THE WEATHER
Generally fair Saturday and Sunday.

THE MORNING STAR

WILMINGTON

VOL. XCVI—NO. 103. WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 3, 1915 WHOLE NUMBER 39,249

Keep your eye on the stores that are making good—notice their liberal appropriations for advertising and compare the values they offer with the store that does not advertise and in a greater majority of cases, the non-advertiser will ask bigger prices.

STATE LIBRARY

HEAVY ARTILLERY FIRE IS SUDDENLY RESUMED IN WEST

Austro-German Advance in Galicia and Poland Continues Unchecked.

NO LET-UP IS IN SIG

Activity at Dardanelles creases; Allied Lan Forces Gaining.

London, July 2.—The sudden resumption of heavy artillery fire by the Germans in France is a marked feature of the fighting on the western front while the Austro-German advance in Galicia and Poland is unchecked and the Teutons have shown no disposition to diminish the intensity of their eastern offensive.

The Polish fortress of Zamosc has been completed and Berlin claims advances in other sectors of strategic importance in the East. For weeks it has been the same story in this theatre—an Austro-German rush, a Russion retreat—and the end is not in sight.

There has been during the week no official news from the British front in Flanders, but General Sir Ian Hamilton, commanding the allied land forces at the Dardanelles, in his second official dispatch of the week, records the repulse of a vicious counter-attack by the Turks who were bent on recovering lost ground south of the fortified hill of Achi Baba and the strong position at Krithia which the British for some time have been attempting to envelop.

The British forged forward last Monday and the following day and the Turks after sapping and mining, launched a counter stroke with the bayonet. This was crushed, while the French forces operating on the right in Kerevesdere Valley, toward the east coast of Gallipoli, advanced and consolidated ground won the last of June.

Despite hard fighting ever since the landing on April 25, the Franco-British expedition only lately has achieved anything notable toward strengthening its hold on the tip of the Gallipoli peninsula. Achi Baba is a small Gibraltar, bristling with machine guns, surrounded by barbed wire and terraced with trenches. This is the reason why any allied progress is hailed with great satisfaction in England.

It is interesting to note the tributes to the Turks' bravery and even gallantry paid in almost every dispatch from British correspondents at the Dardanelles. At no time during the peninsula fighting have the Turks been accused of atrocities.

The munitions measure giving David Lloyd George, minister of munitions, wide power to whip up the ammunitions supply passed the House of Lords today and will be a statute when the king affixes his signature.

British Realizing Truth.

There are manifold indications throughout the United Kingdom that the people only now, after nearly a year, fully sense the seriousness of the war. Only a fe wmonths ago the boast war. Only a few months ago the boast patronage was undiminished and the restaurant trade normal. The cabinet ministers now are urging the necessity of the most rigid economy by individuals and school children are being besought to invest in the war loan. The newspapers daily are carrying full page advertisements of the war loan.

Teutonic successes in Galicia, the slowness of the Dardanelles operations, and the failure of the Allies to inaugurate the much discussed offensive in the West are responsible for this change in public demeanor.

NAVAL ACTION REPORTED

Reports Indicate That Several German Vessels Were Damaged.

London, July 2.—"A naval action occurred this morning off the east coast of the island of Gothland," says Reuter's Stockholm correspondent. "The German mine layer Albatross was chased by four Russian cruisers and ran aground to escape capture. Twenty-one of the mine layer's crew were killed and 27 wounded."

German Cruiser Lost.

Copenhagen, July 2 (via London, July 3).—The German battleship Wittelsbach which is damaged and a battleship of the Kaiser class, with many shots under the water line from the battle in the Baltic have returned to Kiel.

The Politiken's Petrograd correspondent states that it is reported that not only was a German torpedo boat sunk at Windau but that a cruiser of the Magdeburg type also was lost.

WILL WELCOME MISS ADDAMS

Expected Sunday in New York From Peace Tour of Europe.

New York, July 2.—Jane Addams, who has been in Europe for three months interviewing rulers and high officials of the belligerent nations in an effort to bring about peace, will be tendered a public welcome July 13 at Carnegie Hall by the Women's Peace Party and other peace organizations, it was announced tonight. Miss Addams is aboard the St. Louis, due here Sunday.

Miss Addams, an announcement from the Woman's Peace Party says, on her arrival will confer immediately with President Wilson. She will go either to Washington or Cornish, probably Monday.

Miss Addams left New York with 50 American women to attend the International Congress of Women at The Hague.

FIVE VESSELS OF BRITISH ARE SUNK

German Submarines Active Off South Ireland.

MOST OF CREWS SAVED

Three Steamers, Bark and a Schooner Were Character of Vessels Torpedoed—Little Chanee for Escaping—One Cargo Sugar

London, July 2.—Three British steamers, the Caucasian, Inglemoor and Welbury, the bark Sardozne and the schooner C. L. Tower were reported today to have been sunk by German submarines in the vicinity of the Scilly Islands and off South Ireland.

The Caucasian met her fate Southwest of Lizard Head on the coast of Cornwall on Thursday morning. While engaged in picking up her crew the Inglemoor fell a vctim to the same submarine.

The Caucasian, when the submarine opened fire, was given full steam in an endeavor to escape.

Not until the steamer was struck by several shots, one of which demolished the wheel, did her captain surrender. The crew then took to the boats. The submarine hauled alongside and fired eight shells into the vessel. A dog belonging to the captain of the Caucasian jumped overboard and the captain plunged from one of the boats into the rough sea and rescued his pet.

A few hours later the Inglemoor appeared on the scene and started picking up the Caucasian's boats. The Inglemoor had taken the occupants of the small boats on board when the submarine emerged and opened fire on her. Escape being hopeless, the crew took to the boats and the submarine then torpedoed and sunk the Inglemoor, subsequently returning to the Caucasian which was still floating and sending her to the bottom.

The crew of the Inglemoor and a part of the crew of the Caucasian were landed at Penzance but one of the Caucasian's boats, with 19 men aboard, was being rowed toward France when last sighted.

The commander of the submarine which sunk the Welbury was delighted when he learned she carried a cargo of sugar. After the ship left Cuba it was discovered that some one had painted inside the vessel's forehold the words:

"You have a cargo of sugar for England but you will never get there".

The crews of the Welbury, Tower and Sardozen are reported saved.

PRESIDENT EXPECTS GERMAN NOTE JULY 8

Will Return to Washington to Consider It

Spent Yesterday Studying European Situation With the Possibilities of Peace—Has Reports of Colonel House.

Cornish, N. H., July 2.—President Wilson today received information from Washington that Germany's reply to the last American note on submarine warfare might be expected about July 8 and he intends to return to Washington July 9 or 10 to consider the note with Secretary Lansing and others of his cabinet.

Word to the President today that Washington officials are not deeply disturbed over the sinking of the steamer Armenian and unless new facts develop in the official investigation now being conducted the sinking of the vessel is not expected to complicate negotiations with Germany over submarine warfare. The President is holding himself free, however, to take up the question with Germany if any American rights are found to have been infringed on.

The President spent most of today studying the general European situation, including the possibilities of peace. He had before him confidential reports of Colonel E. M. House, Ambassador Gerard, Secretary Lansing and others. He has been gathering these reports for several months and is now taking the opportunity offered by freedom from minor worries to go over them and familiarize himself with the foreign situation. He will be given additional information about the possibilities of peace in Europe soon after his return to Washington.

Washington, June 3.—Secretary Lansing indicated today that he does not expect that German's reply to the latest American note regarding the Lusitania incident will be transmitted until July 4 at least. According to Berlin press advices, the answer now is before Emperor William at army headquarters. A delay until next week will bring the new German note to Washington after President Wilson's return from Cornish, N. H.

Newport News, Va., July 2.—The New York and Porto Rican Freight steamer Mariana constructed here, will leave tomorrow morning for New York to be turned over to her owners. Speed and endurance tests will be made on the trip up the coast. The Mariana is designed for the coastwise trade.

PREPARE TO CARE FOR COTTON CROP

Federal Reserve Board Taking Active Steps.

HARDING ASKS VIEWS

Wants Information from Reserve Agents as to Best Way to Protect Cotton Farmer in Event of Poor Market Conditions.

Washington, July 2.—The Federal Reserve Board has decided to take every possible precaution to prevent a recurrence next fall of conditions such a sconfronted the South last year as a result of unusually large cotton crop and the shutting off of a large part of the European market.

The board has appointed a committee with W. P. G. Harding as chairman to determine the best way in which the coming crop may be taken care of. Although no one on the board pretends to be able to forecast accurately the next cotton crop, members think it will not be more than 12,000,000 bales. Last year's production was slightly more than 16,000,000 bales.

Mr. Harding has written a letter to the Federal Reserve agent of each of the four Southern Federal Reserve Banks asking for information and expressing the belief that with large surplus reserves in the banks there is every reason to expect that the next crop can be taken care of without difficulty. He also noted that the domestic demand for cotton is increasing. Mr. Harding's letter adds:

"The committee believes that arrangements should be made to assure producers of cotton of the co-operation of merchants and bankers in the proper handling of the crop.

"In this connection attention is called to the estimate by the Department of Agriculture that the South now has a warehouse capacity of 9,664,000 bales. If proper use is made of this capacity and of the loanable resources of the banks, including both members and non-members of the Federal Reserve system, a gradual marketing of the crop will be entirely possible and another danger of a repetition of last year's conditions will be averted.

"The writer, as chairman of the board's committee, would be glad to have your views on this subject and is anxious to secure your co-operation in formulating plans to reassure and protect the farmers, merchants and others interested in our cotton growing industry."

FORTY NEW DENTISTS LICENSED BY BOARD

Names of Successful Ones Announced by Dr. Hunt

Announcement of List Made in Asheville Last Night—Two of the New Dentists Are Colored, One Wilmington Man.

(Special Star Telegram.)

Asheville, N. C., July 2.—New dentists licensed by the State Board of Dental Examiners, as announced by Secretary F. L. Hunt, of this city, today, are:

Ellis Leftrage Edwards, Sparta; Frank Hicks Underwood, Roseboro; James Arthur Blalock, Four Oaks; James William Brown, Woodlawn; Warren Frank Yates, Chadbourn; William Theadore Ralph, Belhaven; Laurence J. Davenport (colored) Wilmington; James Norris Sturdistan, Marshville; Chas. Blanchard Simmons, Spartanburg; Solomon Brantley Bivens, Marshville; Chas. Thurston Almond, Andrews; Avery Giles Holmes, Jr., Council; Walton H. Mosely (colored), Charlotte; Ben Hill Webster, Madison; Hugh Mebane Tarpley, Spartanburg; Everette Glenn Salmons, Boone; Alfred Mark Schultz, Greenville; Edgar McMillan, Hendersonville; Edward Rudolph Warren, Prospect Hill; Henry C. Carr, Wallace; Lois Eunice McKeown, Stanly; Grover C. Haynes, Cliffside; Arthur Albert Lawrey, Arden; Walker J. Payne, Axton, Va.; Brantley Ingold Newsom, Salisbury; Bollin Lee Millner, Rockingham; Richard Carlisle Weaver, Weaversville; Conrad Lucius Inman, Mt. Airy; John Raymond Edwards, Cary; Neil Kelly Currie, Vineland; James Hutchinson, Marshall; Howard Lee Williamson, Cerro Gordo; James Gladstone Crutchfield, Guilford College; John Farris Williamson, Clinton; John Robinson Secrest, Unionville; Clarence R. Hutchinson, Walnut Cove; Wilbur Nesbitt Scruggs, Rutherfordton; Frank B. Netherland, Asheville; D. F. Keel, and T. A. Campbell, addresses not given.

Kansas City, Mo., July 2.—The improbability of a fourth trial of Dr. B. Clark Hyde on the charge of murdering Col. Thomas H. Swope, was increased today by the announcement of Mrs. Logan O. Swope, sister of the late Kansas City philanthropist, that the Swope family would give no further financial assistance to the prosecution.

HOLIDAY MONDAY

July the 5th, Monday, being a Holiday, there will be no business transacted by the banks of this city on that day. THE WILMINGTON CLEARING HOUSE ASSOCIATION."—Advertisement.

BOMB EXPLODED IN NATIONAL CAPITOL LATE LAST NIGHT

Public Reception Room on the East Side of the Building Wrecked

NO PERSON INJURED

Detonation Heard For a Mile and Attracts Excited Crowds to Scene

Washington, July 2.—A tremendous explosion, believed to have been caused by some kind of bomb or infernal machine, wrecked the public reception room on the east side of the Capitol building shortly before midnight tonight. No one was injured.

Officials believe that the explosive was placed by a crank who desired to create a sensation. Visitors were allowed in the room during the day and a timed machine might have been left without attracting attention.

Superintendent Wood, of the Capitol building, summoned by panic-stricken watchmen, made a hurried investigation and then telephoned for an expert on explosives.

Until the expert has made his report no official statement concerning the incident will be made public.

The building had ben closed since dark and there was no one in it but the watchmen and telephone switchboard operators. Watchman Jones on the floor below at the East entrance said he was blown from hs chair.

The report could be heard for a mile and in a few minutes a crowd of excited people had gathered. In the meantime lights had ben switched on and excited officials were rushing back and forth on two floors of the great building.

After the first rumors of a bomb, some of the investgators concluded that the blast had been caused by spontaneous combustion in a gas pipe. The sides of the wall were torn out, however, and all the pipes apparently were intact. There had been no gas fixtures on the Senate side since an explosion ocurred there nearly 20 years ago, it was sad.

A strong odor permeated the building, but none seemed able to detect what it was. No trace could be found of an explosed bomb or of anything else which might have caused the explosion.

Superintendent Wood said he had examined the structural features of the building and found there was no damage except in the mmediate vicinity of the reception room.

While some officals thought the explosion was the work of an irresponsible crank with no other end in view than a sensation, others seriously suggested that it might have been perpetrated by some one desiring to demonstrate his disapproval of some of the policies of the American government. It was apparently there was no intent to destroy life as it is generally known the room is empty at night.

The doors of the capitol were closed immediately after the explosion and no one was permitted to enter while the investigation was underway. While the origin of the explosion had not been explained, some reports in circulation said it might have been caused by a bomb.

Reports said the windows in the reception room had been blown out, that

(Continued on Page Eight.)

NO COMPLICATIONS TO COME FROM ARMENIAN

Officials Satisfied There is no Danger

Meager Details Bear Out Press Reports That Vessel Failed to Heed German Commander's Warning.

Washington, July 2.—The State Department had not received up to late today a complete or a comprehensive report concerning torpedoing of the British steamer Armenian with a loss of American lives. The delay was understood to be due to the garbling in transmission of a long report forwarded by Consul Armstrong at Bristol, who interviewed survivors.

State Department officials directed that this message be repeated at its place of origin. Such details as were understood, it was said, failed to heed the Germans' warning to stop.

Facts concerning the action of the submarine after the vessel finally came to a stop are sought to learn whether opportunity was afforded the Americans to be saved.

Press dispatches have satisfied high officials that there is no danger of complications with Germany over the incident.

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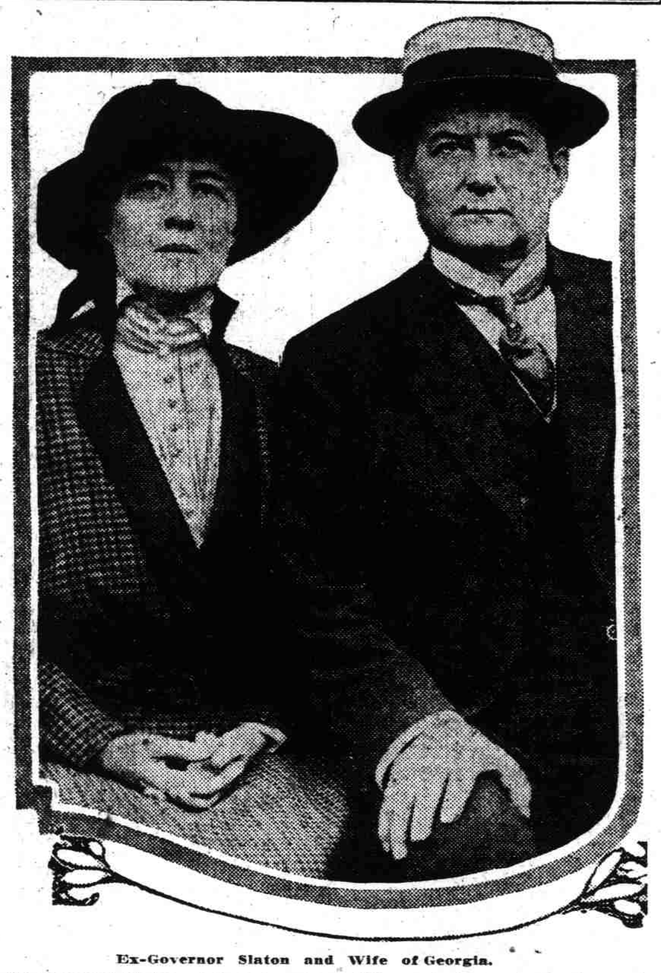
Governor Who Saved Frank on New Honeymoon



Ex-Governor Slaton and Wife of Georgia.

Ex-Governor Slaton of Georgia, who commuted the sentence of Leo M. Frank to life imprisonment, arrived in New York with Mrs. Slaton a few hours after his term of office in Georgia expired. They said they had come on a new honeymoon, since neither had had much time during the last fifteen years to take a rest.

"I would have felt like an assassin if I had allowed Frank to be executed," he said. "There is a grave doubt in my mind as to his guilt being established by legal and credible evidence, and it was my duty to act as I did."

"The mob that raised the outcry against the commutation of sentence did not consist of representative citizens of Georgia. They were the riff raff, the men and boys who are being supported by their wives and mothers.

"On the other hand, there are some excellent citizens who asked why I interfered with the mandates of a judge and jury. They appear to have forgotten that the constitution is the supreme law of the State and that its clear mandate to the conscience of the governor in a case of doubtful guilt supersedes the judgement of the court."

SAYS BECKER HAD NO PART IN MURDER

"Absolutely Nothing to Do With It", Says Webber.

SCHEPPS HAS SECRET

Said to Have Declared He Knows the Secret That Would Clear Becker and Would Tell Whitman, if Asked

New York, July 3.—Bridgie Webber, one of the three self-confessed accomplices in the plot which resulted in the killing of Herman Rosenthal, the gambler, has said, according to his attorney, that Charles Becker "had absolutely nothing to do with the murder". Becker faces death in the electric chair on July 26, unless the Federal courts intervene.

A statement to that effect was made today by H. T. Marshall an attorney.

"Becker," said Mr. Marshall, 'had absolutely nothing to do with the murder of Rosenthal. Bridgie Webber, when he employed me as his counsel at the first trial, admitted this to me, and said he and the others were perjuring themselves in order to save their skins. When Webber told me that I told him to get another lawyer.

"From that time on my mouth was sealed. I could not speak because of professional obligations. But had I not been convinced of Becker's innocence I would not have aligned myself with the lawyers in his defense at the second trial. I never would have entered the case had I not known from what Bridgie Webber told me that Becker was deliberately 'framed up' by Webber, Harry Vallon, Jack Rose and Sam Schepps."

Schepps Claims to Know Secret

Sam Schepps, on whom the state relied during the first trial of Becker to corroborate the testimony of Rose, Vallon and Webber, was quoted today as saying he held "the secret of the Becker case," and was willing to tell Governor Whitman.

"Whitman can get the secret for the asking," Schepps was quoted as saying. "The story is so clear any one will believe it, but as for proof—say, do you want that I shall go so far as to bring Becker back to Broadway and me take his place in the electric chair? I hung myself enough in ths case and there's nothing doing any more".

"The secret", to which Schepps was quoted as having referred, is, believed to be what was said at a recent meeting between Mrs. Charles Becker and Rose in Schepps' jewelry store.

Other developments in the case followed in rapid succession. These were that Marshall intends to go before Chief Justice Bartlett of the court of

(Continued on Page Eight:)

HUERTA IS BEING CLOSELY WATCHED

United States is Not Taking Any Chances.

KEEP HIM FROM MEXICO

Precautions Taken to Prevent Him From Creating Disturbance. Talk of His Re-arrest on Extradition Request.

Washington, July 2.—The United States is determined that General Victoriano Huerta shall not re-enter Mexico from American territory while he may constitute a factor for the disturbance of the political or military situation. By just what means Huerta is to be held has not been determined. He now is at liberty on bond and will be given a hearing July 12, when the Department of Justice will endeavor to press its charge of neutrality violations. Meanwhile department agents are keeping Huerta under surveillance.

Emphasis was laid in official quarters today on the possible re-arrest of Huerta as a result of a formal request for extradition received yesterday from the Villa governor of the state of Chihuahua. Should the government fail to prove that Huerta is guilty of violating American neutrality or decide to withdraw its charges, high officials pointed out he could be re-arrested and held for 40 days without bail pending receipt of evidence from the Villa authorities.

At the end of the 40-day period Huerta would be given a hearing and discretionary power would be exercised by the Secretary of State to follow or ignore the Federal commissioner before whom extradition charges might be heard.

Talk of Deportation.

Some talk was heard today about a possible deportation of Huerta to Spain. Assistant Attorney General Warren, of the Department of Justice, conferred with Secretary Wilson, of the Department of Labor, and Commissioner General Caminetti, of the Immigration Bureau, on the subject. Officials generally, however, doubted that any statute could be invoked to warrant deportation.

In the event Huerta finally is freed it is expected government agents and the military authorities will keep him under watch and prevent his return to Mexico. Officials think he would prefer to remain in the United States rather than take such a chance.

AGED AND EXILED EX-PRESIDENT OF MEXICO IS DEAD

General Porfirio Diaz Dies in Unpretentious Home in Paris.

WIFE AND SON PRESENT

Resigned as Master of Mexican Government Four Years Ago.

Paris, July 2.—General Porfirio Diaz, former president of Mexico, died here early tonight. General Diaz's wife, Senora Romero Rubio Diaz, and their son and the latter's wife were by his side when the end came.

General Diaz began to fail rapidly about three weeks ago and, while his death was not unexpected, owing to his advanced age and recent failing health, the crisis came suddenly this afternoon. Porfirio Diaz, Jr., and his wife were hastily summoned and arrived at the bedside only a few moments before the end, which came at 7 o'clock tonight.

Colonel Diaz, in announcing the death of his father, said that he was unable to state the nature of the malady but expressed the opinion that a complication of diseases due to advanced age was the cause.

Two tragic circumstances marked the death of the exiled ruler. Owing to the troubled state in Mexico it has been judged impossible to send the body home with all the ceremony which would have befitted one of the figures of Mexican history, and further Colonel Diaz, Ja., has tried in vain to inform his sisters, Senora Ignacio De La Torre and Senora Rincon Gallardo, now in Mexico, of their father's death.

Not less tragic, perhaps, is the fact that no one of those whom General Diaz raised up as his assistants in governing Mexico and who prospered and grew rich in the shadow of his greatness were with him when he died. Jose Yves de Limantour, former Mexican minister of finance, is in London; Francisco De La Barra, former provisional president of Mexico and holder of other important positions, and Guillermo De Landa, former governor of the Federal district in Mexico, are in Diarritz, France. Scarcely any one outside the family knew of the seriousness of General Diaz's illness or that he was in Paris.

The letter with which General Porfirio Diaz announced, on May 25, 1911, his resignation from the presidency of Mexico after having been master of the country for 35 years gives in his own words an interesting glimpse of his remarkable career. It reads:

"Sir: The Mexican people who generously have covered me with honors, who proclaimed me as their leader during the international war, who patriotically assisted me in all works undertaken to develop industry and the commerce of the republic, establish its credit, gain for it the respect of the world and obtain for it an honorable position in the concert of nations—that some people, sir, have revolted in armed military bands, stating that my presence in the exercises of the supreme executive power is the cause of this insurrection.

"I do not know of any fact imputable to me which would have caused this social phenomenon, but permitting, though not admitting, that I may be unwittingly culpable, such a possibility makes me the least able to reason out and decide my own culpability. Therefore, respecting as I have always respected the will of the people, and in accordance with article 82 of the Federal constitution, I come before the supreme representatives of the nation in order to resign, unreservedly, the office of constitutional president of the republic with which the national vote honored me, which I do with the more reason since, in order to continue in office, it would be necessary to shed Mexican blood, endangering the credit of the country, dissipating its wealth, exhausting its resources and exposing its policy of international complications.

"Thope, gentlemen, that when the passions which are inherent to all revolutions have been calmed, a more conscientious and just study will bring out in the national mind, a correct judgment, which, when I die, I may carry graven on my soul as a just estimate of the life which I have devoted and will devote to my countrymen."

The revolution led by General Francisco I. Madero, Jr., had brought about the aged President's reported pledge early in 1911 to resign his office in a bargain for peace, but on May 24, the day on which the resignation was expected, it was not forthcoming. Riots occurred that day in Mexico City, during which many persons were killed. The national palace was stoned by mobs shouting "Viva Madero!" and demanding to know why Diaz did not resign. The next day he read his letter of resignation to the chamber of deputies. A large majority voted aye; the other legislators rose and bowed their affirmation as their names were called.

The minister of foreign affairs, Francisco Leon de la Barra, was immediately chosen provisional president and Diaz, of whom for 30 years all Mexico had stood in awe, left the capital, secretly the next day, to embark at Vera Cruz for Europe. Since then he had lived virtually an exile in Paris

(Continued on Page Six.)

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