds are known to have been capsized by squalls, yet they were able by folding their wings to withdraw most of their surface from the action of the air. It was urged that an endeavor should be made to so construct aeroplanes that they could be capsized.

Pegoud undertook to demonstrate that the ordinary aeroplane, not fitted with any special device was possessed of much greater stability than was generally believed, and experts are of the opinion that he succeeded brilliantly.

AMERICANS DEFEAT GERMANS

In First of International Series of Sonder Yacht Races

Marble Head, Mass., Sept. 1.—The three American boats defeated the three German challengers in the first of the international series of sonder yacht races today. The winner was the Cima, owned by Guy Lowell, of Boston. The Spring, owned by J. L. Saltonstall, of Beverly was second, and the Ellen, owned by C. P. Curtis, of Boston, was third. The yachts covered a 7 1-2-mile triangle twice.

The Americans defeated the Germans in the fight for place at the start ,and the foreigners began the contest with a handicap of nearly three minutes.

The fight between the Ellen and the Spring furnished the only excitement, although at times the Angela IV, was very close. The American yachtmen were unanimous in their opinion that the Angela was the fastest of the foreign fleet, and would prove a dangerous antagonist under equal conditions.

Today's race upset the calculations of the experts who had picked the Wittelsbach, and Ellen as the best drifters.

Tomorrow the yachts will sail the second race over a three-mile windward and leaward course twice around, or 12 miles for the circuit.

OUTLINES

Four were killed and three injured when four racing cars were wrecked on the race track of the State Fair Grounds at Nashville, Tenn.

The habeas corpus proceedings against Harry K. Thaw will be heard privately today, according to the decision announced last night by Judge Hutchinson.

With the most distinguished body of men ever gathered in Canada in attendance the annual meeting of the American Bar association was opened at Montreal.

An eqoch making aerial experiment was accomplished by the daring French aviator, Pegoud, who flew upside down in his monoplane for a quarter of a mile, discribing a giant leter S in the sky.

In presenting his amendment before the Senate to impose a tax on trading in cotton where no actual delivery is intended, Senator Clarke characterized the New York exchange and its "parasite" the New Orleans exchange as "no more than gambling institutions.

Nn change has occurred in the relations between the United States and Mexico. Recent dispatches from the trouble zone indicate that many American residents are leaving the country.

THAW CASE MAY BE HEARD IN PRIVATE

Judge Hutchinson Will Hear Habeas Corpus Proceedings Today.

REPORTERS TO BE BARRED

Much Speculation As to What Action the Judge Will Take—Demonstration at the Trial Is Feared

Sherbrooke, Canada, Sept. 1.—Unless Superior Court Judge Matthew Hutchison changes his mind over night, the habeas corpus proceedings tomorrow in the case of Harry K. Thaw, will be held in private. Not even William Travers Jerome, chief of the New York State interests seeking Thaw's return to Mattewan, will be allowed in chambers. Judge Hutchinson announced this decision tonight.

Reporters also are to be barred, according to tonight's arrangements, and while the Thaw lawyers may be present in a body if they desire, only two representing New York are to take part in the proceedings. They are Samuel Jacobs, of Montreal chief Canadian counsel for the State, and Hector Verret, appearing for the Mattawan Asylum from which Thaw escaped.

Thaw will be driven from jail in carriage in charge of Governor LaForce. Hundreds who doubtless will line the streets along which he will pass will be denied a glimpse of Thaw unless he leans out of the cab window.

In chambers it is expected the proceedings will be brief. There are three courses open to the judge. He can adjourn the hearing and ask both sides to submit briefs; he can sustain the writ, which will make Thaw a free man, and place him within the grasp of the immigration officers, or he can deny the writ and remand the prisoner back to jail to await disposition of his case by the king's bench in October.

Thaw's lawyers maintained tonight that the writ, having been sued out by a disinterested party, John Boudreau, chief of police of Coaticook, will not be upheld. Counsel for New York were equally emphatic in declaring Thaw would be released and seized for deportation. Both sides were prepared to fight to the last ditch, Thaw's lawyers to keep him in jail, New York's to get him out.

Mr. Jerome expressed no surprise at the decision of Judge Hutchison. "I doubt whether I would have gone to court anyway," was his comment.

Police arrangements to meet possible pro-Thaw demonstrations in the court room, or on the streets were held in abeyance tonight, although it was understood that secret service and uniformed officers would be on hand in case of emergency.

The holding of the hearing in chambers raises a nice problem that no one here tonight cared to solve off hand. It was this: If the writ is sustained and Thaw is automatically set at liberty, will the immigration officers have a right to enter the chambers and arrest him. E. Blake Robertson, assistant superintendent of immigration with two assistants, will station himself in the corridors just outside the chambers and watch the door like a car.

Those with the gambling instinct dominant were wagering two to one tonight that the writ would not be upheld.

Many letters threatening Jerome's life have been received by him since his arrival here. Most of them were written by cranks. While Jerome takes such missives lightly, he is being guarded constantly by private detectives. This afternoon a crank tried to enter his room, but was steered away.

Demonstration Feared

Crowds streaming into Sherbrooke today for fair week, all determined to get a glimpse of Harry K. Thaw, so impressed the authorities by their numbers and outspoken sympathy for the fugitive from Mattewan, that Superior Court Judge Matthew Hutchinson conferred with Sheriff Aylmer with regard to the advisability of holding the habeas corpus hearing tomorrow in private.

The judge had in mind the demonstration for Thaw on Wednesday last, when counsel for New York were ruled out of court, and every effort will be made to prevent its repetition.

The sheriff custodian of the court house, argued against a secret hearing on the ground that it would outrage the British idea of the courts being open to all. This afternoon the question was undecided, and plans for a heavy police guard were being made.

It is estimated that 20,000 persons, besides Sherbrooke's normal population of 20,000, will be in town this week. To hold them in check there will be on hand four separate squads of police. These will include the Dominion police, Dominion secret service men, co-operating with the immigration authorities, provincial uniformed police, and provincial plainclothesmen, under command of Kenneth McCaskill, familiarly known throughout Canada as "Pete."

Thaw's lawyers went forward today with their plans for preventing his release on the writ of habeas corpus tomorrow. If the writ is sustained there will be a dramatic scene in the court, for the instant Thaw is a free man E. Blake Robertson, acting for the immigration department, will step forward, tap him on the shoulder and announce, "I arrest you in the name of the king."

Secure for one day at least from any sudden judicial action against him, this being a legal holiday, Thaw spent the forenoon with his stenographer, attending to his voluminous mail. His counsel discussed their plans for appeal in the event that they had any pretext for his action. An appeal against a writ of habeas corpus would in a sense, destroy the efficiency of the writ and the rights of a citizen, guaranteed centuries ago under the Magna Charta. It would mean that hereafter a prosecutor could appeal from a sustained writ and stay proceedings after a court had ruled that a prisoner was detained illegally.

William T. Jerome, special assistant attorney general for New York State, retained to get Thaw back to Mattewan, returned to Sherbrooke this afternoon. He went to Quebec on Saturday and thence to Montreal, where the American Bar Association is in session.

LIND PLANS HAZARDOUS TRIP

Will Visit Sugar Plantation Sixty Miles South of Vera Cruz Where Bandits Have Operated With Impunity

Vera Cruz, Sept. 1.—President Wilson's personal representative, John Lind and Rear Admiral Fletcher, commanding the American warships here, have planned to leave tomorrow morning on a visit to a sugar plantation 60 miles to the south in a district where rebels or bandits have been operating with comparative impunity.

The trip will be taken on the invitation of R. M. Emory, an old friend of Mr. Lind's, who is now managing the plantation.

It will be necessary for Mr. Lind and Admiral Fletcher to ride for two hours on horse back after leaving the station at Tierra-Blanca. They expect to remain 24 hours at the plantation, returning to Vera Cruz on Wednesday. Although the region through which their route lies is the field of rebel operations, these have not been on a big scale. Independent bands have been engaged in looting the haciendas, which for the most part are unprotected, and so far, the government has made no systematic effort at repression.

Hold-ups of trains on the road over which the Americans will travel to Tierra-Blanca are of a common occurrence. The passengers, however, have not been subjected to great inconvenience as the bandits or rebels usually are satisfied to levy on the contents of the express cars. Mr. Lind and the admiral are placing reliance in the assurance of Mr. Emory that there will be no danger in the trip and the probabilities are there will be none.

The confusion over the transportation of Americans from Mexico continues because Consul Canada is unable to supply anything better than second-class passage. Consul Canada's only new instructions are to send persons living in the eastern part of the United States by way of New York; those in the Middle States by way of Galveston, and those in the Western States by way of Salina Cruz. No transport has arrived here.

REMAINS FOUND IN RIVER.

Body of Nebrask Man Discovered Under Wharf at Kansas City.

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 1.—The body of a man with knife wounds on his body was found under the Municipal Wharf late today, and papers found in his pockets led the police to believe that Paul H. Thompson, deputy fire commissioners of Nebraska, had been slain and thrown in the river. A coat and a panama hat, both of them bloody and cut with a knife were floating under the wharf.

In the coat was found an undated letter addressed to Mrs. P. H. Thompson, Omaha, and a letter from John H. Morehead, Governor Nebraska.

Mr. Thompson registered at a hotel from Grand Island, Nebraska. He attended a theatre last night, but was not seen about the hotel today.

FIFTEEN FEET OF SNAKE.

Python Was Twining Itself Around Showman When Help Came.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Kinston, N. C., Sept. 1.—Immediately after he had been taken from the box in which he came from New York, "Pongo," a young python owned by an exhibitor at a carnival here, became bad and frightened his 12-year-old keeper. The girl was driven from the enclosure by the snake, and when assistants came Pongo wrapped the fifteen feet of his length around Henry Wane, one of them. He was removed before the man was harmed except for temporarily hindered circulation. The reptile came from the assortment of a classic dancer and had not become accustomed to its strange environments.

HOME INFLUENCE NEEDED.

Vice-President Marshall Says it Will Curb the Tango.

Washington, September 1.—Home influence and not legislation is needed to curb the "tango" and the "turkey trot" and slit skirt wearing, in the opinion of Vice-President Marshall. Mr. Marshall was the principal speaker Sunday at the camp meeting of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, at Great Falls, Va. He lameted the fact that the church of today was losing its hold upon the people. "There is an intimate relation between good government and religion," said he, "and in this day the people have no strong religious opinions—merely prejudices. It is high time that people were waking up."

CONGRESS IN REVIEW.

Summary of the Day's Work in House and Senate.

SENATE:

Met at 11 A. M.

Resumed consideration of tariff bill, Senator Clarke, of Arkansas, speaking on cotton futures tax amendment.

Senator Cummins introduced amendment to place 10 per cent. on stocks, bonds, cotton and agricultural products also.

Adjourned 6:07 P. M. to 10 A. M., Tuesday.

HOUSE:

Not in session. Meets Tuesday.

ACTION SLOW IN MEXICAN TANGLE

American Residents in Mexico Continue Exodus From Trouble Zone.

NEGOTIATIONS DEADLOCKED

United States Continues Waiting Attitude—Little Change in The Situation Since Wilson Delivered Message.

Washington, Sept. 1.—Secretary Bryan today remained at the Stte Department, for news from Mexico, until a few minutes before his train left for the Maryland shore, where he lectured tonight. As hastened to the train, he declared nothing had been received except messages relating to the movements of American citizens in the Southern Republic.

Earlier in the day the Secretary had conferred with Senator Bacon, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, and boh stated that no further suggestions had been made by Special Envoy Lind to the Huerta government, and that no overtures from the Mexico had been received.

Reports from Torreon that six Americans had been killed had no verification in State Department advices, but a bulletin was forwarded to the department from the American consul general at Monterey, stating that five Americans who left Torreon last Monday had been accounted for, three of them reaching Monterey Saturday night, and to remaining at Reata to dispose of their horses.

According to State Department adices the Americans who reached Monterey reported that they were well treated by all Mexicans with whom they came in contract. They said the federals still held Torrean, while the revoltutionists controlled Gomez, Palacio and Lerdo.

The care of American refugees from Mexico was the subject of routine messages between the department and American officials in Mexico and along the border. Red Cross authorities at New Orleans were notified that Americans from Mexico in need of assistance be helped to reach their homes in this country.

Secretary Bryan had been in communcation before his departure with President Wilson at Cornish, N. H., but said he did not know whether the President would return to Washington tomorrow. It was the general impression that President Wilson would not hasten back unless there were indications of some immediate development in the present deadlock in the negotiations between this government and the Huerta regime.

An official, conversant with Mexico affairs, stated tonight that the waiting attitude of the United Staes was a correct one, and that it would force important developments before many days, despite intimations in the last note of Senor Gamboa that the next move would be expected from Washington.

It was said tonight that John Lind, the American special envoy in Mexico, would remain in Vera Cruz indefinitly; that he was not contemplating any immedate move, and that he was only waiting for a chance in the situation which it was calaculated would not be instigated by him or by any move from Washington. As far as the United States is concerned, it was stater, the negotiations stand just where they did when President Wilson addressed congress and advised American citizens to leave Mexico. Senator Bacon said today that this advice was not given with any intimation that it might mean ultimate intervention.

Ammunition Seized.

Eagle Pass, Texas, Sept. 1.—Seven barrels of ammunition, 28,000 rounds, billed as lard and labelled at "J. M. Guiterez, Piedras Negras, Mexico," were seized by United States military authorities here today. The ammunition which came from a San Antonio address was packed in salt and bran to prevent ratling. Three of the barrels were taken from a wargon in which they were being carted over the international bridge. The others were found in a railroad freight house.

CHARLTON INTERROGATED.

Authorities Declare he Shows no Signs of Mental Deficiency.

Como, Italy, Sept. 1.—Porter Charlton, the young American who was recently extradited from the United States to sand trial on a charge of murdering his wife at Lake Como in 1910, was subjected today to a lengthy preliminary interrogation.

Judge Rognoni, the examining magistrate, and Signor Meilini, Charlton's counsel, accompanied by a clerk and an interpreter, appeared at the prison soon after the breakfast hour. During the examination, Charlton was self-possessed. The prison officials delared that thus far they have not observed any sign of mental deficiency.

The result of the preliminary examination, as well as of the investigation of the affairs by detectives, is to me kept secret. In judcial circles it is under stood the trial is to take place in November.

SIGNS FOR NEXT YEAR.

Pitcher George Foster Contracts With Boston Americans for 1914 Season.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 1.—George Foster, a pitcher, has the distinction of being the first player to sign with the Boston Americans for 1914 on a one year contract. Foster wrenched a knee several weeks, and as the injury continues to annoy him he decided to return to his home in Bonanza, Ark. Before leaving today, he was signed up for next year.

New Interest Quarter

Today at Wilmington Savings & Trust Co., 110 Princess street.—Advertisement.