

EIGHT ARE KILLED ON BATTLESHIP BY BOILER EXPLOSION

Wireless Brings News of Accident on Battleship Delaware

VICTIMS ON DUTY IN BOILER ROOM

Bodies Rescued From Clouds of Hissing Steam by Members of Crew

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Eight men met instant death and one man was so horribly burned that he probably will die as a result of a boiler explosion aboard the battleship Delaware at 2:20 o'clock this morning, the cause of which is yet unknown, according to a wireless message to night to the navy department from Captain Gove.

The Delaware was on her way to Hampton Roads from Guantanamo, Cuba, and had been designated to transport the body of Senor Cruz, late Chilean Minister to the United States, back to Chile instead of the South Carolina, whose propellers met with a mishap.

On Duty in Boiler Room The nine victims were on duty in the boiler room when the accident occurred. A terrific shock sent the crew scurrying below and nine bodies were dragged from the cloud of hot steam that hissed through the ship. The names of the eight men killed were wired to the navy department but the ninth who was hurled from the boiler room with traces of life in him was described as unidentified.

A board of officers of the vessel was appointed by Captain Gove to investigate the cause of the accident. Captain Gove's message to the navy department tonight follows: "At 2:20 a. m. January 17, three back headers, numbers B, 9, 10, of boiler 'O' in fire room four blew out explosively, killing eight, and injuring one who will probably die, these being all the men on duty in the fire room. Board of officers appointed immediately to investigate and report. Not yet reported. Extent of damage is ten back headers injured in boiler 'O'. Cause not yet placed."

The Dead. The dead are: Charles Henry Harp of Violet, Ky., Wm. Morris White of Vicksburg, Miss., Columbus Porter

(Continued on Page Four)

TARIFF SPECTER THROWS SHADOW ON FESTIVE BOARD

Jackson day Gathering of Democracy Feels its Presence Also at The Big Mass Meeting.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 17.—The gaunt specter of the tariff, with all the vicissitudes it brings from without and within a political party, stalked boldly through the Jackson day gathering of the democrats in this city today. It made its presence felt at the mass meeting at the Lyric in the afternoon and it would not down at the bountiful feast which was spread at the Fifth regiment armory tonight.

But the issue was fairly met by all the speakers. Some frankly acknowledged that there would be differences of opinion among the democrats on this subject as there had been among the republicans. Senator Bailey, for instance, while declaring that harmony of action must be the watchword of the democracy, if they maintain the advantage won at the last election, took direct issue with those democrats who favor piecemeal revision of the tariff. Champ Clark, of Missouri, speaker-to-be of the house of representatives, had just announced that the sentiment among democrats in the house seemed to favor piecemeal revision—schedule by schedule, if possible, but item by item if necessary.

"And the most obnoxious items first," exclaimed Mr. Clark. "Every Schedule Bad." "As between rotten apples," insisted Senator Bailey, "there is no choice. Every schedule in the Payne-Aldrich law is bad."

Gov. Harmon of Ohio, one of the most prominent figures in the day's gathering, also pounced upon the tariff. The day passed as the democratic leaders wished it might, without an attempt from any quarter to launch a boom for the presidential nomination in 1912. Senator Bailey paid Champ Clark, the democratic leader of the house, the tribute of placing him in the presidential class.

"If Champ Clark makes a better speaker than Mr. Harmon makes a governor, we will nominate him for president," he declared amid enthusiasm at the Lyric meeting. "But," he added, "if Governor Harmon makes a better governor than Champ Clark makes a speaker, then we are going to nominate Mr. Harmon."

The tariff was acknowledged as the factor which brought about the defeat of the republican party in the last campaign and with equal frankness the democratic leaders acknowledged that if they did not deal wisely with that issue and fulfill the hopes of the country, democratic success would be short-lived. And

while they were not discussing the tariff with serious men and humble spirit, the democratic leaders were calling out shouts of laughter and rounds of applause by their witty, and at times, vitriolic attacks on the grand old party.

New Nationalism Treason. Colonel Roosevelt came in for a large share of the maledictions hurled at the republican party. Former Senator J. C. S. Blackburn, of Kentucky, at the afternoon mass meeting, declared that the "new nationalism" enunciated by Colonel Roosevelt was allied with treason "deeper and darker" than any charged against the South from '61 to '65. Governor Harmon was the first speaker at the afternoon meeting, which was called to order by General Van der and preceded over by Governor Crouthers of Maryland.

Governor Harmon sounded a keynote when he declared that "personal preference, jealousy and ambition must not be allowed to spring up and breed confusion in council or action." He sharply criticized republican extravagance and marveled at the patience of the American people in submitting so long to republican rule and a republican tariff system.

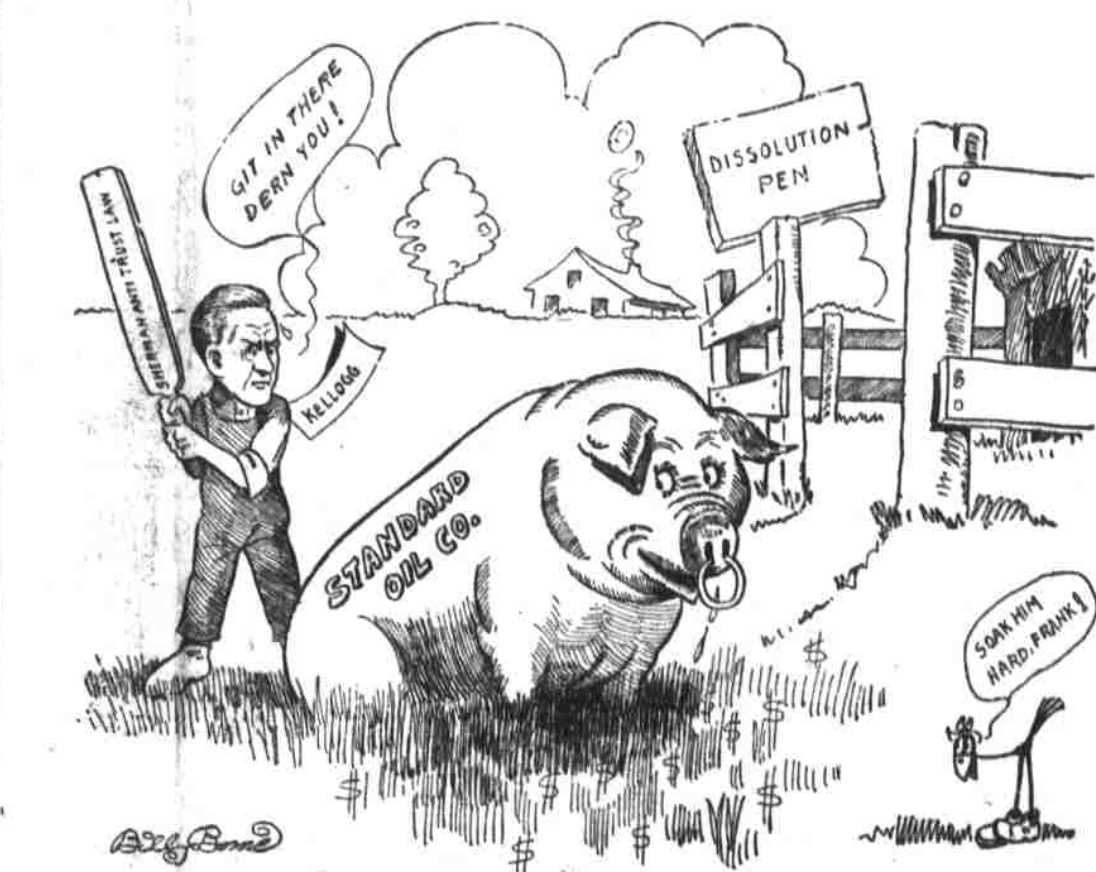
Mr. Clark, in his address, warned his fellow democrats that it was the failure of republican party to keep its pledges, especially with respect to the tariff, that brought about its defeat and the democratic party must live up to its promises in every respect.

Must Carry Out Pledge. "If the republican party had carried out its pledge," declared Mr. Clark, "no power on earth could have dethroned it. We must not fall into the same error." Mr. Clark referred to the new tariff law as the "Payne-Aldrich-Smootherism."

Senator Bailey declared that democrats were all of accord as to the necessity and the extent to which the tariff should be revised and the principle which should underlie that revision. The difference of opinion, he asserted, would be on the method of revision.

"For my part," he declared, "I believe that the only way to revise a bill like the Payne-Aldrich act is to cut its head off and to cut it off as soon as you get to it. Every schedule in it is bad. I am not willing to take out one and leave another there. Take them all out as between rotten apples, there is no choice."

Now to Get the Pig in the Pen.



GREAT ASSOCIATION OF NATIONAL BANKS PLAN PROPOSED BY ALDRICH

To be Known as Reserve Association of America Which Shall be Fiscal Agent of Government With a Capital of Three Hundred Million Dollars.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Senator Aldrich's long studied plan for reforming the currency system of the United States became public today when it was laid before the National Monetary commission. Briefly, it proposed a great association of national banks to be known as the Reserve association of America which shall be the fiscal agent of the government, issuing circulating notes, fix a uniform rate of exchange, rediscunt commercial paper and deal in bank acceptances and government securities.

Capital of \$300,000,000. The senator's plan was presented in printed form as Mr. Aldrich had been hurried off to the South by his preparations the day before. In his letter of transmittal to Vice-chairman Representative Vreeland, the senator wrote that the plan presented was purely his own and not necessarily that of the commission. Much good had been found in the government banks of Europe, he said, still none of them would be applicable to needs in this country. He declared he believed the good results which they obtain can be reached without the creation of a central bank and expressed the conviction that his plan would open those results without being open to the criticism that might well be brought against such an institution. In some respects Senator Aldrich's plan seems to be a high development of the law of 1908 which bears his name, giving to national banks of approved standing the authority to issue additional currency in times of emergency secured by proper collateral. He proposes that the reserve association of America shall be chartered with a capital of \$300,000,000 which shall be subscribed

ed by national banks relative to their capitalization. Half the capital shall be paid in and the other half remain on call. Only the United States government and banks owning stock in the reserve association would be depositors therein. No interest would be paid on deposits. The government however would deposit its cash balances and all its receipts in the association and all disbursements would be made through it. In much the same way as the bank of England manages the finances of Great Britain.

Take Up Bonds. The association would offer to buy the United States bonds now owned by the national banks for circulation of bank notes and assume the redemption of the notes they secure. As fast as national bank notes were presented for redemption, notes of the association would take their place which would be covered by one third gold or other lawful money and the remaining portion by bonds of the United States or other bankable commercial paper.

In substantially the same way as the bank of France operates from the state to the department, the arrangement, the canton and finally the little commune. Senator Aldrich's plan is to have the operations of the reserve association centralized at Washington, where a governor, appointed by the president and removable for cause, will be in charge with a board of forty-five directors. The organization would extend to branches, each in charge of a manager and board of directors; and these branches in turn would extend to local associations of national banks which make up the whole.

To that and the United States would be divided into fifteen financial districts. In each of them would be a branch of the reserve association. In each branch there would be local associations of national banks. Each must be composed of not less than ten banks and each would elect its own board of directors. Each local association in turn is entitled to one director on the board of the branch in which it operates. To the board of each branch will then be added an additional number of directors equal to one-third the number of local associations represented, who shall fairly represent the industrial, commercial, agricultural and other interests of that community. They must not be officers of banks.

The branches each in turn elect a director to the board of the reserve association and the other thirty are then chosen in the following way: Government of Association. Six ex-officio members shall be the governor of the reserve association, who shall be chairman of the board; two deputy governors of the association, the secretary of the treasury, the secretary of commerce and labor and the comptroller of the currency. Twelve more will be elected by representatives of the banks of each district. The board as thus constituted will then select twelve additional directors making 45 in all, who shall represent the industrial, commercial, agricultural and other interests of the country, none of whom can be officers of banks. Thus the operation of such a system

(Continued on page six.)

MAD MAN SHOTS TWICE AT PREMIER OF FRANCE IN CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES

Commotion Created by Murderous Assault on Briand

ONE MAN HURT

PARIS, Jan. 17.—A mad man sitting among the spectators in the gallery of the Chamber of Deputies today suddenly drew a revolver and fired two shots at Premier Briand. The premier escaped being injured, but Leon Miram director of public relief, received one of the bullets in the leg.

M. Guistehau, under secretary of marine, who occupied a seat directly behind that of Briand, happened to look toward the man just before the shot was fired. He saw the direction in which the weapon was aimed and knew intuitively that the premier's life was threatened.

He sprang up and urged the premier to protect himself—to lean over his desk, but Briand refused. The next instant two shots were fired and M. Miram fell over into Briand's arms, a bullet having passed through the fleshy part of his leg and he rolled to the floor. The greatest commotion ensued among the deputies, while several spectators sprang upon the madman, who still held the revolver in his hand. They tore him down and several of the deputies, running into the gallery, struck at him. Then it was discovered by policemen who came to his rescue that the man was M. Gisolme, a well known individual who once had made an unsuccessful attempt upon the life of the British consul at San Sebastian, and had been incarcerated in an asylum for the insane. Amid all the uproar M. Briand maintained his equanimity, apparently having become quite accustomed to being made the object of attack. As in the case of the attempt to do him injury in the Tuilleries gardens last November, the premier himself went to the aid of his assailant.

Following his arrest Gisolme declared he had wished he had killed Briand. He said that he hated all deputies and was sorry that some of them had not been wounded by his shots.

ELECTION OF LODGE BY MAJORITY OF ONE SEEMS PROBABLE RESULT TODAY

But There May be Prolonged Deadlock in Legislature

DEMOCRATS HOPE

BOSTON, Jan. 17.—Although backed by eight majority in the upper branch of the legislature, United States Senator Henry Cabot Lodge failed by three votes to obtain a re-endorsement in the house today, but if there is no shift during the night the joint convention tomorrow will send him back to Washington for a fourth term with a majority of just one on joint ballot. Mr. Lodge polled 24 out of 40 votes in the senate, but in the house only 117 out of the 240 members lined up for him.

The result in the senate was as had been anticipated for several weeks so that interest centered mainly in the vote of the house where the excitement was intense. There were no indications of any backsliding among the republican members this evening.

The democrats were equally as staunch in their determination to stand by their party candidate and some of the more optimistic of them declare the senatorial situation would be decided for some time. Governor Eugene N. Fox, who sat in his room at the far end of the building, refused to comment as to the result, although for months he has fought Mr. Lodge on the stump and repeatedly predicted his defeat.

Speaker Walker, of the house, tonight sent a letter to the four members who are voting for him asking them not to vote for him tomorrow.

MAGNATES OFF ON JUNKET

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 17.—After adopting several tentative schedules, all of which will be submitted to the Southern league magnates at the annual spring meeting, the members of the schedule committee proceeded to recuperate this afternoon by going on a hunting trip in eastern Arkansas as guests of President W. M. Kavanaugh. The spring meeting will be held in New Orleans during Mardi Gras.

BILL NYE DAY WILL BE OBSERVED IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF N. CAROLINA

State Superintendent Joyner Designates Fourth Wednesday in February

PENNY COLLECTION

RALEIGH, Jan. 17.—Wednesday, February 22, has been appointed by Hon. J. Y. Joyner, state superintendent of public instruction, as the "Bill Nye day" in the public schools of North Carolina. A special hour will be set aside on that day for the teachers to read to the pupils a biography of Bill Nye, and a brief program of his writings will be carried out.

Superintendent Joyner has been in correspondence with the Bill Nye memorial committee of the North Carolina Press association for some time, and the final arrangements were completed today after a conference with Mr. J. P. Cook, treasurer of the committee. The program for use in the schools, embracing the instructions from the state superintendent to the county superintendents and the teachers will be sent out by the committee in ample time. Incidentally, the movement contemplates voluntary contributions from the school children to the Bill Nye memorial fund, which is to be applied to the erection of a Jackson Manual Training School at Concord. Every child in the state attending a public school, will be asked to bring one penny or more on Thursday following Bill Nye day, which will be applied to this purpose.

Superintendent Joyner is taking most kindly interest in the movement, and has responded nobly to the petitions of the committee, a co-operation which is heartily appreciated by the committee, as well as by the editors of the state, who are deeply interested in the memorial cause.

RHODES SCHOLAR IN MEXICO

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 17.—O. Thompson of Citronella, at present in Mexico, in Chihuahua, the hearth of the revolution district, was named as the scholar from Alabama to get the Rhodes scholarship at Oxford university. There were four applicants.

PRESS AND PULPIT BOTH SCORED BY GOV. BLEASE

South Carolina's Governor Bitter in His Inaugural Address Yesterday

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 17.—Cole L. Blease, of Newberry, today was sworn in as governor of South Carolina, succeeding M. F. Ansel, who has held that office for the past four years. Mr. Blease seemed rather weak, and had the reading clerk of the house read the inaugural address.

After Mr. Blease had been sworn in by E. S. Dunbar, N. P., and magistrate, C. A. Smith, lieutenant governor-elect, took the oath of office. Ira B. Jones, chief justice of the state supreme court, administering Later in the day other state officials were sworn in.



WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Forecast: North Carolina, snow or rain Wednesday and Thursday, continued moderate northeast wind.

DEMOCRATIC DOCTRINE OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT UPHELD

New Government of Alabama Would Have Repealed State Prohibition Laws.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 17.—Aside from the reading of the lengthy first message of Governor O'Neal in which he discusses with much vigor the policy of his administration to have the prohibition laws repealed and put the state back under the old democratic doctrine of local option, the legislature was occupied with few matters today, adjourning out of respect to the memory of Turner, who died yesterday. Senator Mouthrop offered a resolution that the legislature investigate the charges brought by Governor Comer against United States District Judge Thomas G. Jones, in his last message relative to the court's action on rate laws of Alabama. The senator said if the charges were true they were an outrage on decency. The resolution was referred.

Representative Butt, of Montgomery, introduced the first liquor bill of the session. It provides that liquor may be sold in towns of 15,000 or more inhabitants. A formal vote was taken electing United States Senator Bankhead to succeed himself.

SENATOR ALDRICH IN SOUTH

BRUNSWICK, Jan. 17.—Senator Nelson A. Aldrich of Rhode Island, arrived here this morning and went at once to Jekyll Island to be the guest of friends at the "The Millionaires" club. He said that he was here merely for a rest.

FRAZIER IS PRACTICALLY OUT OF SENATORSHIP RACE

General Luke E. Wright Still Fails to Make Public His Intentions

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 17.—While he has issued no formal statement of his intentions, it is practically certain that Senator James B. Frazier is no longer in the race to succeed himself in the United States senate and that his name will be withdrawn tomorrow. This decision on the senator's part was reached, it is reported, because of the action of Senator Base and Representatives Terrell and Rogers, of the senator's county in voting for McMullin today, after they had voted for Frazier for five ballots.

The reported retirement of Senator Frazier was followed almost immediately by a rumor that the fugitives would center on ex-Congressman H. A. Enloe, present chairman of the state railroad commission, and would endeavor to elect him tomorrow.

Up to 8 o'clock tonight General Luke E. Wright had not made known his intentions, although it was said he would be voted for in tomorrow's joint session.

LUMBER BUSINESS BAD

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 17.—That the lumber business of this country is in a very serious condition was the statement in the annual address of Pres. J. Lewis Thompson of Houston, Tex., before the Gulf Coast Lumber Exporters association which opened its session in this city today. The industry has suffered from overproduction, said President Thompson.

EXTIRPATION OF CORPORATIONS IS NOT THE REMEDY

So Argues Attorney for Standard Oil Company Before Court

COMBINATION HAS MADE PRICES LOWER

Sarcastic Reference Made to Utterances of Roosevelt About Court

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—In a brilliant oratorical effort, John C. Johnson, leading counsel for the Standard Oil organization, concluded today the long oral arguments before the Supreme court of the United States on the proposed dissolution of the Standard Oil company of New Jersey as in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law.

In marked contrast with Mr. Johnson's effort was the plain, unpretentious summary of the government's side of the case by Attorney General Wickelsham. "Nowadays we hear a great deal of what are stigmatized 'reactionary courts'" said Mr. Johnson, "by which I understand the courts that do the statutes as printed and to the volumes of decisions by which the law is settled and not to the files of newspapers or to the speeches of oratorical demagogues.

Prices Would Be Higher. "In a moment of hysterical contemplation of the sins of others—for we are never so apt to exaggerate our own—we are apt to mistake the extent of others and the remedy to be applied. In the case of these large corporations the need is not for their extirpation. By their mere largeness the country does not suffer. Without these corporations prices would be higher; hundreds of millions of men would be deprived of employment and our foreign trade—(more and more dependant upon our manufactures because of the alarming increase of growth of our population)—would be destroyed. We should have no chance in the competition of the world for trade with a rival like Germany, the most intelligent of them all, which by settled system fosters the combination which you are asked to condemn as criminal."

Mr. Johnson then replied to the warning of Mr. Kellogg that unless the Sherman law was enforced the Standard would drive all independent out of business within five years. "Mr. Kellogg need not fear any overproduction for these corporations by judges," said Mr. Johnson, "and he hardly need lose any sleep over their receiving any favors from judges. Let the channels of commerce be open for all who may desire to enter, whether with ocean steamer or dug-out, with Rockefeller wealth or with naught but their brains and their hands, unfettered by their own improper restraints and uninterfered with by the abuse of others; and all will have been done that is wise. Beyond that lies that antagonism of and representable economic necessity, and of disaster, the length and breadth of which no man can tell."

UNCONSTITUTIONALITY OF CORPORATION TAX IS ARGUED BEFORE COURT

Sovereignty of States is Invaded by This Tax

WOMAN SUES

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The final assault on the constitutionality of the corporation tax provision of the Payne-Aldrich tariff act of 1909, began today in the Supreme court of the United States. For two hours Maxwell Everts, of New York, argued that the law was void. Julien T. Davis, also of New York, continued the assault. Tomorrow Frederick W. Lehmann, solicitor general for the department of justice, will defend the law.

Mr. Everts appeared as counsel for Stella F. Flint, general guardian of Samuel N. Stone, Jr., owner of stock in the Stone-Tracy company, of Windsor, Vt. She sought to prevent the corporation from paying the tax. The attorney contended that the tax was unconstitutional principally because it fell upon the corporate franchise of the company. In so doing it invaded the sovereignty of the state, he urged. While the law on its face said it was a tax on the "duties of business," Mr. Everts told the court that "the burdens of this law, falling on the defendant corporation because it has a corporate charter, and because it acts in a corporate character, are burdens upon the right to be a corporation and to act as such."