

"LITTLE RHODY" IS ASHAMED OF HER GREEDY DEMANDS

One Branch of Legislature Repeals act Authorizing State to Take N. C. Bonds

FORMAL CLAIMS FOR PAYMENT PRESENTED

Reaches Governor Kitchin on Day Legislature Repents of Covetousness

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 14.—Governor Kitchin received this afternoon a letter from Governor Fisher, of Rhode Island, giving formal notice of the fact that he had accepted from the New York bondholders committee the \$484,000 in North Carolina special tax bonds...

May Repeal Act. Later tonight a telegram was received from Providence, R. I., stating that the Rhode Island legislature had passed a bill to repeal the act by which the bonds are authorized to be accepted by that state.

Upon being informed that one branch of the Rhode Island legislature had passed such an act, Governor Kitchin said: "Such action is in accord with views I have before expressed. I feel sure that Rhode Island, with full information, would not wish to harass North Carolina about the fraudulent bonds issued in reconstruction days."

When the history of such bonds is known throughout the country, there will be no state legislature which will be willing to accept them as a gift or to hold them in any other capacity.

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URGES NEEDED LAWS FOR CONSERVATION OF OUR RESOURCES

President in Strong Message Calls Attention to Further Legislation Needed as to Forests, Lands And Waterways.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—President Taft's special conservation message was delivered to the house by Mr. Latta, assistant secretary to the president, soon after that body convened today. President Taft's message was interrupted for the reading of the document, and the speaker advised members to pay close attention thereto because its copies had arrived for distribution among them.

When the reading of the message had been concluded, a roar of applause arose from the republican side of the chamber and several democratic members also joined in the demonstration of approval.

The speaker, on motion of Majority Leader Payne, referred the document to the committee of the whole house after which the house returned to consideration of its pension bill.

Extent of Public Domain. To the senate and house of representatives.

In my annual message I reserved the subject of the conservation of our national resources for discussion in a special message.

In 1860 we had a public domain of 1,955,911,288 acres. We have now 731,254,981 acres, confined largely to the mountain ranges and the arid and semiarid plains. We have, in addition, 368,652,915 acres of land in Alaska.

The public lands were, during the earliest administrations, treated as a national asset for the liquidation of the public debt and as a source of reward for our soldiers and sailors. Later on they were devoted in large amounts in aid of the construction of wagon roads and railways, in order to open up regions in the West then almost inaccessible. All the principal land statutes were enacted more than a quarter of a century ago. The homestead act, the preemption and timber cutting act, the coal land and the mining acts were among these. The rapid disposition of the public lands under the early statutes, and the lax methods of distribution prevailing, due, I think, to the belief that these lands should rapidly pass into private ownership, gave rise to the impression that the public domain was legitimate prey for the unscrupulous, and that it was not contrary to good morals to circumvent the land laws. This prodigal manner of disposition resulted in the passing of large areas of valuable land and many of our

national resources into the hands of persons who felt little or no responsibility for promoting the national welfare through their development. The truth is that title to millions of acres of public lands was fraudulently obtained, and that the right to recover a large part of such lands for the government has since been rendered by reason of statutes of limitation.

Deal in Truism. There has developed in recent years a deep concern in the public mind respecting the preservation and proper use of our natural resources. This has been particularly directed toward the conservation of the resources of the public domain. A vast amount of discussion has appeared in the public print in generalized form on this subject, but there has been little practical suggestion. It has been easy to say that the national resources in fuel supply, in forests, in water power and in other public utilities, must be saved from waste, monopoly and other abuses, and the general public in accord with this proposition as they are with most truisms. The problem, however, is how to save and how to utilize, how to conserve and still develop, for no sane person can contend that it is for the common good that Nature's blessings are only for unborn generations.

Among the most noteworthy reforms initiated by my distinguished predecessor were the vigorous prosecution of land frauds and the bringing to public attention of the necessity for preserving the remaining public domain from further spoliation for the maintenance and extension of our forest resources and for the enactment of laws amending the obsolete statutes so as to retain governmental control over that part of the public domain in which there are valuable deposits of coal, oil and phosphate, and, in addition thereto, to preserve control, under conditions favorable to the public, of the lands along the streams in which the fall of water can be made to generate power to be transmitted in the form of electricity many miles to the point of its use, known as "water power" sites.

The investigations into violations of the public land laws and the prosecution of land frauds have been continuously continued under my administration.

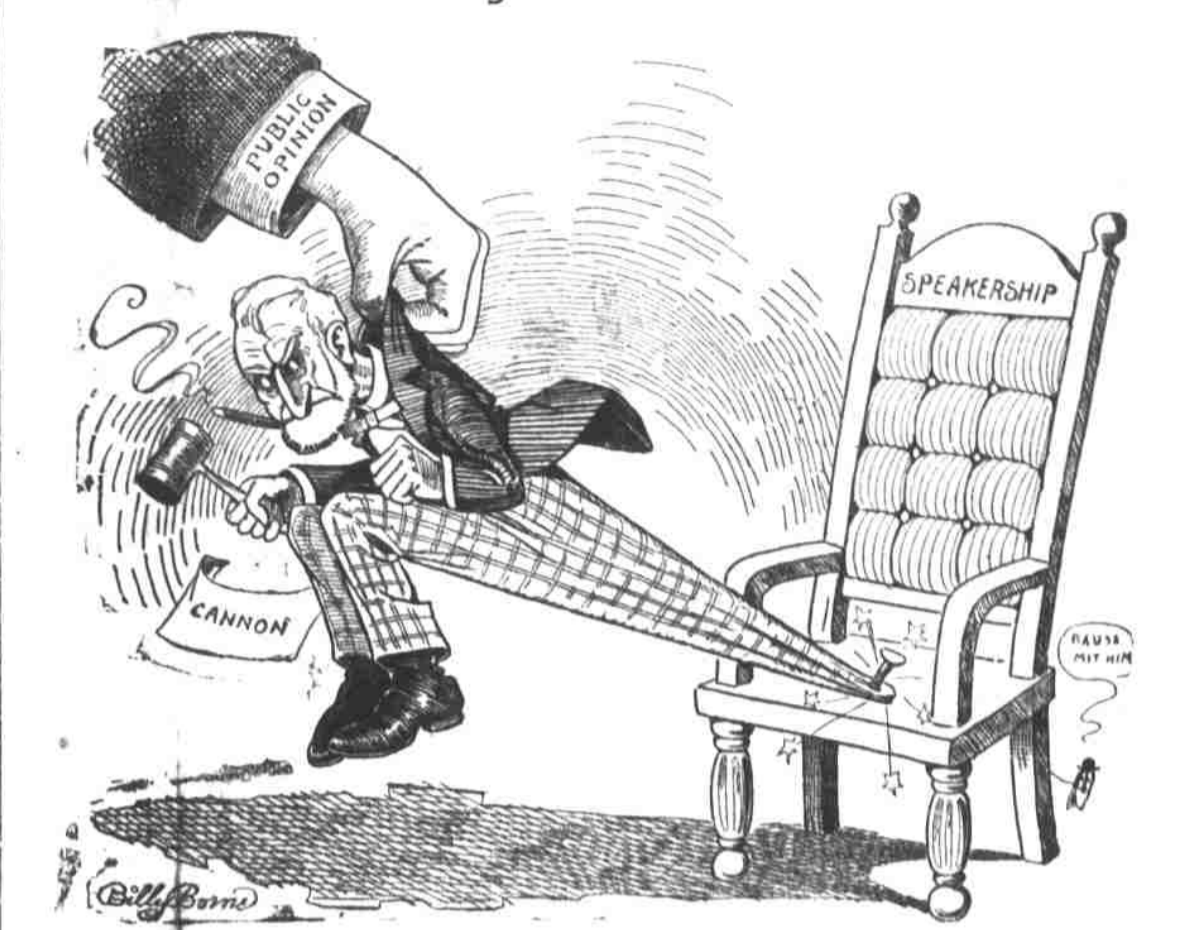
Limited Truce. At this juncture the insurgents gathered in the town of Representative Doves of Peace succeeded in getting another statement saying that an understanding had been reached. The statement which was given out by Representative Hayes followed: "It is true that an understanding has been reached that we shall attend the caucus about to be held for the choice of the republican members of the investigating committee. The question of future conferences, however, is one on which there has been no agreement. In fact, I had no authority from my associates to enter into that question. Of course, this agreement in no way affects the issue as to the present system of control of the house of representatives."

Democrats' Attitude. The democrats of the house announced today that they would hold a caucus Saturday night to name the minority members of the committee to investigate the Bullinger-Pinchot affair. The democrats insist upon their right to name the minority members of the committee, and if the majority declines to allow it, there is a prospect of a democratic-republican-insurgent alliance upon the question. The insurgents say they are contending merely for a fair committee and care not who are its members.

President's Statement. The following statement was given out by President Taft: "I have agreed between the regular republican and the so-called insurgents represented by Mr. Dwight on the one hand and Mr. Hayes on the other, after conferences with the president, that a caucus should be held to pass upon the question of the committee in the interior department investigation with the assurance that the insurgents, if they come into the caucus, should be treated fairly, and that a committee of acknowledged impartiality would be appointed. A further agreement was foreshadowed that the caucuses should be held from time to time to which all republicans should be invited to take up the various measures recommended."

(Continued on page four.)

Tearing Off A Barnacle.



DOVE OF PEACE HAS FOUND PLACE TO ALIGHT IN REPUBLICAN CAMP

After Lively Squabble of a Week Both Factions in Congress Lay Aside Hatchet and Love Each Other Just as Much as Ever.

All is Lovely Now.

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(Continued on page four.)

OBJECTION TO CHANGE IN INAUGURATION DATE DEVELOPS IN THE HOUSE

Adjournment all That Saves Proposed Amendment From Defeat From Defeat VOTE WAS CLOSE

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—An unexpected early adjournment of the house today probably saved from defeat the Henry resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution changing the date of presidential inauguration.

Led by Representative Perkins of New York the opponents of the resolution showed evidence of unexpected strength. Fearful lest he could not muster enough votes to secure the required two-thirds majority for the adoption of the resolution in the absence of several members who were committed to support it, Representative Henry, of Texas, its author, was determined to prevent a vote. At four o'clock, after he had spoken for forty minutes, he asked unanimous consent to continue for one hour. Representative Shelby of Kentucky objected.

Representative Gaines of West Virginia then moved the previous question and on a division the motion prevailed by the close vote of 62 to 61. To prevent a vote, Mr. Henry made the speaker could order the doors closed and absentees brought in. Mr. Parker saved the day with a motion to adjourn which was carried without opposition.

The resolution was vigorously defended by Representative Henry of Texas, Representative Craig of Alabama, Senators of Mississippi and others spoke strongly against it.

The first hour of the day's session was devoted to the reading of the president's conservation message which was enthusiastically received by the republicans and some of the democrats. The house adjourned at 4:05 o'clock until tomorrow. The senate was not in session today.

SEMINOLE OFFICERS ARE FOUND GUILTY OF DEFAUDING COMPANY

Garlington, President, and Young, Secretary, Convicted by Jury ASK FOR NEW TRIAL

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 14.—John Y. Garlington and J. Stokes Young, formerly president and secretary respectively of the Seminole Securities company, tonight were found guilty of breach of trust with fraudulent intent, the fourth count in the indictment against them. The other four counts were dismissed. A motion for a new trial was made immediately after the announcement of the verdict. Judge Price announced that he would hear arguments on the motion tomorrow morning. In the meantime the defendants, Garlington and Young, were remanded to jail. Judge Price refusing to continue their bonds.

At 11 o'clock tonight the jurors announced that they had arrived at a verdict. The defendants were called into court and the verdict was announced. The defendants received the verdict with perfect composure. The verdict carries a prison sentence of two to ten years.

The specific charge on which Garlington and Young were convicted is that they fraudulently appropriated from the Seminole Securities company funds amounting to \$155,596.77. The other counts in the indictment charged breach of trust with regard to stock of the Seminole Securities company, bribery of stock and large sums of money and companies.

After a day's delay of hard fought legal battle the case was given to the jury at 2 o'clock this afternoon after the attorneys for the defense had completed their closing argument and the judge had delivered an exhaustive charge to the jury. Eight hours later the jury announced its finding.

MEN HIGHER UP IN SUGAR GRAFT CASES INDICTED FOR VARIOUS CRIMES

Secretary of American Sugar Co. Included in Last Batch CONSPIRACY CHARGED

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—One of the men "higher up" has at last been indicted by the federal grand jury in connection with the sugar grafts. Charles R. Heike, secretary and treasurer of the American Sugar Refining company, was indicted today on charges of conspiracy to defraud and of making false entries.

Harry W. Walker, assistant superintendent of the Williamson dock, of the American company, was also indicted, together with other employees of the company against whom indictments have previously been found.

In the new indictments Heike and Walker are charged with Ernest W. Trenchard, former general superintendent of the Williamson dock, James P. Funderbuegel, former cashier, John M. Walker and James J. Helleman, chief clerk, of making false entries regarding four cargoes of sugar and the customs-house. The defendants are further accused of having conspired with Oliver Spitzer, and the four checkers recently sentenced to the island, to defraud the government by the underwriting and sugar. When the indictment was handed up in the United States circuit court before Judge Hough, Special Prosecutor Ely Frankfurter stated that the outcome of bench warrants were not necessary in all the defendants excepting Secretary Heike and Walker since at present under bond on similar charges. It is expected that Heike and Walker will surrender themselves to the court tomorrow.

FATALLY INJURED. RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 14.—Frank Phillips an employee in the plaid mill at Burlington, while trying to adjust a belt at the mill, had his right arm torn off just below the elbow and badly injured in the side. He is not expected to live.

REWARD OF \$2,000 GOES TO POOR WORKING GIRL

Found String of Pearls Worth \$30,000 and Returned Them to Owner

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—Mrs. Irene Isman, who last October divorced Lewis Isman, the well known real estate operator and theatrical manager of Philadelphia and New York, was the happy wife of a woman in New York yesterday. The find of pearls worth \$20,000 she lost in the street last Friday had been found and returned to her.

There was one other woman who was very happy with the same news. She was the working girl who picked up the pearls and obtained the \$2,000 reward offered for them. She was not as happy as Mrs. Isman, for the possession of so much money made her afraid.

She admitted, indeed, she she did not know how to spend it, but she had a good fortune that her identity as to the pearls was kept. Mrs. Isman herself did not know it. The woman who had the pearls promised the girl they would be of good use to her.

The girl was a good reason for her wish. She said if it were known she had such a sum her life would be made a burden to her, and as long as her fortune was it would not be long enough to be a burden.

HUSBAND A "FIRE FAN" WIFE ASKS DIVORCE

Is Tired of Being Aroused at All Hours by Alarms in the House

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—A \$4,000 divorce suit with alarm attachments and a charge for going to live are said to be principally responsible for the suit for separate maintenance filed by Mrs. Harvey L. Goodall against her husband.

Goodall is one of the original fifteen Fire Fans, an organization of wealthy Chicagoans who have a penchant for following the clang of the fire bell.

Mrs. Goodall charges that her husband has fitted up electric connections with their home so that when an alarm sounds he may know of the fire, and that he thinks more of his hobby than of doing any paying attention to her. Goodall is a vice-president of her publishing and news agencies.

I am tired of being aroused from my sleep at all hours of the night," said Mrs. Goodall today. "Mr. Goodall has a big fire going in our home that records all fires in Chicago. He seems to think it his duty to attend all the fires and as soon as the gong sounds he dashes downstairs and is off in his big touring car to the scene of the conflagration.

POET WATSON GOES HOME BITTER IN HIS HEART

Found America Inhospitable to Muse That Could Write Attack on Women

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—William Watson, poet, called for home yesterday on the Adriatic with his wife to face the music that he struck up on his own life when he wrote "The Woman With the Serpent's Tongue."

The poet, protected by a squad of literary police, headed by Robert E. Ely, of No. 23 West Forty-fourth street, defied the reporters, whose acquaintance he had been anxious to make when he arrived here. The most that could be got out of him yesterday was "Indeed" and "My sword" and "You gentlemen did well," uttered with bitter sarcasm.

With Mr. Ely were Joseph Gilder, editor of Putnam's Magazine, and William B. Feakins, Mrs. Wilson, who carried a small Irish flag, was talkative and her husband apparently wished to be likewise, but Ely and the others, by much skipping about, kept his mouth padlocked.

"Not a word," was Ely's command when Watson opened his mouth to reply to the first question. The poet's new book was with a snap. Ely would not even let Watson say whether he would return to the United States.

PRICES CRUMBLE AWAY UNDER NASTY BEAR ONSLAUGHT

Northern Bears Apparently Out to Break Southern Bulls in Cotton

LOSS IN ONE DAY NEARLY SIX DOLLARS PER BALE

Whole Movement Speculative and no Substantial Reason Can be Assigned

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—The big bull campaign in cotton definitely collapsed today with the most spectacular perpendicular decline ever seen in a week of erratic recessions. Reports had it that the position of the leading Southern bulls has been completely undermined by the continued liquidation which has been in progress since early in the year. At the low point today New York contracts showed a decline from \$1.20 to \$1.50 a bale from the closing price of the night previous, which was a break of from \$6.10 to \$6.50 a bale from the high figures of the day, and of \$13.25 to \$14.25 a bale from the high point of the season.

Had Cornered May. May contracts touched 13.70 late in the afternoon. At the height of the bull campaign it was estimated that E. G. Scates, of Texas, the leader, had accumulated paper profits of \$10,000 for the season. His heaviest holdings were in May cotton and he and his friends were generally believed at one time to control contracts calling for the delivery of fully one million bales during that month. The situation had developed before the beginning of the decline into a threat of the greatest squeeze of shorts recorded in the history of the trade but other bulls who had followed Mr. Scates' lead without enlisting in his party decided the time was ripe for a bear raid. One after another the big accounts began to come into the market.

The Scates party was said to have its cotton margin down to ten cents a pound and it was confidently asserted that its members would never abandon their position. The facts have proved, however, that the continued pressure was too heavy. Today it was announced that Mr. Scates had transferred his holdings to the leading bear interest. Smaller operators were hard ripped but it is believed the larger bulls liquidated above their average buying price for the season.

As soon as the news spread that an agreement had been reached between the conflicting interests the market received aggressive support, closing at from 20 to 30 points from the low marks today.

A much better feeling prevails in the trade tonight and it is thought a quieter market may be expected for the coming week.

STOCKS FOLLOW COTTON IN DOWNWARD SLUMP

Speculative Operations Find High Soarings Too Dangerous These Days

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—The downward movement of the stock market which had its inception last week and has proceeded with more or less regularity since that time, assumed larger proportions today, when on heavy liquidations, prices crumbled throughout the list. There was demoralization in the final hour and the closing left a majority of the active issues at the lowest level seen in many weeks. So many conflicting conditions enter into the market situation at this time that it would seem idle to attribute the steady lowering of prices to any specific question.

The recent Rock Island episode undoubtedly gave rise to minglings and the present status of the American Tobacco and Standard Oil cases at Washington are not reassuring to the conservative element.

Trading today reached the large total of 1,253,000 shares. Of this amount over twenty-five per cent was contributed by United States Steel which touched the lowest level—84 3/4—attained since last October. Other stocks that helped swell the day's business were Reading, in which 200,000 shares changed hands and Union and Southern Pacific. The largest net loss was in Consolidated Gas, which declined almost six points, while other declines, ranging from 2 to 3 points were general.

The bond market was affected to an unusual degree, all the better known issues showing severe declines.