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MR. TAFT ON TARIFF

Defends Payne-Aldrich Bill in Speech Last Night at Winona.

REAL EFFECT OF CHANGES

Most Important Utterance Since His Occupancy of White House—In the Hotbed of the "Insurgent" Movement.

(By Wire to the Morning Star.)
Winona, Minn., Sept. 17.—In the most important utterance he has made since his occupancy of the White House, President Taft here tonight, in a State which is the hotbed of the "insurgent" movement, within the Republican party, defended the Payne tariff bill as the best tariff measure ever passed by a Republican Congress and hence the best tariff bill the people have ever known. The President boldly asserted that the insurgents who voted against the bill had abandoned the Republican party.

"Was it the duty of the members of Congress who believed that the bill did not accomplish everything that it ought to accomplish, to vote against it?" asked the President.

"I am here to justify those who answer this question in the negative. I am not here to defend those who voted for the Payne bill, but to support them."

To this statement, the crowd in the Winona Opera House responded with a cheer which could be heard far down the street. It was shouted by the adherents of Representatives James A. Tawney, of this district, the chairman of the House Committee on Appropriation, who has been on the defensive ever since the adjournment of Congress because he did not vote with the other members of the delegation from Minnesota, both in the House and Senate against the bill.

"To make party government effective," said the President tonight, "the members of that party should surrender their personal predilections of comparative less importance."

"I am glad to see that those who voted against the bill still insist that they are Republicans and that they intend to keep up the fight for still lower tariff rates within the party. That is their right and in their view of things, is their duty."

"As long ago as August, 1906 in the Congressional campaign in Maine I ventured to announce that I was a tariff revisionist and thought that the time had come for a readjustment of the schedules. I pointed out that it had been ten years prior to that time that the Dingley bill had been passed; that great changes had taken place in the conditions surrounding the productions of the farm, the factory and the mine, and that under the theory of protection in that time the rates imposed in the Dingley bill in many instances might have become ineffective."

(Continued on Page Four.)

OUTLINES.

At Chicago yesterday the American Bankers' Association, numbering close to 5,000 delegates representing all the States in the Union, almost unanimously condemned legislation looking to postal savings banks and guaranteeing deposits. Dr. John C. Kilgo, of Durham, N. C., addressed the bankers on "American Industrialism."

President Taft reached Winona, Minn. on his long journey yesterday and delivered an address in that city last night. Dr. DeQuervain, the Swiss scientist, reports that while he was in Greenland, he heard of Dr. Cook's discovery of the North Pole and he is convinced of its correctness. A wireless message was received from Dr. Cook yesterday requesting the American people to have the fullest confidence in his conquest of the Pole.

For the first time in 74 years Halley's comet was observed in the southwest on Wednesday and Thursday nights.

New York markets: Money on call firm 2 1/2 to 3 per cent, ruling rate 3, closing bid and offered at 2 3/4. Spot cotton 10 points lower, closing quiet at 12.70. Flour quiet with prices firm and unchanged. Wheat easy, No. 2 red 1.09 1/8 nominal elevator and 1.11 1/8 nominal f.o.b. float. Corn easy, No. 2 old 78 1/2 nominal elevator and 79 1/2 nominal delivered, No. 2 new 67 nominal f.o.b. float. Oats steady, mixed 41 1/2 to 42. Turpentine easy. Rosin steady.

HALLEY'S COMET OBSERVED

First Time in 74 Years Celestial Wanderer Has Been Seen—Was Sighted on Wednesday and Thursday Nights.

(By Wire to the Morning Star.)
Chicago, Sept. 17.—For the first time in 74 years, Halley's comet has been observed with the naked eye. The observation was made by Professor S. W. Burnham, of the Yerkes Observatory at Lake Geneva, on Wednesday and Thursday morning. Two photographic negatives were secured. The announcement of Professor Burnham's exploit was made by Professor Edwin B. Frost today.

"Professor Burnham was the first in America to see the comet with the naked eye, aided by a telescope," said Professor Frost today. We said nothing about seeing the visitor Wednesday, even though our photographic plates showed it, because it was partially obstructed by a small star and we could not be certain.

"Thursday morning about 3 o'clock Professor Burnham again saw the comet and again the camera picked up the comet. This time there could be no mistake.

The plates which were taken with a two foot reflector, showed the comet as a faint, fuzzy patch slightly elongated, in the southeast.

"The pictures we have so far taken with the camera are too faint to be reproduced," continued Professor Frost. "In fact, there never has been a photograph of Halley's comet which was reproducible in a newspaper."

Halley's comet, according to the scientists, will not be visible to the naked eye without a telescope before next Spring.

WRIGHT FLIES HIGH IN BERLIN.

Made a New Record for High Aeroplane Flights Before Empress.

(By Wire to the Morning Star.)
Berlin, Sept. 17.—The record for high aeroplane flight was broken here today by Orville Wright, who flew in his machine in the presence of the Empress, Princess Louise, Prince Adalbert and Prince August and a large part from the court. He attained a height of 233 metres, 765 feet. The best previous record for height, 155 metres, was made by Hubert Latham.

Mr. Wright's altitude was measured by a captive balloon, moored at a height of 173 metres and it is estimated that he rose 50 metres above the balloon. The Empress and her sons congratulated Mr. Wright on his performance.

Mr. Wright was in the air for 53 minutes and his flight was witnessed by his sister, Miss Katherine Wright. A strong wind, which was blowing part of the time, made it necessary for the aviator to execute the most intricate maneuvers so far witnessed here.

Mr. Wright made another flight of 17 minutes and five seconds with a passenger, Captain Englehardt.

Flight of French Aviator.
Ostend, Sept. 17.—Louis Haulhan, the French aviator, flew two kilometres (1.24 miles) on the beach here today in three minutes 15 3/5 seconds, thereby winning a prize of \$1,000. After completing the distance the aviator without landing circled out over the sea and returned to his starting point.

NO NEW TRIAL FOR BREESE.

Judge Exonerates Deputy Sheriff From Any Improper Conduct.

(By Wire to the Morning Star.)
Asheville, N. C., Sept. 17.—The investigation of alleged improper remarks by U. S. Deputy Marshal Ramsey to the jury in the Breese-Dickerson bank case came to a close this afternoon, Judge Newman finding that Ramsey had not used the language attributed to him, and the special motion for a new trial on the ground of improper conduct was denied.

J. E. Norton, the juror, who with J. L. Garren, another juror, made affidavit to the effect that Ramsey had made certain remarks to the jury before the case was presented to it, declared on the stand that Ramsey had made the remarks alleged in the affidavit. Other jurors who were examined said that they had not heard Ramsey discussing the case other than to warn the members of the jury that they should not discuss the case with outsiders.

TO HOLD DOWN COTTON PRICE

Cotton Manufacturers Combine Propose Curtailment of Production.

(By Wire to the Morning Star.)
Boston, Mass., Sept. 17.—Announcement was made here today that the executive committee of the Arkwright Club, an organization of cotton manufacturers who virtually control the cotton cloth industry in New England is taking steps to ascertain the sentiment of the individual manufacturers as to a curtailment of production in the near future. It is claimed by the members of the club that the high price of cotton and the refusal of the market for goods to respond to that price have created a situation which requires some such action.

Frank E. Beck, a bookmaker widely known among the racing men committed suicide in New York last night in his apartments by inhaling illuminating gas. According to the police report heavy losses sustained by Beck are responsible for his act.

COOK'S POLAR CLAIM TREAT HAS RESIGNED

Explorer, Homeward Bound, United States Treasurer Resigns to Private Life in October.

TELLS HOW PEARY WAS MISLED

Members of Peary Party Took Supplies From His Depot—Dr. Cook Will Arrive in America Next Monday.

(By Wire to the Morning Star.)
On Board Steamship Oscar II, at Sea, Sept. 17, via Marconi Wireless Telegraph to Cape Race, N. F.—"Tell the people of America to have the fullest confidence in my conquest of the Pole. I have records of observations made by me which will prove my claim. I shall be glad again to set my foot on American soil."

This was the brief message Dr. Frederick A. Cook today asked the Associated Press to give to his countrymen as he nears home on the steamer Oscar II, bound from Christiansand, Norway, for New York. The Oscar II is due to arrive there some time next Monday.

Dr. Cook discussed freely with the Associated Press correspondent today the assertions of Commander Peary that he (Cook) had never reached the North Pole.

When he departed for the North, Dr. Cook said he left a depot of provisions at Annatok, north of Etah, in charge of Rudolph Francke and several Eskimos. Francke had instructions to go south aboard a whaler and return later. This he did but missed the returning vessel, owing to a slight illness. He was then taken aboard Peary's ship, the Roosevelt, and proceeded north.

"Commander Peary found my supply depot at Annatok," Dr. Cook continued, "and the Eskimos in charge told him that I was dead, which they fully believed to be true at the time. Peary placed two men in charge of the depot, Boatswain Murphy and another, Harry Whitney, the New Haven hunter, also remained there. Murphy had orders not to search for me but was told he could send Eskimos northward the following Spring from the relief depot."

"When I returned from the Pole unexpectedly Harry Whitney was the first to see me and to tell me what had occurred. Whitney was placed in possession of the facts concerning my journey to the pole on the condition that he would not inform Commander Peary or his men of them. At the same time the Eskimos who had accompanied me north were told to maintain the strictest silence."

"When I went into the depot there was a dispute between myself and Murphy, who delivered to me written instructions he had received from Peary, although he himself could neither read nor write. These instructions showed that he was making a trading station of my depot, the contents of which had been used in trading for furs and skins."

Dr. Cook said he was intensely annoyed at this alleged wrongful use of his supplies and threatened to kick out Murphy and his companions. Finally, however, he consented to their remaining at the depot as there was no other shelter in the vicinity for them.

"On one occasion Murphy asked me abruptly 'Have you been beyond 87?' but I was determined not to let Peary know of my movements and replied evasively that I have been much farther north. From this statement has been concocted the declaration that I had said I had not reached the Pole."

Dr. Cook declared that neither Harry Whitney nor his (Cook's) records are on board the steamer Roosevelt and that therefore Peary's information concerning him emanated from Boatswain Murphy, who knew nothing of his movements. Dr. Cook said also that he had made arrangements for the two Eskimos who went with him to the Pole and Knud Rasmussen, whom he met in Greenland, to go to New York and confirm the story of his discovery.

Dr. Cook is thoroughly enjoying his rest aboard ship after the strenuous days at Copenhagen. He sleeps ten hours each night and spends a long time daily in writing and in walking the decks and conversing with the American passengers, who all have been formally presented to him by Benjamin Trueblood, president of the American Peace Society, of Boston.

A Day With Peary.
Battle Harbor, Labrador, Sept. 17. (Via Marconi Wireless Telegraphy to Cape Ray, N. F.)—After a week of rest for the crew of the Arctic steamer Roosevelt on board of which Commander Robert E. Peary is making his way south, there is today bustle and activity on all sides as the men put the finishing touches to the vessel preparatory to the start for Sydney.

Commander Peary has had an active day. One of the first things he did was to go to the quarter deck of the Roosevelt and face a battery of cameras. When the pictures had been taken Commander Peary and the newspaper correspondents all went ashore to the loft of a fish house on the wharf where the explorer became the target for a broadside of questions. Peary sat with his back to the

(Continued on Page Eight.)

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL

Explosibility of Bottles Put Up to Supreme Court—Library Secretary Arrives—Boat for Naval Reserves—Notes.

(Special Star Correspondence.)
Raleigh, N. C., Sept. 17.—In rounding up argument of appeals from the Third district in the Supreme Court today the hearing in the appeal of E. M. Dail vs. Lee J. Taylor, trading as Crown Bottling Works, in Pamlico county, raised the question of what common knowledge the justices of the Supreme Court might have of the methods of bottling Coco Cola and the possibility of dangerous pressure of gases that might bring about explosion of the bottle later in handling.

The justices, one and all, admitted absolute ignorance as to this matter and some of them expressed surprise that such a question could be raised and indicated that they would give bottles and crates of these drinks wide berth in future. The appeal comes from Pamlico county, Simmons, Ward & Allen appearing for the defendant and D. L. Ward, H. L. Gibbs and Thos. W. Davis for the plaintiff, the case having been non-suited in the trial below. The suit is for damages because of personal injuries sustained through a bottle of coca cola, bottled by the defendant, having exploded and a particle of the glass driven into the eye, necessitating the removal of the eye. There was evidence that four other bottles of this drink had exploded while being handled by other persons at other times. The bottling works contended that the explosions were not due to any defect in the bottling, but were from unknown causes. In the trial below the suit was non-suited under the Hinsdale act.

Miss Minnie W. Leatherman arrived from Louisville, Ky., today to take up the duties of secretary to the North Carolina Library Commission, created by a special act of the recent General Assembly. She is to have a desk in connection with the State Department of Education and will devote her entire time to the work of co-operating with public libraries and persons interested in the establishment of libraries in all parts of the State. Dr. Louis R. Wilson, chairman of the North Carolina Library Commission, spent the day here aiding in the adjustment of the new secretary for her work.

Capt. Tom C. Daniel, of Newbern, commanding the North Carolina Naval Brigade, has filed with Adjutant General Armfield his official report of his expedition to the Brooklyn Navy Yard with 35 officers and men to receive from the Navy Department the United States steamer Elfrida to be used as a practice ship by the North Carolina Brigade; also of his voyage south to Newbern where the ship will have its "home dock". The expense of the undertaking was \$617, according to the schedule of expenses filed by Capt. Daniel. The report pronounces the vessel in excellent condition in every respect fully equipped even in the most unimportant details. There is ample silver, china, glassware and detail equipment for ten officers and 48 men with a crowding capacity much larger. The vessel is 108 feet long, 18 feet beam 7.9 mean draft.

The Secretary of State granted two charters today. The Ivie Bros. Live Stock Co., Leaksville, capital \$30,000 by J. W. Ivie and others; and the West Brook Club (Inc.) Salisbury. This has no capital stock. M. G. West is one of the principal incorporators.

GOV. JOHNSON IMPROVING.

Has Successfully Passed the First Crisis—Some Excitement.

(By Wire to the Morning Star.)
Rochester, Minn., Sept. 17.—All the reports given out by the house surgeon of St. Mary's hospital today up to 3 o'clock this afternoon were very optimistic and said that Governor Johnson had successfully passed through the first crisis period after the operation of yesterday. An hour after the last bulletin was issued there was a hurried summoning of doctors and nurses were running about. Mrs. Johnson was called and drove hastily to the hospital. She appeared much distressed.

Arriving at the hospital she was taken to the Governor's room and for a long time no information as to the causes of the excitement could be learned. Finally Dr. McNevin appeared and said that the Governor's condition was not changed from that stated in the bulletin which follows:

"The Governor's pulse has dropped from 103 to 78 at 1 o'clock. This is considered a good sign. His temperature and respiration normal. The Governor's general condition is a little stronger. He has had a short nap since noon. He has been bothered at intervals with nausea."

DEPALMA NEW WORLD'S RECORD

Auto Record For 25 Miles at Michigan Fair.

(By Wire to the Morning Star.)
Grand Rapids, Mich., Sept. 17.—At the Western Michigan State Fair this afternoon Ralph DePalma, of New York broke the world's automobile record for 25 miles. His time was 22:59 3/5. The previous record for the same distance was 25:35, held by DePalma.

For School Days.
New teal duck 28-inch wide 12 1/2 cents, range patterns and colors at 8 cents at Rehder's.

BANKING PROBLEMS

American Bankers' Association Condemn Postal Savings Bank.

FAVOR CENTRAL BANK OF ISSUE

Plan for Savings Department's National Banks—Association Opposes Legislation Guaranteeing Deposits.

(By Wire to the Morning Star.)
Chicago, Sept. 17.—After five days' consideration and discussion of financial problems of greater or less import, the delegates to the 35th annual convention of the American Bankers' Association selected Los Angeles as their next meeting place and adjourned until the Fall of next year.

Among the results of the conferences of bankers, numbering close to 5,000, and representing every State in the Union, their practically unanimous condemnation of postal savings banks and legislation guaranteeing bank deposits stands out distinctly.

On the affirmative side strong sentiment favoring the establishment of a Central Bank for the entire country received approval from many bankers and was advocated in the annual address of the president, Geo. M. Reynolds. Different groups of the bankers in the section meeting came out strongly in favor of permitting National banks to establish separate savings bank departments with funds segregated from the other interests of the banks, and savings deposits specially protected.

A resolution pledging the association to seek legislation looking to the establishment of such segregated savings departments failed of passage today.

In the opinion of some of the officers of the association, one of the greatest results accomplished was the awakening of interest in the need of co-operation between the Comptroller of the Currency, the Federal bank examiners, the State bank examiners, the clearing houses and the directors of banking institutions on the careful and intelligent examination of banks both National and State. The need of constant vigilance and increased exactness in bank examinations was the burden of an address by James B. Forgan, of Chicago today.

Without dissent the convention today adopted the following resolutions touching the postal savings bank problem:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this association that we should condemn in unqualified terms the proposition for the establishment of postal savings banks or any other system by which the government enters directly into banking relations with the people."

"Resolved, That the American Bankers' Association is opposed to any financial legislation based upon the argument that it was a party pledge and should be redeemed."

"Resolved, That we believe the proposed plan to invest in postal savings bank deposits to the extent of six or seven hundred million dollars in United States bonds simply to maintain such bonds at par is unsafe and unwise legislation and if enacted would ultimately lead to lack of confidence in our National credit."

DR. KILGO ADDRESSES BANKERS.

A feature of the closing day was an address by Dr. John C. Kilgo, president of Trinity College, Durham, N. C., on "American Industrialism," who departed from the technical and financial matters on which the convention hinged and lauded the workers of America.

"In our industrialism," he said, "it is an honor to work, a disgrace to be idle. And in the great army of American laborers, there will be found none who work harder, none who more highly esteem labor, none who devote more wisdom to their tasks than the heads of our great industrial organization. Who in America works harder than Mr. Morgan who had a greater number of hours and more tireless efforts to his tasks than Mr. Harriman. Every great industrial enterprise in America is a monument to the working spirit of our capitalists."

Without opposition Lewis E. Pierson, of New York, former vice president, was elected president of the association and F. O. Watts, of Nashville, was made first vice president.

OLDEST CATHOLIC BISHOP.

Dr. McClosky Passed Away in Louisville Yesterday.

(By Wire to the Morning Star.)
Louisville, Ky., Sept. 17.—The Right Rev. Wm. George McClosky, bishop of the Catholic Diocese of Kentucky, and the oldest Catholic bishop in the United States, both in years and in point of continuous service, died today of ailments incident to old age. He was the head of the Kentucky Diocese for 41 years and was honored and loved by Catholics and Protestants alike.

When the American College in Rome was founded by Pope Pius IX., Dr. McClosky was elected as president. He filled the place for more than 23 years. When a vacancy was caused in Kentucky by the death of Bishop Lathrop, Dr. McClosky was nominated and was consecrated Bishop of Louisville May 24, 1868.