

'WOLF OF WALL ST.' PLACED ON TRIAL TWO WITNESSES

Ledyard and Palmer Tell of Telephone Conversations With Lamar.

Ledyard Tells of A Telephone Talk Says Lamar Impersonated Rep. Palmer, of Penn., Over the Wire.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—(10 p. m.)—Testimony by Lewis Cass Ledyard and Representative A. Mitchell Palmer of Pennsylvania today regarding telephonic conversations dealing with the United States Steel corporation and J. P. Morgan was the principal development in the Federal court here on a charge of impersonating Representative Palmer with intent to defraud the steel corporation and the Morgan firm.

Although three indictments had been brought against Lamar charging him with impersonating officers of the United States District Attorney Marshall announced that the only one to be pressed would be that accusing him of representing himself as Mr. Palmer and attempting improperly to procure the employment of Edward Lasterback, a lawyer, by the steel corporation and the Morgan firm.

Representative Palmer's testimony was brief. He denied he had talked over the telephone with Mr. Ledyard between February 4 and 8, 1913, the period when it is charged, Lamar conversed with Mr. Ledyard in the guise of the Pennsylvania congressman.

Mr. Ledyard testified that in February 4 he had been summoned to the telephone to talk with a "Congressman P." The witness continued: "When I took up the telephone, a voice said 'this is Congressman P., do you know who I am?' I told him 'no.' He asked that if the information he came from a western district in Pennsylvania helped me in voting him, again I said 'no.' Then he spelled his name out for me, P.-A.-M.-E.-R., and asked if that identified him. I said it did."

The pseudo Palmer then told Ledyard he understood Ledyard was conversant with the plans of the United States Steel corporation and the witness replied that he did not represent the steel company. "He said," continued the witness, "that Mr. Morgan had refused to listen to any plans to stop the investigation of the money question and that both Gary and Perkins knew of this attitude. I asked him how he knew Mr. Morgan's proposition and he replied that he knew it perfectly well."

The following day the telephonic (Continued on Page Seven.)

EUROPEAN RULERS ARE ALL AT FRONT WITH THE TROOPS

Czar and Kaiser Present in Poland. King George and President Poincaré in France And King Albert With His Soldiers.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—(10 p. m.)—The battle in northern Poland is being fought out under the eyes of the German emperor on the one side and the Russian emperor on the other. These two monarchs left for the front today so that virtually the heads of all the nations at war are with their troops.

The king of England is in France; the king of Belgium, as usual, is spending all his time with his soldiers, while President Poincaré of France started today for another visit to the northern battlefield.

Official news from Poland continues scanty, and with both headquarters claiming successes, it is impossible to say how the battle is going. Of its intensity, however, there can be no doubt.

The Germans, when they started for Warsaw, dashed full tilt into a mass of Russian troops and forced their way so far in that the Russians closed on them. This was taken in Petrograd to mean that some of the German divisions had been cut off and that their surrender or annihilation was inevitable.

It appears, however, that fighting for their very lives and in the knowledge that a great defeat would end the German offensive and compel them to fall back on their own frontiers, the German troops broke through the Russian lines at one place and at another are holding their entrenchments against all Russian attacks. Their flanks still are being harassed by the Cossacks but seemingly the Russians are not now in a position to gain the sweeping victory they had anticipated.

Heavy Losses. The losses, with the desperate fighting that has been going on for a fortnight, must necessarily be very heavy on both sides.

Against the Austro-German forces in the south the Russians continue to gain more decisive results. They now hold all Austrian positions protecting the Carpathian passes, and are said to have arrived abreast of Cracow, while their captures for three weeks number 50,000 men.

In the west, although German official reports say there is nothing to communicate, the French official statement notes a lively cannonade in Belgium and German activity north of Arras. This may mean the Germans have commenced, or are about to commence another attempt to get through to the French ports. Certainly there are important changes in the dispositions of the German troops.

The Germans, according to Dutch reports, are (Continued on Page Eight.)

BRYAN FINDS NO PROOF OF SUBMARINES BEING BUILT FOR EUROPEANS

Has Made Thorough Investigation of Reports Circulated to This Effect.

NEUTRALITY BREACH.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Secretary Bryan today said that, after a thorough investigation of rumors, that submarines were being built in the United States for European belligerents, the American government had found no evidence to support such reports.

The secretary said government agents had not discovered that work of any character was being done on foreign war craft and declared his statement also covered rumors that submarines were being constructed in sections for shipment abroad. While the building of war vessels for a belligerent is a breach of neutrality, Mr. Bryan declined to comment on what the state department would make if it was discovered American firms were building submarines in sections, when it was recalled that during the Russo-Japanese war submarines were built in sections in the United States and shipped to Russia, the secretary declined to comment, saying such a case would be ruled on if it arose.

THE OREGON READY.

SEATTLE, Wash., Dec. 1.—The famous old battleship Oregon, which will lead the naval parade through the Panama canal, was again put in commission today, after being repaired at the Puget Sound navy yard.

COMMITTEES NOTIFIED TO SHIP TO THE NEAREST SEAPORT, BELGIAN RELIEF

Committees Include That of North Carolina Headed By Dr. Battle.

FAST QUANTITIES.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—"Ship at once to the nearest seaport." This message was sent today by the American commission for relief in Belgium to more than 1,000 committees in the United States. The commission has perfected country-wide shipping arrangements, and it is expected that vast quantities of food and clothing at various city and state headquarters in a day or two will begin to move to every important port in the United States.

For convenience in handling and shipping foodstuffs the commission has requested all local organizations to affiliate themselves with state committees. Where there is no state committee the local relief parties are requested to arrange storage depots for small lots that can be assembled in carload lots. The commission arranges shipping free of charge from the seaboard to Belgium and agrees to pay all railroad freight charges in case where the railroads themselves are not shipping free. A system is being worked out so that express and parcel-post lots may be sent free of charge to inland centers in each state. The commission made public a list of state committees already organized together with their executive heads. They included: North Carolina, Dr. S. Westray Battle, Asheville; Virginia, Colonel H. M. Hopkins, Richmond.

Five Reasons Why to Shop Early



OPTIMISTIC REPORTS, SHOWING VILLA-ZAPATA COALITION IS PRESERVING ORDER, RECEIVED

Both Villa and Zapata Await Arrival of Provisional President Gutierrez Before Entering the National Capital—Few Cases of Robbery and Pillage Punished by Death—Conditions Normal.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Optimistic reports showing that the Villa-Zapata coalition, supporting the provisional government of Eulalio Gutierrez, is keeping order in Mexico City and restoring normal conditions were made public today at the state department.

Two dispatches from American Consul Silliman and the Brazilian minister at Mexico City, read to President Wilson and his cabinet by Secretary Bryan, were given out in paraphrase tonight. They show that General Zapata has declined to go to the national palace, keeping his headquarters in the suburbs. Unofficial reports from the Mexican capital say General Villa has arrived in the outskirts and that both chiefs await the arrival of Provisional President Gutierrez.

More Hopeful View. The official dispatches gave a much more hopeful and optimistic view of conditions than the American government has received in many weeks. Following is the summary issued by the state department of a telegram from the Brazilian minister, dated 2 p. m. Sunday and just received: "A few cases of robbery and violence by irresponsible bands were reported in the suburbs during the first two days of occupation by Zapatistas. These were against Mexicans and foreigners indiscriminately. Americans included, but such cases have been punished—even with the execution of the culprits in some instances.

The Zapatista authorities are doing their best to redress the damage done—the Spanish ambassador is being attended en route to the point of securing a safe conduct for the Spanish consul ordering every one to obey and help in behalf of Spaniards. A good amount of money having been secured from the extraordinary tax a small loan of 50,000 pesos made voluntarily by bankers and business men was repaid yesterday.

Property Returned. "The property and funds taken from the tramway company have been returned. The foreign affairs office has been reopened. "The diplomatic corps is being attended to and requests being complied with as effectively as possible. The finance department has issued a decree making valid and acceptable all bills until present bills are replaced by a new issue. "Zapata arrived two days ago. He refused to enter the national palace to receive a popular demonstration, but stayed in the suburbs. "General Angeles arrived with Villa's advance guard yesterday but is waiting for Villa to make proper entry into city. Villa has published a general order to the effect that full guarantees will be accorded to all, any wrong to be punished by death. Censorship was abolished, but is strict at Vera Cruz. Up to this time the general situation in the capital can be considered as very good. "The state department later issued the following supplementary statement:

Corroborates Report.

"A dispatch from Silliman, sent at 5 p. m. on the 30th and received here at 8 o'clock this morning, corroborates the optimistic report sent by the Brazilian minister. Mr. Silliman interviewed Zapata Saturday night and expressed the appreciation of foreigners for the order that has prevailed since occupation by Zapata's troops. He presented the case of Mr. Hill, an American whose dairy has been looted. In Mr. Silliman's presence Zapata dictated an order requiring the restoration of Hill's property and punishment of those guilty. He left the City of Mexico yesterday but his followers are in charge of the city and quiet prevails. "The city is well policed; no political arrests have been made. The Zapatistas have not molested either natives or foreigners except in a few aggravated cases. Upon entry into the suburbs they arrested the man-

REICHSTAG WILL VOTE ON GREAT WAR CREDIT

Expected That Billion and a Quarter Credit Will Be Adopted Unanimously.

BERLIN, Dec. 1.—(Via London, 5:30 p. m.)—The Reichstag will meet tomorrow to vote a war credit of \$1,250,000,000. Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the imperial chancellor, conferred today with party leaders, explaining the military and financial situation. He first received socialist leaders. It is expected the war credit will be adopted unanimously and without debate. The government does not intend to raise the new loan forthwith, and probably will not do so until spring.

Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg speaking to the Reichstag committee, said the military situation on both fronts was wholly favorable, but that he wished to defer further explanations until the meeting of the Reichstag tomorrow. He said he hoped the Reichstag would vote the loan unanimously as this would encourage the troops to the greatest energy.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Forecast for North Carolina: Cloudy with probably rain Wednesday; Thursday and Friday cloudy.

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Must Increase Vigilance. SAN ANTONIO, TEX., Dec. 1.—United States troops patrolling the Texas-Mexican border were ordered tonight to exercise increased vigilance in preventing filibustering parties crossing into Mexico from this state and to permit no person to cross the international boundary without a passport. This order was issued when United States immigration officers reported they had been informed that between six hundred and seven hundred Mexicans recruited in Texas had crossed the Rio Grande within the last few days.

CARRANZA TO FIGHT. WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—General Carranza's determination to "end the present struggle by force of arms," was asserted in a telegram tonight from the 1st chief of Rafael Zubaran Capmany, head of the Mexican constitutionalist agency here. The telegram denied that General Pablo Gonzalez had declared himself provisional president and that General Blanco had been imprisoned.

BULL MOOSE ARE SILENT REGARDING CONFERENCE. Only Clue to Proceedings is Statement That Conference Will Last One Day.

'SURPRISE TEST' UNFAIR TO ENGINEERS, IS STATED

Causes Them to Lose Respect for Danger Signals, Railroaders Say.

CHICAGO, Dec. 1.—"The surprise test" for the vigilance of locomotive engineers and firemen to see if they are on the watch for danger signals not only is dangerous to the men, sapping their health, but it also has the effect of the proverbial cry of "wolf," teaching the engineers to lack respect for such signals, it was testified here today in the hearing of the western railroad arbitration case. One request of the engineers of the ninety-eight western roads, for improved working conditions was for the elimination of the surprise test. Statistics purporting to show that certain different railroads, had raised already in operation virtually granting the conditions asked for in the more important demands of the men were offered by Walter Moore, official statistician for the engineers. James M. Sheehan, counsel for the railroad managers, undertook to show by cross-examination of Moore that such grants were offset by increased responsibilities or duties in other directions. Testimony on this point was not completed, but it was said, would be taken up later.

CHICAGO, Dec. 1.—Members of the national executive committee of the progressive party who arrived here today for the committee's conference tomorrow declined to offer an opinion as to what effect the conference would have on the party's future. The only clue to the proceedings was found in the prediction that the conference would be finished in one day. "This is the first meeting of the committee since the election," said George W. Perkins, its chairman, "and it probably will be attended by more than the usual number. When we have completed the conference, a statement will be issued telling what has been done. None of the reports of what we will do have been given by any one who could speak with authority." O. K. Davis, secretary of the committee, who arrived with Mr. Perkins from New York, also declined to outline the probable course of the conference. Among the subjects likely to be taken up was the question of transferring national headquarters of the party from New York to Chicago.

ADmiral Mahan had overruled his strength studying the great European conflict, and it is believed the many long hours he devoted to following the naval operations of the belligerents probably caused the breakdown that hastened his end. In the early stages of the European war, Admiral Mahan, whose works are naval text books known almost the world over, discussed for the newspapers the significance of various naval maneuvers. Gave Up Activities. He gave up these activities when President Wilson issued his proclamation exhorting navy and army officers to desist from anything resembling a partisan discussion of the conflict. He, however, did not relax his close observation of all that went on in Europe.

ADmiral Mahan came to Washington from his home in Gloucester, N. J., in early autumn and had planned to spend the winter here. Funeral services will be held from St. Thomas Episcopal church in this city tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock. In accordance with Admiral Mahan's expressed wish services will be of the simplest character. There will be no military ceremonies and no honorary pallbearers. The body will be taken to Queen's Hotel. HEAD VASE INFLUENCE. NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—It has been said of Rear Admiral Mahan that his works on the influence of sea power on world history are responsible for the German emperor's naval policy and have had a more profound influence on the trend of the naval thought and action, not only in the United States and Germany, but in Great Britain and throughout the world, than the writings of any other man of his day. In naval circles the world over his contributions to this great subject have been hailed as almost epoch-making. Among Admiral Mahan's best known works are "Life of Admiral Farragut," "Life of Nelson," embodying the sea power of Great Britain, "Sea Power in Its Relations to the War of 1812," "The Interest of the United States in Sea Power," "Some Neglected Aspects of War," "From Sail to Steam," and "The

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FIRST AMBASSADOR FROM CHILE HAS CREATED GOOD IMPRESSION AT CAPITAL

Speaks Flatteringly of Pres. Wilson and Secretary Bryan.

WARMLY RECEIVED.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Eduardo Suarez Mujos, presenting his credentials today to President Wilson as the first ambassador from Chile to the United States, spoke of President Wilson and Secretary Bryan as "the two most intense expressions of the people's sentiment of this republic." With their continued co-operation, he said, he was sure of his ability successfully to achieve the object of the mission with which he had been invested. "To continue to promote the cordial entente of the two countries both in political and commercial affairs." "An evolution fruitful in substantial and progressive development for this continent," said Mr. Suarez, "has been in operation of late through the agency of the neighborliness and concord with which the governments of America, with clear comprehension of our common destinies, have begun to join their aspirations and efforts." In his reply the president said that in his rank as minister, Mr. Suarez had given many evidences of his cordial good will and had "so conducted his mission as to 'win our esteem.' He added that he was "glad to pleasure the steady growth in importance and intimacy of the interchange of thought and feeling between the two countries."

Mr. Suarez, the minister of the Argentine, who has remained in the city as the first ambassador to the country to be received by the president.

KANSAS CITY RESERVE BANK ALLOWED TO CLEAR MEMBER BANK'S CHECKS

Similar Authority Will Be Extended to Chicago Bank at Once. PROVIDED IN LAW.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The federal reserve board tonight gave the federal reserve bank at Kansas City authority to clear checks by member banks on member banks, and similar authority will be given immediately to the Chicago bank. This is the first step taken toward having reserve banks exercise the clearing function provided in the new currency law.

In its telegram to Federal Reserve Agent Miller, at Kansas City, the board called attention to the fact that a meeting of the governors of all reserve banks is to be held here December 8-10, at which clearing of stocks will be considered. It is the hope of members of the board that ultimately a large part of the clearing of the country will be done through the reserve banks. Re-discounts by the twelve banks have not increased materially in the last few days, but there has been an increase in the amount of federal reserve notes taken by member banks. The increase in federal reserve notes may be accounted for by a decrease in clearing-house loan certificates and emergency currency authorized tonight by Comptroller of the Currency Williams. According to Mr. Williams, all clearing-house certificates have been paid off or called in for redemption. The total amount of emergency issued by the treasury department, Mr. Williams said, was \$281,530,000 and of this \$127,272,000 has been redeemed. The gradual disappearance of emergency currency is presumed to be due to the fact that banks are anxious to take out federal reserve notes.

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