

ALASKA CLAIMS ARE CANCELLED

Cunningham Patents, Which Occasioned Ballinger-Pinchot Controversy, Held to Be Fraudulent.

300 ARE DISALLOWED BY THE LAND OFFICE

About 700 More, Involving Big Mineral Rights, are Now Before the Interior Department.

Washington, Sept. 13.—All of the 33 so-called Cunningham Alaska coal land claims, involving the alleged fraudulent blanket patents which contributed to the Pinchot-Ballinger controversy, have been disposed of finally by the interior department. The appeals have been adversely decided and Secretary Fisher has directed the immediate execution of the decision of Commissioner Dennett of the general land office, who held that the claims were improperly allowed and that the entries should be cancelled.

TO PROBE BUYING OF FOREIGN POSTS

Clapp Committee May Inquire Why Hill Left Berlin Embassy.

Washington, Sept. 13.—The senate campaign expenditure committee is ready to extend its investigation into President Taft's 1908 campaign fund by aspirants for ambassadorships if representative A. Mitchell Palmer makes a formal request for such inquiry. Palmer has announced his purpose of asking the committee to probe the resignation of Dr. David Jayne Hill as ambassador to Germany. Chairman Clapp of the senate committee declared today that if a demand were made for such an inquiry the committee would grant it.

U. S. TO INTERVENE

Warship Will at Once be Rushed to Santo Domingo to Curb Revolutionaries.

Washington, Sept. 13.—The United States is about to intervene in Santo Domingo. Warships will be dispatched at once to the island, where a revolution has broken out which threatens American and other foreign interests. The revolution in Santo Domingo is thought to be in part a renewal of one thought to have been quelled. The island's custom-house, controlled by the United States, must be protected against seizure by the insurgents. The gunboat Petrel is already in the immediate vicinity and three others are but three days' sail from Dominican waters.

Swims 30 Miles in Caspian Sea.

Baku, Russia, Sept. 13.—A school teacher named Komonov swam 30 miles in the Caspian sea in 24 hours and 10 minutes and at the end showed no undue fatigue despite the strong wind and boisterous sea with which he had to contend.

GIBSON CONDUCTS HIS OWN DEFENCE

Accused Lawyer Says He Won't Retain Counsel—Case Postponed.

Middletown, N. Y., Sept. 13.—The examination of Burton W. Gibson of New York, lawyer, on the charge of murdering his client, Mrs. Szabo, in Greenwood lake on July 16 was postponed today until September 24 upon applications of District Attorney Rogers. Gibson has not retained counsel and says he expects to conduct his own defense.

Besides the Szabo tragedy there has been a chain of curious coincidences linking Gibson's name with cases of sudden death or disappearance of clients in one way or another with cases in which he was interested. The first of four such coincidences occurred when Mrs. Alice C. D. Kinman, daughter of an aged woman whose property Gibson handled, was murdered at her home in the Bronx. The murder mystery was never solved. Gibson was held pending an investigation, but was released on a habeas corpus writ and subsequently brought suit for false arrest. Then, continuing the curious chain, a witness at the Kinman inquest, Michael Shippo, was found drowned in a shallow pond and George L. Malcolm, a Wall street broker and a relative of the Kinman family, who had fought Gibson for the control of the estate, was drowned in Long Island Sound from a steamboat.

The last, John Rice O'Neill, a British subject, who had conferred with Gibson concerning a mortgage transaction after winning a \$10,000 damage suit for the loss of a leg, disappeared after his conferences with Gibson more than a year ago. On his way from New York here Gibson talked freely of the death of his client. He declared that her name was not Szabo. "Her name was Ritter," he said, "and she is not the Viennese Mrs. Ritter at all."

Gibson recounted in detail the circumstances surrounding the death of his client, declaring that in an effort to change places with him she overturned the boat in which they were rowing on Greenwood lake. He said he attempted to save her when they both went into the water, but that she grappled with him and he was forced to free himself in order to come to the surface. "I am quite sure," he said, "I did nothing more than break her hold on me. I did not strike her or harm her in any way."

ARBITRATION BOARD TO DECIDE WAGE QUESTION

Mediators Selected by Southern Railroads and Dissatisfied Employees.

Washington, Sept. 13.—The conference between the southeastern railroads and representatives of their conductors and trainmen over the question of an increase in wages were brought to a close by the railroads agreeing to submit the matter to arbitration under the Erdman act. Charles P. Neill, United States commissioner of labor and Judge Martin A. Knapp, of the United States court, will be the board of mediators.

About 12,000 men are involved and their demands for an increase in wages would amount to about 16 per cent. A number of conferences have been held here between the railroads and their employees but no agreement could be reached. The employees of these roads insist that their hours and wages should be equal to those employed on the western railroads. Some days ago the question of calling a strike was submitted to the employees and it is understood it carried by a large majority but the leaders of the employees' unions counseled moderation and urged a compromise by having the controversy submitted to mediation.

FUNERAL RITES OF MUSESUHTO

Hundreds of Thousands in Silence Line Streets as Impressive Cortege Passes.

WHEEL FUNERAL CAR TO NOTES OF DIRGE

Japanese and Korean Dignitaries Attired in Ancient Costumes Escort Emperor to Resting Place.

Tokio, Sept. 13.—The second part of the ceremonies in connection with the funeral of the late Emperor of Japan, Mutsuhito, took place tonight, when the coffin containing the body started on the journey to Aeyama, whence it will be taken to Moneyama for burial. Imposing as had been the ceremonial attended by dignitaries when the funeral service, serving to emphasize the contrast between ancient rites and twentieth century militarism was conducted the passage of the funeral car through the streets was even more impressive. Hundreds of thousands of persons stood for hours in absolute silence along the route as the coffin passed the first stage of the journey to the last resting place. Those who participated included Japanese and Korean dignitaries, foreign princes and special emissaries including that from the United States, headed by Secretary of State Phillander C. Knox, did not take part. The great funeral car was attended by a large number of Japanese of high rank wearing the ancient national costume. To the wailing notes of the shrine dirge, the immense coffin was wheeled in solemn procession, escorted by high officials of the imperial household carrying lighted candles. Emperor Yoshihito and the princess and princesses of the royal family started alone for Aeyama to receive the casket upon its arrival there.

"THIRTEEN" IS LUCKY FOR GOVERNOR WILSON

On Friday the Thirteenth He Takes Seat No. 13 in Car.

Sea Girt, Sept. 13.—On this Friday, the thirteenth, Governor Wilson sat in seat 13 in a parlor car returning to Sea Girt today from his New York state trip. He liked the coincidence. "Thirteen is my lucky number," he said. "I usually get room or seat 13 wherever I go. Number 13 has run through my life constantly. I was the thirteenth president of Princeton and there are 13 letters in my name. I'm not afraid of thirteen. In the past 13 days, the governor has delivered 13 speeches. He leaves here Sunday night for Sioux City and his western engagements."

A western New York democratic leader recently wrote the governor expressing opposition to the renomination of Dix for the governorship of New York and asking the presidential nominee's views on the New York state situation. Wilson replied: "Allow me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of August 13 and to express my sincere interest in it. The information and judgment it conveys impresses me very much indeed. I feel as deeply as you do the gravity of the situation in New York state and hope with all my heart that forces working for a wise choice that will prevail. I am going to take the liberty of sending your letter to national headquarters where I am sure it will be read with the greatest interest."

Dix Says He Didn't Ask Aid.

Syracuse, Sept. 13.—Governor Dix was questioned today regarding his interview yesterday with Governor Wilson. Dix said they discussed the general situation, but that he did not ask the nominee's support in his campaign for re-nomination. He added that the interview was unsolicited on his part. It is known that Governor Wilson did not wish to mingle in New York state internal affairs and was nearly put out when he learned that he had been called to Syracuse on the day he was to be there.

John A. Mayson, Secretary to Dix, Said that Mr. Adcox had said that the arrangements made were satisfactory and that Governor Wilson would be glad to talk with the state committee.

Rebels Organize in Coahuala.

Mexico City, Sept. 13.—Newly organized rebel bands, styling themselves followers of Emilio Gomez, have made their appearance in the state of Coahuala and are marching on Ciudad Prieta. Dix, a border town opposite Eagle Pass, Tex., according to newspaper reports received here today.

HOW PROGRESSIVES WERE OVER-RIDDEN

Charlotte Convention Denounced as More Shameless Than the Chicago.

Gazette-News Bureau, Daily News Building, Greensboro, Sept. 13.—Charging the perpetration of crimes more flagrant than those committed by the Chicago republicans and declaring that in their effort to thwart the will of the people the republican convention at Charlotte was forced to resort to theft and methods which in their nature out-heroded Herod, the committee of five, which came here Tuesday to represent the Roosevelt republicans and which conferred with the Roosevelt progressives Tuesday was made up of Richmond Pearson, Charles H. Cowles, Zeb Vance Walser and Charles E. Greene.

In the statement the committee takes up specifically the seating of "rump" delegations from Buncombe, Henderson, Rutherford, Wilkes, Forsyth and Yadkin counties and intimates that non-residents were picked up in Charlotte to vote the full strength of Sampson and Chatham counties. It does not refer to the case of Guilford, where the 26 regular Roosevelt men were unseated and Ben Sharpe and others, who were not mentioned by the county committee, were given seats. The committee statement is here-with given in full:

"We call the attention of the people of the state to the fact that the state committee in making up the temporary roll of the delegates at Charlotte committed more flagrant crimes against the will of the people than did the national committee at Chicago. The national committee at Chicago unseated enough regularly and legally elected delegates to give a majority to Taft. There it was necessary to unseat only 76 delegates to accomplish this dishonest purpose. Here it was necessary to unseat 300 delegates to defeat the will of the people. To carry out the machine program it was necessary to seat 10 delegates out Herod Herod and they did it. "The state committee decided very contest, without regard to its merits, against the expressed will of the people. They seated in many counties only one or two of the delegates, those who would agree to vote for the machine program, and denied seats to all others. They denied seats to whole counties, and when counties were there were no contests, a few simple cases of which are here given: "Buncombe county in a regular convention elected 35 delegates to the state convention. Those defeated for delegates and their friends, 22 in all, held afterwards a rump convention and sent 46 delegates to the convention. The regular delegates from Charlotte and were denied seats while the six rump delegates were seated, though they represented only 22 votes in all of Buncombe county. These six bolters cast the full 35 votes of Buncombe in that convention, which was more than there are Taft men in the county. "Rutherford county in a regular convention elected 16 delegates to the state convention. The rump delegates were overwhelmingly progressive and could have sent a full progressive representation. In a spirit of harmony, and with the hope of having at least one state ticket, they put two machine men on the delegation and 16 progressives. There was no contest from the county. The state committee seated the two Taft delegates and denied seats to the 16 progressives who represented the will of the people of that county. "Wilkes county in a regular convention elected 34 delegates. The county convention exercised its right under the plan of organization to determine how the vote in the state convention should be cast. The declaration was 32 to 2. At Charlotte the Taft delegates were seated while the 32 delegates from that great republican county were denied seats. The two Taft delegates could not, under the plan of organization have cast any more than his proportionate part of the vote of the county—yet he was permitted to vote the whole 34 votes of Wilkes. "The Case of Henderson. "Henderson county in a regular convention elected 15 delegates, and then took the sense of the convention as provided by the republican plan of organization. As to how the vote of the county should be cast in the state convention as between the progressives and sandpatters 13 2-3 votes were introduced for the progressives and 1-1 of 1 vote for the reactionary cause. Mr. Ewart, one of the delegates was authorized to cast the 1-1 of 1 vote. The 14 progressive republican delegates were denied seats and Mr. Ewart did not attend the convention. Mr. Grant, a citizen of Henderson county, was present and claimed to be Mr. Ewart's proxy and to have the right to cast 1-1 of 1 vote. Mr. Grant was seated as a delegate as the only delegate from that county and was permitted to cast the whole 15 votes of the county. Thus the plan of organization was twice violated and the will of the people of the county outrageously misrepresented. "In Forsyth county Messrs. Holton and Reynolds were defeated in their townships for delegates by a vote of 103 to 3, the two votes being cast by Holton and Reynolds. These two delegates were seated at the convention."

CONANT'S PLAN TO AD FRAMER

Economist Suggests Formation of Society Like Credit Farmer to Develop Agricultural Possibilities.

ISSUE OF MORTGAGE BONDS THE SOLUTION

Association Could Ample Secure Capitalist and Loan Money at Low Rates of Interest.

Detroit, Sept. 13.—The advisability of forming a "co-operative democracy of state loan banks, united into a powerful central organism, for strengthening commercial banking credit" was recommended for consideration of the American Bankers' association here today by Charles A. Conant, the subject of Mr. Conant's address was "Land and Agricultural Credit." Mr. Conant began by referring to the pressure of population upon food supply and the necessity of increasing the area of cultivated land by improved methods of extending credit to the farmer. He pointed out that bitter experience had proved projects for issuing money upon land to be un-sound, but that Europe had solved the problem of the ready transfer ability of mortgage loans and low rates of interest to the borrower by taking a leaf from the experience of the limited liability company in the issue of bonds and shares.

"In Europe," he said, "the man who has money to lend upon mortgage is no longer obliged to make personal examination of the property, nor to risk his capital upon a single investment in a non-transferable form. He has only to buy a negotiable bond—coupon or registered—according to his preference—which he can sell as readily as the bond of the government and with even less risk of fluctuation in its price. He has behind the bond not merely the land, the source of all wealth, but he has the pledge of a stock company that they have examined the properties upon which loans have been made, that all such properties are held in the aggregate as assets against the outstanding bonds, and that the company has in addition an adequate capital to cover any unexpected shrinkage in the value of the property behind its bonds. "The bonds issued by the Credit Foncier of France under this system are made attractive to the borrower by the system of amortization by which they are paid off and by the long terms over which the amortization is made. In the loan made by the Credit Foncier, more than three-quarters are for periods of fifty years or more, so that the amortization charge involves only a small addition to the annual interest. "The rate of interest charged upon loans during the last few years by the Credit Foncier of France has been 4.50 per cent. For a loan repayable in thirty years, the semi-annual payment required has been 2.92 per cent, or just under 3 per cent, making the two payments for the year equal to 5.94, or just under 6 per cent. Where the loan is for 40 years, the sum of the two annual payments falls to 5.259 per cent and for 50 years to 4.882 per cent. It may not be possible to float bonds of this country at a rate so low as that of the Credit Foncier, but even if 5 or 5 1-2 per cent is charged, the additions for the amortization of the principal will not be materially greater than in the case of the loans made by the Credit Foncier of France.

AMERICAN RATES HIGH

"While it might not be possible to make loans as low in America as they are made in France, it ought to be possible to make them at a point much lower than the farmer pays under the existing system of disposing of mortgages to individual investors. The average rate of interest shown by the federal census of 1890 upon mortgages on farm lands was 7.67 per cent; but this is only an average, pulled down by such rates as 5.66 in New York, 5.45 in Pennsylvania, and 5.50 in Massachusetts, while the average rate (and not the maximum) rises as high as 8.18 per cent in Minnesota, 8.58 in Texas, 9.79 in Mississippi, 9.87 in Washington, 10.55 in Idaho, and 10.97 in Montana. "The speaker discussed briefly the system of co-operative popular banks, which has obtained its widest extension in Germany. "The Raiffeisen system of popular banks is based upon the principle of co-operation among farmers, usually peasant proprietors," he continued. "The principle upon which these are established is that of the unlimited joint and several liability of the members; but as limited liability has been found to afford adequate protection, about eight per cent of the German banks are now based upon limited liability rather than unlimited. "The credit extended by these banks is chiefly personal rather than by way of mortgage security, the United States guarantee of the members of a society being adequate protection in the lender for the repayment of the loan. The speaker's address was well received. The meeting adjourned at 10 o'clock. (Continued on page 13)

HAZING FATAL TO FRESHMAN

William Rand Killed at Chapel Hill as Sophmores Put Him Through Stunt.

FALLS FROM BARREL ON BROKEN PITCHER

Coroner's Inquest in Progress This Afternoon—Was of Prominent Smithfield Family.

Special to The Gazette-News, Raleigh, Sept. 13.—William Rand, a freshman at the university, was killed by a broken pitcher, while being hazed by the sophomores on the new athletic field at Chapel Hill at 1 o'clock this morning. Details are meagre, but it is supposed that Rand and other freshmen were being made to dance and that Rand fell from a barrel on which he was dancing, striking his neck on a broken pitcher. The clerk of court of Orange county today appointed "Squire Algernon Barbee as coroner. A jury was summoned and an inquest begun. Adjournalment has been taken until 2:30 o'clock this afternoon. "Young Rand was a brother of Oscar R. Rand who was graduated in 1908 and of J. H. Rand, who was graduated last year. The boy belonged to a prominent family of Smithfield, Johnston county. "Those Held Responsible. Special to The Gazette-News, Chapel Hill, Sept. 13.—W. L. Merriam and A. H. Stinson of Wilmington, E. W. Oldham of Raleigh and A. C. Hatch of Mt. Olive are under arrest charged with responsibility for Rand's death. "It is alleged that Rand was being made to do a stunt on top of a barrel when the barrel was either kicked from under him or he fell away and he fell. In falling his neck struck a nail in the barrel and the jugular vein was pierced, death quickly resulting.

BANKERS IGNORE CURRENCY REFORM

Conservative Counsels Prevail and Financiers Cease Their Agitation.

PRE-CONVENTION FUNDS ARE TO BE REVEALED

All Candidates for Presidential Nominations Agree to Publicity.

Washington, Sept. 13.—Presidential candidates in the pre-convention fight of last spring have furnished to Chairman Clapp of the senate campaign expenditure committee, names of the men who handled their campaign funds. All the financial managers have agreed to appear before the committee when the hearings begin September 30. Senator Bankhead will appear for Oscar W. Underwood; former Senator DuBois for Speaker Champ Clark; Representative William B. McKinley for President Taft; Senator Dixon and Ormsby McHarg for Colonel Roosevelt; Lieutenant-Governor Nichols, of Ohio, for Governor Judson Harmon, and William F. McCombs for Governor Wilson. "A preliminary meeting of the committee will be held before the hearings open to fix the time when each witness shall testify. All witnesses are now under instruction to appear on the opening day, September 30. Members of the committee are still considering a plan to hold some of the hearings in New York. It has been found impossible to secure the testimony of William Rockefeller in regard to alleged Standard Oil contributions in 1904, unless the committee virtually goes to his home. In case New York sessions are held, J. P. Morgan, George W. Perkins and other financiers probably will be asked to testify about any contributions they may have made to political funds. "It is understood the committee will summon Dan R. Hanna of Cleveland, at the instance of Senator Pomerehne, to testify regarding any contribution by him to the Roosevelt fund this year. In 1908, Mr. Hanna gave \$5000 to President Taft's campaign fund. "Two Mine Guards Slain. Charleston, W. Va., Sept. 13.—Word has been received here that two mine guards have been murdered and another beaten so badly that he will be an invalid for life in the mountains near Sharon, on Cabin Creek, in the coal district. One of the men, the report says, was L. L. Cooper, of Cross-sits, Va., and the dangerous wound was in the head. The body, which had been in a coffin for several days, was taken to the hospital. The killing, it is said, occurred when the strike has been declared and the mine owners had refused to leave the republican party, and these are in accord with the action taken. "Funeral of Gen. Gordon. Savannah, Sept. 13.—The funeral over the body of General W. W. Gordon took place here this morning. Eight Rev. F. F. Ross, bishop of Georgia, officiating. The body, which was in a coffin of gray, was in a casket draped in a Confederate flag, and was taken to the cemetery. The funeral will be held at 10 o'clock.

WILLIAM RAND KILLED AT CHAPEL HILL AS SOPHOMORES PUT HIM THROUGH STUNT.

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