

THE WEATHER.

Local rains Saturday, and probably Sunday; light to moderate east winds.

THE MORNING STAR

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STAR BUSINESS LOCALS

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ANGRY FLAMES SWEEP CITY OF HOT SPRINGS

Thirty Blocks of Business District Reduced To Ashes.

Estimates of Loss Range From Six to Ten Million Dollars.

HIGH WIND AUGMENTS FIRE

Governor Will Order Out Militia to Patrol Burned District—Last Reports Indicate Flames Still Uncontrolled

Hot Springs, Ark., Sept. 5.—Fire, which started in a negro's cabin at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon, is slowly dying out at the foot of West Mountain, the southern extremity of Hot Springs, at midnight, after reducing to a smoldering mass of wreckage an area more than a mile in length and from seven to ten blocks wide, in the eastern section of the city. An accurate statement of the monetary loss is not possible tonight, but it is roughly estimated at ten million dollars.

Governor Hays arrived in Hot Springs late tonight, and will probably order a military patrol of the burned district tomorrow morning. United States troops are expected from Little Rock, to add to the guard on the military reservation.

Hot Springs, Ark., Sept. 5.—At 10 o'clock indications are that the fire, which is sweeping uncontrolled through the eastern portion of Hot Springs will burn itself out at the foot of West Mountain, after destroying the greater part of South Hot Springs' resident district. Various estimates of the probable monetary loss range from six to ten million dollars. At 10 o'clock the wind was dying down.

Hot Springs, Ark., Sept. 5.—More than 30 square blocks on the eastern side of the business district of Hot Springs had been swept clear at 9 o'clock tonight by a fire which, at that hour, threatened to eat its way to Central avenue, the main business thoroughfare. A high wind was blowing and the Hot Springs and Little Rock fire departments the latter hurried to this city aboard special trains, had made but little headway in checking the flames.

Spread Rapidly. At 9 o'clock Sunday Dillon, commissioner of public utilities, estimated that at least \$4,000,000 of property had been destroyed. The fire originated in a negro dwelling on Church street near Magnolia avenue, just east of the Army and Navy Hospital. Shortly after 3 o'clock this afternoon, and spread quickly to the south and east. A number of small dwellings, dry as tinder, as a result of an extended drought, were easy prey for the flames, which within a few minutes were beyond control of the local fire department. From this region the fire spread to the manufacturing section, then to a more pretentious residence and hotel district, and at 9 o'clock the shifting wind threatened to carry the flames to the west, and the main business section.

A supreme effort was made to divert the fire toward the suburb of South Hot Springs when it was apparent that efforts to control it would be fruitless. At 10 o'clock this afternoon a meeting with some success.

The Buildings Destroyed. Among the buildings destroyed were the city's light, water and power plants, the county court house, the park, Jefferson, Princess and Moody hotels, city high school, Iron Mountain Sanitarium and station, Ozark Sanitarium, People's Laundry, Crystal Theatre and Bijou Rink, besides a hundred or more smaller business buildings and many residences including some of the best in the city.

No fatalities had been reported. Fifteen minutes after the fire started it was beyond the control of the Hot Springs fire fighting force, and aid was asked of Little Rock. Special trains brought abundant apparatus from that city, but water, dynamite and every available means of fighting the fire has failed to check the flames for six hours after the fire started. The firemen many times endeavored to destroy buildings yet untouched but the flames swept over them and broke out in half a dozen places.

Wind Augments Flames. Shifting wind currents changed the course of the fire three times. At times early in the night the gale reached a velocity of 40 miles an hour, and three times the shifting wind currents changed the course of the fire. Twice it was headed for the main business district, the last time shortly before 9 o'clock, when the fire force of dynamite, the combined fighting force succeeded in diverting the course of the fire toward South Hot Springs.

Patrol Burned District. Little Rock, Ark., Sept. 5.—Governor W. Hays left for Hot Springs late tonight. Before leaving he announced that he would immediately order out militia to patrol the burned district and if necessary declare martial law.

Marblehead, Mass., Sept. 5.—The fourth in the series of international yacht races was called off this afternoon because of lack of wind.

GAMINETTI GUILTY, SAYS JURY

Defendant in Notorious White Slave Case, Convicted on One Count of the Indictment—Released on Bail

San Francisco, Sept. 5.—Farley Diggs Gammetti, son of the commissioner general of immigration, was found guilty late today of one count of the indictment charging him with the violation of the Mann white slave law.

The jury was out three hours, and took eight ballots. From the first vote stood ten to two for conviction, and finally the jury reached a compromise verdict, on one of the four counts charged.

Bail in the sum of \$10,000 was furnished. Sentence will be pronounced September 10th, the day set for sentencing Maury I. Diggs, jointly indicted with Gammetti and convicted on four counts. Exceptions to the charge of Judge Van Fleet as a whole, and in part, were taken by counsel, and a petition for an appeal will be filed, as was announced in the case of Diggs.

Gammetti took the verdict lightly, smiling, forced a smile and nudging his brother jocularly. First, he lifted his daughter Naomi, who was playing at his feet, and placed her carefully in her mother's lap. Then he shook hands with his lawyers, and with Diggs, who had been sitting nearby. His mother and wife showed no emotion. Gammetti and Maury I. Diggs, former state architect of California, and Diggs was indicted on six counts, and Diggs was found guilty on four of them, the jury being unable to agree on the fifth. The circumstances surrounding Gammetti's individual part in the flight from Sacramento, Cal., to Reno, Nev., with Marsha Warrington and her mother, the government's contention, and the second trial to press only four counts.

Diggs is liable to a maximum sentence of 20 years' imprisonment, and Gammetti to five years and \$5,000 fine.

The finding of the jury was that Gammetti was guilty on the single count of transportation, and aiding in her transportation, and aiding in her transportation. It did not consider him responsible for Marsha Warrington's elopement, and it returned a verdict of acquittal on the charge that Gammetti had been enticed into going.

There remain over the heads of both Diggs and Gammetti indictments charging conspiracy to violate the act, and Diggs has still a third indictment hanging over him. With Charles B. Harris, of Sacramento, his former attorney, he is accused of subornation of perjury.

FUNERAL OF MR. RUSS

Was One of Clarkton's Best and Most Highly Esteemed Citizens. (Special Star Correspondence.) This community lost one of its most highly esteemed and most interesting citizens in the death of Mr. Joe S. Russ, whose remains were taken to rest in the cemetery here Wednesday. He was born near Bladen Springs, this county, and married Miss Jane Graham, a daughter of the late Dr. Neill Graham. He was a resident of these places. He was a member of the Presbyterian church, having served as elder in churches at Mt. Moren, N. C., McRae, Ga., and Monticello, Fla., having been a member of the latter church here Wednesday. He was born near Bladen Springs, this county, and married Miss Jane Graham, a daughter of the late Dr. Neill Graham. He was a resident of these places. He was a member of the Presbyterian church, having served as elder in churches at Mt. Moren, N. C., McRae, Ga., and Monticello, Fla., having been a member of the latter church here Wednesday. He was born near Bladen Springs, this county, and married Miss Jane Graham, a daughter of the late Dr. Neill Graham. He was a resident of these places. He was a member of the Presbyterian church, having served as elder in churches at Mt. Moren, N. C., McRae, Ga., and Monticello, Fla., having been a member of the latter church here Wednesday.

DUNCAN M'IVER DEAD

Well Known Sanford Lawyer Died Yesterday in Minnesota. (Special Star Telegram.) Sanford, N. C., Sept. 5.—Telegrams received here this afternoon conveyed the sad news that Hon. Duncan Evander McIver, of this city, died at Rochester, Minn., today at 1:30 o'clock.

Mr. McIver and her brother, Dr. Chas. L. Scott, were with him. Mr. McIver had been in declining health for some months and was taken to Rochester, Minn., about four weeks ago to undergo an operation. The operation was successful and hopes were entertained for his recovery up to Monday of this week when his strength seemed to fail and he grew rapidly worse. He is survived by his wife, five sons, two daughters and one sister, Mrs. Newton H. Smith, of Fayetteville. The body is now en route home and should arrive Sunday or Monday. The details of the funeral will be given as soon as definite arrangements can be made.

NEGRO BAPTIST CHURCH

Seventeenth Annual Foreign Mission Conference Adjourns. Washington, Sept. 5.—The 17th annual convention of the Lott Carey Baptist Foreign Mission Convention, attended by delegates from negro Baptist churches in North and South Carolina, Virginia, Maryland and the District of Columbia, adjourned here tonight after Raleigh, N. C., had been selected as the next place of meeting. All of the officers were re-elected.

OCCRAOKE PEOPLE ESCAPED THE GALE

Storm Swept Up the Sound and Did Not Strike Island Directly.

SOUND STREWN WITH DEBRIS

Much Damage Was Done to Property on North Carolina Banks, but No Loss of Life is Reported—Wind 95 Miles Hour—Cattle Lost.

(Special Star Telegram.)

Kinston, N. C., Sept. 5.—At 7:40 tonight over a long distance view from Beaufort came a message assuring the safety of a thousand people at Ocracoke and Portsmouth, isolated places on a long strip of banks bordering the sea coast.

Grave fears were had that the villages, located on the lowest places on the coast, and many miles from the main land, had been swept away by the storm tide from Wednesday's gale.

Every reasonable doubt that the settlements could stand the gale was had, because of the fact that the 1899 tide from a lesser storm did great damage. With 10 feet of water in the streets of towns as far inland as Washington and Newbern, it was considered probable that only a bare beach remained on the sites of the little banks towns.

Ocracoke, historic and beautiful spot, is where the first white men landed on North American main land, and has been the scene of many of Teach's carousals. It is a day's trip by boat from Washington or Beaufort.

The 95-mile wind passed over Pamlico Sound and directly by Ocracoke and Portsmouth, and providentially failed to strike the beach, but continued on south and west, and spent its force on the main land at Atlantic, where considerable damage was done, but no lives lost.

Pamlico Sound is reported strewn with wreckage of small craft, trees and dead animals from the main land, but no wreckage of these things in marine accidents.

People Escaped, but Damage Done. Beaufort, N. C., Sept. 5.—Boatmen arriving here this afternoon from Atlantic state that reports of the destruction of life and property at Ocracoke and Portsmouth, but it was exaggerated. The storm and flood did great damage at both places, both being submerged, but it is practically certain that no lives were lost. Many houses were swept from their foundations and boats were swamped and torn from their moorings. A large number of cattle were drowned and the property damage will extend into the thousands.

Ocracoke being an exposed point, grave fears were felt for the safety of the inhabitants, but it seems that the wind sweeping up the Sound, instead of directly across the island, and thus saved the people from perishing. Efforts have been made to re-establish communication with the life saving station at Cape Hatteras, but have proved unavailing.

Yesterday afternoon the Newbern division of the Naval Reserves, out on the training ship Elfrida and crossed the Sound within a mile of Ocracoke. The ship encountered much wreckage, several capsized boats and many drowned cattle. They were unable to pick up the village of Ocracoke with glasses, on account of the heavy mist hanging over the water. The wireless end on the ship is out of commission and they were unable to get into communication with any nearby wireless station.

Newbern, N. C., Sept. 5.—According to the information received at Beaufort City this afternoon by a boatman from Atlantic, N. C., the reports regarding the destruction of life and property were exaggerated. (Continued on Page Eight.)

Two Killed When Auto Racer Crashes

Jackson, Mich., Sept. 5.—Harry Endicott, of Anderson, Ind., a brother of Farmer "Bill" Endicott, the noted automobile racer, and Mary Sarata, of Jackson, a 10-year-old spectator, were killed and three persons injured here this afternoon, when Endicott's automobile crashed through a fence at the race track when one of the front tires blew up.

The injured are George Benedict, of Los Angeles, who was acting as Endicott's mechanic; Mrs. Mabel Walters and Frances Hall, 13 years old, both of Jackson. Benedict's condition is serious. Neither Mrs. Walters nor the Hall girl were seriously hurt. Endicott was driving a 100-horsepower car, preparatory to an exhibition race against Benedict here tomorrow, when the accident occurred. Benedict was at his side. The machine turned a sharp curve as it swung into the home stretch, and with a report like a pistol shot the tire burst. Before the crowd, which lined both sides of the track, could realize what had happened the machine slid directly at a flimsy fence to the side of the course. Endicott was crushed to death against an iron railing. Benedict was hurled from the car and one of the rear wheels passed over his body. The Sarata girl was instantly killed. The car bounding through a road scraper crushed her. Inquest will be held here Tuesday.

BANDITS GET \$16,000 IN CASH

Masked Robbers Hold-up Men With Money Intended to Meet Payroll and Make Good Their Escape

Columbia, S. C., Sept. 5.—Three men, each armed with two revolvers, late today held-up a deputy sheriff and two employees of the J. G. White Construction Company at Parr Shoals, 20 miles from here, and took from them \$16,000 in currency which had been intended to meet the payroll of the company, which is building a huge power dam here.

Tonight 700 employees of the company, together with the sheriffs and deputies of four counties with bloodhounds are hunting for the robbers. J. C. Joyner, the deputy sheriff, resisted the bandits and was shot, the bullet taking effect in the thigh. His wound is not serious.

The robbery occurred just after Paymaster Maher, with Fred Bultman, assistant cashier, and Deputy Joyner had taken the money from the express office at Parr Shoals. To reach the company's office, the robbers, who the money was to be distributed, they had to go down the railway track through a rather deep cut. As the three were passing a box car which was standing on the railway track a trio of men, their faces blacked to disguise them, stepped out and covered the money-bearing party.

The White Construction Company has offered a reward of \$500 for the capture of the three bandits, but so far the officers are without a clue.

JUDGE UNDERGOES OPERATION

Harnett Court Adjourned on Account of Judge Daniels' Illness

Bladen, N. C., Sept. 5.—Harnett Superior Court adjourned this afternoon on account of Judge Daniels' illness. The court was to have held a session at 10 o'clock, but the judge was unable to appear. The court was adjourned until Monday.

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STAY OF PROCEDURE SECURED BY THAW

Will Be Produced Before King's Bench on September 15th.

LAWYERS GET DOUBLE WRIT

Fugitive's Counsel Block Deportation by Appealing From Decision of Special Board of Inquiry—Jerome Springs a Thrill on Natives.

Coaticook, Que., Sept. 5.—Harry K. Thaw will be produced before the full King's bench, appeal side, at Montreal, on the morning of September 15th.

Two of his counsel, J. N. Green-shields and N. K. LaFlamme, today obtained a double writ—habeas corpus and prohibition—at Montreal, and whirled in a special train to Coaticook, where not long before the immigration authorities had ordered Thaw's deportation from the Dominion to Vermont, from which State he came into Canada.

There were cheers when the writ arrived, and more cheers whenever Thaw appeared at the window of the detention room. There was more cheering when the news got abroad that for Thaw the new move meant ten days' delay. Not only by the writ secured in Montreal, but by the action of his attorneys on appeal, did Thaw today block his deportation.

In addition, he had the pleasurable knowledge that his enemy, William Travers Jerome, had been arrested, charged with gambling.

Coaticook Center of "Sensations." The arrest really signified "sensations," Coaticook did today. First came Jerome's arrest, and release on bail, on a charge that he had played poker yesterday on railroad property with five other men. Jerome's name came word that Thaw's lawyers had obtained in Montreal, the writ demanding his production in court there. Meantime the special board of inquiry ordered Thaw's deportation to Vermont under two clauses of the Immigration Act, namely: That he had entered Canada by stealth, and had, within five years, been a inmate of an institution for the insane. From both these decisions Thaw's lawyers appealed.

Public Sentiment Pro-Thaw. Jerome's arrest was not prompted in any way by the Thaw lawyers. One and all, they expressed indignation at the move, and said they were ready to aid Thaw in his fight. The arrest really signified that the state of public opinion here is decidedly pro-Thaw, and more decidedly anti-Jerome. Another factor is a split in the lower council over the case of John Boudreau, Thaw's original captor and subsequent petitioner for the writ of habeas corpus which forced Thaw out of jail at Sherbrooke into the hands of the immigration authorities.

Some of the aldermen contend that Boudreau was influenced and acted against the habeas corpus matter, and should resign. Among his opponents is A. A. Hopkins, chairman of the police committee of the council. Hopkins employs in his grist mill Millard Aldrich, the complainant against Jerome. Aldrich says he acted as a zealous citizen, and his contention was sustained by A. C. Hanson, Crown Prosecutor, who caused the warrant to be issued.

Jerome Shocked the Natives. "We were shocked," said Hanson, "to see Mr. Jerome playing cards for money to public houses, and our duty to arrest him. Little children saw him, and were talking about it. We have never had an arrest of this kind here. If Jerome tries to leave this jurisdiction, he will be arrested." Mr. Jerome left town in his automobile this afternoon. It was explained that he "had gone for a ride." His case is to be heard before a magistrate tomorrow morning.

Punishment on conviction of gambling on railroad property may range from a fine to imprisonment. (Continued on Page Eight.)

Selling Outburst in Cotton Market

New York, Sept. 5. The announcement that the Senate caucus had agreed to tax cotton futures one-tenth of one cent per pound was the signal for an outburst of selling orders in the cotton market this afternoon since as rarely has been witnessed since the Sully days. It drove prices off fully \$2 per bale, and completely demoralized the upward movement.

When the news reached outside points there was a fresh wave of selling orders which came into the local market just at the close, when the most violent decline occurred. For ten minutes after the close the quotation clerks were busy putting up sales that had been made at or before 3 o'clock and overlooked in the excitement. The trade generally has expressed the belief that if the Clark amendment should become a law without considerable modification, it would practically eliminate future-trading on the cotton exchange of this country.

AMBASSADOR TO SPAIN

Joseph E. Willard Already Confirmed As Minister to the Post. Washington, Sept. 5.—Joseph E. Willard, of Virginia, already nominated and confirmed as minister to Spain, was nominated to be ambassador to Madrid to meet the action of Congress which recently raised the legation at Madrid to an embassy.

Ex-King Happy Groom.



Manuel of Portugal

The deposed King of Portugal who on Thursday was married to Princess Auguste Victoria, daughter of Prince William of Hohenzollern, at Singaren, at Hohenzollern castle, which dates from the beginning of the Christian Era. Among the royal personages who attended the wedding were the Duke of Genoa, representing the King of Italy; the Infantas Don Carlos and Louise, representing King Alfonso, of Spain, and the Prince of Wales, representing the King of England. One of the striking features of the ceremony was that, while it was witnessed by an imposing array of royalty, no actual rulers of real importance were numbered among the guests.

INJURE SOUTHERN INDUSTRY

Tax on Bananas Would Operate Against Southern Cotton Trade With Central America—Growers Lodge Protest.

(Special Star Telegram.)

Washington, D. C., Sept. 5.—It developed here today that the Central American countries have protested to the State Department against the levying of a tax on bananas as provided in the Underwood-Simmons tariff bill. They claim that if this provision of the bill is not amended, it would materially injure our commercial relations with these countries.

It is claimed that last year these people purchased over \$12,000,000 worth of cotton goods from the United States which is manufactured in the South. This trade has been built up at considerable cost by the Southern cotton manufacturers during the past four years. The effect of the tax on the banana growers would have the same effect as a tariff by England on raw cotton would have on the Southern farmer and would result in retaliation against cotton goods according to representatives of the Central American countries.

Inquiry at the State Department today developed the fact that the Southern Central American countries have discussed the matter with officials of the department. Fuller than admit that a protest had been made by these countries, the State Department would talk of the matter for publication. But enough has been learned that it is the belief in Central America that the imposition of a tariff on bananas, which are admitted free to all ports of the world, would materially injure our commercial relations with these people.

Representative Page has recommended Claude Campbell for Postmaster at Council Bluffs, Mo., county. The following fourth-class postmasters were appointed today: James F. Garot at Aquone, Macon county; Grover Crisp at Wantahala, Swain county; Lula L. Cain at Wehuty, Cherokee county; John McCallum, Raynham, Roberson county. De Leon Carlton, one time mayor of Marion, N. C., has been made an assistant attorney in the Postoffice Department, at a salary of \$2,750.

FIREMEN PARADE

Column Two Miles Long Swings Trough Streets of Gotham.

New York, Sept. 5.—A column of upper two miles long swung into Broadway this afternoon, and in lines of eight marched leisurely to One hundredth street and Riverside Drive. Powerful motor apparatus, silent stilled, loafed lazily in the marching ranks. The finest horses of the local department, sleeked to the pink of condition, also participated. The annual firemen's parade was a feature of the closing hours of the convention of the International Association of Fire Engineers here today.

At the forenoon session New Orleans was selected as the convention city for 1914. The following officers were elected: President, Thomas Haney, Jacksonville, Fla.; First Vice President, Pigo Delphs, Lansing, Mich.; Secretary, James McCall, Roanoke, Va.; Treasurer, George Knowlton, Mansfield, Ohio.

NEXT STEP DEPENDS ON MEXICAN ENVOY

Huerta's Personal Representative Now En Route to Washington.

MAY RESUME NEGOTIATIONS

Officials Undecided Whether They Will Receive Mexican Representative Unless Certain Concessions Are Made.

Washington, Sept. 5.—Developments in the Mexican situation probably will await the arrival in Washington of Manuel De Camacoma Y Inclan, personal envoy of the Huerta government, to continue with the Washington administration the negotiations begun by John Lind, personal representative of President Wilson in Mexico.

Administration officials had not decided tonight whether they would receive Senator De Camacoma unless he brought positive assurances of Huerta's elimination from the Presidential election in Mexico, and was ready to act upon the other points in the American proposals for the establishment of peace.

Some of the Washington officials feel that the United States has made its position sufficiently clear through the parleys conducted by Mr. Lind, and the address of President Wilson to Congress. There is, however, a disposition to receive Senator De Camacoma on a new basis.

Senator De Camacoma's chief connection with the Mexican government in the past has been financial matters, and his mission is said to contemplate not only the furtherance of the negotiations looking toward peace, but the securing of a loan that would be encouraged by the United States government. He has managed Mexico's financial affairs in Europe heretofore, and during his stay here as ambassador to the United States, in 1911, became widely known and popular with the diplomatic corps.

Senator De Camacoma's departure from Vera Cruz yesterday took Washington by surprise, and a feeling of surprise for while the suggestion had been made to them by the Huerta government that he might be sent to Washington to conduct further negotiations, the Huerta administration ordered him to proceed to the United States without awaiting the answer of the American government. This phase of the matter created a feeling of optimism here, for it was interpreted as meaning that the Mexican government understood that the United States considered the elimination of Huerta from the Presidency as an implied pledge that he would not enter the lists in October. Putting this new point of view aside, it is believed that would permit the United States to go forward with its suggestions for the arrangements of an armistice, and the bringing of a free and constitutional election.

BANKERS VIEWS ON CURRENCY

Senate Committee Assured that Monetary Problems Can Be Solved

Washington, Sept. 5.—Prominent bankers assured the Senate Banking and Currency committee today they thought any problem of credit contraction resulting from enactment of the pending administration currency bill could be worked out, so that the country's business would not be seriously affected.

A possible contraction of \$1,800,000,000 in the present structure of bank credits was given by James B. Forgan, president of the First National Bank of Chicago, as his estimate of the reduction that would have to be made in present loans to meet changed conditions. "I do not want to scare any one," he added. "This doesn't mean that the thing cannot be worked out. This is simply the amount of contraction that would seem to be necessary to continue the banks on their present condition of credits."

Mr. Forgan, George M. Reynolds, of the Continental and Commercial Bank of Chicago, and former Representative E. J. Hill, of Connecticut, took part in the presentation of the bankers' views throughout the day. Mr. Hill emphasized what he called a "fatal defect," the fact that the bill did not make the banks responsible for the issuance of notes, and relieve the government of liability. Mr. Reynolds criticized the features requiring compulsory membership in the regional reserve banks; compulsory rediscount between the regional banks, and the failure to give the banks representation on the Federal reserve board. Mr. Forgan gave figures to demonstrate that under present banking conditions the country has a shortage of actual money reserve. He estimated that if one-third of the present reserves were transferred to the regional reserve banks, regional banks loans, and credits would have to be reduced by \$1,800,000,000 to maintain the existing credit ratio of 38 to 100.

Mr. Hill said no other nation had attempted to make itself liable for the payment of notes issued by the banks, and insisted that the government would find it impossible to secure an adequate reserve for the purpose while in its attempt to supervise the issuance of all notes it in effect would become final judge as to the individual creditor bank borrower in the country.