

STOKES DENOUNCED UNMERCIFULLY BY GIRLS' ATTORNEYS

Unsparring Denunciation of Millionaire Sportsman Who Lies Critically Ill

"POWER OF WEALTH AT WORK IN THIS CASE"

Summing up of Prosecution, Judges Charge, Then Case Goes to The Jury

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—The jury which is trying Lillian Graham and Ethel Conrad for their alleged attempt to murder W. E. D. Stokes, heard from counsel today two final pleas for the show girls' acquittal that bristled with unsparring denunciation of the millionaire sportsman who now lies critically ill as the result of an operation. Tomorrow Assistant District Attorney Buckner will sum up for the prosecution and after Justice Marcus' charge, the case will go to the jury, probably before nightfall. Renewed motions by the defense today to have the cross examination of Mr. Stokes which was interrupted by his illness, stricken out were denied. Stokes was painted by Assistant Robert M. Moore as a "monster," determined to get possession of a beautiful young girl and by getting an exonerating note from her free himself of all responsibility for causing her downfall. The chief accusation, that of a plot of the girls' to extort money from the millionaire he held was amply disproved by the fact that the girls bought their revolvers with no attempt at secrecy. Attorney Moore displayed a photograph of Miss Graham, taken at the time of her visit to the Stokes farm at Lexington to emphasize the point that she had changed from a beautiful, healthy, buxom girl to the worn fragile creature that had wept on the witness stand. He declared that Stokes took \$1,700 from Lillian Graham, not because she wanted the money, but because she was a "pretty girl."

Apology for "Horned Words" "With her money gone, her patriotism lost," continued the attorney, "she might say, when you want money, then come to me."

Clark L. Jordan, another attorney for the show girls, apologized for saying harsh things about a man who was ill "but these things were done by a man who had no mercy to show these girls who stood in the path of his purpose."

"The power of wealth has been at work in this case," he exclaimed. "Stokes has spent thousands of dollars to rake up every evidence which afterwards was not allowed on the record in order to place these two young girls in the worst possible light."

"We ask you men to decide this case in a way so as you can look any honest woman in the face and tell her that you judged these girls on the one standard of morality, that you did not favor a man because he was a millionaire."

CREWS ARE NOT LARGE ENOUGH ON MOST SHIPS TO MAN THE LIFE BOATS

House Committee on Merchant Marine Startled by This Announcement

DISASTERS RESULT

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—William H. Frazier, secretary of the International Seamen's union of Boston, Mass., started the house committee on merchant marine and fisheries today by declaring that on a majority of the passenger carrying ships on the Atlantic coast there were not enough members of the crew to man the life boats. He said most of the ships carry boats enough for 75 per cent of the passenger carrying capacity of the ships. The witness declared that in all his experience he had never seen a boat drill at sea where the life boats were swung out on the davits. Mr. Frazier also declared that the Slocum disaster was due to an insufficient crew. The loss of life would have been reduced one-half with a proper crew, he said. The witness was one of a score of sailors in the various trades who urged the passage of the Wilson bill to improve the condition of men in the seafaring trade. The bill would increase from 12 to 100 cubic feet the space for each member of the crew and from 12 to 16 feet deck space. It would provide for more efficient men in the fire rooms and other reforms.

PASSENGERS LANDED TANGIER, Dec. 14.—All the passengers of the wrecked steamer Delhi have now been landed.

WAR DECLARATION PIGEONHOLED FOR PERHAPS ALL TIME

National League Tables American League "Ultimatum" Without Consideration

GAMBLING ON GAME STRONGLY DENOUNCED

Resolution Adopted Calling For Legislation Against Ticket Speculating

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—The American league's "declaration of war" was pigeonholed for at least two months and probably for all time by the National league today. It was not even seriously considered, President Lynch declared, at the close of the session. None of the magnates could decipher its purpose, he said, so they tabled it. In the final session of the three day meeting the National league adopted two resolutions today, one calling upon the six states containing cities on the circuit to make ticket scalping punishable by fine and imprisonment, the other declaring war on baseball pools and offering \$100 reward for the conviction of persons gambling on the game. The organization also voted President Lynch with powers to act for it in dealing with the request of three principal minor leagues for higher classification. A list of recommendations in this connection were submitted. Among them were the following: List of Recommendations That major clubs be allowed to play in minor league territory and vice versa, either before or after the playing season; reduction of drafting season to five days beginning September 15; drafting of umpires; an amendment requiring the major leagues to increase the salaries of drafted players \$50 a month over their minor league salaries; the adoption of salary limits by minor leagues; restriction of player limit in all leagues to 25 during the playing season and 35 during the off season; the retention of players in the highest class league in which they are purchased so far as possible. Drafting prices of \$2,500 in class AA; \$1,250 in class A; \$1,000 in class B; \$750 in class C, and \$500 in class D.

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NO NATURAL MONOPOLY IN INDUSTRY, DECLARES BRANDEIS TO COMMITTEE

Appears Before Senate Committee in Advocacy of LaFollette's Bill

ASSAILS "TRUSTS"

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—That there is no such thing as a natural monopoly in industry, was the declaration of Louis D. Brandeis, the Boston lawyer and anti-trust champion, who today appeared before the senate committee on interstate commerce in advocacy of Senator LaFollette's bill designed to supplement the Sherman law. He declared also that if the law prohibiting the practices through which existing great combines grew up is clearly defined and enforced no trusts will arise in future. "Supporters of the LaFollette bill," he said, "believe in competition in industry on economic, social and political grounds, they agree that only unreasonable restraints of trade should be prohibited but they believe the law is inadequate, difficult of application and unsatisfactory in its remedy. They propose to let the law remain, but to supplement it with provisions remedying these defects." Again stating that there are no natural monopolies in industry, Mr. Brandeis said: "Even the oil trust got control by ruthless and unconscionable violations of law, by criminal rebating, bribery and corruption which brought it wealth with which to destroy competitors by price cutting and like practices. The steel trust acquired control, not through greater efficiency but by buying plants and ore supplies at fabulous prices. Not one industrial monopoly is a natural growth." Mr. Brandeis mentioned the tobacco, shoe machinery and sleeping car combines as other "trusts" that had been able to fix prices as a result of acquired monopolistic positions. Mr. Brandeis referred to the speech yesterday asking that independent tobacco dealers be permitted to appeal to the Supreme court from the dissolution plan under which the "trust" is now proceeding and declared that should the present decision stand, the future effect of the law would be "what man has illegally founded, let no court put asunder." Mr. Brandeis will continue on the stand tomorrow.

FORMAL MESSAGE WITH REPORT OF BOARD OF INQUIRY

Full Text of Report of Investigating Board into Explosion of The Maine

MORE DESTRUCTION THAN ANTICIPATED

Explosion Occurred Almost Fourteen Years Ago, and 266 Lives Were Lost

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—President Taft today sent to congress a brief formal message transmitting the full text of the report of the investigating board which found that the battleship Maine was blown up in Havana harbor by an external explosion. The board was headed by Admiral Vreeland, of the navy, and included Colonel Wm. H. Black, of the corps of engineers of the army. It began work on the exposed wreck at Havana November 20 and found that the injuries to the bottom of the Maine were caused by the explosion of a charge of a low form of explosive exterior to the ship between frames 28 and 31 port side. This resulted in igniting and exploding the contents of the six-inch reserve magazine. The more or less complete explosion of the contents of the remaining forward magazines followed. The board in its report emphasized the fact that it found that what is called the port garboard strake, a continuous line of planking running from stem to stern was "displaced upwards as much as twenty-four inches from a straight line"; that another strake, technically called "C" was displaced "upwards and inwards for 100 square feet," and that part of the inner bottom plating was "displaced upwards and left approximately six feet above its original position."

Destruction wrought by the two "explosions of distinctly different character" was found to be much more extensive than had been anticipated. The report in technical terms described how plating was crumpled, how some portions of what had once been a great battleship were turned inside out and how parts of the bottom works generally were displaced. "The debris of one-pounders, six-pounders, six-inch and ten-inch and

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ONLY SLIGHT INTEREST IN CAPITAL OF RUSSIA ON PASSPORT QUESTION

Not Believed Abrogation of Treaty of 1832 Will Affect Relations

RUSSIAN VIEWPOINT

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 14.—The Jewish passport question has awakened only slight public interest here. The prospect of the abrogation of the treaty 1832 does not seem to disturb any one. Good relations with the United States are duly appreciated especially as they affect the far east; but it is pointed out that Russia and Germany waged a tariff war in the nineties during which they remained on good terms politically. The abrogation of the treaty would affect the Russian trade to the extent of about eight million dollars annually whereas American trade to four times that amount would be affected. Abrogation of the treaty is realized would strike a more vital blow if by reason of this Russians were shut out of American. From the standpoint of the Russian government the cessation of Jewish emigration would be very disagreeable but the government does not believe that the matter would be pressed so far. On the other hand the government sees a graver peril in the indiscriminate admission of Jews to Russia, as many of these, it is asserted by Russian officials are revolutionists. Their coming armed with American passports and with the right to claim consular aid is argued would endanger public peace and cause ultimately diplomatic friction and a serious aggravation of Russo-American relations. The Jewish question looms so large in Russia proper that the question of Russo-American relations takes a secondary place, and finally it is declared Russia cannot surrender control over the admission of foreigners within her borders. These are the representative views in government and other circles, but though not yielding on principle it is felt that Russia would be willing to ameliorate the conditions in practice under certain circumstances. A danger exists that a congressional demonstration might provoke the Russian nationalists and members of the extreme right and alienate the sympathizers of other groups. This fear is voiced by Prof. Rul N. Mikuloff, leader of the constitutional democrats.

The "Eternal Question."



WHO FURNISHED MONEY FOR BUYING DYNAMITE USED IN THE EXPLOSIONS?

Federal Grand Jury Probes Into Heart of Alleged Dynamite Conspiracy Right From the Start—Identity of Few Witnesses Called Kept in Strict Secrecy by Deputy Marshals—M'Manigal's Complaint.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 14.—As a direct lead into the heart of the alleged dynamite conspiracy, District Attorney Chas. W. Miller, while the federal grand jury held its initial hearing in the case today took up the question as to who furnished the money for purchasing and paying the expense of carrying about the country, the explosives by which more than 100 structures were blown up. Mrs. Andrew J. Hull, now of Kimball, Neb., who as Miss Edith Winebrenner, was bookkeeper for the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, and who was familiar with its money receipts and disbursements, was closely questioned by Mr. Miller, while into the grand jury room were taken the books of check books and accounting records of the association during the five years in which the explosions took place. It was during a large part of these five years that Orrie E. McManigal, according to his confession, did dynamiting for John J. McNamara, the convicted secretary-treasurer and often in company with James B. McNamara. An important feature of McManigal's confession was in connection with Mrs. Hull's visit to the district attorney's office. This was the admission by McManigal that he usually received about \$200 for each "job" and that when he complained that part of the money was being held back from him, James B. McNamara had admitted seeing the stub for the check and had said John J. would "fix it up." Most of the jury's attention today was taken up with an outline by District Attorney Miller of what the investigation was to be how far it was to go and the number and character of the witnesses to be called. The identity of the few witnesses called today was kept in strict secrecy by deputy marshals and outsiders were not permitted in the corridors near the grand jury rooms. Mrs. Hull's appearance at the federal building followed that of H. S. Hockin, acting secretary of the Iron Workers Association who had been conferring with Frank M. Ryan, the president. Hockin now occupies the position in the union formerly held by John J. McNamara. Police officials of Indianapolis who were present when records were taken out of the iron worker's headquarters and former stenographers of McNamara were also present. McManigal in his confession told of at least \$5,000 having been paid him and said some person other than John J. McNamara did the paying, but after he and James B. McNamara blew up in Cleveland on June 25, 1910, he had had a dispute with the man over the amount he was to receive and in consequence "J. J. took the matter in hand himself all the way through."

For the Cleveland "job" McManigal said he and James B. were paid \$100 each. Referring to an explosion at the business street plant at South Chicago, McManigal said he said 80 pounds of dynamite and added "when I went to Indianapolis, J. J. McNamara paid me \$100 in cash, as that was all the cash he had in the office. I saw him pay J. J. McNamara for the job." That records were kept of some of the money paid out was indicated in a part of the confession in which McManigal tells of his complaint of the small pay he received before he dealt directly with McNamara. He said he previously had been receiving only \$125 each for the jobs but on a train between Cincinnati and Indianapolis he discussed places that were still to be blown up with J. B. McNamara. "J. B. told me he had the stubs for the Mt. Vernon, Illinois, job and that they were made for \$225 while I received only \$150. After that J. J. McNamara handled the money," he said. Among the other items mentioned were \$200 each for jobs at Greenville, N. J., McKees Rocks, Pa., Superior, Wis., Omaha, Neb., Los Angeles, Cal. and Hoboken N. J., Worcester, Mass. and Milwaukee, Wis.

and that when he complained that part of the money was being held back from him, James B. McNamara had admitted seeing the stub for the check and had said John J. would "fix it up." Most of the jury's attention today was taken up with an outline by District Attorney Miller of what the investigation was to be how far it was to go and the number and character of the witnesses to be called. The identity of the few witnesses called today was kept in strict secrecy by deputy marshals and outsiders were not permitted in the corridors near the grand jury rooms. Mrs. Hull's appearance at the federal building followed that of H. S. Hockin, acting secretary of the Iron Workers Association who had been conferring with Frank M. Ryan, the president. Hockin now occupies the position in the union formerly held by John J. McNamara. Police officials of Indianapolis who were present when records were taken out of the iron worker's headquarters and former stenographers of McNamara were also present. McManigal in his confession told of at least \$5,000 having been paid him and said some person other than John J. McNamara did the paying, but after he and James B. McNamara blew up in Cleveland on June 25, 1910, he had had a dispute with the man over the amount he was to receive and in consequence "J. J. took the matter in hand himself all the way through."

ABROGATION TO BE IN EFFECT BEFORE HOLIDAY RECESS

Sulzer Resolution Already Passed by House Brought up in The Senate

IMMEDIATE ACTION IS STRONGLY URGED

Several However Would Have It Referred to Foreign Relations Committee

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The abrogation of the Russian treaty of 1832 because of demonstrations against American Jews and jobbers may become the law of the land before the Christmas recess of congress. The Sulzer resolution, already passed by the house, directing termination of the treaty after a year's notice, was brought up today in the senate. The result of a running debate on the question of whether to refer it to the committee on foreign relations or to act immediately was an assurance from the committee that it would report Monday. The senate may then adopt either the resolution with a slight change or the Culbertson resolution—practically identical. The debate in the senate included same discussion of the attitude of the state department. Senator Culbertson wanted immediate action on Monday without reference to the committee. He contended that notice of abrogation cannot take effect until one year after the action and therefore if the resolution did not pass before the holidays it could not go into effect until 1914 or more than two years hence. Senators Cullum and Lodge pleaded for the reference to the committee. Both pleaded their utmost efforts to obtain committee action to permit the senate to act on Monday. "I have no doubt that we can do it," said Senator Cullum. Mr. Lodge added his assurance in the same effect. Senator Rayner was somewhat skeptical as to the committee's ability to agree within that time. He pointed out the possibility of differences of opinion. "Time for Action" "The time has come for a determination of this question," he said. "The argument is all one way. The treaty has been violated for the past 40 years. Time and again we have yielded. We should act now."

Senator Clark of Arkansas, contended that if the treaty was to be so promptly disposed of action should be taken without reference to the committee. He said congress should either act immediately upon the general public demand or go into the question thoroughly. Senators Lodge, Bacon and Cullum refused to accept the view that the state department was on trial. "The president has told us," said Mr. Cullum, "that he is at work on the question and will have something ready after the holidays, and the secretary of state assured me a day or two ago that he expected to accomplish something of value to the country."

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NOT SINGLE MINER, DEAD OR LIVING, BROUGHT OUT

Rescue Men Devoted Their Entire Time to Putting Out Fire

BRICEVILLE, TENN., DEC. 14.—

Not a single miner, living or dead, was brought out of Cross Mountain mine today and tonight the list stands at five rescued and fifty-six dead. Fire burned briskly all day long in two of the cross entries and to the task of extinguishing it the rescue men devoted their entire time. Explorers in the mine have located eight or nine more dead bodies and these may be brought out tonight. It was learned today that the widow of John Duff, whose body was recovered last night, is a niece of Bishop James Atkins, of the Methodist Episcopal church, South. Duff's body was taken to Marysville today for interment.

BRYAN BOUND FOR HOME

COLON, Dec. 14.—Wm. Jennings Bryan left here today on his homeward journey by way of Jamaica.



WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Forecast for North Carolina: Rain Friday and probably Saturday, variable winds, brisk over northeast portion.

DR. SUN YAT SEN RESERVES JUDGMENT ON SITUATION

Chinese Reformer Will Not Commit Himself to Any Definite Policy

PENANG, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, DEC. 14.—

Dr. Sun Yat Sen, the Chinese reformer, and General Homer, the American who it is alleged is to take charge of the military government in China, landed here today. Dr. Sun Yat Sen declined to grant an interview, preferring to reserve his judgment on the situation in China and not desiring to commit himself to a definite policy until he was in full possession of the facts and acquainted with the intentions and views of the reformers.

TIBET BECOMES RESTLESS

CALCUTTA, Dec. 14.—The revolutionary fever in China has spread to the border provinces and is spreading in Tibet. The rebels have driven out of the town of Shera the Chinese garrison troops. The Chinese imperial troops made a stand at Gyantse, a walled and fortified town on the trade route between Darjiling and Lhasa, the capital, but were defeated by the Tibetans.

OLD VETERAN DIES

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Hardin R. Littlepage, one of the few surviving participants in the great maritime battle between the Monitor and the Merrimac, died at his home here today. He was seventy years old and was born in Virginia. He resigned from the Navy academy as a midshipman to enter the Confederate navy at the outbreak of the civil war and participated in a number of engagements including that between the Monitor and the Merrimac in Hampton Roads, March 8 and 9, 1862.

DELEGATES MAKE VISIT TO TOBACCO WAREHOUSE

North Carolina Farmers' Union Elects Officers and Puts in Big Day

WILSON, N. C., DEC. 14.—

Features of the day with delegates to the North Carolina Farmers' union were visits to the tobacco warehouse where record breaks were made, the election of officers, a musical concert, barbecue and an address by R. A. N. Wilson, of Mississippi. Mr. Wilson explained in detail the workings of the warehouse system and the cotton holding movement in Mississippi. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, H. Q. Alexander, of Matthews; vice president, J. M. Templeton, Cary; secretary and treasurer, E. C. Faires, Charlotte; state organizer, J. Z. Green, Marshville; business agent, J. R. Rives, Sandford. The executive committee: W. G. Crowder, Wake; W. B. Gibson, Iredell; C. C. Wright, Wilkes; I. P. Coggins, Chatham; W. H. Moore, Pitt.

THE BREAKS AT THE TOBACCO MARKET

were the result of cash prices offered for best grades and the rivalry for awards was so great that many farmers could not find floor space. The average price on the floors was 13 1/2 cents.

BORE TRIP WEST

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 14.—Bishop Alpheus W. Wilson of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, who was taken ill while attending to conference duty in the south was brought to his home here today from Pensacola, Fla. He bore the strain of the long trip well.

DEMAND DISMISSAL OF WILSON FOR ATTENDING CONGRESS OF BREWERS

Nat'l Anti-Saloon Convention Opposes Re-Instatement of Army Canteen

WASHINGTON, DEC. 14.—

The dismissal of Secretary of Agriculture Wilson from the cabinet because he attended the Brewers' convention at Chicago as honorary president recently, was demanded here today at the national Anti-Saloon convention which likewise went on record as opposed to the re-instatement of the army canteen. The demand for Mr. Wilson's retirement was made by Judge A. Z. Blair of Ohio, in a speech which was applauded to the echo. He said if President Taft did not dismiss the secretary of agriculture he would fight his re-nomination with all his power next year. The resolution passed by the convention laid emphasis on the adoption of legislation to prevent the sale of liquor in prohibition territory and protested against the government sale of confiscated liquor in territory which has become prohibition. The following officers were elected to serve two years: President, Bishop Luther B. Wilson; vice-presidents, Bishop G. M. Magnew, Rev. Father James M. Cleary, Rev. David J. Burrell, Rev. W. B. Crumpton, Judge Charles A. Pollock, Rev. Washington Gladden, Rev. Wm. L. McDevon, Rev. J. C. Ray, Bishop H. C. Morrison, Bishop Samuel P. Sprung, Secretary, R. E. McDevon; treasurer, Father Magnew.

OFFICERS ELECTED