

COTTON RATES FAVOR SOUTHERN

So Asserts Senator Lippitt, Denouncing Schedule on Behalf of Rhode Island Mills.

SAYS DISCRIMINATION IS 'INDEFENSIBLE'

New England Mills Not Profitable Even with Protection, He Tells the Senate.

Washington, Aug. 6.—Discrimination against the luxuries of the New England mills in favor of southern made goods was alleged by Senator Lippitt of Rhode Island in speaking in opposition to the cotton schedule of the tariff bill in the senate today.

"So far as the cotton schedule is concerned it was made by southerners," said Senator Lippitt. "I say it in no disrespect and in no criticism of individuals. I know that Senator Smith of Georgia, who took a prominent part in the sub-committee deliberations gave it his very best consideration, but no man can come out of the training of the law, where he has never been accustomed to dealing with these mercantile questions, and a few weeks become an expert maker of tariffs.

"I do believe that in the consideration of these schedules the gentlemen of the south have had the ear of the committee and the result is shown in this bill with the products of the south protected. I think they ought to be protected, but I also think some consideration should be given to the luxuries of the cotton trade made in New England."

Fifteen per cent duty for article fabrics of the northern cotton mills. Senator Lippitt asserted was indefensible. The textile schedules of the bill, he said, were the result of incomplete mastery of the subject.

The senator denied that the textile industries of the country were enormously profitable. He said there was scarcely a mill in New England whose stock could not be bought on a basis materially less than its reproduction cost.

Senator Lippitt proposed as a substitute for the cotton schedule the rates of the Dingley bill less 20 per cent, which would leave the average duty of 20.4 per cent as against the rates in the pending bill ranging from 7 1/2 to 20 per cent.

THREE TRAINMEN AND NEGRO DIE IN WRECK

L. & N. Freight Rolled Down Steep Embankment Near Marietta, Ga.

Marietta, Ga., Aug. 6.—Three trainmen and a negro tramp were killed at Noonday station, six miles from this place, when southbound Louisville & Nashville freight train left the tracks early today and rolled down a steep embankment. An engine and 10 freight cars were wrecked.

The dead trainmen are S. K. Farris, engineer; R. P. Merrill, brakeman; and M. R. Flennell, freeman. Superintendent J. L. McCollum of the Western & Atlantic railroad, on the track early today and was not charged with attributing the wreck to a wash-out caused by heavy rains.

LUMBER CO. FAILS

Receiver Is Named for the Newton-McArthur Company of Elizabethtown.

Special to The Gazette-News. Raleigh, Aug. 6.—Inability to make small payments and complications over local endorsements of notes have forced the Newton-McArthur Lumber company of Elizabethtown, Bladen county, into the hands of a receiver, former Judge J. Crawford Biggs of Raleigh being named. The company owns a plant valued at \$75,000, 4000 acres of land and nearly 20,000,000 feet of standing timber. The liabilities are \$150,000. Banks in another state are the principal creditors. J. Sprunt Newton of Fayetteville is the principal owner.

PRICE TO PANAMA

Kestonick Selected for Minister-Major Hale Leaves for Costa Rica Sunday.

Washington, Aug. 6.—William J. Price of Danville, Ky., has been selected by President Wilson for minister to Panama. Mr. Price was introduced to the president today by Senator James.

Major Edward J. Hale of North Carolina, newly appointed minister in Costa Rica, said goodbye to President Wilson and will leave Sunday for his post.

200 NEW LETTERS FOUND BY MULHALL

Being Postponed for Him to Get Them—Besides It Is His Birthday—Says Letters Are Important as Bearing on Fairchild's Testimony.

By Associated Press. Washington, Aug. 6.—Examination of Martin M. Mulhall, self-styled lobbyist of the National Association of Manufacturers, was postponed today by the house lobby committee until Monday at the request of Mulhall.

He announced that in the last few days he had discovered in his files in Baltimore some 200 additional letters bearing on national politics, and he believed that if given a few days he would be able to discover more. He pronounced the letters found important, stating that some contradicted testimony already given before the committee by Representative Fairchild.

"Furthermore, I am celebrating my sixty-first birthday today and have been invited home. I also need a rest," Mulhall said.

The committee excused him until Monday, granting his request to have counsel during his examination, but withheld decision on his invitation to the committee to send a representative to Baltimore to assist him in going through his files.

Attorney McCarter before the senate committee, announced he intended to show that the National Association of Manufacturers had only been opposing the work of the American Federation of Labor, "taking the opposite view on most subjects of legislation."

"We are going to investigate the American Federation of Labor, too," said Senator Walsh.

Senator Reed observed that his idea of the duty of the committee was to establish the truth or falsity of the Mulhall letters.

Emery testified he had been national counsel for the manufacturers since 1907 and for the National Council for Industrial Defense since 1908. The council, he explained, was the natural outgrowth of the desire of employers of labor to form some national organization that might be able to do for them what the united labor organizations wished to do for labor.

Broadly speaking, he said, the main idea was to fight for the "open shop," instead of the unionized shop for which labor contended.

CARTER DEFENSE FIGHTS TO QUASH

On Grounds Counts in Indictments Are Indefinite and Uncertain.

The fight to have the bills of indictment against John H. Carter, charged with misapplication of funds of the American National bank of Asheville, false entries on the books, and false reports to the comptroller of the currency, was continued before Judge James E. Boyd in United States District court this morning. The motion to quash is now being based on the grounds that the counts in the two bills are indefinite and uncertain. Arguments were presented this morning by Judge Francis B. Carter and W. A. Blount of Pensacola, attorneys for the defendant. These arguments will be answered this afternoon by United States District Attorney A. E. Holton.

One of the principal points emphasized by the defense this morning was that in the majority of the counts it is alleged that the defendant "made or caused to be made," or "did or caused to be done" certain things contrary to the statutes of the United States. It was argued that a thing could be caused either directly or indirectly, and that the latter is not an offense; therefore, that it is improper to include this allegation in the bill.

On this point Judge Boyd held with the defense, the statute having been read and authorities quoted.

The defense then went further and argued that if something is charged as an offense and is not an offense, that it cannot be stricken from the bill of indictment but that it renders the entire bill bad. A decision with reference to this point was quoted from a decision of the Supreme court of the United States. This point will doubtless be one of the leading ones to be decided as to whether or not the two bills are to be quashed.

Another point argued by the defense was that in a large number of the counts two offenses are charged, thus making the particular counts dupli- cated and rendering the entire bill bad. Still another point was that certain transactions were cited in the counts in which it was alleged that the defendant had no right to secure funds from the bank and convert them to his own use, yet the funds had gone to other parties and it was not charged that these parties had no right to receive them.

The entire morning was taken up in the arguments by the two attorneys for the defense, and the two bills were literally torn to pieces from their standpoint, their arguments concerning them being based in most cases upon decisions in United States Supreme court.

A good deal of attention was called to the indefinite language of the various counts, it being contended that the defendant has a right to know just what the government proposes to prove, so that a defense might be prepared. It was argued that in the language of the two bills no idea could be entertained as to what the specific charges are in a great many of the counts.

Yesterday afternoon, following the introduction of A. J. Gordon, the foreman of the grand jury which returned the Greenboro indictment, Judge Boyd refused to allow the motion to quash this indictment on the charge that it was secured through incompetent and hearsay evidence.

SAYS FRANK HID GIRLS HANDBAG

James Conley Apparently Unshaken by Severe Cross-Examination by Defense.

Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 6.—Cross-examination of James Conley, state's witness in the trial of Leo M. Frank, for the murder of Mary Phagan, was concluded today. The negro maintained his composure throughout the ordeal, which was begun Monday afternoon.

When court reconvened today Judge Roan ordered the jury to withdraw. He then announced he would not tell that body of his ruling, made yesterday, eliminating from the record Conley's testimony attacking Frank's character, until later in the day and possibly not until his charge to the jury.

Little of interest was brought out during the last part of Conley's cross-examination. When the defense announced that it had finished with the witness, Solicitor Dorsey began a re-direct examination of the negro.

Re-direct examination of Conley lasted only a short while and the negro was excused after having been on the stand for more than fifteen hours since he was first called Monday.

Only one new feature was brought out during the re-direct examination. Conley was asked if he had seen a mesh handbag which it had been shown the Phagan girl carried when she entered the building on the day of her disappearance. The witness testified that he saw the bag on Frank's office desk after he and Frank had carried the girl's body to the basement of the pencil factory. He declared that Frank took the bag from the desk and locked it in the office safe.

SUFFRAGISTS TO WAGE CAMPAIGN IN DISTRICT

Have Instituted Street Meetings in Hope of Securing Converts.

Washington, Aug. 6.—Looking on the District of Columbia as an excellent ground for proselyting, members of the National Council of Women Voters, which meets here next week, announced today that they would wage a vigorous street speaking campaign in the hope of making converts for the "cause."

Suffragists of national reputation will preach the suffragist articles of faith on the street corners every evening for the next ten days, and the crusade may be continued even longer. The campaign really was launched last night, when a big meeting in Pennsylvania avenue was addressed by Miss Mabel Vernon of Wilmington, Del., Miss Doris Stephens of Dayton, O., and Mrs. Jessie Stubbs of Chicago.

DR. DANOFF NOT ARRESTED

Baltimore, Aug. 6.—Consideration of proposed changes in the by-laws consumed the greater part of today's meeting of the fifteenth annual convention of the Fraternal Order of Eagles in session here. Later in the day delegates were given a steamboat excursion on Chesapeake bay.

WILSON URGES CURRENCY BILL

Again Gives Notice that He Will Insist on Its Enactment at This Session of Congress.

ONLY TWO DEMOCRATS STRONGLY OPPOSED

Seven Others Would Prefer Delay, but Will Be Guided by Majority Opinion.

Washington, Aug. 6.—President Wilson talked currency to a number of his callers today and made it plain that he intends to stick to his determination to have a bill passed at the extra session.

Senator James told the president today that the democrats would put the bill through. Senator Hughes took a similar view. Senator Owen, chairman of the banking committee, pointed out that in his poll of the senate, by Senators Hitchcock and O'Connell were flatly opposed to legislation at this time. All the other democrats but seven were earnestly in favor of the legislation, he said, and they thought, preferred to defer the task to the next session, would abide by the decision of the president and the majority. The president expressed his satisfaction on the action of the banking committee of the house when he talked with Representatives Wilson of Florida, Patten of New York and Selmdridge of Colorado.

Washington, Aug. 6.—Copies of the revised draft of the Glass currency bill, containing amendments adopted last yesterday by democrats of the house currency committee, were in circulation about the capitol today, and were the subject of careful scrutiny by friends and opponents of the president's currency reform plan.

An amendment adopted by the house committee, democrats, making the federal reserve board, to a partial extent, bi-partisan by having the appointive members divided between political parties is expected to allay somewhat opposition based on fear of "political control" of the proposed new currency system.

Antagonists of the Glass bill expect to direct their chief attack in next Monday's democratic caucus toward securing amendments to establish "an agricultural currency," secured by actual supplies of corn, wheat and cotton. Friends of the currency measure have urged that this proposed legislation be considered later, and not as a part of the general currency reform plan.

DOUBTS IF REDUCTION IN RATE IS SUFFICIENT

Twenty per Cent a Big Cut, but Some Should Be Cut 50 or More.

One of the leading merchants of Asheville was asked today concerning his opinion of the proposal of the railroad to make a 20 per cent reduction in freight in North Carolina. He did not make a definite statement as to whether he thought the reduction ought to be accepted or not. He said that 20 per cent reduction is a thing that in some particular cases a 50 per cent reduction would be not enough. He stated also that he did not know just how Asheville would be affected.

William F. McCoombs, chairman of the democratic national committee, \$500 on October 9, 1912; Henry Morgenthau, treasurer of the democratic national committee, \$1000 on October 5, 1912; John Lynn, New York, \$500 on October 22, 1912; Jacob H. Schiff, \$2500; Abram L. Elkus, \$500.

Some of the checks which were produced, were deposited in the Mutual Alliance Trust company and some in the Farmers Loan and Trust company, both of this city.

The attempt to connect Governor Sulzer with the purchase of 200 shares of "Big Four" railroad stock on October 22 was made through questioning Arthur A. Fuller of the New York stock exchange firm of Fuller & Gray concerning an unnamed account designated as "account No. 500." Mr. Fuller refused point blank to answer the question and was directed to remain under subpoena until the courts can decide if he must answer.

Melville E. Fuller, another broker, declined to answer any questions concerning his business relations with the governor. He, too, was directed to remain under subpoena.

PRESIDENT INVITED TO COMMERCIAL CONGRESS

Washington, Aug. 6.—President Wilson was invited today by Senator Fletcher and a committee from the Southern Commercial congress to attend the fifth annual convention of that body at Mobile, Ala., October 27 to 29. Senator Williams of Mississippi and a delegation from Meridian asked the president to stop at that city if he took a southern trip. Southern senators have been planning, should President Wilson journey by rail to New Orleans or some other southern port, to take ship for the Panama canal, to arrange for him to stop at a number of places en route. The president is uncertain as yet about his plans, which hinge entirely on when congress adjourns.

CHANGES IN BY-LAWS ARE CONSIDERED BY THE EAGLES

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MAJOR RAY LOSES PROMOTION FIGHT

Court Refuses to Compel War Secretary to Advance 'Political Paymaster' in Army Rank by Enjoining Promotion of Another over His Head.

(By Associated Press) Washington, Aug. 6.—Major Beecher B. Ray's application for an injunction to prevent Secretary Garrison from promoting another officer in the army pay corps over his head, was denied here today by the District Supreme court. Although Ray is in line of seniority, the war department, in view of disclosures before a congressional committee, asked Attorney-General McReynolds if the president might nominate another man. Mr. McReynolds held that the president could. Ray appealed to the court. In its decision today, which is looked upon as having a great importance to army and navy officers the court-held in part:

"The court recognizes that some one must have some discretion in selection of officers to be promoted or appointed to higher grade, and that it would be difficult to pass a law that would operate automatically without such discretion. The principle of seniority is one that must be considered and personal fitness for an office should be determined by those who are responsible for proper execution of the duties of such office.

"The question seems to me one for an executive or administrative officer rather than one for the court."

Of Twenty-Five Children All Were Twins, Triplets

Married Three Times, Sisters; First Two Twins; Third, One of Twins—Only Child Now Living Gets An Increase in His Pension.

Washington, Aug. 6.—What is regarded by the pension bureau as the history of the most remarkable families ever coming beneath its notice was contained in a letter received today from Dr. William Warren of St. Joseph, Mo. The letter was in reply to one from the pension commissioner asking Dr. Warren for his family history so that a readjustment in his pension might be made under the new law. Dr. Warren replied:

"I do not know whether there was a family record of the births of all my father's children, of whom there were 25 in all, by three wives who were sisters, and of whom the first two wives were twins, and the third wife also one of the twins. My mother had triplets, three boys, of whom I was one. She had no other children. All the other wives' children were twins. In all, of the three wives there were 13 boys, all of whom were soldiers. All of the 25 children are dead but myself."

The veteran is 75 years old. He will get an increase in pension.

SAY GOV. SULZER FALSIFIED REPORT

Witness Tells of \$5000 Discrepancy between Sworn Statement and Fund.

New York, Aug. 6.—Contributions to Governor Sulzer's campaign fund, under the fire of a legislative investigating committee, were at least \$5000 more than his sworn statement represented them to be, according to the testimony of bank officials and others who took the witness stand today at the resumption of the committee hearings.

Counsel for the committee sought to show that the governor had purchased 200 shares of railroad stock on October 22, 1912, paying cash for them, and to establish connection between this transaction and the contributions he failed to include in his sworn statement. Witnesses met such inquiries with flat refusals to answer. Senator Frawley, chairman of the committee, was of the opinion that the testimony showed that the governor had bought the stock; Eugene L. Richards, counsel for the committee, thought otherwise.

The contributions alleged to have been made to the governor's campaign fund but not mentioned in his statement as brought out today were as follows:

William F. McCoombs, chairman of the democratic national committee, \$500 on October 9, 1912; Henry Morgenthau, treasurer of the democratic national committee, \$1000 on October 5, 1912; John Lynn, New York, \$500 on October 22, 1912; Jacob H. Schiff, \$2500; Abram L. Elkus, \$500.

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TWELFTH INFANTRY TO SAN FRANCISCO

San Francisco, Aug. 6.—Orders from Washington received a president diploma of the 12th infantry regiment from Monterey, Cal., to San Francisco. The change, which is to become effective September 1, will make the President the most strongly garrisoned post also direct company M of the 12th infantry to proceed to San Diego at once to guard 500 Mexican prisoners taken along the border.

TENNIS EXPERTS TO COMPLETE FOR NATIONAL DOUBLES TITLE

Chicago, Aug. 6.—Tennis experts from the coast will play the champions of the east this afternoon at Onwentsis to decide who shall compete in the challenge round for the national doubles title at Newport August 18. John Strachan and Clarence Griffin, the San Francisco pair, will meet Gustav F. Touchard and W. M. Washburne, who hold the eastern title.

SPECIAL ENVOY PLAN ATTACKED

Senator Clark of Wyoming Says President Has Not Acted Adequately to Protect Americans.

SENATE INQUIRY IS ASKED IN RESOLUTION

Rebel Chief of Staff Urges Lifting of Present Embargo on Arms Shipments.

Washington, Aug. 6.—President Wilson's action in sending former Governor Lind to Mexico as a special emissary in the present situation was attacked in the senate today by Senator Clark of Wyoming, who declared "something else must be done by the administration" to guarantee adequate protection to Americans.

Senator Clark presented a resolution for an immediate investigation by the senate foreign relations committee of the conditions of American citizens and American property in Mexico.

"This resolution is not introduced in a spirit of hostility to the administration or of criticism of the foreign relations committee," declared the senator. "But conditions are growing steadily worse in Mexico. Now we learn that Governor Lind has been sent there by President Wilson.

"That does not satisfy Mr. Lind does not go as the official representative of the United States. He does not go as an ambassador clothed with authority to represent the United States. He cannot be appealed to by American citizens for protection. Some other steps are necessary to give to Americans and American property the protection they need and are demanding.

Col. Eduardo Hay, chief of staff of the constitutional forces in Sonora, gave to the senate foreign relations committee today a detailed account of his views on conditions in Mexico. The constitutionalist movement, he declared, controlled at least two-thirds of Mexico.

Though he made no recommendations, Col. Hay insisted that intervention by the United States would make things worse and that any mediation which recognized the government of Provisional President Huerta was impossible. His idea of the solution of the situation was to lift the embargo on arms so that the constitutionalists could carry on a more active campaign. Then, he declared, the troubles in Mexico soon would be settled.

Five Americans Captured. Today's official dispatches from Mexico contained no information of the five Americans, officials of a lumber company, who are believed in El Paso to have been taken prisoners and held in Chihuahua. Inquiries are being made.

Former Governor John Lind of Minnesota, who is on his way to Mexico as President Wilson's personal representative, will substitute for Vera Cruz on the battleship Bryan tonight. Secretary Bryan today asked Secretary Daniels to provide the battleship.

The gunboat Wheeling, patrolling the lower gulf coast, has left Campeche for Progreso. On the Pacific coast the cruiser Yorktown has left Salina Cruz for Topolobampo.

WAR OF BUTTER BOARDS CAUSING HIGH PRICES

Another Advance Predicted Although There Are 65,000,000 Pounds Now in Storage.

Chicago, Aug. 6.—Although Chicago housewives have been paying mid-winter prices for butter and a further advance is expected, there are more than 65,000,000 pounds of the product in cold storage, according to the report today of the Warehousemen's association. This is better than 10,000,000 pounds more than the reserves a year ago. A further advance was predicted for today. Prices to consumers range from 18 to 28 cents, according to location.

Jobbers attribute the high prices and enormous cold storage stocks to the warfare between the Chicago and Elgin butter boards.

BRADY SAID TO HAVE BEEN AS RICH AS MORGAN

New York, Aug. 6.—Although the provisions of the will of the late Anthony N. Brady have given no indication of the size of his estate, unofficial estimates are published here today placing Mr. Brady's wealth practically on a par with that of the late J. P. Morgan. A former financial adviser to Mr. Brady is quoted as placing his estate at \$75,000,000 as a minimum and as adding that it might prove to be in excess of \$100,000,000.