

MRS. PANKHURST ADMITTED ON GOOD BEHAVIOR

President and Officials Decide Militant May Enter Provided She Leaves at End of Tour

DOUBT THE NATURE OF HER OFFENSES

President Considers the Nation Has Sufficient Recourse if She Violates Laws

By Associated Press.
Washington, Oct. 20.—Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, the militant British suffragist, is free to enter the United States. The Ellis Island board of order of deportation was reversed today after President Wilson had conferred with Secretary Wilson and a hearing had been concluded before Immigration Commissioner Caminetti.

Secretary Wilson announced at the conclusion of his conference with the president that Mrs. Pankhurst would be admitted upon her own recognition with the understanding that she would depart at the end of her lecture engagements. No bond was exacted.

Secretary Wilson declared that he and the president had discussed the question briefly.

"We agreed," he said, "that Mrs. Pankhurst should be admitted on her own recognition. My own reason, and the president feels likewise, that there is naturally an element of doubt as to whether her acts constituted moral turpitude or were political in character.

"Being admitted on her own recognitions, of course, if she violates any of our laws, we have two remedies. The courts may pass on her acts or we may deport her. There being the element of doubt as to whether moral turpitude or political offense was involved, we decided we have sufficient safeguards and that there can be no harm in admitting her."

The decision by the president and Secretary Wilson was communicated to Commissioner Caminetti who issued the formal order of release.

President Wilson felt that the law had a flexible interpretation so that it was largely a question of policy.

Washington, Oct. 20.—Attorneys for Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, the militant English suffragist, today resumed their arguments before Immigration Commissioner Caminetti in an effort to show that Mrs. Pankhurst should be admitted to the United States and not deported for the crimes of which she has been convicted for "the cause" in England.

Today's hearing was more colorful than yesterday's which was informal. Acting Secretary Post of the department of labor and Chief Parker of the law division, sat with Commissioner Caminetti and the array of attorneys was drawn up in a battery at a line of tables. There was a crush for admission to the small chamber and it was filled with women who did not reveal their sympathies.

Herbert Reeves, attorney for the British leader, first presented a long brief reviewing first the facts, and then contending that the acts of which Mrs. Pankhurst had been convicted in England were purely political offenses and did not involve moral turpitude, the real question at issue.

The suffragist defender's argument was long and technical and cited portions of decisions in many immigration cases and some of the works of John Bassett Moore, counselor for the state department and an authority on international law. He quoted Mrs. Pankhurst's testimony before the immigration inspectors at Ellis Island and concluded:

"From that testimony, it is respectfully submitted that at the time of the commission of the acts complained of there was an uprising or revolt on the part of the women in England, that the uprising or revolt was of a political nature and that any crimes committed by Mrs. Pankhurst, if any were committed by her, were crimes purely of a political nature and not such as to involve moral turpitude."

The mere delivery of lectures or speeches urging women to strive for what she believed to be their legal and political rights is certainly an act intended to forward and help a political cause and such act, therefore, must be deemed, if an offense at all, a political offense. For one it is claimed or successfully contended that the mere urging of her hearers to destroy property, if necessary to bring about the desired result, is an act involving moral turpitude.

Woman's Attitude.

President Wilson's attitude in the case was viewed with great interest at headquarters of the Women's National Suffrage organization and by the suffrage supporters in congress. A white paper conference with secre-

WRECK'S VICTIMS TAKEN TO MOBILE

List of Known Dead in Troop Train Disaster Is 22; 74 Seriously Injured—Derailment of Locomotive Believed to Have Been Cause of Wreck.

By Associated Press.
Mobile, Ala., Oct. 20.—Victims of yesterday's troop train wreck on the Mobile and Ohio railroad at Buckatunna, Miss., were brought to Mobile early today on relief trains.

The list of known dead at 3 o'clock was 22, most of whom were members of the 170th company coast artillery. They were 74 seriously injured soldiers in Mobile hospitals while a number of the less seriously hurt were taken to the government hospital at Fort Morgan.

Physicians who arrived on the relief train said they feared at least 15 among the seriously injured could not survive.

Investigation of the cause of the wreck continued today. It was believed to have resulted from the derailing of the locomotive tender, which dragged the baggage car and three coaches of the train and over a 25-foot trestle.

The injured were members of the 170th company, 39th company and the Eighth band. They were enroute from Fort Morgan and Baranacas to a state fair at Meridian, Miss.

Additions to the list of dead included the initials of four unidentified men. These were "V. A. S.", "W. C. A.", "W. C. B.", and "V. W. C.". Additions to the list of seriously wounded officers included Captain B. Taylor of the 38th, in command.

Mobile, Ala., Oct. 20.—The first section of a relief train from the wreck on the Mobile and Ohio railroad near Buckatunna, Miss., Sunday afternoon arrived here at 2:30 o'clock this morning, bringing 17 dead and

TRADERS BANK OF LOWELL IS CLOSED

Comptroller Acts On Report That Institution Had Become Insolvent.

By Associated Press.
Lowell, Mass., Oct. 20.—The Traders' National bank of this city was closed today by order of the comptroller of the currency.

Washington, Oct. 20.—The Traders' National bank of Lowell was closed on a report from National Bank Examiner Norwin S. Bean that the institution is insolvent. Harold A. Murray has been appointed receiver.

A close relationship existed between the Traders and the Atlantic National bank of Providence, R. I., which was closed April 14. Three months ago the capital of the Traders was shown to be badly impaired and a formal notice of impairment was served on its directors.

The notice directed them to make good the impairment by an assessment on the stockholders or to place the bank in voluntary liquidation. Under the law, the bank had three months in which to do either of these things. The three months expired October 17, and the bank examiner reported that the capital had not been restored and that the bank was insolvent.

DISASTROUS FIRE IN EAST ST. LOUIS

Elevator and Warehouses Burn with Loss of Million Dollars—Mountains of Grain Still Burning—Many Fight to Save Their Homes.

By Associated Press.
St. Louis, Oct. 20.—With an estimated loss of half a million dollars in grain, the Advance elevator in East St. Louis, Ill., burned to the ground early today. Crawling up and down the strip of land between the Mississippi river and Cabot's creek, the blaze did another half million dollars damage to the warehouses of the Chicago and Alton, the Baltimore and Ohio and the Clover Leaf Railway companies.

The few citizens of East St. Louis who were not kept up all night protecting their homes from the flying embers awoke this morning to find a burning mound of 250,000 bushels of wheat, 150,000 bushels of oats and 75,000 bushels of barley. Officials of the company predicted it would take several weeks for the mass of grain to burn itself out. There is said to be no hope of saving any of it.

A rain which began early yesterday afternoon and continued into today

THOS. WATSON NOW ON TRIAL

Publisher of Jeffersonian Charged With Sending Obscene Matter Through U. S. Mail.

THE DEFENSE URGES FREEDOM OF PRESS

The Government Calls No Catholic Officials—The Defense Introduces No Witness.

By Associated Press.
Augusta, Ga., Oct. 20.—Thomas E. Watson, lawyer, publicist and one-time presidential candidate of the "people's party," today was placed on trial before Federal Judge Rufus E. Foster in the United States District court here on a charge of sending obscene matter through the mails.

Watson was arrested in the fall of 1912 on a federal warrant issued upon complaint of the postal authorities and was given a hearing at Augusta before United States Commissioner W. H. Doodwin. At the conclusion of this examination the Georgia editor was bound over to the federal grand jury which returned the indictment against him on November 12, 1912.

The specific charge against Watson is that he published in the Jeffersonian in July, 1911, and April and May of 1912, certain alleged questions which he claimed were asked by Roman Catholic priests to persons in matrimonial cases which the indictment alleges are obscene and filthy. These questions appeared in a series of articles attacking the Roman Catholic church and especially the priesthood.

That the case against Mr. Watson never would reach the jury was the prediction early today of Judge S. G. McLendon, leading attorney for the defense. He added, however, that should the government evince a desire to go into trial, he was prepared to follow a similar course.

United States Attorney Alexander Akerman of Macon, conducting the case for the government, apparently was of the opinion that the trial would speedily end, although he said that he intended to vigorously press the charge against Watson.

Avoids Demonstration.

Watson himself did not arrive here until a few minutes before his case was called, having motored here from Thomson, Ga., where his home is. It was said by his attorneys that Watson had decided to remain away until just before the trial opened, in order to avoid any public demonstration, such as occurred at his preliminary hearing.

In a statement early today Attorney McLendon said that it was the desire of the defense to avoid, if possible, anything resembling a religious controversy, and to hold the case to its merits as a question of constitutional right. It is the plan of the defense to conduct its fight upon the ground that the articles published in Watson's magazine, the Jeffersonian, were written by him as editor, and that his conviction on the charges set out in the indictment would be in violation of the provisions for the freedom of the press as set forth in the constitution of the United States.

United States District Attorney Akerman was unwilling, before court opened, to discuss the case further than to say that he believed it would be finished in two days at the longest. He based this conclusion, he said, upon the fact that few witnesses would be examined by either the government or the defense. It was positively asserted that he church officials had been summoned to testify for the state and that no witnesses would be introduced by the defense.

When the case was called by Judge Foster, Mr. McLendon immediately filed a petition requesting the government to furnish a bill of particulars. This was done in order to get before the court the exact words of the alleged objectionable passages which the indictment charges are violations of the law.

FIRST SNOW FELL DURING MORNING

Winter Ushered in by Few Flakes and Mercury then Began Falling.

While the president of the United States has no specific authority to decide immigration cases by law, it was pointed out that in such a case as Mrs. Pankhurst's, involving to an extent a question of national policy, immigration officials would not take the responsibility of making a final decision without consulting the president.

At the end of his argument Mr. Reeves announced that in the event of a decision against Mrs. Pankhurst, which he said, parenthetically, he did not expect, he would ask Commissioner Caminetti to admit her under bond to fill her lecture engagements.

Will Not Preach Militancy.

He declared Mrs. Pankhurst had engaged passage back to England on the steamer Majestic sailing from New York November 27 and cited that as an evidence that Mrs. Pankhurst did not intend to remain in the United States. He declared if admitted under bond she would commit no act here obnoxious to the laws of the United States. Frank S. O'Neill, another attorney, then took up the argument for the suffragist's admission.

He referred to Mrs. Pankhurst's pledge that she would conduct herself in a lawful manner while in this country.

"She has made that pledge to the American people and she will keep it," declared the lawyer with eloquence.

"In every shop and factory in this land today women's heads are bowed in mute appeal to this department for the liberty of this distinguished woman."

Commissioner Caminetti asked if Mrs. Pankhurst intended to preach militancy here.

"Emphatically no!" responded O'Neill. "We have her assurances on that point and we state them to you as strongly as possible."

Lecture Contracts Not Considered.

Mr. Caminetti announced that he would not take into consideration the suffragist's lecture contracts, nor would he consider arguments pertaining to the recent case of Marie Lloyd, the English music hall singer. Copies of clippings from London newspapers on the activities and arrest of Mrs. Pankhurst were excluded from the record and the hearing was closed with Commissioner Caminetti's announcement that he would give an opinion later today.

While the hearing was in progress President Wilson referred to the case in talking with the White House correspondents. He indicated that the question was more one of public policy than academic law but gave no indication of what the outcome might be.

May Do As She Likes.

New York, Oct. 20.—Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, the militant English suffragist, held at Ellis Island pending decision at Washington on the question of her deportation, at a hearty breakfast this morning, according to attendants and bided her time as best she could until she should learn whether she would be allowed to make her lecture tour in this country.

An official of the French line, owners of the steamship on which Mrs. Pankhurst is to be deported in case entrance is denied, was quoted today as saying that Mrs. Pankhurst's threat to go on a hunger strike if she is sent back.

"If Mrs. Pankhurst will not partake of the food provided for her and the other passengers she may do as she pleases," the English lady prefect to him, it is her affair."

HAYWOOD WILL HAVE U.S. FEEDING STATION

Experiments in Feeding Cattle Will Extend over Period of Six Years.

The United States government will establish a cattle feeding experiment station in Haywood, on the farm of T. L. Gwyn, about nine miles from Canton. Preparations are now being made and the station will be opened in the next few days. The chief aim of the experiment station is to make tests in the feeding and care of cattle. A series of experiments along this line will be made for a period of six years.

It is announced that the experiments will cost the federal government a considerable outlay of money, but it is thought by the officials in charge of these stations that the results of experiments are worth the expense. The first series of tests will consist of fattening cattle on cotton seed meal as compared with corn and corn silage. A great number of cattlemen are interested in the outcome of this experiment because of the difference in the cost of the two. Many farmers claim that cotton seed meal is cheaper and more effective in the end.

Next summer experiments will be continued, altering the above test by adding grass to the feed of the cattle. During the following season one carload of cattle will be fed oil cake, and the result of this feeding will be published from time to time. It is planned to change the tests each year for the six years.

DR. SMITH'S BODY INTERRED TODAY

Pioneer Business Man of Asheville Passed Away on Saturday Night.

The funeral services over the remains of Dr. T. C. Smith, who died at his residence, 184 Chestnut street, Saturday night at 7:29 o'clock, were conducted from the residence this morning at 10:30 o'clock, by Rev. Dr. J. C. Rowe, pastor of the Central Methodist church. The interment followed at Riverside cemetery. The following acted as pallbearers: E. S. Nash, W. R. Whitson, J. A. Nichols, W. M. Jones, Dr. R. H. Reeves and J. E. Rankin.

The death of Dr. Smith followed an illness of several months. He was 72 years of age and had been in failing health for a long time.

Dr. T. C. Smith was born at Ruthersford in 1840 and was engaged in the drug business when the war of the states started. He enlisted in the Confederate army and was made regimental hospital steward, afterwards being promoted to the medical director's office where he remained until the surrender. He then returned to North Carolina and opened a wholesale drug store at Charlotte in 1869, the first wholesale drug business in the state. He remained in Charlotte until 1887, when he moved to Asheville and here he established a wholesale and retail drug business and remained in active charge of the stores until a few months prior to his death.

The deceased was one of the pioneer business men of the western part of the state and always took a leading part in all things pertaining to the welfare of this section. He was a member of the board of stewards of Central Methodist church and was very much interested in religious work of all kinds.

Surviving are five children, Misses Alice, Daisy and Gussie, and Frank S. and T. C. Smith, Jr. There are also three brothers and one sister; Mrs. W. C. Abernathy, of Gastonia; J. O. Smith of Shelby, Capt. S. O. Smith of this city and J. Campbell Smith of Newton.

MRS. REYNOLD'S BODY INTERRED YESTERDAY

The funeral services of Mrs. Robert B. Reynolds was conducted yesterday afternoon, at the residence in Edgemont park, by Rev. H. S. Wilcox of Hendersonville, the interment following in Riverside cemetery.

At the service at the house, a quartet composed of Mrs. Francis J. Clemenger, Mrs. J. M. Burdick, T. A. Jones and James G. Sikes, sang "Abide with Me" and "Nearer My God to Thee."

A large number of floral offerings filled the residence during the services, and later they were placed on the grave. There were heard of people at both residence and cemetery.

FREIGHT DERAILMENT NEAR STATESVILLE

Eight Loaded Cars Left Track Saturday Night—Property Loss Was Heavy.

There was a freight derailment on the line of the Southern railway at Enola, eight miles this side of Statesville, on Saturday night about 9:30 o'clock, when eight loaded cars of freight train No. 57, westbound, left the track. There were no casualties, but the property loss was rather heavy and it was 8 o'clock yesterday morning before the track was cleared for traffic. The cause of the derailment is unknown.

There was considerable delay in the passenger service on account of this derailment, all trains due here yesterday morning arriving several hours late. The passengers and baggage on trains 23 and 14 were transferred to the scene of the accident, while No. 72 was detained by Spartanburg.

W.W. ZACKARY DIES IN CHARLOTTE SANITARIUM

Prominent Attorneys of Brevard Passes Away after a Long Illness.

News is received here this morning of the death of W. W. Zackary, a prominent attorney of Brevard, which occurred at the Charlotte sanitarium Saturday morning. The deceased had been in ill health for several months and had been taking treatment at the sanitarium since September 17. He and did not come unexpectedly, and Mrs. Zackary was at his bedside at the time of her husband's death. She is the only survivor in the immediate family. The body was brought back to Brevard for interment.

Mr. Zackary was well known in Asheville and over the entire western section of the state. He was 50 years of age and for a time was a prominent figure, locally, in public life. He was elected for several terms to the house of representatives in the general assembly of the state, and had the distinction of being the last man to cast a vote for Zebulon Baird Vance for the United States senate, this coming about on account of the fact that his name was the last on the roll. His death will cause deep regret among the hosts of friends in this section.

MEMORIAL DEDICATED ON FIELD OF LEIPSIC

Thousands Gather to Commemorate Victory of Allies over Napoleon.

By Associated Press.
Leipzig, Saxony, Oct. 18.—Thousands of people from all parts of Germany, Austria, Russia and Sweden gathered here today for the dedication of the memorial of the battle of the nation, which ended just 100 years ago in a victory for the allies over the French and resulted in the emancipation of Germany.

One of the features of the day's ceremonies was the arrival of the day's runners in a series of relays bearing banners and greetings from every quarter of the German empire and also from Washington and from Rio Janeiro. The banner from the United States passed through the hands of many thousand athletes before it reached the King of Saxony. In all the relays a total of 48,000 runners were engaged.

The monument was dedicated by the King of Saxony.

AUSTRIAN ULTIMATUM IS SENT TO SERVA

By Associated Press.
Vienna, Oct. 18.—Austria today sent an ultimatum to Serbia demanding the immediate and complete cessation of the points in Albania occupied by Serbian troops after the recent conflict between them and the Albanians.