

The Citizen's Moving Day.

SLUMP IN DEPOSITS OF NEW YORK BANKS PUZZLES BANKERS

Millions Were Withdrawn From National Banks of New York City... NEW YORK BANKS ALONE SUFFERED... Reports to Comptroller of the Currency Shows Reserve Funds Ample

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Deposits of individuals in the 7,000 national banks of the United States amounted to \$191,566,438 between November and January, a situation probably unprecedented in the reports made to the comptroller of the currency. Of that sum more than \$150,000,000 was withdrawn from the thirty-nine national banks of New York city. No two officials of the treasury agree as to where the money went. Some are of the opinion that a part of the money might have gone to strengthen the New York state banks and trust companies during the flurry caused by the so-called Robin failure early in the month. Others think the huge withdrawal reported interests payments piled up in anticipation of the January dividend days. A comparison with the national banks of Chicago shows that the drop was confined almost entirely to New York city. The eleven Chicago banks reported a loss of about \$94,000,000 in individual deposits. The reserve banks of the Western and Pacific states and the New England state all show losses, but comparatively small ones. The unexpected call on January 7 served to show the condition of the banks at a new angle. Not once before since 1879 have they been called upon so early in the year. Some officials think if the call had been made as usual late in the month or early in February, the money, if it were withdrawn, would have found its way into the banks again. One peculiar aspect of the drop was that the country had gained in November. Another feature of the situation which greatly puzzles the treasury experts is that in spite of the enormous slump in deposits the banks (Continued on Page Two)



THE ASHEVILLE CITIZEN. "WE WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP!"

VIOLATED LAWS OF BOTH GOD AND MAN ARGUES DAVENPORT

With Reference to Contempt Charge Against Federation of Labor Leaders... ALTON B. PARKER ASKS DISMISSAL... Argues Injunction Was Violation of Freedom of Speech of Officials

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The concluding arguments in the famous "contempt" case against President Samuel Compers, Vice President John Mitchell and Secretary Frank Morrison, of the American Federation of Labor, were made today in the Supreme court of the United States. The court took the question of affirming the decision of the courts of the District of Columbia which sentenced the accused to jail under consideration.

Arguments were made by Judge Alton B. Parker and Jackson H. Ralston for the accused, and by J. J. Darlington and Daniel Davenport against them.

Freedom of Speech Plea. Mr. Davenport laid stress on the claim of Judge Parker that the injunction against the "boycott" of the Bucks Stove and Range company was a violation of the freedom of speech of the officials of the American Federation of Labor. "I call the attention of Judge Parker, the lawyer, to Judge Parker, the judge," said Mr. Davenport. "Then the attorney quoted from a decision rendered by Judge Parker when he was at the head of the New York Court of Appeals in which he said there was a difference between enjoining a libel and enjoining a publication as a means of carrying on a conspiracy. The officials of the American Federation of Labor and others, according to Mr. Davenport, were engaged in a conspiracy in violation of both the laws of God and man."

Names Not on List. Judge Parker laid stress on the point that no evidence was presented to the court below to prove that the American Federation, the official organ of the Federation of Labor, containing the name of the Bucks Stove and Range company, had been distributed in violation of the injunction. According to his statement the last time the name was printed on that list was just before the injunction became effective. The court below being in error in regard to that point, Mr. Parker argued, that the entire sentence for contempt fell because the Supreme court of the United States could not say how much of the sentence had been imposed by the reason of the erroneous finding upon it.

Mr. Darlington spoke in opposition to the position taken by Mr. Parker. He said that the issue of the Federation, which he referred was rushed in order to attempt to avoid the injunction and that copies of the issue were mailed out even after the injunction became effective.

CONVICTS ESCAPE. AMERICUS, Ga., Jan. 30.—Martin Hightower and J. L. Britt, white men with sentences of two and a half years each, escaped today from the Sumpter county jail gang, commandeered a large touring car and disappeared at high speed towards Florida. The sheriff with a posse in automobiles went in pursuit, but the "joy riders" have not been sighted.

BILL CREATING TARIFF BOARD GETS THROUGH HOUSE AFTER LONG DEBATE

Democratic and Republican Representatives Have General Mix up in Course of Which Champ Clark Gets Angry, and President is Accused of Acting in Violation of Law.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—After considering the matter for more than seven hours under a special rule the house of representatives at 11:40 tonight by a vote of 185 to 83 passed the bill providing for a permanent tariff board of five members. This is the first of the legislation recommended by President Taft to be adopted in the house this session. The democrats split on the passage of the bill and although Champ Clark, the minority leader, voted for the measure, ninety of his followers were recorded against it. The others who voted in the negative were scattered republicans. The democrats were together on various amendments to the bill but in each instance they were defeated and the bill was put through in exactly the shape that it came from the committee. The insurgent republicans voted with the regulars of their party in opposition to the democratic amendments and on the final passage. Much of the time given to the consideration of the bill was taken up by the democrats in their efforts to amend the measure. Several roll calls were demanded and for a time it seemed that a filibuster might be inaugurated, but an agreement to end the debate at eleven o'clock was finally adopted.

To Consist of Five. The bill creates a permanent tariff board in lieu of the present board, which is a creature of a provision of the sundry civil appropriation bill and which will expire by its own limitation on the 30th of June. The board is to consist of five members, not more than three of whom shall be of the same political party. The time of office shall be six years each and those first appointed shall be for terms of two, three, four, five and six years respectively, to be designated by the president. The salaries of the members are \$7,500 annually for the chairman, who is to be designated by the president, and \$7,000 each for the other members. The board is to have its principal office in Washington and is empowered to sit in any other place in the United States or in foreign countries.

General talk by the rule and subsequently on the bill itself, soon developed a decided difference of opinion on the democratic side, although the democratic members of the ways and means committee had voted with the republicans in reporting it. Representative Dailzell of Pennsylvania and Chairman Payne of the ways and means committee explained briefly the provisions of the measure.

Some questions arose as to who should be in charge of the democratic time during general debate—whether it should be a democrat in favor of the bill or one opposed to it. This set some of the republicans laughing. Champ Clark, angry, "I hope," said Mr. Payne, "that the gentlemen on the other side, who ever they are, can get together on some gentleman in whom they have confidence."

Champ Clark, who had already indicated that he favored the bill was on his feet in a flash. "A little more of that kind of talk"

"grab" on your side," he retorted hotly, "and your bill is dead." "Kill it, kill it," shouted a dozen democrats. It was finally agreed that Mr. Payne of New York should control the time, the latter in opposition. After Mr. Payne had earnestly urged the passage of the bill, Mr. Clark took the floor. "For some time," he said, "there has been a proposition pending in the United States in a sort of nebulous way, for a tariff commission that is an institution intended to undertake to fix rates. I was opposed to that last year, because it is idiotic. It is idiotic because the constitution of the United States absolutely precludes such a performance. The proposition for a tariff board has been so amended in this pending bill that the board shall report to the senate or report to the president or report to the house. On the motion of the democrats in the committee it was fixed so that the house shall be competent or able to direct the subjects that this board shall investigate. Situation Now Different. "That makes an entirely different situation. I voted for that bill in the committee, I am going to vote for it here. "Of course there is no use to conceal what the condition is; we have got the house after the fourth of (Continued on Page Three)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The bill creating a permanent tariff board passed the house of representatives tonight by a vote of 185 to 83. The bill provides for a board of five members, to be designated by the president. The salaries of the members are \$7,500 annually for the chairman, who is to be designated by the president, and \$7,000 each for the other members. The board is to have its principal office in Washington and is empowered to sit in any other place in the United States or in foreign countries. The bill creates a permanent tariff board in lieu of the present board, which is a creature of a provision of the sundry civil appropriation bill and which will expire by its own limitation on the 30th of June. The board is to consist of five members, not more than three of whom shall be of the same political party. The time of office shall be six years each and those first appointed shall be for terms of two, three, four, five and six years respectively, to be designated by the president. The salaries of the members are \$7,500 annually for the chairman, who is to be designated by the president, and \$7,000 each for the other members. The board is to have its principal office in Washington and is empowered to sit in any other place in the United States or in foreign countries.

SENATOR MARTIN INTRODUCES BILL FOR W. N. C. SCHOOL

Initial Appropriation of \$25,000 With More For Maintenance... ASHEVILLE POLICE COMMISSION DEAD... Bill Introduced to Cut Down Salaries of Clerks in State Offices

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 30.—The much talked of bill providing for the establishment of a teachers' training school in Western North Carolina, was introduced in the senate today by Senator Martin of Buncombe. It authorizes the state board of education to establish such a school for training teachers of both sexes and carries an appropriation of \$25,000 for buildings and equipment with the requirement that the county or community where it is located provide a like amount. The bill also makes appropriation of \$10,000 annually for maintenance and specifies that there shall be trustees from the Eighth, Ninth and Tenth congressional districts. There is every indication that this bill will pass by a safe majority and become a law.

The bill abolishing the police commission of Asheville came from the house and was by request of Senator Martin placed on the calendar, pending until the next session. A bill of general interest was introduced by Senator London of Chatham, to codify the law regarding mental anguish suits against telegraph companies. A measure of his, the house defeated two years ago. Senator Cobb of Robeson moved to postpone the special order for considering the bill establishing Hoke county from tomorrow at noon until Thursday, but his motion failed to carry.

Clerks Get Too Much. In the house of representatives, Spainhour, of Burke, offered a resolution to appoint a committee of five members to ascertain the number of clerks in the state office and recommend such reduction of salaries as may be deemed advisable in view of the fact that as the resolving clerks in state offices are receiving from \$1,500 to \$2,000, while teachers are being paid only \$25 to \$40 per month, and many college professors only from \$600 to \$1,000. The resolution demands a scalpel that would put the clerks more on a parity with the teachers for whom far greater equipment is demanded. The resolution went to the committee on salaries and fees.

A bill introduced by Judd of Wake provides that Raleigh be reimbursed the cost of the unsuccessful prosecution of the Standard Oil company for violating the state anti-trust law. Ewart of Henderson introduced a bill to tax dogs, magistrates and justices of the peace in Henderson county. Investigate State Property. The house passed the joint resolution by Senator Brown to investigate the Mattamuskeet, Elkin and Allegheny, and Statesville Air Line railroads, Wilkesboro, Jefferson Turnpike, and other matters unfavorably reported by the state board of internal improvement, ex-Judge Ewart declaring in discussion that the state has evidently lost in the Mattamuskeet railroad scheme alone \$240,000. It has heretofore passed the senate.

A notable bill passed was that to amend the charter of the Carolina and Tennessee Railroad company, so as to require that it construct certain lines.

COMMITTEE INVESTIGATES MANY OFFERS OF BRIBES TO JOURNAL OF COMMERCE

Dodsworth Says All Ship Subsidy Is Simply Graft

EDITOR ON STAND

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—John W. Dodsworth, editor of the New York Journal of Commerce; Chas. A. Conant, of New York, formerly correspondent of the publication, and F. C. Donald, of Chicago, commissioner of Central Passenger association, were witnesses before the house committee on investigation of ship subsidy charges today and the committee adjourned until February 6. Mr. Dodsworth said he regarded ship subsidy as graft but conceded that there were men honestly supporting that cause. He agreed substantially with his brother, A. W. Dodsworth, business manager of the Journal of Commerce, as to the various attempts to buy the influence of that paper, but did not recall two of them, the \$40,000 proposition and the DeLeste money proposition for influence when the French Panama Canal company was trying to foist its property on the United States government.

Attorney Worthington, for the Merchant Marine league, announced that the league had reason to believe that the whole story of these attempts was a plan concocted recently to discredit the ship subsidy legislation advocates.

Mr. Dodsworth said the check for a blank sum offered to his father thirty years ago was offered personally by an agent of John Roach the shipbuilder. As to the \$100,000 offer for an article favoring ship subsidy the witness said that his brother tried to lead his caller on and trap him but that he, the witness, was not present at the interview and only learned of it later. He believed that he would have "boosted" the caller. Referring to matter forwarded to the paper by Chas. A. Conant, of New York, to set out the Spanish government's position first prior to the Spanish war, Mr. Dodsworth said that so far as he knew there was no money proposition made to the paper and that the idea of accepting money would have been unthinkable to his father. Mr. Conant testified that he had not communicated any money offer to the paper in favor of the Spanish government or to influence the editorial policy in any way.

FIVE MILLION SOUTHBOUND BONDS SOLD IN PITTSBURG

To Complete Payment for Building Road Through Piedmont North Carolina

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 30.—Negotiations were concluded today for the purchase by the Union Trust company of Pittsburgh of \$5,000,000 first mortgage 4 per cent 50-year gold bonds of the Winston-Salem Southbound Railway company of North Carolina. The bonds are dated July 1, 1910, and are payable July 1, 1960, the interest periods being January 1 and July 1. The Winston-Salem railway is jointly owned by the Norfolk & Western and the Atlantic Coast Line Railway companies, and runs 83 miles from a connection on the north with the Norfolk & Western at Winston-Salem, N. C., to a connection on the south with the Atlantic Coast Line railroad at Wadesboro, N. C. The entire issue of \$5,000,000 bonds is sold to complete and pay for the construction and equipment of the line, the Union Trust company taking the entire issue.

VOTE DOUBTFUL ON SENATOR LORIMER

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Senators consider it doubtful that a vote on the right of Senator Lorimer, of Illinois, to hold his seat in the senate will be reached during the present session. It is a question as to what the result of a vote would be. A careful canvass by senators themselves indicates that there are 15 or 16 senators who have not reached a decision on the law and the facts in the case. The remaining senators are practically evenly divided. On account of this condition of affairs neither side is prepared to allow the question to go to a vote.

MISS DOROTHY ARNOLD BELIEVED TO BE MURDERED

Central Park Will Be Searched Foot by Foot for Her Body

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—Rumors as variable as the winds of March continue to surround the mysterious disappearance of Dorothy Arnold, now missing from her New York home for nearly fifty days. Tonight the case to all intents is where it was when counsel for the family first sought aid through publicity. In sheer desperation the family has invoked the aid of the police to go over the confines of Central park foot by foot and to drag the park lakes and ponds. This probably will be begun tomorrow. A report was current tonight that Miss Arnold had been sighted at the picture of Miss Arnold but the records show no reservation. Evidence that she called at this agency is apparently as strong as that she started to walk through Central park. Yet the family in the absence of other clues, has decided to institute the systematic search, and if nothing results, to search Bronx park similarly.

SWEEEPING VICTORY WON AGAINST T. & P. RAILROAD

Guilty of Violating Interstate Commerce Act by Overcharges

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 30.—The government won a sweeping victory today in a novel test case of the interstate commerce act when a jury in the Federal District court returned a verdict of guilty against the Texas and Pacific railroad on two indictments, embracing five counts. The charges against the railroad were that in the guise of storage charges freight rates in excess of commerce commission were made made on grain shipments from Arkansas points to New Orleans, the penalty which the court may impose ranges from a \$10,000 to \$20,000 fine on each count. It is stated that the road will be called upon to pay back all such excess charges collected, amounting, according to the government agents, to thousands of dollars. Assistant District Attorney Speck, who conducted the prosecution, expressed the belief that an investigation would disclose the operation in other parts of the country of similar schemes on the part of the railroads to collect freight rates in excess of those laid down in the tariff schedules.

FIGHT TO DRAW

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 30.—Pascy McFarland of Chicago and Jack Britton of Indianapolis fought eight rounds to a draw before the Army Athletic club tonight.

BARBOUR BEATS GARETSON

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—Warren Barbour, the millionaire boxer who holds the national amateur heavyweight championship, knocked out John Gareston, of the Avonia, A. C., New York, holder of the Metropolitan amateur championship, in less than the nose round tonight.



AEROPLANE RACES OVER WATER FROM KEY WEST TO CUBA

McCurdy Outstrips Torpedo Boats in Spectacular Flight Across Water... FORCED TO DESCEND FOR LACK OF OIL... Daring Man Bird Gets Within Ten Miles of City of Havana

KEY WEST, Jan. 30.—Six days of anxiety and waiting for a favorable turn in weather conditions ended this morning for J. A. D. McCurdy, the aviator, when the daring young bird man crossed the starting line at 1:22 o'clock on his journey across the Florida Straits to Havana, the longest over water flight yet attempted in the history of aviation. He passed from the sight of those on his side of the channel within fifteen minutes and the next heard of him was that he had been forced to descend in the water ten miles from Havana by a shortage of oil. McCurdy and his machine were unharmed and were rescued by the torpedo destroyers heading and taken to Havana. Thousands Gather. Despite the many disappointments to the public here, McCurdy did not lack for spectators when he started and gave every one who witnessed his flight the sensations they were expecting. When satisfactory reports of the weather had been received, the aviator climbed into his Curtiss biplane and waved the signal to release him, the airplane rolled gracefully down the field for a hundred feet or more and then rose into the air. After reaching a height of about 500 feet McCurdy turned his machine and circled over the city. The ocean front was lined with cheering thousands as he passed, while other thousands filled pools, open fields and other places of vantage. The last made another circuit of the city while flying 7,000 feet in the air and returning to a point above the aviation field was given the signal to start on his flight to Havana. Raced Torpedo Boats. Acting on instructions from the (Continued on Page Three)

AUTOMOBILE LICENSE FOR PRESIDENT HELD UP PENDING RECEIPT OF FEE

Vehicle Commissioner of Maryland Says All Cars Alike MUST PAY TAX

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The white house has been paying license on five automobiles which the government provided for the use of the president and his family, although not required by law to do so. Not only for the District of Columbia, Maryland and Virginia, over which territory the president rides while he is at the national capital, but also Massachusetts where the summer white house is located, have automobile licenses been procured for the executive machines.

Because Chas. B. Norton, secretary to the president, recently wrote to John E. George, Maryland's automobile commissioner, applying for licenses for Mr. Taft's motor cars but failed to enclose a check for the same, Mr. George replied that he would send the licenses as soon as he had the money. The comptroller of the treasury recently decided that neither the District of Columbia nor the states could tax government automobiles.

COMMISSIONER SAYS PAY. BALTIMORE, Jan. 30.—"He is president I know, but all automobiles look alike to me," said John E. George, state motor vehicle commissioner today in speaking of his action in withholding the licenses pending the receipt of the fees exacted by the state of Maryland which in this case amount to \$42.

The laws exempting vehicles owned by the state of Maryland, and the local government of Maryland, commissioner George added, "but nothing is said about the United States. Furthermore, I have written to the sheriff of Montgomery county and told him to let no man without a license escape. He let the vice president off, but I do not want that to happen again. Princes, potentates, presidents and vice presidents look alike to me in the automobile business."

KILLS LITTLE SISTER

COLUMBUS, Ga., Jan. 28.—Ozell, aged 6, son of S. A. Gullett, a Lee county, Alabama, farmer, at his home today, sent the head of his four year old sister, Mildred, killing her instantly.