

THE WEATHER.

Rain and cooler Tuesday; probably fair Wednesday.

THE WILMINGTON STAR

WILMINGTON, N. C., TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 28, 1913.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING

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ENGLAND MAY RECALL MEXICAN RECOGNITION

Dispatches Received at Washington State That Great Britain's Formal Presentation of Papers to the Huerta Regime Recently Was Only Binding Until the Day of Election. She is Now Free to Consider New Policy.

Mexico City, Oct. 27.—There is no indication tonight as to what has been the result of the elections. The hope is held out that the "ayuntamiento", a body resembling in some small degree a board of aldermen, will have prepared its report for the Federal district by the end of the week.

From the experience of the last Presidential election, when the means of communication was much better and the country was more nearly in a state of peace, it is regarded as too much to expect that the results throughout the country will be learned before the expiration of several weeks. At the headquarters of the Felix Diaz party no headway has been made to ascertain the strength of that party's vote. The Catholics have promised an early statement estimating the vote for Federico Gamboa in the Federal district.

Reluctance to go to the polls was general. Besides a lack of experience in such affairs, there was said to be generally felt a fear that some evil consequences would follow should the voter choose a losing candidate.

Less than 7 per cent of the registered voters cast a ballot at Ensenada de Todos Santos, Lower California. Of this a large part was composed of soldiers. The vote was practically unanimous for Huerta and in quiet.

Voters Frightened Away. San Luis Potosi, Mex., Oct. 27.—Posters announcing the candidacy of Huerta and the League of Nations on the people to vote for "Men of steel" and to beware of being misled in these critical times, kept most of the voters away from the polls in yesterday's election here.

Of the few votes, Federico Gamboa, candidate of the Catholic party, received the majority.

Posters also announced the birth of a new party, the "Anti-interventionist". All other posters were prohibited under threat of arrest.

News from the surrounding country indicated that a number of marauding parties has not diminished. Ranchers are flocking to the city in terror. The boldness of the felons is increasing, apparently, encouraged by the success at Torreon.

Huerta Leads at Vera Cruz. Vera Cruz, Oct. 27.—Provisional President Victoriano Huerta obtained 1,500 of the 2,000 votes in Vera Cruz at yesterday's election, according to the official returns.

General Felix Diaz polled 300 votes and the remainder were scattered among other candidates.

Piedras Negras for Huerta. Eagle Pass, Texas, Oct. 27.—Official returns of the Mexican election in Piedras Negras, Tex., based on 3,765 votes; Felix Diaz 122, and Federico Gamboa three.

Catholics Claim Victory. Mexico City, Oct. 27.—Reports of 978 polling places in the Federal district, the Catholic party leaders claim a majority in 920 for their candidates, Federico Gamboa and General Rasco.

This claim, they say, is based on returns reported by the party watchers at the polls.

The returns from Colima, Guadalupe and various smaller places also indicate Catholic majorities. Huerta and Blanquet received majorities in a number of places.

It is believed by many politicians that enough votes have been cast for the Huerta-Blanquet ticket to invalidate the election, in view of General Huerta's declaration that Congress may declare these votes illegal.

The Ayuntamiento has been called to meet November 2nd to pass upon the ballots for Senators and deputies.

Dispatches from England. Washington, Oct. 27.—Reports from the British foreign office that Great Britain would do nothing in the Mexican situation now that the election had been held in the Southern republic without consultation with the United States aroused interest in official circles here today and added strength to the persistent intimations that the American government plans a note to the powers which may result in a concerted Mexican policy for the future.

Secretary Bryan, when shown dispatches that Great Britain was given to extend only until the elections, stated that such had been the understanding here all the time. When asked if a note was in preparation which would open the way for negotiations with the foreign powers, he said no intimations along this line could be given at this time.

Some officials said today that should the election for President be declared void and Huerta, as a result of Great Britain's recognition would necessarily continue to be binding. Others maintained, however, that the recognition extended by Great Britain was intended to hold only until the time of the election last Sunday, on this basis, it was contended that Great Britain would be free to listen to any proposal that might be made by the United States for the formulation of a general Mexican policy.

Nothing Definite Known. In the absence from Washington of President Wilson nothing definite could be learned about the plans of the government, but it was generally asserted that nothing would be done until there was official announcement from Mexico City on the outcome of Sunday's elections.

Secretary Bryan stated tonight that no such communication had been received. It was the general belief, however, in official circles that the Presidential election would be declared invalid and Huerta again chosen provisional President. Whatever happens,

however, the United States is bound by its declaration not to recognize the government as it will be constituted. Secretary Bryan plans to consult with President Wilson on the subject as soon as the latter returns from Mobile. The President's speeches of the last few days in relation to general Latin-American policy, gave rise to expectations of important developments before many days.

Most of the information to the department from Mexico during the day was routine. One dispatch, dated October 25th, stated that after three days' fighting in Monterey quiet had been restored and that the Federals at that time still held the city. No Americans or other foreigners had been reported killed or injured.

Reports from the embassy at Mexico City stated that no violence occurred during the election Sunday, and that the vote cast was light, due to general apathy.

Throw Out Huerta's Votes. Mexico City, Oct. 27.—The Mexican minister of the interior, Manuel Garza Aldape, was asked today if the few votes cast in the Presidential election Sunday in Mexico City might be taken as an indication of how much voting had been done elsewhere in the republic and if in view of the small number of votes cast, the election would be declared null by Congress.

The minister replied that the point which will decide the legality of the elections apart from the absence of fraud will be whether a majority of the voters in each electoral district voted; it being immaterial for instance, if only ten thousand people in the capital cast their ballots.

He said that the course which the administration would look to moral rather than material interests for pacifying our southern neighbors and this stirred the delegates to a line of thought unexpected.

As the late Senator Morgan, of Alabama, was one of the early advocates of a canal across the Isthmus, Governor Emmet O'Neal, of Alabama, took for the slogan of his address introducing President Wilson "Alabama did it."

Many Men of Fame. Senator Duncan U. Fletcher, of Florida, in his annual address told of what the Congress had done in the year and what was expected to be done during the next. Among other speakers at the morning session was Congressman G. W. Taylor, of Alabama, who welcomed the delegates to Alabama.

Immediately preceding Mr. Underwood at night was the address of Clarence Owsley, of Fort Worth, Texas, who called the attention of the Southern planter through waste in handling and marketing the cotton crop. He said this amount was about 10 per cent of the estimated total of \$70,000,000 this season. Methods of eliminating this waste already advocated were reiterated by him with the statement that this elimination would work as great a benefit to the South as what was expected of the opening of the canal.

Mr. Underwood emphasized the point that without shipping controlled by the United States this country never could gain the increase in trade it expected from the opening of the canal. He pointed out that now about 10 per cent of the material imported and exported into and from the United States, was carried in American bottoms. In fostering American shipping he said the best chance of gaining through the opening of the canal, said Mr. Underwood.

One of the principal addresses of the night, but which was not delivered until late, was that of Secretary of the Navy Daniels, who spoke of "The Relation of Our Navy to the Panama Canal."

The afternoon session was taken up with five speeches on various subjects. Those who spoke were Emery R. Johnson, commissioner of Panama traffic and tolls; Lieut. Col. William L. Sibert, member of the Isthmian Canal Commission; A. H. Baldwin, chief of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce; Harris Jordan, president of the Southern Cotton Growers' Association, who spoke on "The Opportunity for Increasing and Maintaining the Demand for American Cotton," and P. F. Claxton, United States commissioner of education.

Features of the Congress tomorrow will be a memorial to the late Senator John T. Morgan, of Alabama, and the beginning of the convention of the women's auxiliary of the Congress.

Appealed for Help. Mexico City, Oct. 27.—The French minister has appealed to the American charge Nelson O'Shaughnessy for aid for the French colony at Santa Ignacio, State of Sinaloa. The place is said to have been taken by rebels and (Continued on Page Eight.)

Josephus Daniels Governor Felker Speaks at Mobile Granted Request

Mobile, Ala., Oct. 27.—Conceding the vast benefits that will accrue to commerce through the opening of the Panama Canal, Secretary Daniels told delegates to the Southern Commercial Congress tonight that the opening would not double the efficiency of the navy. He denied claims that the furthered mobility of the fleets would add so much to the sea power of the United States. He acknowledged, however, that such mobility would render the navy much more efficient.

"During the long campaign to induce the American people to pay the millions necessary to construct an isthmian canal," said the Secretary, "one of the strongest arguments for the canal would be the efficiency of the navy. We were told also that it would make for efficiency in the army and make the United States the dictator of the Western Hemisphere, and the mistress of the seas."

"Now that the canal is nearing completion and the day is near at hand when it will sail from San Francisco," (Continued on Page Eight.)

SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING OPENS

Southern Commercial Congress Begins Session at Mobile, Alabama.

MANY NOTABLE SPEAKERS

Wilson, Underwood, Daniels, Fletcher, Taylor, O'Neal and Numerous Other Men of Fame Deliver Addresses.

Mobile, Ala., Oct. 27.—A busy six hour stay of President Wilson in Mobile, speeches by Majority Leader Oscar Underwood, Secretary of the Navy Daniels and many others marked the opening of the seventh annual Southern Commercial Congress here today.

Delegates from all sections of the South heard President Wilson utter distinctive statement of a new angle of the policy of the United States toward Latin America, heard Mr. Underwood advocate upbuilding of American merchant marine as the best method of gaining commerce believed to be due the South because of the opening of the Panama canal and other speakers tell of the opportunity that awaits "Dixie" when the canal is opened to trade.

The programme early in the day, as far as it affected President Wilson was delayed and instead of the delegates hearing him speak twice as had been planned, he delivered only one address because of lack of time. The president let it be known that the administration would look to moral rather than material interests for pacifying our southern neighbors and this stirred the delegates to a line of thought unexpected.

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MRS. EATON AGAIN ON WITNESS STAND

Cross Examination of Defendant Will be Continued Today—Denies Testimony.

MANY NOTABLE SPEAKERS SHOWED SIGNS OF FATIGUE

Most of Day Taken Up Telling of Former Letters Written Concerning Her Husband—Could Not Understand Gossip.

Plymouth, Mass., Oct. 27.—The cross examination of Mrs. Jennie May Eaton, who is on trial charged with poisoning her husband, Rear Admiral Eaton, was still uncompleted when court adjourned tonight. She had then been on the stand 12 hours, six hours under direct examination Saturday and six hours in the hands of District Attorney Barker today.

Her cross examination will be continued tomorrow and indications were that she would be a witness for at least another day, for at adjournment the district attorney had not questioned her at all regarding the death of Admiral Eaton or incidents surrounding it.

The witness showed signs of fatigue. She answered questions readily, however. Much of the examination today had to do with numerous letters written by the defendant. Regarding one of these, written in 1909 the witness said:

"The Admiral's brain was full of drugs. He was almost childish at times and should have been operated upon if he had been. He would have been alive today."

Mrs. Eaton repeatedly contradicted testimony given by witnesses for the prosecution. She testified that her daughter Dorothy, who had said that her mother gave the Admiral medicine in his tea and other beverages.

Mrs. Eaton admitted that she had bought this medicine on two occasions. Once she said she told the Admiral about it, and gave it to him with his knowledge, but the other time she did not use it.

"I never could have deceived Admiral Eaton. So expert was he in medicines that he would have detected it if he had been," she said.

Ate the Medicine. Some of the medicine she got for the Admiral he liked so well that he later liked pepper about the declaration which referred to the "rottenness of the navy." Mrs. Eaton said she believed the Admiral's mental condition was due in a large measure to his life abroad while in the navy.

"I was very fond of the Admiral and pitied him deeply," she replied when asked regarding testimony that she had endeavored to have Eaton put away. She explained that she merely wanted to have him put in a sanatorium for three or four months as she believed it would cure him.

"Did you ever see the Admiral use drugs?"

"Yes. Dozens of times" was the reply. He would eat drugs from the palm of his hand and almost immediately his eyes would get and become glassy and he would appear as though he were drunk.

Admiral Eaton was ashamed of his drug habit, the witness said, and often she had known him to sprinkle whiskey on his coat and even on his face. "Then I married him to save his life?" asked Mr. Barker.

"Yes, I married him to save his life," replied Mrs. Eaton.

Washington, Oct. 27.—Diplomatic and society circles in Washington heard of the marriage of Miss Elkins to William F. R. Hitt with unusual interest. The news came as a complete surprise although it was known that the wealthy young Washingtonian had been an ardent admirer of Miss Elkins for many years.

A few years ago capital society was certain that Miss Elkins would wed the famous Duke De Abruzzi, member of the Italian royal family, naval officer and explorer. About the time the Duke came to America in command of the Italian fleet that participated in the international rendezvous at the Jamestown Exposition his attentions to the West Virginia heiress attracted attention.

Then for several years there were periodical semi-authentic announcements of an engagement. It was said that the Duke's family objected and that Miss Elkins had rejected the attention of her royal suitor.

Daniels followed reports but all the time most people believed that in the end the wedding would take place. Finally the Queen Dowager of Italy was said to have interfered. At any rate the Duke went on a two-year cruise and nothing more was heard about the romance.

Dawson, N. M., Oct. 27.—The total number of bodies recovered from Stag Canon Mine No. 2, which was wrecked by an explosion last week, was increased tonight to 261. Normal conditions are being restored rapidly.

Special Envoy to Mexico.



SOUTHERN BEAUTY MARRIES BILL AGAIN IN HEARING

Miss Katherine Elkins, Daughter of Late Senator Stephen B. Elkins, Weds American Sweet Heart in Preference to Royalty.

Elkins, W. Va., Oct. 27.—Although intimate friends and the family had expected it for two years, the wedding of Katherine Elkins, daughter of the late United States Senator Stephen B. Elkins, to William F. R. Hitt, of Washington, this afternoon was a surprise throughout this section. Not even the mother of the bride was aware that preparations for the wedding had been made by the couple until several hours before it took place.

The ceremony was witnessed only by the immediate family, at Halleys-hurst, the Elkins home here. Former Senator Davis Elkins was the attendant of the groom and Mrs. Blaine Elkins, sister-in-law of the bride, was the matron of honor. Rev. F. R. Barron, pastor of the Davis Memorial Presbyterian church here, was the clergyman.

The bride is also a granddaughter of former United States Senator Henry G. Davis, and while they married at 2 o'clock, so quietly had arrangements been made, that even he, too, was unaware of the event in prospect until noon.

William F. R. Hitt is a son of the former Congressman from Illinois, and for some years has made his home with his mother in Washington. During the past three or four years he has frequently been a guest of the Elkins family at Halleys-hurst for weeks at a time and on several occasions accompanied Mrs. Stephen B. Elkins and the present Mrs. Hitt on trips abroad.

Owing to the suddenness of the whole affair no attention was paid to dress and the ceremony was most informal. It is said Mr. Hitt's mother, residing in Washington, D. C., was apprised of the marriage by telegram this afternoon. The wedding found members of both families and friends unprepared as to gifts.

Mr. Hitt met Miss Elkins in Washington society about ten years ago. They were introduced by mutual friends.

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WILSON SPEAKS TO CONVENTION

Tells of Relations of This Country With Republics of South America.

NO REFERENCE TO MEXICO

"With Moderation and Without Indiscretion" President Outlines to Southern Commercial Congress Policies.

Mobile, Ala., Oct. 26.—While avoiding any mention specially of Mexico or any European influence connected with the Mexican situation, President Woodrow Wilson delivered a speech here today which appeared to be freighted with significance and which served to point with further directness the policy of the United States not only toward Mexico but toward all Central and South American republics.

Mr. Wilson spoke before the Southern Commercial Congress and the big audience which heard him constantly was swept with cheers and applause. The President smilingly took his hearers into his confidence when he explained he must speak "with moderation and without indiscretion."

A score of Latin-American diplomats sat just behind the President while he spoke and many of his remarks were addressed in conventional tones to them. There were those in the audience who thought the President might take advantage of the opportunity afforded by his speech here to say something regarding the Mexican crisis. Mr. Wilson, however, spoke only in general terms, but many of his sentences were pointed with a meaning so clear as to leave little doubt of their intent.

"Material interests"—a phrase much in use internationally of late in characterizing the attitude of foreign nations toward Mexico—frequently was employed by the President. He declared the American republics long had suffered from the hard bargains forced upon them by concessionaires seeking "material interests" in the countries affected. The President declared that through motives of "morality and not expediency" the United States desired to help the Latin-American republics to an emancipation from the subordination which has been inevitable to foreign enterprise.

Constitutional Liberty. The President's speech was uttered with a confidence which bespoke the dominant part the United States expects to play in the future of the American republics; not through any idea of "material interests" but through the principle of constitutional liberty.

"The United States will never again seek to obtain an additional foot of territory by conquest," he declared amid applause.

Mr. Wilson spent six busy hours in Mobile. He arrived at 10 a. m. and was taken jointly in hand by the members of the Southern Commercial Congress and citizens of the city. He was breakfasted, driven about the city in automobiles, was given a sight-seeing expedition in the harbor and started back to Washington with cheers ringing about his special train.

The President was in a hearing room for the establishment of a government controlled central bank to dominate the financial system.

Today he endorsed the central bank plan proposed last week by Frank A. Vanderlip, of New York, and declared that the Vanderlip plan in many of its details was more nearly an ideal currency scheme than his own proposal.

The Vanderlip plan would include the establishment of a central Federal bank under the control and management of government officials with branches established in various parts of the country. With this organization to take the place of the 12 regional reserve banks proposed in the administration bill the Vanderlip plan follows closely the Owen-Glass measure in the working out of details.

The committee discussed with the witness a possible amendment which would maintain the regional reserve bank form proposed by the administration bill but which would eliminate the control of the regional institutions by the banks. Such a plan would include government control of the entire system as contemplated in a central bank plan and would maintain the local character of the institutions.

In his address Mr. Wilson spoke of his interest in all things Southern. "But today I do not need to speak of the South," he added. "She has perhaps acquired the gift of speaking for herself. I come because I want to speak of our present and prospective relations with our main line to the South. I deem it a public duty as well as a personal pleasure to be here to express for myself and for the government I represent, the welcome we all feel those who represent the Latin-American States. The future is going to be very different for this hemisphere from the past."

"These States lying to the South of us, which have always been our neighbors, will now be drawn closer to us by innumerable ties, and I hope, chief of all by the tie of a common understanding of each other's interests."

Ties of Commerce. "Interest does not tie nations together. It sometimes separates them; but sympathy and understanding does unite them. And I believe that by the new route that is just about to be opened, while we physically cut two continents asunder, we spiritually unite them. This is a spiritual end which we seek. I wonder if you realize, I wonder if your imaginations have been filled with the significance of the ties of commerce."

"These great ties which have been running along parallels of latitude will now swing southward, toward parallels of latitude, and that opening gate at the Isthmus of Panama will open the world to a commerce that she has not known before—a commerce of intelligence, of thought, of sympathy between North and South; and the Latin-American States, which to their disadvantage, have been off the main lines will now be on the main lines. I feel that these gentlemen honoring us with their presence today will presently find that some part, at any rate, of the center of gravity of the world has shifted. Do you realize that New York, for example, will be nearer the western coast of South America than she is now to the eastern coast of South America?"

"There is one peculiarity about the history of the Latin-American States, which I am sure they are keenly aware of. You hear of concessions to foreign capitalists in Latin America. You do not hear of concessions to foreign capitalists in the United States."

OUTLINES

Attorneys for Harry Thaw were given until November 4th to prepare a brief to present to the Governor of New Hampshire.

Mrs. Eaton was again placed on the stand in her own defense yesterday. She denied the testimony of her youngest daughter and of several other witnesses.

The first day of executive consideration of a hearing behind closed doors. Prof. Jenks was the witness.

In a speech before the Southern Commercial Congress in session in Mobile, Ala., President Wilson clearly defined the policies of this country with the Republics of South America. He carefully avoided all mention of Mexico.

Dispatches from Mexico City state that voting was light at the Presidential election because of general apathy. England's recognition of the government in that country was binding only until the day of the election. She is now free to consider with the United States some definite Mexican policy.

New York markets: Flour firm. Wheat strong; No. 2 red, 96 to 97 1/2. Corn strong, 74 3/4. Rosin steady. Turpentine steady. Money on call steady 2 7/8 to 4 per cent; ruling rate 3 1/4; closing 3 1/4 to 3 1/2. Spot cotton quiet; middling, 14.50; Orleans 14.50; middling gulf 14.75; sales 1,300 bales.