

THE WEATHER.

Fair and somewhat warmer Wednesday, Thursday unsettled and warmer and probably rain, light to moderate variable winds.

THE HIGH COST OF LIVING

May be reduced considerably by adopting the exchange habit. Often you can get what you need for something you have to use for by the aid of a Business Local.

THE MORNING STAR

FOUNDED 1837 WILMINGTON, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 22, 1913. A. D. 1867

VOL. XCIII—NO. 26.

WILMINGTON, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 22, 1913.

WHOLE NUMBER 13,461.

CONDITIONS IN MEXICO SERIOUS

American Government Does Not Appreciate That Fact Says Lionel Carden.

DON'T EXPECT INTERVENTION

Ambassador Page Reported to Wilson That the British Attitude is Leave Matters Alone Until Election.

Mexico City, Oct. 21.—"The dissolution of Congress by President Huerta was purely an internal affair of Mexico which could not possibly have any bearing upon the presentation of my credentials," said Sir Lionel Carden, the British minister, when asked today concerning the comments in the press growing out of the coincidence of the two events.

"The instructions of my government were definite," he continued. "Had it been desired that I should withhold presentation of my credentials, I would have been so advised. Personally it is not presumed that I knew whether the dissolution of Congress was an act authorized by the laws of the country. I am not sure but that it is. The matter was wholly within the discretion of my government and should not be the subject of comment."

The minister declined to talk about recommendations that might be made concerning intervention. He said he was inclined to believe that the United States did not fully appreciate the seriousness of conditions in Mexico, which in his opinion were due to such a lack of accord between the government and the people and such a diversion of aspirations among the revolutionists that no one element could be expected to dominate the situation.

Education of the people to an appreciation of their responsibilities was the only solution he could see. He saw no reason why the present state of affairs might not continue indefinitely. He never seriously believed the United States intended to intervene.

England's Attitude. London, Oct. 21.—In his discussion of Mexican affairs with the American ambassador, Walter H. Page, yesterday, Sir Edward Grey declined to bind the British government to any particular policy after the elections in Mexico.

In this respect, therefore, the policy of the British government differs from that of the United States. The British attitude, according to Sir Edward Grey, is that matters should be left alone until after the election and that future action should be based on their result.

America Not Pleased. Washington, Oct. 21.—Dispatches were received at the State Department today from Ambassador Page describing in detail his conference with Sir Edward Grey, the British foreign minister, concerning the attitude of Great Britain in Mexico.

The position of the British foreign office was explained by the ambassador substantially as indicated in the press dispatches from London.

The American government is known to be entirely pleased with the British government's policy, administration officials being particularly disappointed by the declaration of Sir Edward Grey that nothing thus far had occurred in Mexico to change the British view that recognition of Huerta was the correct policy.

The attitude of the administration here is that the forcible arrest of most of the members of the Mexican Congress, and the arbitrary assumption by General Huerta of the government powers in themselves constitute acts which materially alter the state of affairs in Mexico.

There were no developments in the situation as yet and a new expression of policy. The cabinet discussed the subject briefly.

Will Aid Others. The aid of the American State Department has been extended to the Germans, French, English and Spaniards held by the rebel general, Villa, at Torreon. Through the American consular agent at Torreon, the rebel chief has been advised that the American government expects the same protection and privileges shall be extended to the Americans as are enjoyed by Americans. Villa has been asked pointed to permit these people to depart from the city if they so desire or to give them assurances of proper protection should they remain, according to dispatches to Saltillo. Villa is reported to be holding the foreigners as hostages against an attack by the Federal forces.

The Spanish minister, Senor Coloman, was informed today by Foreign Minister Madero that the government had no means of communication with Torreon and could do nothing in reference to foreigners held as hostages by General Villa.

Veracruz, Oct. 21.—General Felix Diaz, candidate for the Mexican Presidency, who is on his way to Veracruz aboard the Covadonga, will be permitted to land tomorrow morning. But there must be no demonstration. This is the order received from the capital.

A small army of detectives is here from Mexico City and troops are held in quarters. Should the enthusiasm of the Diaz partisans outweigh their judgment and in the opinion of the authorities the peace of the city be thereby disturbed the soldiers and police have orders to shoot.

Lady Candidate



Mrs. Grace Koonitz, candidate for county treasurer of Allegheny county, Pa., on the Socialist ticket. She is making a spirited fight to win at the polls.

WATSON'S CASE THROWN OUT

Judge Foster Erings Trial to Sudden Close by Quashing Indictment Against Editor of National Known Magazine.

Augusta, Ga., Oct. 21.—Holding that the indictment charging Thomas E. Watson, editor-author and former Presidential candidate, with sending obscene matter through the mails, was illegal, Federal Judge Rufus E. Foster today ordered the case thrown out of court.

In sustaining the motion of the defense, made yesterday, asking that the indictment be quashed, Judge Foster announced his ruling dismissing the charges against the Georgia editor, the spectators broke into thunderous cheers. Judge Foster paid no attention to this demonstration which quickly subsided.

It was solely upon the contention raised by Watson himself that under the Federal statute the entire alleged obscene article, and not portions of it, must be included in the indictment, that the court ordered the case dismissed. Extended argument on the motion had been made by S. G. McMonion, Watson's principal attorney. Watson, who is a lawyer, and has been admitted to practice before United States District courts, then announced his ruling dismissing the charges against the Georgia editor, the spectators broke into thunderous cheers. Judge Foster paid no attention to this demonstration which quickly subsided.

Argument against the motion by United States District Attorney Alexander Akerman was brief and limited to a defense of the government's position that the indictment need not include the entire article.

Cuban Congress Will Not Convene

Havana, Oct. 21.—Because of the refusal of Congress to convene in extraordinary session to consider the Presidential message urgently recommending a new foreign loan of \$15,000,000, President Menocal today issued a public appeal, declaring he may be compelled to have recourse to exorbitant measures in the event of continued obstinacy on the part of Congress.

The President explains then that the urgency of the loan is caused by the necessity of paying off the indebtedness incurred by the previous Liberal administration.

Washington, Oct. 21.—The State Department officials were concerned tonight over the situation which has arisen in Havana as a result of the refusal of the Cuban Congress to convene in extraordinary session to consider the proposed foreign loan. There was much speculation as to what the executive can do if his Congress continues to refuse to come together.

President Menocal's call for the extraordinary session on October 1st, to convene, and two bodies were to convene, but postponement from time to time has been necessary owing to the continued refusal of Liberal Senators and Representatives to appear.

The presence of two-thirds of both houses is required under the Cuban constitution in order to convene Congress and there is no provision for the arrest of enough absentees to constitute a quorum.

While the Cuban President can adjourn Congress, it was pointed out that he cannot dissolve that body and call for new elections. The present Congress was elected last April for two years.

No statement of the attitude of the American State Department could be obtained, though it is known that the United States severely rebuked the Cuban authority invested in it by the Platt Amendment, received from President Menocal a request for permission to negotiate the loan and acceded to the proposition.

SULZER LEAVING EXECUTIVE HOME

Bound for New York to Open Campaign and to War on Tammany.

HIS ELECTION IS CONCEDED

Impeached Governor Goes to Metropolitan Pullman Car "Empire State" Declares He Has Not Deserted Old Party.

Albany, N. Y., Oct. 21.—William Sulzer tonight departed from Albany in silence. Not a friend outside his official family accompanied him to the railroad station. Not a cheer greeted him as, with his hat drawn over his eyes and his chin buried in his overcoat collar, he walked slowly down the platform and boarded his car, by coincidence the "Empire State."

"I have no regrets," were his last words. "If I had everything to do over again I would do just as I have done. My fight has just begun."

Half a dozen of his advisers will follow him to New York tomorrow to aid him in starting his fight for the Assembly.

Final plans for the campaign were drawn up tonight at the last meal the impeached Governor ate in the executive mansion.

Among his guests was James C. Garison, who, due to his criticism of some of the anti-Sulzer assemblymen, brought himself in contempt of the Assembly and has spent the last month in the Albany county penitentiary. He was released today by Judge Cochrane at Hudson on the condition of his counsel until next Friday. Garison plans to participate in the Sulzer campaign if he is not recommended to prison.

"I'm going back to New York," Mrs. Sulzer said smiling, "and I cannot say that I am sorry."

Asked about a rumor that she would speak from the same platform with her husband during the campaign she said she had no such plans but was willing to do it.

"If I am asked, you bet I will," she declared. "I could tell some things that would be interesting."

News that Sulzer was on the train spread quickly and curious throngs of passengers hurried back through the coaches to see him. He appeared not to see them. As silently as the crowd came it wandered its way back into the station and Sulzer was on his way to New York to attempt to regain his lost political prestige.

What will be the outcome of Sulzer's return to the legislature was foremost in the minds of politicians about the Capitol today.

It was generally agreed that he will make a great deal of trouble for the organization in New York. His fire will be directed especially against Aaron J. Levy, who is a candidate for municipal judge, and Alfred P. Smith, speaker of the Assembly, who seeks to succeed himself.

Sulzer intends to invade their districts and attempt to square accounts with them for the active part they took in his impeachment.

Election Conceded. Even Sulzer's worst political foes practically conceded him victory in his own assembly district.

The question which caused greatest anxiety was the one which would be asked by the voters.

Charge Attempt At Blackmailing. Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 21.—Detectives in Atlanta and Birmingham today were working to uncover what they claim will prove to be a sensational attempt at blackmail in connection with the Phagan murder case.

The arrest late yesterday of Ira W. Fisher, on a charge of criminal libel, is expected, according to the police, to be followed by others.

Fisher's statement to the chief of police in Birmingham that he could prove another man and not Leo M. Frank killed Mary Phagan, revived interest in the unusual case. Attorneys for Frank, who has been sentenced to hang for the murder, had Fisher brought to Atlanta. That they discredited his story was indicated late yesterday when they turned Fisher over to local detectives.

Fisher was confronted by the man he has accused of the crime but refused to alter his story. His arrest followed.

Up to a late hour tonight no additional arrests had been made, although detectives still continued their investigation. Fisher was still held without bail.

Exchange Affidavits. Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 21.—Attorneys for Leo M. Frank and the solicitor general today completed an exchange of affidavits, preparatory to argument on a motion asking a new trial for the man convicted of the murder of Mary Phagan. Affidavits of defense allege, among other errors, that two jurors were prejudiced. The solicitor general's affidavit seeks to impeach affidavits offered by the defense. Argument on the motion is set for tomorrow.

Mary's death. Oct. 21.—One man was burned to death, five persons were seriously injured, and more than a score had thrilling escapes in a fire which today destroyed the Continental hotel at Alexander J. Manuel, of Kenton, O., trapped in a room on the third floor, perished.

WEALTHY CHICAGO MAN WAS HER LOVER

Witness Tells of Mrs. Eaton's Getting Mail and Speaking of Her Friend

TRIED TO TRAIL HUSBAND

Used Assumed Name at Orphanage When She Went to See About Child—Claimed She Was Its Grandmother.

Plymouth, Mass., Oct. 21.—A reference to a "wealthy lover in Chicago" who wanted Mrs. Jennie May Eaton to leave her husband was introduced today by the prosecution as showing a possible motive in the trial of Mrs. Eaton, charged with the murder of her husband, Rear Admiral Joseph G. Eaton.

The evidence was given in the testimony of Mrs. Marshall Burzey, of Washington, D. C., who said that eight months before the Admiral's death, Mrs. Eaton told her of the Chicago man and his proposal.

According to Mrs. Burzey Mrs. Eaton did not disclose her name to the alleged lover, but said that he owned much property and had promised to leave it all to her.

Mrs. Eaton told the witness that Admiral Eaton had attacked her several times at night and at one time she awoke to find him injecting medicine into her arm.

Mrs. Eaton also said, according to Mrs. Burzey that she was going to have the Admiral examined by an expert and if he was found to be insane, she would put him away. During her stay in Washington, said the witness, Mrs. Eaton received much mail postmarked Chicago.

Wanted Records Destroyed. Mrs. Sarah R. Docher, a clerk in the Bureau of Children and Guardians in Washington, said that while calling the attention of the district court to the case of a child who was not receiving proper attention at an orphanage, Mrs. Eaton asked her to destroy all of the records in the case, saying that her name was Owens and that she was the grandmother of the child.

Later Mrs. Eaton gave several other names and finally admitted that she was the wife of a naval officer. The case was finally settled and Mrs. Eaton took the child.

How Mrs. Eaton tried to trail her husband's footsteps by scattering talcum powder on the attic stairs, was described at the morning session by Frank S. Booth, a Rockland optician.

Mrs. Eaton told me that her husband had tried to poison her," testified Booth. "She said she thought he had hidden poison in the attic and that she had searched for it, but could not find any. She told me she scattered talcum powder on the steps leading to the attic in the hope of tracing his footprints. Her trap failed."

When court adjourned for the night many of the women auditors left in automobiles, scores of which surrounded the building all day.

District Attorney Barker said the State probably will rest its case tomorrow after five more witnesses have been examined. The defense expects to occupy three or four days.

Strange Compound. Conditions in the Eaton household were described by neighbors at the trial today. Mrs. William Magoun told the jury a compound which Mrs. Eaton said the Admiral had mixed for her, her daughter by a former marriage. The mixture, according to the witness, contained oil, vinegar and either pepper or salt. Mrs. Magoun said she never saw any evidence of insanity in the Admiral.

The child, the child, who kept house for the Eatons for a time when Mrs. Eaton was not living with her husband, testified that she had never seen any signs of the Admiral was of sane mind.

Samuel W. Baker, a Rock Island optician, said Mrs. Eaton asked him to assist her in having the Admiral's eyes examined at an insane asylum. She complained that her husband was dabbling in poisons and drugs.

ENTOMBED FOUND ALIVE. Cave-in in Texas Catches Nine Miners Beneath Ground. Rockdale, Texas, Oct. 21.—Seven miners entombed since last Thursday in the Vogel & Lawrence Lignite workings here, were found alive tonight when rescuers gained the mine interior by drilling a 90-foot shaft.

The men (Mexicans) were imprisoned by a cave-in following a cloud-burst which flooded the mine.

Two other men in another part of the mine are believed to be dead. Fifty miners, all Mexicans, were in the workings at the time a nearby creek overflowed and the men were rescued. The others made their escape before a cave-in blocked the tunnel.

The rescued men were unconscious and barely alive when found, but physicians expressed hopes for their recovery. They had retreated before the advancing waters, reaching the highest point of the workings. How they escaped was their only hope of life, rescuers determined this point by a survey of the mine exterior and the shaft, through which the men were rescued. The tunnel a short distance from where they collapsed after more than five days' imprisonment. Air was let into the mine Monday. Lying near the men was their mule, still alive.

Washington, Oct. 21.—Credentials of Representative Henry D. Clayton as United States Senatorial appointee from Arizona, were withdrawn from the Senate today by Senator Bankhead. Representative Clayton resigned the Senatorial commission, which had not yet been acted on by the Senate.

London, Oct. 21.—The message of the President of the United States to the Filipino people is eloquent proof that we have not waited in vain. We accept said message with love and gratitude and consider it a categorical declaration of the purpose of the nation to recognize the independence of the islands.

The text of the resolution made public by the War Department follows: "We, the representatives of the Philippine people constituting the Philippine Assembly, solemnly declare that it is evident to us that the Filipino people have the right to be free and independent so that in advancing along the road of progress it will on its own responsibility work out its prosperity and manage its own destinies for all the purposes of life. This is the aspiration of the people when it took up arms against Spain and the presence of the American flag first on Manila Bay and then in the interior of the Philippines did not modify but rather encouraged and strengthened the aspiration despite all the reverses suffered in war and difficulties encountered in peace.

"Being called to the ballot box the people again and again ratified this aspiration and since the inauguration of the Philippine Assembly has been acting in accordance with the popular will; thus in the midst of the most adverse circumstances, the ideal of the people never wavered and was respectfully and frankly brought before the powers of the sovereign country on every propitious occasion. On the other hand, our faith in the justice of the American people was as great and persistent as our ideal. We have waited in patience, confident that sooner or later all errors and injustices would be redressed.

British Suffragette of Fame



Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, who was detained at the Ellis Island Immigration station and finally ordered deported by the board of inquiry. The order was canceled, however, at the request of President Wilson.

PHILIPPINES ARE GRATEFUL INVITATION IS ACCEPTED

In Letter to President Wilson, the Philippine Assembly Stated They Had All Confidence in America's Plans.

Washington, Oct. 21.—The answer of the Philippines to President Wilson's message delivered through Governor General Harrison came by cable today in the form of a resolution adopted by the Philippine Assembly.

Emphatic belief in the right of the Filipinos to be free is expressed in the resolution and the President's words are gratefully accepted as "a categorical declaration of the purpose of the nation to recognize the independence of the islands."

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London, Oct. 21.—The American ambassador, Walter H. Page, and the Japanese ambassador were the guests of honor at the navy league banquet tonight. The Earl of Selborne, in toasting the memory of Nelson, urged the necessity of Great Britain maintaining "the two keels to one" standard and expressed his disbelief in the possibility of any naval holiday.

Ambassador Page quoted Nelson's message after the battle of the Nile to the effect that he had the pleasure of commanding a band of brothers. "In this spirit," said the ambassador, "the United States decided the fleets would gather at Hampton Roads for the mighty and impressive naval demonstration of the history of the

debate Negro Question. A heated debate over the negro question involved deliberations of the House of Deputies today. A minority report by the committee on racial Episcopate, with recommendations against the proposal to establish separate churches and dioceses for colored members in the South and bishops for Southern negroes, was presented. A minority report advocating separation of the races and appointment of negro bishops to sit in fellowship with bishops with powers equal to the whites, also was presented.

Amid a storm of discussion the house made a declaration of both reports the order of business for the afternoon session tomorrow, limiting debate on each side to half an hour. It is the intention of the majority of the principles and customs of diocesan union," asserts the majority report read by Dr. C. B. Bryan, of North Carolina. Bishop of North Carolina, and Rev. Dr. J. McK. Pittinger, of Raleigh, N. C., took sharp exceptions.

The white people and the negro people of the South," said the minority report, "cannot be dealt with by the Church without a sharp and positive separation and distinction between the two in worship and in all corporate, ecclesiastical activities as well as in social life. We feel that something should be done to give the colored members in the South a status and an opportunity which, in our judgment they do not and cannot enjoy under our present methods and organizations."

WILL CO-OPERATE TO FIGHT DIVORCE

Episcopal Church Votes To Help Arrange International Congress to Plan Fight.

MEET AT PANAMA EXPOSITION

Steps Will be Taken to Further Religious Teachings in Public Schools Change Reading of Prayer Book.

New York, Oct. 21.—The divorce question came up in the general convention of the Protestant Episcopal church today, the House of Deputies by resolution deciding to co-operate with the "international committee on marriage and divorce" in arranging for an international congress to deal with the subject.

The Congress is to be held in May, 1915, at the Panama Exposition in San Francisco.

The deputies today concurred in the selection of the five missionary bishops chosen by the House of Bishops yesterday. The new prelates are Bishops Hugh Burleson, of North Dakota; W. B. Capers of Spokane; Milo H. Gates, of Cuba; F. C. Howden, of New Mexico, and Charles Blaney Colmore, of Porto Rico.

A resolution introduced several days ago by Rev. Dr. Freeman, deputy from Minnesota, intended to further religious training in the public schools, was adopted by the House of Deputies.

The resolution instructs the general board of religious education to "educate if possible through co-operation with other religious bodies a system of instruction commensurate with the needs of our youth," together with forms and exercises calculated to promote patriotism and the "highest sense of personal integrity and purity of life." The general board is instructed "to take prompt action to promote the daily reading of a portion of the Holy Scriptures in all public schools." Both this resolution, and that on marriage and divorce, were concurred in by the House of Bishops before becoming effective.

The committee on the prayer book today reported favorably on the proposal to amend the prayer book and Heretics and Infidels" be made to read "all those who know Thee not through the gospel of Thy Son." The House of Deputies voted favorably on this change.

Debate Negro Question. A heated debate over the negro question involved deliberations of the House of Deputies today. A minority report by the committee on racial Episcopate, with recommendations against the proposal to establish separate churches and dioceses for colored members in the South and bishops for Southern negroes, was presented. A minority report advocating separation of the races and appointment of negro bishops to sit in fellowship with bishops with powers equal to the whites, also was presented.

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It was announced tonight that the House of Bishops had voted adversely upon the proposal to give a vote in the House of Bishops to the Suffragan bishops. The only other action announced was the defeat of the proposed amendment to the constitution making it necessary for the standing committees of all the dioceses to consent to the election of a Suffragan bishop.

BLIZZARD AT CHICAGO. City in Embrace of Snow and Ice All Day Yesterday. Chicago, Oct. 21.—Chicago awoke this morning to witness the first heavy snow storm of the season, which at times was almost a blizzard. Light snow began falling last evening, and continued all through the night. Early this morning the mercury dropped below the freezing point.

Blinded by the snow, Charles Blake, 40 years old, a switchman, was run down by a freight train and instantly killed.

Traffic on the surface and elevated roads was delayed by the blizzard and half a dozen persons were reported injured in accidents caused by the snow and ice.

Washington, Oct. 21.—Freight rates on vegetables in mixed carloads and potatoes in hampers, exacted by the Florida East Coast Railway from Florida points to Chicago, were today held by the Inter-State Commerce Commission to be unreasonable and excessive. The rates must be adjusted.