

GRAFT INQUIRY RESUMED TODAY

Samuel J. Nicholls and E. S. Reed Witnesses Before Investigating Committee.

BLEASE'S ACCUSERS WON'T ENTER STATE

Felder, Reed and Burns Declare That They Fear Vengeance by the Governor.

Columbia, July 18.—The legislative committee which is investigating charges of political graft in the state resumed here today. Samuel J. Nicholls of Spartanburg, the attorney who Detective E. S. Reed said was Gov. Blease's agent in bargaining for a pardon for a prisoner was announced as the principal witness of today. His partner, C. P. Sims, who, according to Reed, was to share in the purchase money for the pardon, also will be called.

The last meeting of the committee was at Augusta, Ga., where Detectives Reed and Burns and Attorney Thomas B. Felder of Atlanta gave such sensational testimony involving the governor and other state officials.

Reed and Felder have refused to come here to appear before the committee saying they are afraid of Gov. Blease if they come into the state. They said they were willing further to testify if the committee meets out of South Carolina.

Nicholls read into the record a request that Reed be present. He denied he had said Blease received anything for signing the interurban bill, but said he had represented to Blease that failure to sign would hurt the Piedmont section. He said he could not say what occurred in Reed's room as he became intoxicated. The whiskey had a peculiar effect on him, he said, and the statements recorded by the telephonic device didn't represent "same moments" or facts. He denied ever offering a bribe and denied representing Green in securing a pardon.

Detective Won't Enter State. Spartanburg, July 18.—When the South Carolina dispensary investigating commission convenes in Columbia today to give S. J. Nicholls of this city an opportunity to appear before that body with an explanation of his connection with the alleged plot to purchase from Governor Blease a pardon for James Johnson, the yegman in the penitentiary in this state, he will not be confronted by Detective Reed of the William J. Burns agency, as was expected. Reed has declined to come into South Carolina, according to announcement made here by Chairman Carlisle of the commission. The detective takes the position that he will have no protection in South Carolina so long as Governor Blease is the chief executive and should be shot his assailant would be pardoned. This is the situation as explained by a member of the commission. "The detectives will not come into the state 'uncovered' is the way the members of the commission expressed it.

Reed is the detective who represented himself as "Mr. Porter of Chicago," and secured from Nicholls a dictograph record of several thousand words reviewing conditions in a South Carolina, proclaiming his dominating influence over the governor and entering into an agreement to secure Johnson's pardon by Governor Blease in consideration of a fee of \$15,000, to be divided, according to the dictograph record, between Nicholls, C. P. Sims, Nicholls' associate, and the governor.

Mr. Nicholls, accompanied by his father, Judge George W. Nicholls, his uncle, W. M. Jones, an attorney, and a half dozen other lawyers, members of the local bar, left for Columbia last night.

GOV. WILSON CAN'T COME BUT GOV. MARSHALL MAY

Responses Received to Requests that Democratic Candidates Visit Asheville.

Gazette-News Bureau. The Hotel Raleigh, Raleigh, July 18. Governor Kitchin joined some days ago in an urgent invitation by the Wilson Democratic club of Asheville to Governor Woodrow Wilson, nominee for president of the United States, and Governor Thomas E. Marshall, nominee for vice president, to come to Asheville as early as the campaign as possible for a big ratification jubilee. There came today to Governor Kitchin a reply from Governor Wilson regretting that it will be impossible for him to come, and from Governor Marshall saying that he will visit Asheville if he can possibly do so.

ANOTHER QUIZZED IN MURDER CASE

Jack Rose, Wanted in Rosenthal Inquiry, Gives Himself up.

New York, July 18.—Jack Rose, wanted by the police in connection with the murder of Herman Rosenthal, the gambler and informer against the police, went to police headquarters today and was questioned for two hours. He admitted, according to Deputy Police Commissioner Dougherty, that he was a passenger in the automobile in which Rosenthal's murderers drove to the hotel, but Rose said he left the car before the shooting took place.

The deputy commissioner would not say whether Rose told who else was in the car. Rose was arrested and taken to the district attorney's office, where he was examined in connection with the grand jury probe into the gambling situation. "I am positive," said Dougherty, "that we will have Rosenthal's murderers in custody soon. I believe we know who did the shooting. The Rose statement did not implicate Police Lieutenant Becker, who, I believe, was ignorant the murder was to occur."

While the police last night continued to declare their confidence that there would be a speedy solution of the problem of who shot and killed Herman Rosenthal, the gambler, and what were the motives behind the murder, the net apparent result of yesterday's activities on their part was the apprehension of "Bridgie" Webber, an influential east side sporting man and his release on small bail after he had been questioned.

Webber admitted that he was the man who had heard a suspicious conversation the day preceding the crime between members of a poker party on a steamer excursion up Long Island Sound, during which threats were made to "get" Rosenthal if he persisted in continuing his revelations of alleged partnership between the police and the gambling fraternity. After hearing Webber's story, the police started out on what they declared to be a new trail.

The question of whether police animosity over Rosenthal's revelations or gamblers vindictiveness from the same cause inspired the murder plot apparently was as far as ever from being answered last night. After Police Commissioner Waldo had forwarded to District Attorney Whitman a written report that the latter begin "a complete investigation of charges of partnership between gamblers and the police and that members of the force were guilty of instigating the murder of Rosenthal," the district attorney issued a statement declaring that he had never charged that the police were responsible for Rosenthal's death. At the same time he reiterated his criticisms of the failure of policemen near at hand when the crime was committed to obtain evidence that would have been invaluable in running down the perpetrators of the crime.

"I wish to say that I have never charged that the police are responsible for Herman Rosenthal's death," said Mr. Whitman in his statement. "But I desire to say this: Four men shot Rosenthal to death, firing five or six shots at him. This was done in a conspicuous public place which was as light as day. Five or six policemen were within less than a stone's throw of the scene of the crime. The murderers entered a motor car and escaped with little more than a pretense of pursuit. The officers admit that they lost sight of the automobile before they started in the taxicab. These facts present a shocking situation. Those members of the police force who were present at the time of the crime having failed so signally to obtain evidence, the task of bringing to justice the perpetrators of the crime and those who instigated their action is a very difficult one."

A sensational story of the late afternoon was that a woman whose name was revealed had gone before the grand jury and testified that the gray automobile used by the murderers of Rosenthal is in going to the Hotel Metropolis and fleeing from the scene after the shooting had been standing from 8 to 10 o'clock that night in front of the home of Police Lieutenant Charles Becker, who had been accused by Rosenthal of being in partner with him in the gambling business. It was said, however, that Becker frequently used a car similar to the one employed by the party of murderers. Other statements discrediting the story were made.

\$25,000 OF JEWELRY STOLEN IN CHICAGO

Chicago, July 18.—Jewelry valued at \$25,000 was stolen from a sample carrier on a crowded street today. The thief escaped.

Mount Sinai Found. Berlin, July 18.—The discovery of what is believed to be the real "Mt. Sinai" of holy scripture is reported to the academy of science by one signing himself Prof. Al Mufti from Damascus. Prof. Mufti believes that the extinct volcano Halal-Bed, in the Hedsje region of northern Arabia, is the Biblical mountain where the ten commandments were given to Moses.

BRITAIN ACTS FOR RAILROADS

Says Senator O'Gorman of New York in Denouncing Canal Bill.

LODGE FOR REBATING THE PANAMA TOLLS

While Others Favor Direct Provision for Free Passage—American Rights under Treaty.

Washington, July 18.—Senator O'Gorman of New York charged in the senate yesterday that railroad influence was behind Great Britain's protest against the Panama canal bill and he joined with Senator Lodge in declaring that the United States possessed full rights under the British treaty to give free passage to ships of American register. These two speeches marked the debate in the senate on the Panama canal bill.

Both Mr. Lodge and Mr. O'Gorman declared this nation was not bound by the Hay-Pauncefote treaty to give foreign ships all the privileges granted American ships. Mr. Lodge favored a bill to rebate the tolls to American ships, however, while Senator O'Gorman declared the United States possessed the full right to give American vessels free passage, if desired. Senator Lodge conceded that if the case went to The Hague court the United States would probably lose.

The support for the provision giving free passage to American ships, against which Great Britain has protested, was more emphatic than at any time since the senate began consideration of the bill. Mr. O'Gorman, Mr. Cummins and others declared that if the United States had to construe the treaty literally in giving the ships of all nations equal treatment, it would be prevented from defending the canal in case of war.

Railroad Influence Behind Protest. "If a Japanese fleet appeared at the western end of the canal," said Senator Reed, of Missouri, "bent upon passing through to attack the city of New York, the United States would have no right under such a construction of the treaty, to take any steps against it."

Senator Burton of Ohio, who made the first speech Monday in support of the British theory that the United States can give no special privileges to its own vessels, declared war would suspend the operation of the treaty. Senator McCumber, however, in a speech against the free provision, conceded that it was his belief the canal would have to remain neutral even in time of war, and that the United States would be forbidden by the Hay-Pauncefote treaty for taking any measures to blockade or use the canal for its own protection.

Senator O'Gorman declared that railroad influence was behind the British protest. "I do not think British shipping is greatly interested," he said. "I believe the railroads of Canada and the railroads of the United States have been enabled to secure the co-operation of the British office of foreign affairs, to embarrass this government in the attempt we are now making to secure legislation to keep railroad controlled ships out of the Panama canal."

"The only government that has assumed any special burden under the treaty is the United States," said Senator O'Gorman. "England and other countries have assumed no burden beyond the payment of the tolls and their agreement as to the terms of its neutrality."

England Can Reimburse Tolls. "There is nothing to prevent England from reimbursing to its merchant ships every dollar of tolls paid the Panama canal. There is nothing to prevent similar action by other countries. The only power that is trammelled, restricted and curtailed in the performance of its duties to its own citizenship is the one that has spent \$490,000,000 in the construction of this great enterprise." He said Spain already has legislated to reimburse Spanish ships for the tolls spent in going through the canal.

Senator Lodge raised the question whether the United States would have a right to interfere if another country should undertake to pay the tolls of its ships when passing through the canal. No foreign country, he said, could interfere with any arrangement the United States might make for the payment of tolls.

MILLION FOR PARKER

Evidence Heard as to Contributions to the Democratic Campaign Fund in 1904.

Washington, July 18.—The democratic campaign fund contained about \$1,000,000 when Alton B. Parker ran for president in 1904, according to W. F. Sheehan, who testified today before the senate committee investigating campaign contributions. He was then chairman of the democratic executive committee.

ATTEMPT LIFE OF PRESIDENT?

Report Current in Washington That Infernal Machine Was in the White House

STORY IS OFFICIALLY DENOUNCED AS FALSE

It Is Said Assistant Secretary Sherman Allen Extinguished Sputtering Fuse With His Hands.

Washington, July 18.—A story of an attempt on the life of the president is being denied vigorously by White House officials and Chief Wilkie of the secret service. It is said a bomb was concealed in a package received late yesterday at the executive offices and placed on the desk of Sherman Allen, one of the White House assistant secretaries, who has just been appointed assistant secretary of the treasury. The package was intended for the president, but as all mail is opened before being sent to him, this was opened by Allen. The report is that as Allen unwrapped the package he discovered an infernal machine said to have been charged with dynamite with a fuse sputtering which he quickly extinguished with his hands.

MAY CALL LEGISLATURE TO ELECT A SENATOR

Attorney General Holds Deceit Cannot Appoint Successor to Lorimer.

Springfield, Ill., July 18.—In a long opinion submitted last evening to Governor Deneen by Attorney General Stead, the latter holds that there is no vacancy in the office of senator in the congress of the United States at this time, from the state of Illinois, within the meaning of the second paragraph of section three of article one of the constitution of the United States, and that the governor had not the power to appoint a senator, following the action of the United States senate on last Saturday in declaring the election of William Lorimer void.

Governor Deneen said he had not as yet given the opinion careful attention and was not to say what he might do, with reference to calling a special session of the legislature to elect a United States senator.

The attorney-general cites the case of Lee Mantle of Montana and Matthew S. Quay of Pennsylvania, and decides that the Lorimer case is analogous to those two. He says the senate having determined that Lorimer's election was invalid, it follows that, so far as the question of the power of the governor to appoint is concerned, the situation is the same as if the legislature of 1909 had made no attempt to elect a senator to succeed Albert J. Hopkins, whose regular term expired on March 3, 1909.

In other words the legal effect of the determination of the senate that the election of Lorimer was invalid is to elect a senator. If that be correct, the attorney-general adds, the Lorimer case so far as the governor to appoint is concerned, is identical with the case of Mantle and Quay.

Chicago, July 18.—When former United States Senator William Lorimer returns here next Tuesday he will be welcomed publicly by his friends. He will be met at the railway station and escorted to his home on the West Side by a long parade led by several bands.

In the evening, a mass meeting will be held. Mr. Lorimer will be the principal speaker.

Britain's Canal Protest Received.

Washington, July 18.—Great Britain's formal protest against the canal bill now in the senate was presented to Secretary Knox by A. Mitchell Innes, charge of the British embassy. Knox will send it to the president, who probably will transmit it to congress with a special message.

The communication is understood to be an elaboration, supported by arguments of objections to the free toll provision of the canal legislation outlined in Innes' note to the state department on July 8.

WEBB REPLIES TO GOVERNOR

Democratic Chairman Does Not Indicate That He Will Be in a Hurry to Call Committee.

HE EXPECTS TO AWAIT REPUBLICANS' ACTION

Thinks There Is No Great Difference of Opinion in Committee as to Primary Qualifications.

Charles A. Webb, chairman of the state democratic executive committee received late yesterday afternoon the letter from Governor Kitchin, which was published yesterday in which the governor asked that Mr. Webb call a meeting of the executive committee at once for the purpose of putting a definite construction on the words, "democratic ticket," in other words, to determine who should be allowed to participate in the senatorial primary. Mr. Webb has answered Governor Kitchin and states that he will call a meeting of the committee. It will be seen, however, that Mr. Webb does not say that he will call the meeting at once, but as soon as it is practicable, after the appointment of the advisory committee and after the state republican convention and the Roosevelt convention, to be held August 5 in Chicago. It may also be seen that the calling of this meeting will not occasion any change whatever in the plans of the executive committee as it had already ordered that a meeting should be held "before October 15," when there will be a number of "important matters for consideration."

One might also gather from Mr. Webb's letter that Governor Kitchin's fears for "sound democracy" are more or less unfounded, since it was virtually decided at the last meeting of the committee that the "democratic ticket" meant the entire ticket, the national, congressional, legislative, state and county. It is perceptible that Mr. Webb means to imply that the committee itself means to take action with regard to the guarding of "sound democracy," before the sudden fear of Governor Kitchin impelled him to demand it.

The letter is as follows: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the sixteenth requesting that I call "the state democratic executive committee together without delay for the purpose of giving a plain and definite construction of the words, 'democratic ticket,' as used in our convention's senatorial primary resolution."

I think it hardly necessary for me to say that it will be my unalterable purpose in this campaign to do everything I possibly can for the promotion of sound democracy, and for the welfare of the democratic party.

You doubtless know that in the recent election of the committee held in Raleigh July 9, there was considerable discussion of the meaning of the words, "democratic ticket." Those who expressed themselves, in effect, agreed on the same interpretation. Honorable J. W. Bailey, E. L. Travis, A. D. Watts, Walter Clark and others stated that in their opinion the words meant the entire democratic ticket as a plain and definite construction of the words, "democratic ticket," meant national, congressional, legislative, state and county tickets. To this resolution Mr. Watts offered an amendment that it would also be the sense of the committee that no elector, who in the regular election of November 5, 1912, voted for any republican, should be permitted to vote in the senatorial primary. After a free and full discussion of the resolution and amendment action thereon was postponed by order of the committee to a meeting of the same to be called by the chairman not later than October 15.

In obedience to this order of the committee, I beg to assure you that I will at an early date fix a date for this meeting. I had not intended, however, that this meeting should be held until after the appointment of the advisory committee provided for by the plan of organization, which has not yet been appointed, and until after the opening of democratic headquarters in Raleigh, which will be about the middle of August. I am anxious to have a full meeting of the state executive committee together with the advisory committee, as soon as practicable, after the meeting of the republican state convention and which is to assemble in August, and also after the convention called by Colonel Roosevelt to be held on the fifth day of August in Chicago.

There will be at that time matters of importance for the consideration of our committee, and I think that the advisability of meeting after the date of the above conventions will at once suggest itself to those who are interested in the welfare of the party.

Democrats Resume Filibuster.

Washington, July 18.—The senate democrats, defeated in an effort to have the wool bill taken up, resumed their filibuster against the hundred and fifty million dollar sundry civil appropriation bill.

SWARTZ ENDED LIFE WITH GAS

SEEKING TO BIND FAST ELECTORS

Taft Active in Trying to Prevent Defections to New Party.

Washington, July 18.—President Taft will fight Colonel Roosevelt and leaders of the third party movement for every presidential elector who runs on a republican ballot under the president's name.

The fight will be carried into every state where third party leaders hope to have republican electors vote for Mr. Roosevelt. Regular republicans in touch with the president, the republican national committee and the Taft leaders will begin at once a campaign to make sure that electors vote for on the republican ticket will stand by that ticket in the electoral college.

Suggestions of compromises said to have been taken to the White House got no hearing from the president. He made it plain yesterday to a delegation of South Dakota men that he would listen to nothing of that kind. He believes that men who appear on, and are voted for on, republican ballots are bound to vote for the republican nominee.

No plan of action has been devised in states like South Dakota, Maryland and Pennsylvania, where Roosevelt leaders have expressed the view that the electors now on the republican ticket would line up for the colonel, but callers who talked with Mr. Taft yesterday were convinced he would fight this plan to the end. Senator Gamble and Representative Burke of South Dakota took a state delegation to the White House and after the conference with the president, the delegation left for New York, where the case will be taken up with Chairman Hill of the republican national committee.

Delegations from Maryland and Pennsylvania have no set engagements with the president, but it is probable that these states will be taken up within a few days.

The detailed answer which President Taft's advisers will make to charges that his nomination at Chicago was procured in illegal fashion was one of the first subjects that greeted Carmel A. Thompson of Ohio when he yesterday assumed the post of secretary to the president. Mr. Thompson discussed the answer with former United States Senator Charles Dick of Ohio, who had charge of the Taft contests before the republican national committee at Chicago. The statement reviews every contest and is longer than any presidential message. At the conclusion of the conference, however, it was said that a draft of it is the idea of republican leaders to arm Taft speakers with all the facts in every contest in every state they visit. The abstract probably will be made public through the newspapers and that the full answer probably will be published in pamphlet form.

ONE KILLED, MANY HURT IN WRECK NEAR BRISTOL

Several Mail Clerks Injured in Memphis Special Derailment.

Bristol, July 18.—Bruce A. Hodges, a railway mail clerk of this city, was instantly killed and several others seriously injured when the New York and Memphis No. 25 was wrecked on the Southern railway, five miles south of Bristol, at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The cause of the wreck is not known. The train was in charge of Engineer Boney Brooks, and was running 20 minutes late. The tender of his engine left the rails on a reverse curve and although the tender turned over, it did not go down the bank, while the mail car, combination baggage and colored coach and two day coaches went down the 25 foot embankment. The diner and two sleepers left the rails and ploughed up the earth a distance of 200 feet, but only the diner followed the day coaches down the embankment.

The wooden mail car partially collapsed and Bruce A. Hodges, one of the clerks, who was evidently trying to get through a side door, was caught under the car and killed instantly. His father, Mark L. Hodges, clerk in charge of the car, was beside him. Both were buried under the debris and Hodges' body could not be removed for several hours. The father was brought to a local hospital in a critical condition. His right leg is twice broken, while his left arm is broken. He is otherwise injured. J. M. Dorn, another railway mail clerk from South Carolina, was seriously injured about the head and shoulders. E. J. Feagin, one of the six clerks, was similarly injured.

A hundred or more passengers were severely shaken up and bruised but none was seriously hurt.

'I Am Guilty and Insane' Reads Note Left by the Slayer of Little Julia Connors.

HIS BODY IS FOUND IN TENEMENT TODAY

Escaping Gas Fumes Reveal Fate of Youth—Engaged Rooms Eight Days Ago.

New York, July 18.—The body of Nathan Swartz, whose father informed the police that his son was the slayer of 14-year-old Julia Connors, was found early today in the fourth floor of a tenement. He had committed suicide with gas. His father had told him he had best kill himself. A body found in the river several days ago was first identified as Swartz's, but this was later denied.

Swartz engaged the room eight days ago, under an assumed name. He was found by his landlord, who smelled gas. Written on his collar were the words: "I am guilty and insane. Caused by beautiful make-up of women which has made me passionate." On a newspaper were the words: "I was sorry the minute after I did it so don't cry for me." A letter to his mother asked her not "to cry her eyes out."

The body of Julia Connors was found in a park, with numerous stab wounds in it.

GOV. WILSON SELECTING CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE

Confers With Leaders Today—Candidate Has Answered 10,000 Letters.

Sea Girt, July 18.—Beyond a tentative state for the personnel of his campaign committee, Governor Wilson said he would submit no program to the people and the one he expected here this afternoon. "Our discussion will be exclusively on organization," he said.

Sea Girt, N. J., July 18.—The democratic campaign committee which will direct the coming presidential campaign will be selected here today, in part if not in whole, by Governor Wilson and National Chairman McCombs in consultation with nine leaders of the party, whom the governor has invited to confer with him.

The men whom the governor has invited to Sea Girt and upon whose advice he will lean heavily in making his choice are: Robert S. Hudspeth, national committeeman from New Jersey; Joseph Daniels, national committeeman for North Carolina; Willard Salisbury, national committeeman from Pennsylvania; J. E. Davies, national committeeman from Wisconsin, secretary of the democratic national committee; Senator Gore of Oklahoma, Senator O'Gorman of New York, Representative Burleson of Texas and William G. McAdoo of New York.

While the power of appointment of the campaign committee is vested in Mr. McCombs, it is understood he will be advised by the nine leaders. The actual appointments will be made by Governor Wilson. Whether the personnel of the committee is to be made public at once depends solely upon the policy with which Governor Wilson and his ten advisers complete their task. The appointment will not be made piecemeal unless the governor changes his present intention, but will be announced as a whole.

In addition to the personnel of the committee, Governor Wilson plans to discuss with the guests in a broad sense the organization of the campaign. Governor Wilson signed his ten thousand letter yesterday in answer to admirers awaiting his attention. There are still more than fifty pounds of unanswered telegrams, estimated at 10,000 in number. The senders of these also will receive his personal thanks.

Among the letters received by Governor Wilson recently have been fifty or so asking him if he really did abolish the civil marriage ceremony in New Jersey. The governor wondered, at first, how any one could have gotten an impression that he did, but recalled the Martin act passed recently by the legislature, eliminating from the half dozen or so grades of civil officers who may officiate at marriages the justices of the peace. A great light broke on him and he replied to each letter, saying that he did not abolish civil marriages but that the passage of the act merely put an end to abuses of their power by justices and that there were still any number of Jersey mayors, aldermen, magistrates, recorders and the like who were fully empowered and perfectly willing to marry any couple properly licensed who should apply to them.