

The Weather
For North Carolina: Generally fair Saturday and Sunday.
Highest temperature, 81; lowest, 60; precipitation, 0.

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RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 16, 1913.

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DRAMATIC STORY TOLD THE HOUSE LOBBY COMMITTEE

Former Chief Page McMichael Recites Story of His Relations With McDermott

CORROBORATES MULHALL

Makes Sweeping Charges Against Illinois Congressman, Going Even Further Than His Employer, Mulhall, Went.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 15.—In a dramatic statement, J. H. McMichael, dismissed chief page of the House, tonight presented to the House lobby investigating committee a sweeping charge of corruption against Representative James E. McDermott, of Illinois, for years his sponsor. With intense earnestness, McMichael, in picturesque language, corroborated the allegations of M. M. Mulhall against McDermott and made additional charges, at times shocking the committee and spectators with outbursts of profanity.

The witness declared that for years he had exerted every effort to support McDermott, had loaned him money, had helped him in his campaigns, and that McDermott had thrown him down and he felt he must tell the truth.

In addition to the charges already made, McMichael swore that the Chicago representative told him he had been paid by the pawnbrokers of Washington to give a bill passed in the last Congress regulating interest rates in the District of Columbia. In this connection, McMichael told of a trip to New York, where McDermott conferred with John Mulhall, of an association of brewers, and with George H. Morning, a local pawnbroker.

Concluding his testimony, McMichael testified that Congressman McDermott had not only been paid by the pawnbrokers, but had also been paid by the brewers. He said that McDermott in the hall of the office building, said to him, "I am a ruined man. What am I going to do? Do you suppose anybody will back this bill?" I said to him, "I've worked hard for you for six years, harder than I ever worked for any man. I tried to elevate you and help you to a big position. I told him I had done all I could for him. He said, 'You've got nothing to lose, you don't live with your wife. I'm a congressman and I've got a wife and children. Say you write these letters unbeknownst to me and I'll give you \$100,000. You've got nothing to lose. Even if they prove they can only send you down the river to the Ark for two years and I'll pay you \$100,000 more while you are there.'"

"I said to him, 'Yes, you are willing to pay me \$100,000 a month to go to jail for you, but you won't pay me the wages you honestly owe me. I've got eleven dollars in my pocket. That's all I've got to show for six years work, but I won't do this for you.'"

Took Mulhall to Chicago.

Apparently struggling to control himself, McMichael told the committee of furnishing \$75 to take Mulhall to Chicago to aid McDermott in the 1912 campaign.

"Where did you get that money?" asked Representative Garrett.

"My mother had just died," said McMichael, "and I was executor for my mother's will. The money was in a bank here to the credit of the estate and I gave Mulhall a check for it. I had to bust it, and I did not get any of it from McDermott."

Trips to Pawn Brokers.

McMichael told at length of making trips to various pawn brokers in Washington to secure money either for McDermott or for himself.

"McDermott told me," he said, "that the pawn brokers had raised \$10,000 to fight the lean shark bill and later he told me he got \$7,500 out of it. When I asked him why he didn't pay me what he owed me, he said, 'I had to pay my God. Man, I had to pay it on debts and I still owe \$8,000.'"

Throughout McMichael's recital, Representative McDermott, with his countenance immediately opposite the witness, showing a big cigar, and watching him with a steady eye, expressed neither surprise nor indignation at any point in the complicated story.

Naturally attired in a summer outfit of blue and white serge, McMichael blew clouds of cigarette smoke in the faces of the members of the committee from the witness chair, while he stated:

"Did you ever see any money pass between Mulhall and McDermott?" asked Chairman Garrett.

"I never saw any money actually pass between them," said the witness, leaning back in his chair and pausing to puff at his cigarette. "But I had reason to believe that plenty of it was passing. I got mine open and above board, and I saw McDermott."

"Why do you say you had reason to believe money was passing?"

The witness leaned forward and pointed on the committee table.

"I saw a box," he declared, "when McDermott was down in the lobby and the two of us were sitting at a table and a third guy comes in and we have cats and drinks and get up with the dough. I know that dough don't grow on trees, or in the table."

"Extended Sessions."

The witness said that he, McDermott, and Mulhall, after conferring at the Capitol, would adjourn to a dining room in a hotel near the Capitol. For extended sessions, the witness said the room provided in the Capitol

FRIENDS PRAISE HEROIC ACT OF SULZER'S WIFE, WHO TOOK BLAME

Albany, N. Y., August 15.—Letters and telegrams from friends far and near are pouring in on Mrs. William Sulzer, praising her for her heroic act in attempting to shoulder all the blame for the charges which brought about the impeachment of her husband. Although the governor himself has been severely criticized, there is naught but sorrow for the woman, now prostrated with grief, who would have cleared his name by blackening her own.

Nerve specialists from New York are in attendance upon Mrs. Sulzer, and she is permitted to see no one except her husband. It is feared that her condition is critical.

But Mrs. Sulzer has not yet given up hope that her husband's name may be cleared. "It is a long way from the end yet," she told him when the news of the impeachment came, "and we have each other and will fight it through together. And maybe all the truth isn't known yet."

Mrs. Sulzer, who was Miss Clara H. Rodolph, of Philadelphia, was graduated from the Illinois training school for nurses in Chicago in 1881. She married Sulzer, then a congressman, on July 7, 1905. They have no children.



Mrs. Sulzer.

CRUSHED WOMAN'S SKULL WHEN SET HER BODY ON FIRE

Most Mysterious Murder in Seaboard Hotel at Hamlet Late Friday Afternoon

COUPLE FROM MACON, GA.

Arrived From South, Spent Day In Town, Registered as George S. Nance and Wife—He Says He Did Not Intend to Kill.

Hamlet, Aug. 15.—In the middle of the floor of a room in which the furniture was blazing, the body of Mrs. George S. Nance, registered at the Seaboard hotel here as being from Macon, Georgia, was found late today with her skull fractured in several places and the clothing burned off. Beside the body lay an empty beer bottle, the weapon with which her husband is charged with causing her death.

Her husband, who came with her to the hotel this morning was arrested within three doors of the room on the same floor and told the police how he killed his wife.

Nance is reported as saying that his wife told him that she was going to have him put in an asylum, that he was crazy and had been for years, and that she was now as crazy as he was, and intended to stop at nothing. Then she seized him by the throat, says Nance, and choked him.

Whispering his fears himself and in bill and coin on his person when he fled, he was arrested and discovered the dead body of the woman.

The man and woman arrived here this morning on Seaboard train No. 12, and on going to the hotel registered with the name of George S. Nance and wife. He had \$500 in his pocket and a Government bond for \$1,000, and a deposit slip from a Macon bank showing \$1,000 deposited in the institution.

A coroner's jury returned a verdict that Mrs. Nance came to her death at the hands of her husband, George S. Nance, and committed him to jail without bond. Chief of Police Braswell immediately hurried the prisoner to Rockingham.

In addition to the charge of murder, the charge of arson is made against Nance. An effort has been made to locate the woman's home at Macon, Ga.

Among the guests of the hotel saw smoke coming from Nance's room and extinguished the flames and discovered the dead body of the woman.

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400 OLD SLAVES ENJOY REUNION IN ROCKINGHAM

Event Unique in the History of the State and Perhaps in the South

MAJOR H. A. LONDON SPEAKS

Former Bond Servants Now Living in Richmond County, Enjoy Gala Day and Feast at Hands of Their Former Masters.

Rockingham, Aug. 15.—Today a memorable chapter has been added to the history of Rockingham and Richmond county. A celebration unique in North Carolina, if not in the entire South, has been instituted—today's event was a reunion of the old slaves of the county, and a sumptuous dinner was served in their honor by the former masters and "mistresses" whom they in other days had served. There have been reunions of men who were the stray and of the men who were the blue, but hitherto no public recognition has been given to the loyalty and devotion of the old slaves, the "colored veterans" whose number is rapidly diminishing.

Through the generosity of the white folks of Rockingham, the old slaves were given this opportunity to meet their former comrades, and it was a thrilling sight to see the four hundred or more, most of them with hair grown white and many walking the feeble steps in parade on the town's Carolina streets. It was equally thrilling to see the interest with which each entered into the spirit of the occasion.

At 11 o'clock in the morning the old slaves, many of the younger ones, as could be seen, and a goodly number of the town's representative white folks assembled in the county court room. Among the old slaves who made short talks were the following: Rev. Calvin Flowers, Green Mason, Rev. Jim Lister, and William Wade. Several songs were sung by the old slaves.

Among the speakers was W. H. Quinn, a former master of Rockingham, now at Beaufort. The speaker, who was one of those who left Richmond county in "red shirt" days, gave a happy interpretation of the new freedom. The Yankees tried and failed '76, the North Carolina white folks succeeded in '86, he said.

At 12:30 Major H. A. London, of Pittsboro, was introduced by Rev. E. H. Davis, of the Methodist church. Briefly yet with an infinite pathos, the Major in his introduction portrayed several of the many ways in which the Southern darkey, especially the old mammy, had been true to the highest ideals.

Major London spoke with his accustomed humor, yet throughout was a touch of the pathetic. He held that

URGES COMMITTEE ON WOMAN SUFFRAGE

Among the prominent suffragists who are in Washington this week to demand of the rules committee of the House of Representatives the creation of a standing committee on woman suffrage is Miss Helen Todd of California. She is being aided by Miss Jane Addams, of Chicago, Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, Dr. Cora Smith King and delegates from States which now enjoy equal suffrage.



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GLYNN REFUSES TO SUBMIT THE ISSUE TO ADJUDICATION

"Beyond My Power," He Says, "To Barter Away Any of the Functions of the Office"

NOT AN OPEN QUESTION

Declares He Will Perform Every Function of Governor of New York Except Insofar As Restrained By Force or Sulzer's "Illegal Action."

Albany, N. Y., Aug. 15.—Martin H. Glynn checked tonight the movement of William Sulzer to invoke the arbitration of the courts on the question as to which of the two is the present lawful chief executive of the State of New York. Replying to a formal proposal by the impeached executive to submit the issue to adjudication of an agreed state of facts, Mr. Glynn, tonight declared it was beyond his power to "barter away any of the functions attaching to the office in which I am placed by your impeachment."

"Any attempt on my part to do so," he said, "or to stipulate a method by which it might be done, would properly place me in the position you now occupy—that of being impeached for malfeasance in office."

Mr. Glynn declared further that he proposed to perform every function of the office of governor "except insofar as I am restrained by your illegal action or by physical force."

The announcement of the lieutenant governor's policy came late tonight and followed negotiations between respective counsel for the two men late this afternoon, which it was then supposed had resulted in a virtual agreement to take the case to the court of appeals. Mr. Glynn's letter, however, was a masterpiece of legal strategy and signed as "Acting governor" follows.

"Dear Sir: I have your letter of this date relating to comply with your demand this day served upon you that you surrender to me, your successor, in the exercise of the functions of the office of governor, the governor's privy seal, the executive chamber and the books and papers appertaining to such office of governor. At the end of your letter you refer to a suggestion that steps be taken to secure a decision by some court, as to which one of us is entitled to exercise the duties of office.

"I know of no way by which I could make, and no conditions justify me in making, such a stipulation. The constitution was designed to, and I am advised and believe it does, specifically and completely cover the juncture now existing and is unimpaired by any action taken by the Legislature now in session.

"If it be beyond my power to barter away any of the functions attaching to the office in which I am placed by your impeachment. Any attempt on my part to do so, or to stipulate a method by which it might be done, would properly place me in the position you now occupy, that of being impeached for malfeasance in office."

The entire matter is in the highest court of the State, the court of impeachment. No order that any lower court could make, no judgment that it could render, would have the slightest binding force upon this court. No member of the court of appeals—certainly no member of the lower body, the Supreme court—can in any degree exercise any jurisdiction which interferes with the jurisdiction of this court of impeachment, save, and save only, as the members of the court of appeals shall cast their individual votes as such members of the court.

The decision of the court of impeachment once made, is binding on every court and every person in the State, and must be so respected and treated. Any attempt to interfere with the jurisdiction of proceedings of such court of impeachment by any member of any lower court, would be as futile as would any attempt of a chief justice of the court of appeals from exercising his functions as such chief justice.

The constitution has fixed this as the only way for the settlement of the matters now pending. I know of no other, and I must therefore decline to enter into any stipulation whatever with you on the subject.

"I hold myself in readiness to perform, and shall perform every function of the office of governor, except insofar as I am restrained by your illegal action or by physical force."

The letter delivered to Mr. Sulzer at the executive mansion tonight, Mr. Glynn returned to his residence tonight after a consultation with his counsel.

Governor Sulzer left the executive chamber early, and after a short spin in an automobile, returned to the mansion. The doors of the executive suite at the Capitol were securely locked tonight, while guards paced up and down both within and out the corridor.

It was said the guards would continue their vigilance throughout the night.

Mrs. Sulzer's Condition Still Serious.

The serious condition of Mrs. Sulzer tonight necessitated the recall of Dr. Robert Abrahamson from New York. No official bulletin was forthcoming from the executive mansion concerning Mrs. Sulzer, but an afternoon bulletin, dictated by Dr. Abrahamson after he had learned of the patient's condition over the telephone, stated that she was "still in a precarious condition" with a temperature of 102 and pulse 118. She is delirious at times and an increasing temperature and phlegm are being noticed as alarming signs at her bedside. A local physician was called in and Dr. Abrahamson hurriedly summoned from New York.

MAYORS MEET AT CHARLOTTE NEXT

Charles A. Bland Re-Elected President at Wilmington

Wilmington, Aug. 15.—Crowding all business into a single meeting today, the Carolina Municipal Association closed its fifth annual convention at Wilmington.

Mayor Charles A. Bland, of Charlotte, was re-elected president and Mayor O. P. Bell, of Dunn, was re-elected secretary and treasurer.

Features of the convention today were addresses by Dr. W. S. Rankin, of Raleigh, secretary of the State Board of Health and Chas. Brenner, Reg. city attorney of Charlotte.

Other officers elected besides president and secretary, were: First Vice-President, Mayor O. P. Dickinson, Wilson; second, Mayor Parker Quince Moore, Wilmington; third, G. B. Eaton, Winston-Salem; fourth, Mayor T. J. Murphy, Greensboro; fifth, Mayor J. J. Wellons, Smithfield; sixth, Mayor Hartwell Concord.

Secretary Bell's report showed there were sixty-four towns and cities represented in the convention.

The convention endorsed Mayor Underwood, of Fayetteville, for the position of state mayor, and also endorsed Mayor Underwood's protest against it, fearing that it might appear that the convention was injecting politics into its proceedings. The other mayors, however, were not of the same opinion and the vote was made unanimous.

NO EIGHT-HOUR DAY REGULATION

On Government Aided Road in North Carolina

Washington, D. C., Aug. 15.—Work on North Carolina's experimental government aid highway will not have to be stopped under the eight-hour day law.

Senator Simmons announced to the Postmaster General in a conference today that he will not interfere with the Department's selection of a postmaster at Rocky Mount. Some time ago Senator Simmons asked the Department to send an inspector to Rocky Mount to investigate the fitness of Oscar A. Salper, Representative Kitchin's nominee, against whom charges had been preferred. Mr. Simmons told Mr. Burleson today that the result of the inspection would be sent to him to take whatever action it saw fit from the inspector's report. No forecast of the Department's action is possible at this time.

Senator Simmons also discussed with Mr. Burleson the postoffices at Redville and Laurinburg. Representative Stedman has recommended J. T. Oliver for the former place, while Mr. Page's choice at Laurinburg is G. H. Russell. Senator Simmons registered a protest against both. He said after the conference that the status of these cases is unchanged. This is interpreted to mean that his opposition to the two men still exists.

It is expected that the Department will, if Senator Simmons' statement is interpreted correctly, ask Representative Stedman and Page to recommend other men for the places. It could be no use to name a man objectionable to Senator Simmons, as the Senate has in all cases under the new administration refused to confirm a postmaster objectionable to a Democratic senator from the State affected. Until the Department declines to do so.

MUNICIPAL ASSOCIATION ELECTS OFFICERS AND ADJOURNS AFTER HEARING ADDRESS BY DR. RANKIN AND ENDORSING JOHN UNDERWOOD.

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SIMMONS ACQUIESCENT AS TO ROCKY MOUNT POSTMASTER- SHIP, BUT NOT AS TO REID- VILLE AND LAURINBURG.

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EXPECT SCHOOLS TO BE CROWDED

Durham Authorities Looking For Big Increase in Attendance of Those Between Eight and Twelve Years.

Durham, Aug. 15.—The school authorities of Durham are looking for an increase in the attendance of the grammar schools that will come very nearly taking up the extra room that was made by the doubling of the capacity of two buildings last summer. This increase in the attendance of children from eight to twelve years old will be the result of the new compulsory school law.

The superintendent does not know what proportion of the children of Durham of this age were in school last year, but believes that the number went down last year was not so great. A census is now being taken of the city and this will show the officials what kind of an increase may be looked for. They have the number of children who were in the schools last year between the ages of eight and twelve, and the number above this on the census rolls will show the increase.

REPORT FROM TOKIO THAT UNIT- ED STATES HAS INDICATED WILLINGNESS.

Tokyo, Aug. 15.—It was announced here today that the United States has indicated readiness to favor in principle the payment of an indemnity to Japanese who have been affected by the California alien land ownership legislation. The United States also recognized the right of Japan to adopt a measure similar to the California bill.

From intimations given in official circles, it appears unlikely that Japan will adopt either idea. What Japan desires is permanent friendly relations with the United States and, therefore, she seeks a fundamental solution of the difficulty. If the United States has no solution to offer, it is stated, Japan will probably allow the matter to remain as a grievance.

The public feeling of humiliation in the connection with the case, he claimed by inflammatory remarks.

No Confirmation in Washington.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 15.—While the officials here consistently adhere to their refusal to make any public statement concerning the negotiations between Japan and the United States regarding the California alien land law, it is understood that, in its efforts to deal fairly with the Japanese government, the State department had indicated a purpose to facilitate any settlement, pending such as has been brought to test the legislation.

The proposal, it is said, does not go as far as that made by President Roosevelt in the Japanese school cases, where the United States district attorney was charged to attack the legality of the action of the San Francisco school board, but does commit the United States to the attention of all reasonable aid in the prosecution of test cases.

A suggestion that Japanese residents in California who may suffer from the application of the alien land act be indemnified has been made and

PAY INDEMNITY TO THE JAPANESE?

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IN SEARCH OF GOLD INSTEAD OF GOLD

Southampton, England, Aug. 15.—A memorial in celebration of the Pilgrimage of the departure of the Pilgrims from Southampton for America was unveiled here today by Walter Hines Page, the United States ambassador. It is a column erected on the site of the pier from which they embarked on the Mayflower. The ceremonies were presided over by the mayor of Southampton. Speeches were made by members of the Alden, Winslow and Brewster families, and by Joseph G. Butler, of Youngtown, Ohio, who unveiled the "Ohio Panel" at the base of the monument.

Ambassador Page, in his speech, said that the Pilgrims were only colonists who went in search of gold instead of gold. He continued:

"They had not been kindly enough treated in England to make life tolerable to them, but still they wished to be English subjects. Blood, institutions, loyalty and the ties of supremacy in the broad were theirs. 'Freedom to worship led straight to the republican form of government and the democratic structure of the society on the Mayflower carried the seeds of all republican institutions, including even the seeds of recurring intolerance. The American of today is as strong a believer in his great destiny as were the Pilgrims of old.'"

The monument, designed by K. M. Lucas, is a column of stone with Greek, Gothic, Renaissance, and modern scenes in connection with the Pilgrims. The cost was defrayed from public subscriptions taken in the United States and England.

INTENSE HEAT IN NEBRASKA.

Corn Crop Continues to With—Heat Records Broken.

Omaha, Neb., Aug. 15.—With a temperature of 87 degrees at noon today and much higher maximum promises by the weather bureau, Nebraska again was the victim of record-breaking heat. Every part of the state reported intense heat and the corn crop continues to wither.

HUERTA REGIME KNOWS OUR VIEWS

Through Conference Between Lind and Gamboa

OPTIMISM IN WASHINGTON

Formal Communication Lind Bears Is to Be Handed to Mexico Before Monday—To Go To Other Nations.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 15.—The Huerta government, through conference in Mexico City between John Lind, President Wilson's personal representative, and Foreign Minister Gamboa, now knows the viewpoint of the United States and its desires for only a peaceful and friendly solution of Mexico's trouble. The formal communication Mr. Lind bears will not be handed to Mexico before Monday at least, when it also will be transmitted to diplomatic representatives of foreign powers in Washington.

What the result of publishing these views will be, officials here do not venture to predict. They have no assurance that the Huerta government will accept them, but they believe the spirit thus far shown by the Huerta officials justifies a hopeful feeling for the success of Mr. Lind's mission.

Observers of the situation generally look for a pronouncement of some kind from Huerta immediately following the presentation of President Wilson's message through Mr. Lind. It is expected in diplomatic circles that President Huerta will formally announce a call for an early election, even setting the date.

Plan For Election.

Constitutionalists hitherto have claimed they would not engage in any election in which the Huerta government exercised control over the election machinery. The possibility of an agreement, however, for a non-partisan committee of Mexicans to announce the date.

(Continued on page two.)

SUIT FOR FAILURE TO MAKE CONNECTION

Asheville Man Asks \$5,000 For Bodily Harm and Mental Anguish Caused by Telephone People's Delay in Calling Doctor.

Asheville, Aug. 15.—Basing his claim on unusual allegations, I. W. Gibson has filed suit against the Asheville Telephone Company for \$5,000. He claims that during a recent illness, the telephone company failed to give him a connection with his physician and as a result of his inability to get in touch with his doctor, he suffered great bodily harm and mental anguish.

CALL FOR STATE GRAND ENCAMPMENT

Issued By Grand Patriarch D. Gaster, of Fayetteville—To Be Convened at Shelby, Aug. 17.

Fayetteville, Aug. 15.—Grand Patriarch D. Gaster, of this city, today issued the call for the State grand encampment of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, which will be convened at Shelby Tuesday, August 19. Wednesday following the opening the Royal Purple degree will be conferred by members of the Grand Encampment.

Grand ship excursion tickets will be sold from any point in North Carolina.

GOLDSBORO TWISTED ON MILL STUFF.

In Freight Rate Discrimination Which Puts Up the Price of Goods to North Carolinians.

Here is a flagrant example of freight rate discrimination against North Carolina.

On July 28th D. H. Dixon, of Goldsboro, received car 31742 from Chicago loaded with 40,000 pounds Mill Stuff on which the freight paid was \$126.80.

Of this amount the railways between Chicago and Norfolk took \$54.80 and carried it 1,042 miles, then

The Norfolk Southern charged the balance, amounting to \$72.00 and carried it only 456 miles (constructed mileage.)

North of Norfolk the carrier charged per mile a per cent of .052.

South of Norfolk the carrier charged per mile a per cent of .461.

This is a charge of nearly nine times greater for North Carolina than for the territory north of the Virginia Gateway.

No comment is necessary. North Carolina is the "goat."

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