

Generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday. Light, variable winds.

WILMINGTON THE MORNING STAR

WILMINGTON, N. C., TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 28, 1914

WHOLE NUMBER 18,710.

"BROKERS-IN-GENERAL" To the people of this city—That's what the want ads. are. They bring buyer and seller together—sometimes from the remote corners of the city, sometimes from adjoining blocks.

HARRISON DENIES ALL CHARGES AGAINST ROAD

President of Southern Tells Senate Sub-Committee of Financial Difficulties Through Which Road Has Been—Declares Morgan Nor Wall Street Have Never Attempted to Rule System, and Denies Connection With the Coal Trust.

Washington, July 27.—Confirmation of the intention of the Southern Railway to build immediately at Charleston, S. C., an independent coal terminal, largely by Panama Canal traffic, was given today by President Fairfax Harrison before the special Senate committee investigating the coal rate situation in the South.

Mr. Harrison told at length of the financial affairs of his road, particularly of its distress in 1908. His cross examination tomorrow on the financial relations between the road and its directors probably will conclude the hearings until next December.

President Harrison said engineers were now at work preparing plans for the construction of a terminal to accommodate the loading of one ship at a time at Charleston and that it would take from nine months to a year to complete the work.

He said the charges against the shipper would be the charges for the Norfolk & Western from the Pocahontas field, although the expense of the traffic to his road would be greater than over the rival line.

During testimony Mr. Harrison denied emphatically that his road was lousy with whiskey. George is in jail, his interests or by other railroads controlled by these interests or by Wall Street. He expressed the opinion that B. L. Dulaney, independent coal operator of Bristol, Tenn., who charged in his testimony bad faith on the part of the Southern toward coal operators along its line, was suffering from a "delusion of persecution."

Speaking of Dulaney, President Harrison, referring to Mr. Dulaney, said:

"I believe Mr. Dulaney has a deep-seated hatred for the railroad men who have succeeded in the Virginia and Southwestern and Appalachian coal fields where he failed. Being unable to reach these men, he attacked the Southern Railway as a railroad in these times. I am always ready for an attack. I resent with every fibre of my being the charges of bad faith and chicanery brought against the organization of the Southern, and I think I am supported therein by that great mass of people who have done so much for me in the South. I feel a further resentment at the charge that the direction of the policy of the Southern Railway has been in outside hands and that the management has been for any other interest than that of the South. The ambition and policy of the Southern has been to take a part in the regeneration of the South and on that policy its officers and management all along have shaped its course."

President Harrison contended that the charges were in the temper of the times, which would listen to any allegation that a railway is being used for dishonest purposes.

He said that the stockholders had elected directors that used the Southern Railway to its own disadvantage. I, as president of the railroad would resign," declared Mr. Harrison emphatically.

The late J. Pierpont Morgan, who was a member of the voting trust for the Southern, never interfered with the policies of the road, Mr. Harrison said, and never discussed with it any arrangement any traffic in coal or anything else.

Charles Steele, a member of the Morgan firm, was a Southern man and had been the most helpful director of the Southern Railway has, said the witness.

Referring to Elbert H. Gary, of the United States Steel Corporation, Mr. Harrison said he believed he suggested the name of Judge Gary as a successor to the late President Harrison of the Southern on the board of directors.

"Since this agitation has come up I have watched particularly Mr. Gary's attitude," said Mr. Harrison. "He has been scrupulous in separating his identity as a director of the Southern and his interests in the steel corporation in all instances."

President Harrison gave a historical description of the growth of the Southern, emphasizing particularly the brilliant campaign of railroad acquisition carried on by the late President Spencer.

President Harrison was questioned regarding the Southern's purchase of the Virginia and Southwestern Railway, which Dulaney charged was effected at an unnecessarily high figure.

with one of the severest difficulties a railway ever faced. "In 1908 we came as near disaster as a railroad can come," added Mr. Harrison. "A railroad with income can borrow, but our income fell off. I spent the time in New York trying to borrow money and President Finley spent his time on the road to cut off expenses."

Mr. Harrison read several letters he wrote to President Finley at the time. One told of borrowing \$2,000,000 from three New York banks for three months at 10 per cent. Mr. Harrison suggested to the president that all construction be stopped and the cash box closed down. He spoke of J. Pierpont Morgan as the first "emergency hospital," and in a later communication told of inducing the Morgan firm to advance enough money to tide over the Southern.

Spencer Over the Hill. "We were able in 1903 to refund \$31,000,000 development bonds and then we were over the hill," explained President Harrison.

"But every cent of this was to meet obligations incurred during the reconstruction period and so President Finley had not a cent of net weapital to do things he desired. He did get \$31,000,000 new money from surplus income which he put into the property in the form of improvements. But he could not make great improvements like giving adequate terminals to the South. How often I have heard him wish for money to do this! He did start to furnish some terminals, but the collection of roads President Spencer had bought was fit to go into a museum. Until recent years the railroads of the South have been horribly inadequate because the traffic would not support improvements."

Mr. Finley was not able to do much but he started out to iron out his collections of railroads by building terminal connections. As soon as he died I went out and borrowed \$10,000,000 on the credit he had made for the Southern to do some of the things he had so wanted to do.

"As President Spencer is to be taken as the maker of the Southern map, President Finley is to be known as the builder of its credit organization."

CONFEREES REACH AGREEMENT.

House and Senate Now Have Only one Bill in Conference.

Washington, July 27.—Complete agreements on the sundry civil and general deficiency appropriation bills were reached today by the Senate and House conferees. The Indian appropriation bill is the only supply measure left on conference.

The sundry civil bill authorizes the President to re-arrange the customs collectors district without increasing their number.

A provision in the General Deficiency bill authorizes the Treasury to adjust claims for \$175,000 due heirs of Confederate officers in connection with prior service in the United States army.

TO DEDICATE MOOSE HOME.

Vice President Will Take Part in Ceremony at Baltimore in September.

Milwaukee, Wis., July 27.—The Supreme Council of the Order of Moose, decided today to meet in Baltimore on September 7th when the new Moose home will be dedicated by Vice President Marshall.

The 26th annual international convention of the order was formally opened tonight.

GROP MONEY DEMANDS EXCEEDINGLY ACTIVE

Wilmington Does Not Agree With McAdoo's Critics.

Engagement for Clark Delegation to Visit White House Cancelled at the Last Minute Without Explanation.

(Special Star Telegram.) Washington, D. C., July 27.—Secretary McAdoo is charged by enemies of the administration with offering money to move the crops when none is used. Wilmington, North Carolina, does not agree with these critics. She has sent Mr. McAdoo the following statement:

"The demand for money in this section has already been exceedingly active and from the present outlook it will continue so until the cotton crop has been marketed. Expect an unusually great demand within the next 30 days for the purpose of moving and marketing the tobacco crop."

Engagement Cancelled. The engagement which Representative Pou had secured with the President to allow a delegation to endorse Judge Clark for the Federal Supreme court was cancelled at the last minute.

No reason was given either by Mr. Pou or Secretary Tumulty for the calling off of the engagement. At the time Mr. Wilson was slated to meet Mr. Pou and his Clark committee, the President was shaking hands with a delegation of Southern farmers.

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DUBLIN THE SCENE OF MORE RIOTING

Trouble Breaks Out Afresh There Last Night.

NO SERIOUS RESULTS

Six Hundred Volunteers Drill Through Streets Followed by Thousands Singing—Break in Door to Barracks.

Dublin, July 27.—Rioting broke out again tonight but subsided without serious results. The rumor was afloat that the Scottish Borderers would enter at the Amiens street station. A great crowd, mostly from the slums, surrounded the station. The rioters stoned the street cars.

Six hundred volunteers paraded through the streets, a crowd numbering several thousand following them, singing.

Feeling runs high throughout Nationalist Ireland. Town councils are adopting resolutions denouncing "the massacre." The soldiers of the Limerick and Kilkenny garrisons are confined to barracks. Concerts by military bands in several towns have been cancelled.

The lord mayor of Dublin has called a meeting of the magistrates to consider the action of the Castle authorities in calling out the police and soldiers without consulting the city officials. The police threaten a strike unless those members of the department who were dismissed for disobedience of orders are reinstated.

Dispersed at Dawn. It was dawn today before the crowd succeeded in dispersing the police marching through the streets singing patriotic songs and looking for soldiers of the Scottish Borderers, on whom to inflict vengeance for the slayings of yesterday. The crowd finding that the soldiers had been ordered to remain in barracks attacked the royal barracks and clamored for the soldiers to come out. Finally the mob kicked down a gate and fired a couple of shots before it was dispersed by the police.

Landing of arms yesterday for the Nationalists was carried out in a most daring manner. The yacht from which the munitions were brought ashore already had landed 2,500 rifles and 150,000 rounds of ammunition at isolated points along the coast. Yesterday's attempt was undertaken to show that the Nationalists could do what the Ulster Unionists had done. At Howth, 2,500 rifles and 160,000 rounds of ammunition were landed under the eyes of the police, the telegraph wires having been cut to prevent communication with Dublin. A body of Nationalist volunteers started for Dublin with 1,000 rifles.

The police sent to intercept the volunteers cheered the gun runners and everything seemed to be going smoothly until the battalion of Scottish Borderers came on the scene.

While the leaders of the volunteers and the regimental officers were parleying the rank and file of the volunteers scattered and got away with the rifles.

Effect in London. London, July 27.—The first effect of the Dublin Home Rule tragedy has been to smash Premier Asquith's plans for taking up the amending bill tomorrow. The Premier announced today that the question had been indefinitely postponed. The Irish members are so exasperated over the killing of four persons and the wounding of many others in the clash yesterday between the regular troops and the Nationalist volunteers that they are in no frame of mind to accept the bill.

Washington, July 27.—Secretary Bryan tonight announced that the situation as between the Carranza government and the Constitutionalists in Mexico was "progressing very satisfactorily toward a settlement." The delegates appointed by Provisional President Carranza to the Saltillo peace conference left Mexico City today and there is every indication, according to the State Department advices, that the conference will be successful.

Advices from Southern Mexico stated that Zapata representatives had a long conference today which was satisfactory. Officials now expect that Zapata will co-operate with the Constitutionalists in maintaining peace.

Word was received here tonight that Fernando Iglesias Calderon, who is to be Carranza's minister of foreign affairs, had suffered a broken leg in an accident in New York. He was to have been one of Carranza's delegates in the forthcoming conference.

Members of the Constitutionalist junta in Washington said they interpreted Carranza's appointment of the peace commission as meaning that the first chief probably would enter Mexico City before the middle of August.

Roman Catholic Church Limited. Tampa, July 26 (via Laredo, Texas), July 27.—A decree limiting the scope of the Roman Catholic church in the State of Nuevo Leon on the ground of "public health, morality and justice," was issued today by Antonio I. Villareal, governor and military commander. He said:

"During the life of the nation the church has been a pernicious factor in disruption and discord and has entirely forgotten its spiritual mission."

The most drastic feature of the decree is the prohibition of confession. Villareal gives as his reason for this the charge that the confessional and the sacristy in Mexico have become a menace to morality.

The decree issued in Monterey makes the following orders for government of Catholic schools and churches:

1. All foreign Catholic priests and Jesuits of whatever nationality will be expelled from the State of Nuevo Leon.

2. Of the remaining Catholic priests those who cannot prove their complete abstinence of politics will be expelled.

3. Churches will remain open daily from 6 o'clock in the morning until 1 o'clock in the afternoon. Only priests having permission to do so will be permitted to officiate.

4. Confession is prohibited.

5. The public is prohibited from entering the sacristy.

DUMMY OF MAN MME. CAILLAUX PRACTICED UPON AND HOW SHE SHOT M. CALMETTE



Target (on the left) which Mme. Caillaux practiced on, showing where the bullets she fired hit, and photograph of M. Calmette (on the right) showing how good her aim was when she killed the Figaro editor. No. 1, bullet that penetrated body. No. 2, glancing bullet. No. 3, bullet that caused death. No. 4, bullet that went wild. No. 5, bullet in the thigh. No. 6, bullet that went wild.

EVIDENCE IN CAILLAUX TRIAL HAS BEEN CLOSED

CARRANZA AND ZAPATA WILL GO HAND IN HAND

Rebel Chief Makes Friends With Southern Bandit.

Paris, July 27.—Testimony in the trial of Mme. Henriette Caillaux for the murder of Gaston Calmette, editor of the Figaro, was completed today. Counsel for the prosecution and defense will sum up tomorrow.

Joseph Caillaux, former French minister, today injected into the trial a new phase of European politics. He offered in evidence "documents signed by Calmette stipulating in the clearest possible fashion the conditions under which the Figaro would work in the interest of the Hungarian government."

He also offered in evidence Calmette's will showing how much of Calmette's fortune came from a woman under a circumstance which "has never been explained."

Asked how any of the documents affected the trial of his wife, he said: "There is, perhaps, something worse than losing one's life. That is to live by attacking women and enriching one's self at their expense."

While Henri Bernstein, the playwright was giving his deposition today the applause and hooting caused such an uproar that Judge Albaladejo had the court cleared and suspended the sittings.

Heated Testimony. The playwright abandoned all semblance of courtesy, addressing the former premier and husband of the prisoner as "Caillaux" without any prefix.

"We have just witnessed the French treasury, committing a felony by appropriating a will and turning it over to Caillaux."

"M. Caillaux," he began, "stands on a coffin and makes a display of it. M. Caillaux recalls a folly of my youth. Today I am in the fighting service on the artillery and if war comes I shall be at the front. If M. Caillaux were there he could not replace himself by a woman. He must fight himself."

This statement caused such an uproar that Judge Albaladejo suspended the sittings.

As soon as the judges had taken their seats today, M. Caillaux demanded to be heard. He said:

"The Figaro having accused me today of suborning witnesses I should like to submit to the court some authentic papers concerning the late Gaston Calmette's relations with the Hungarian government. I have hesitated to use them, but I have decided to do so in view of the Figaro's attitude. I desire also to read the late M. Calmette's will."

Maitre Chenu: "How did you get it?" M. Caillaux: "In the same way that you get my letters."

"I shall not repeat what I have said already about the bonds which united the Figaro to certain foreign personalities," said M. Caillaux. "I merely inform the jury that I place at the disposition of the court authentic documents signed by Gaston Calmette stipulating in the clearest possible fashion the conditions under which the Figaro would work in the interests of the Hungarian government. These documents are of unimpeachable authenticity. They were given me by Count Karolyi, chief of the Hungarian Radical party."

When he had concluded M. Caillaux handed a bundle of papers to the president. (Continued on Page Eight.)

ENGLAND WOULD ACT AS MEDIATOR IN TROUBLE

Sir Edward Grey Attempts to Get Powers to Agree on Conference Looking Toward Peace—Engagement Between Forces of Two Countries is Reported, But is Thought to be of No Importance—Russians Fire Across the German Border.

London, July 27.—An engagement between Austrians and Servians is reported to have occurred on the Danube but no details are available and it is not believed to have been of importance. Austria has not yet opened her military operations so far as can be learned.

Meanwhile diplomacy is proceeding along two separate lines, to avert the war if possible, and if that is impossible to localize the conflict. First, Sir Edward Grey, the British Secretary of State for foreign affairs, has proposed to the powers a plan for joint mediation which, it is said, France and Italy already have accepted. Germany has not yet replied and her acceptance is regarded as doubtful.

The second line of diplomatic endeavor, from which even more is hoped tonight, is taking place at St. Petersburg between the Russian minister of foreign affairs, Sergius Sazonov, and the Austrian ambassador. It is understood that M. Sazonov is making a strenuous effort to bring about a direct understanding and that a solution on these lines would be more agreeable to Germany than Great Britain's proposal.

The Russian Emperor has postponed his intended visit to Finland in order to be in the capital during the crisis. It is said Russia is urging Servians to give Austria the same amicable satisfaction. An extremely warlike spirit prevails in Vienna, where the evening papers declare the Servians are only making evasions and that therefore it is impossible for the Austrian government to retreat. Further they hint that even should Servia accept the Austrian ultimatum unconditionally and offer to pay the cost of Austria's mobilization, Austria now would be compelled to ask for new guarantees.

Germany Hold Conferences. Berlin, July 27.—Important conferences were held at Potsdam late today between the German Emperor, the Imperial Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, and the strategic heads of the army and navy to determine definitely the German policy in the crisis.

The British and French ambassadors Sir Edward Goschen and Jules Cambon, called on the minister of foreign affairs, Herr Von Jagow, with communications from their governments.

Authentic information has been received in Berlin that Russia though not mobilizing her army, is taking certain precautionary military measures.

Runs on savings banks by small deposits in various parts of Germany were the outstanding features of the day, which despite the first bloodshed in the Austro-Serbian conflict, registered a slight but distinct increase in optimism regarding the situation.

The British ambassador made no concrete proposals. It is understood he told the German foreign minister the recall of the Russian troops from the border was not to be considered an intervention in the Austro-Serbian controversy but sought a basis on which Great Britain, France and Germany, by action at Vienna and St. Petersburg, could prevent the spread of the conflict.

The French ambassador proposed that Germany use her influence at Vienna in view of Moderation. He was informed Germany was willing to let the other powers try, but Austria would not intervene in the Austro-Serbian controversy but sought a basis on which Great Britain, France and Germany, by action at Vienna and St. Petersburg, could prevent the spread of the conflict.

The official announcement of Russia that mobilization of her army had been ordered was supplemented by trustworthy information from Warsaw that among the precautionary military measures taken were the withdrawal of troops in Poland from the immediate frontiers of Germany and Austria for concentration in the interior; the recall of the Russian troops from their summer camps and the cancelling of leave of absence of all officers.

The border is watched by a semi-military force attached to the Treasury Department known as frontier guards. The significant announcement was issued from Potsdam tonight that the Crown Prince, has abandoned his intention of returning to Berlin and that the Emperor plans to proceed to Wilhelmshohe in a few days on his customary summer visit.

Finances Are Safe. Leading bankers of the German capital met today and agreed on measures to protect the stock market and to encourage the public not to unload securities. The meeting voted in favor of giving credits under special terms to brokers and decided to call for margins from private investors only when the market value of securities had reached the lowest point consistent with safety.

Hundreds of servants and women of the laboring classes stormed the municipal savings banks in Berlin. At one of these institutions in the center of the city there was a line of 1,500 people at 11 o'clock. The officials somewhat reassured the public by re-

framing from enforcing the usual time limit for larger amounts. Similar runs on savings banks were reported from Danzig and other eastern cities as well as at Saarbrücken and Cologne.

An enthusiastic demonstration was made by large crowds who gathered at the Potsdam station when the Emperor arrived there this afternoon. His Majesty was greeted with hearty cheers and the delighted from the train.

Fire Across German Border. Eydtkuhnen, Germany, July 27.—Shots were fired across the German frontier this morning by a Cossack patrol on the alleged ground that an attempt was being made to cross the border at a wrong place.

Russians say that the group fired upon were army officers. Much firing has been aroused.

Russia Has Had Enough. London, July 28.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Times says the Russian Emperor left Monday night for Finland; and adds:

"Now that matters have become calmer, I may quote a sentence used by the Emperor at the close of a grand council on Saturday: 'We have stood this sort of thing for seven and a half years; that is enough.'"

Thereupon His Majesty authorized orders for partial mobilization confined to the 14th army corps on the Austrian frontier. At the same time an intimation was given to Germany that orders for the mobilization of the Russian army would follow immediately upon mobilization by Germany.

"These words and acts are believed to be largely responsible for the sudden change in the international situation."

Violent Demonstrations at Paris. Paris, July 27.—Violent anti-war demonstrations occurred on the boulevards tonight, accompanied by the singing of revolutionary songs. Large forces of police and mounted republican guards, under the direction of Prefect Fennion, frequently charged the crowds. Many persons were knocked down and injured.

The disorders were complicated by patriotic demonstrations and on several occasions attempts were made to rush the cafes frequented by Germans, which finally were guarded by police.

Acting Premier Bienvenu Martin and the ministers of war and marine met today and received reports on the military defensive measures. The minister of war issued a circular regarding the equipment of French soldiers in case of mobilization. The newspapers also publish detailed instructions.

At the end of the demonstrations tonight the streets were littered with broken canes, umbrellas, hats and bags and torn overcoats. A large number of persons were arrested. The war tension has caused more than the ordinary number of withdrawals of savings from various banks.

The Socialist party tonight issued a general manifesto denouncing war and has called meetings to protest against hostilities between Austria and Servia.

Significant Fact. The morning papers note the significance of the fact that Sir Edward Grey's proposal contained the word "mediation" between Austria and Russia, not Servia and Austria.

Well-informed circles assume that Germany is disposed to regard the British foreign secretary's proposal sympathetically but to act only within limits wholly agreeable to Austria. Any scheme of mediation distasteful to Vienna will forthwith be rejected as an attempt to exert undue pressure on Austria.

Germany Stands Pat. Frankfurt, Germany, July 27.—The Frankfurter Zeitung, in an obviously inspired Berlin dispatch, answers the French demand that Emperor William intervene to secure the peace of Europe, and says:

"Emperor William's consistent record shows that such an appeal is not necessary, particularly as Germany has nothing to gain in the event of war. No act of the German policy threatens peace. The appeal should be directed to Russia, whose ruler, the convoker of the peace congress, holds in his hands the decision—war or peace."

Belgian Army Mobilizing. Brussels, July 27.—Partial mobilization of the Belgian army was ordered today, raising the total of the active forces to 100,000 men.

The International Socialist Bureau has telegraphed to its members to meet on Wednesday, when a general strike to prevent an European war probably will be discussed. The Bureau has ordered closed by the governing committee, pending international developments.

Holland Remains Neutral. The Hague, July 27.—The chief of the general staff of the Dutch army and the Minister of Marine decided today to cut short their stay and return to the capital, where active steps are being taken by the authorities for the maintenance of Holland's neutrality in the event of war.

Fleet in North Sea. Portland, Eng., July 27.—The first fleet of the British navy has been recalled here by wireless, and is coaling. The fleet comprises 25 first class battleships and a large number of cruisers and torpedo coast destroyers. All have been stopped, and it is understood that the fleet will proceed to the North Sea.

Stock Exchange Suspended. Buda-Pesth, Hungary, July 27.—It was decided today on account of the Austro-Serbian situation to suspend the stock exchange.

(Continued on Page Eight.)