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ANARCHISTS MAY HAVE HAD HAND IN BLOWING UP FLAT

Arthur Caron One of the Victims Was Prominent Member I. W. W. and Was to be Tried for "Picketing" Rockefeller's Estate.

Police Examine Number Well-Known Anarchists in an Endeavor to Place Responsibility for Outrage.

New York, July 4.—With Arthur Caron, prominent I. W. W., dead, one of four victims of a terrific explosion which wrecked one side of a six story double tenement at 1624-26 Lexington Avenue, the police spent tonight closely questioning all surviving leaders of the recent "free speech" demonstrations here.

Inspector Owen Egan of the bureau of combustibles, declares positively that the explosion was caused by a bomb. In addition to those killed outright, eight persons were seriously injured and more than a score received minor wounds. It is regarded as nothing short of a miracle that scores escaped death, so violent was the explosion which tore out the tenement from the top floor down to the third.

Caron was identified with the Ferrer school of anarchists. This afternoon, Berkman, noted anarchist, long connected with Emma Goldman, was examined by Police Inspector Schmittberger and Assistant District Attorney Duell. Following Berkman came "Sweet Marie" Ganz. It was "Sweet Marie" who endeavored to see John D. Rockefeller, Jr., when excitement over the Colorado strike was at its height. She declared she would "shoot Rockefeller down like a dog."

Julius Solomon and Louise Berger were also questioned. Louise Berger has been identified with the I. W. W. agitation. These witnesses told Duell that they had planned to go to Tarrytown Monday where Caron and thirteen others were to be placed on trial as a result of charges against them for "picketing" the estate of John D. Rockefeller.

The police believe Caron was a victim of a bomb of his own making. They believe he had this bomb in his room and possibly was working on it when it exploded. In view of the contemplated trip to Tarrytown where the trial was to take place the theory was advanced that a plan was on foot to blow up the court house in case of conviction.

Two men were blown to atoms. Parts of their bodies are still missing. Caron's body was intact when found dangling from a fire escape on the third floor. A part of one body was blown to the roof of a church adjoining the tenement, Charles Berg and Charles Hansen, Caron's roommates are believed dead.

Miss Mary Chavez who lived on Hansen is missing. The other vic the same floor.

HIS COUNTRYMAN IS A BAD SAMARITAN.

New York, July 4.—Maybe some fellow countryman played a joke on Tomasz Perwak, a Russian Pole, who escaped from Ellis Island in a skiff on Monday night. Michale Hazea, a Hungarian, fled with him.

Perwak does not read English. After landing from the skiff at Bayonne, N. J., Newark found setting man, whom he evidently asked for aid.

His countryman gave him a note and directed him to the Barge office. Yesterday the inspector of the Barge office was surprised to see a man step up and hand him a piece of paper. It read:

"I ran away from Ellis Island. I am sorry and want to return there. My name is Tomasz Perwak, and I speak only Polish."

The inspector saw to it that Perwak reached the island all right. It is not known where Michale Hazea is.

FANTAM RAISES PARTRIDGES.

Georgetown, Del., July 4.—Thirty-five young partridges are the result of an experiment which Mrs. Andrew Marvel tried by setting fantam hens on partridge eggs which were found on the Marvel farm. The little partridges are running around the yard and as soon as they are old enough to take care of themselves will be turned out to help stock this part of the county with the game birds. The experiment probably will result in Mrs. Marvel raising game birds for the State Game Commission and helping the Commission to restock lower Delaware.

Congressman Confesses.

Washington, July 4.—Members of the House laughed yesterday as leave of absence was formally granted Representative Joseph B. Thompson, of Oklahoma, to prosecute his campaign for the democratic nomination for congress.

It was the first time on record that a congressman had been so frankly literal in presenting a request for leave. "Important business" and "illness" are the stock excuses.

SIDELIGHTS ON THE PRESIDENT'S FOURTH.

Spoke at Philadelphia in Independence Square and tapped the Liberty Bell with his fingers trying to find out "how it sounds."

Received a telegram from young Woodrow Wilson Cohen, a baby born in Philadelphia this morning and named after him. His lucky number, "13," went back on him. The derailing of thirteen freight cars near Bowie, Md., delayed his return to Washington nearly an hour.

Greeted Mrs. George Allen Smith of Philadelphia, mother of one of the nineteen heroes killed at Vera Cruz and told her she should be proud that her son gave his life for his country.

Told the crowd in Independence Square which tried to push closer to the speakers' stand that "patriotism doesn't consist in fighting for front seats."

BRYAN HEARD IN STATESVILLE BY FRIENDLY CROWD

Special to The News.

Statesville, July 4.—Fifteen hundred or more people crowded into the Chautauqua tent here tonight and heard Secretary Bryan's wonderful address on "The Signs of the Times."

Mr. Bryan arrived from Salisbury at 8:30 o'clock on a special train accompanied by a party of citizens who went to Salisbury to meet him and began his lecture shortly after 9 o'clock, speaking for an hour, and leaving on the 10:20 train for Asheville. He was introduced by Mayor Caldwell, and was accorded a great ovation.

Nowhere could Mr. Bryan have spoken to a more appreciative audience than that which heard him here tonight. There were many in the audience who have stood by him since he came into the public eye. They admire him as Bryan the man, and Bryan the great commoner and friend of the people.

Mr. Bryan said there is no place where he feels more at home than in North Carolina, the state that helped him when he needed help in 1896. He said his pleasure in the cabinet is made greater because he sits at the same table with Josephus Daniels.

WATER CLAIMED TWO VICTIMS IN ALABAMA CITY

Birmingham, Ala., July 4.—Miss Ruth Nell Hines, aged 14, and W. Reuben Ware, aged 21, were drowned here Saturday afternoon enjoying the Fourth with "sane parties."

Miss Hines could swim a little and practicing, got beyond her depth. C. C. Wood, a member of the party, tried to rescue her, with Miss Hines grasping him in a death grip he was carried to the bottom. Wood finally managed to release himself and rose to the surface unconscious. He was rescued by his brother.

Miss Hines stayed under. Reuben Ware had taken his Sunday school class to Queenontons Lake to teach them to swim. In the water, cramps in the stomach made him helpless and he was drowned while his Sunday school boys were struggling to get him out of the water.

Kermit Roosevelt and Bride Arrive in London

London, July 4.—Today's reception by Walter Hines Page the American ambassador was attended by a big crowd of Americans and a sprinkling of British guests, among whom was Viscount Bryce, former British ambassador at Washington.

Kermit Roosevelt and his bride, who arrived in London this afternoon, attracted much attention. Other present were Senator Lodge and Mrs. Thomas J. Preston, Jr., formerly Mrs. Grover Cleveland. Mr. and Mrs. Kermit Roosevelt are to be the guests of the American ambassador for a week and afterward will return to New York.

DIES AS HE IS TAKING PEN TO SIGN NAME TO WILL

East Orange, N. J., June 4.—As he was about to sign his will early yesterday in his home, No. 63 Cambridge street, Patrick Brennan became unconscious and died soon. He was seventy years old. A short time before 2 o'clock Recorder Francis Nutt, was summoned to the Brennan home with the information that the dying man wished to make a will. The lawyer wrote the document of 300 words and was placing a pen in the hand of the dying man, when Brennan fell back. The recorder is wondering whether the unsigned and unwilling witnessed documents will obtain approval.

PRESIDENT BACK IN WASHINGTON SAFE AND SOUND

Train Delayed and Wilson's Lucky Number 13, Proved a Hoodoo for the First Time in His Experience.

Chief Executive Delivered Patriotic Address at Philadelphia Celebrating 138th Anniversary of Nation's Birth.

Washington, July 4.—President Wilson returned to Washington at 4:12 o'clock this afternoon from the Fourth of July celebration at Philadelphia. His train was delayed nearly an hour by the derailing of thirteen freight cars, eighteen miles from Washington.

Near Bowie, Md., the president's train was abruptly stopped by a signal of the flagman of the wrecked train crew. The train was then switched on another track and proceeded to Washington.

This is the first time that "thirteen," the president's lucky number, proved a hoodoo to the chief executive.

Philadelphia, July 4.—President Wilson's independence day address delivered here today to cheering thousands was in part as follows:

"We are assembled today to celebrate the 138th anniversary of the birth of the United States. I suppose we can more vividly realize the circumstances of that birth standing on this historic spot than it would be possible to realize anywhere else."

"Have you ever read the declaration of independence? When you have heard it read have you attended to its sentences? The declaration of independence is not a Fourth of July oration. The declaration of independence was a document preliminary to war. It involved a vital piece of business, not a piece of rhetoric. And if you will get further down in the reading than its preliminary passages, you will see that it is a very specific body of declarations concerning the business of the day—not the business of our day, for the matter with which it deals is past—the business of revolution, the business of 1776. The declaration of independence does not mean anything to us merely in its general statements unless we can append to it a similarly specific body of particulars as to what we consider our liberty to consist of."

"Liberty does not consist in mere general declarations as to the rights of man. It consists in the translation of these declarations into definite action. Therefore standing here where the declaration was adopted, reading its business-like sentences, we ought to ask ourselves, what is there in it for us? There is nothing in it for us unless we can translate it into terms of our own condition."

"We must reduce it to what the lawyers call a bill of particulars. It contains a bill of particulars—a bill of particulars of 1776—and if we are to revitalize it we are to fill it with a bill of particulars of 1914."

"Patriotism consists of some very practical things: practical in that they belong to every day life, in that they belong to no extraordinary distinction but to those things which are associated with our every day commonplace duty. There are some gentlemen in Washington for example, who are showing themselves to be patriotic in a way that does not attract very much attention. The members of the house of representatives and the senate who stay in hot Washington to maintain a quorum of the houses and transact public business are performing an act of patriotism. I honor them for it, and I am mighty glad to stay there and stick by them until it is over. It is patriotic also to know what the facts are and to face them with candor. I have heard a great many facts stated about the present business conditions in this country, for example, a great many allegations of facts at any rate and it is strange that these facts as stated do not tally with each other."

"Now the truth always matches the truth and when I find gentlemen insisting that everything is going wrong when it is demonstrable that most things are going right, I wonder what they are trying to do."

"Are they trying to serve the country, or are they trying to serve something smaller than the country? are they trying to put hope into the hearts of men who work and toil every day, or rather are they putting discouragement and despair into these hearts? If they love America and something is wrong it is their duty to put their hands to the task of setting it right."

"I have had some experiences in the last 14 months which have not been refreshing. It was universally admitted that the banking system of this country needed reorganization. We set the best minds we could find to the task of discovering the best method of reorganization. We met with hardly anything but resistance from the bankers of this country, or at least from the majority of those who said anything. And yet, just so soon as that act was passed, on the very next day there was an universal chorus of applause from the bankers of the United States. Now if it was wrong the day before it was passed, why was it right the day after it was passed?"

"The department of state is constantly called upon to back up industrial en-

NATION'S CAPITAL ENJOYED A SAFE AND SANE FOURTH

President, Cabinet Members and Congressmen Nearly All Left the City and Sunday Quiet Reigned.

Young Joseph Tumulty Presented President Wilson With Huge Firecracker Filled With Gum Drops, With a Licorice Fuse.

Washington, July 4.—Sunday quiet reigned in the capital today with the president, cabinet members, and most congressional leaders gone from the city and a "sane Fourth" rigidly enforced.

The president left early in the morning to go to Philadelphia to speak at the Independence Day celebration there and did not return until late in the afternoon.

Vice President Marshall went to a picnic outside the city where he said he could shoot off some fire crackers without police interference.

Secretary of State Bryan was speech-making in North Carolina, secretary of the Navy Daniels at Charlotteville, Va., Jefferson, the old home; Sneaker Clark at Farmville and Chase City, Va., and Democratic Leader Underwood at Brooklyn.

Fireworks tonight on the grounds about Washington's monument was the finale of the "capitol's community celebration." From the south porch of the white house, President Wilson and members of his family and a select party of friends viewed the pyrotechnics. President Wilson received a giant firecracker, with a long trailing fuse. It was the gift of little Joseph Tumulty, the eight-year-old son of the secretary to the president.

It wasn't a regular firecracker however. It was filled with gumdrops instead of powder and its fuse was nothing but a trail of sticky licorice. It lay upon the president's desk all day.

"Don't eat too many of them," the youngster had scrawled on the firecracker, referring, to the gumdrops, "because my mamma says they will make you sick if you do."

The white house today was the only building in Washington which did not fly a flag. It isn't customary to display the flag at the white house when the president is absent even if it is a holiday.

There was no fireworks display at the white house tonight, although in Roosevelt's term, the Roosevelt's were permitted to burn their fingers and scorch their eyebrows to their hearts' content.

Jury Disagreed.

Albany, N. Y., July 4.—Reporting "disagreement" for the second time the jury trying Malcolm Gifford, Jr., son of a wealthy Hudson manufacturer on the charge of murdering Frank J. Clute, a chauffeur, was dismissed by the court before dark tonight. The men had deliberated 24 hours.

terprises of the United States in foreign countries; and it at one time went so far in that direction that all its diplomacy was designated as "Dollar diplomacy." It was for supporting every man who wanted to earn anything anywhere if he was an American. There is no man more interested than I am in carrying the enterprises of the United States all over the world. I was interested in it long before I was suspected of being a politician. But there is a limit to that, which has laid upon us more than any other nation in the world for the setting up this nation as it is in Mexico. Fifty-five per cent of the Mexican people have never been allowed to have a look-in in regard to their government, and the rights which have been exercised by the other five per cent. Do you suppose that circumstance is not sometimes in my thought? I know that the American people have a heart that will beat just as strongly for those up this nation as it will beat for any other millions anywhere else in the world, and when they once know what is at stake in Mexico they will know what ought to be done in Mexico."

"You hear a great deal about the property loss in Mexico, and I deplore it with all my heart. Upon the conclusion of the present disturbed condition in Mexico undoubtedly those who have lost properties ought to be compensated. Man's individual rights have met with many deplorable circumstances, but back of it all is the struggle of the people and while we think of the one in the foreground let us not forget the other in the background. I would be ashamed of this flag if it ever did anything outside of America that we would not permit it to do inside of America. We stand for the mass of the men, women and children who make up the vitality of every nation."

NEW PRESIDENT TO BE ELECTED IN MEXICO TO-DAY

Election Will Prove a Farce as Only a Few Ballots Will be Cast—Believed That Lascruain Will be Named.

Huerta Will Probably Retire at Once and Become Commander-in-Chief of the Army or Perhaps Seek a More Congenial Climate.

(By John E. Nevin, United Press Staff Correspondent.)

Washington, July 4.—Tomorrow's election in Mexico—at least in that part of Mexico controlled by Huerta—may solve the entire situation south of the Rio Grande. The election will prove a farce. Only a few ballots will be cast. Already it is believed certain that the majority will be recorded in favor of Pedro Lascruain. Advice received by the Huertista representatives here tonight say that he is far in the lead over the other two candidates, General Garcia Pannia and Refugio Velasquez. The same information has reached the Constitutionalists here. Huerta is not a candidate. He insists that he is backing none of the trio. Yet, should Lascruain win it would mean that the man whom the constitutionalists have all along insisted was the actual president of Mexico had been elected at an election that at least would be as legal as any held in Mexico since the days of Porfirio Diaz.

Lascruain was minister of foreign affairs under Madero. Under the Mexican constitution he should have succeeded the president when Madero and his vice president were slain. He resigned to the congress that Huerta dominated. The constitutionalists have insisted that that resignation was illegal. Lascruain was suggested to the mediators as a likely candidate for provisional president. He was rejected by the Huertista commissioners and by the American representatives under a suggestion from this city following a conference between Secretary Bryan and the representatives of the constitutionalists. But almost immediately afterward Huerta announced that he had reappointed him minister of foreign affairs. So far as known here he has never qualified.

According to the plan reported, agreed on in Mexico, so far as the information here is concerned, so soon as Lascruain is elected provisional president, Huerta will assume his old job of commander in chief of the army. Then Lascruain, as president, will assign Huerta to a mission abroad—the gossip here says in France—and the dictator can depart via Puerto Mexico with bands playing, colors waving and all of the usual accompaniment that has marked the leave takings of Mexican tyrants who were not stood up against a wall and shot.

With Huerta out of the way it would be a very easy proposition to agree on terms of peace for Mexico. Lascruain was a loyal Maderista but his friends called him a coward following Madero's death because he refused to insist upon his right to the presidency and resigned at the request of Huerta.

Yet if he were to be elevated to Chapultepec right now it is hard to see how the constitutionalists, whose battle slogan is the restoration of constitutional rule in Mexico, could reject his claims. And he is not iron man enough to stand in the way of any out and out constitutionalist who might aspire to legal election as constitutional president.

Minister Naon, representative of the mediators, was at the Argentine legation tonight. He admitted that he had knowledge of the significance of tomorrow's election. But he refused to comment on it. Neither would the American commissioners, Justice Lamar and Frederick W. Lehmann.

Naon held a conference with the representatives of the junta tonight. The conference was surrounded with the usual mystery and as usual the very fact that it was held was "officially denied." It was learned, however, that Naon was told that the chances of Carranza and Villa "burying the hatchet" as the result of the conferences now in progress were very good. It was also stated that an answer will probably be received from Carranza early next week setting forth his views on the advisability of unofficial parleys between representatives of both factions in an effort to agree on a provisional government.

None of the junta representatives would forecast a guess on the Carranza attitude. The members are divided in their opinion. Some think Carranza will yield. Others say he cannot. It is known that Consul Silliman, President Wilson's personal representative, now enroute to confer with Carranza will emphasize the position of the administration. He will very frankly tell Carranza that the United States insists on him meeting the federalists here way now that the federalists have agreed to accept an out and out constitutionalist to head the provisional government.

IT WAS ADMITTED THAT SILLIMAN HAD

THE WEATHER.

Washington, July 4.—Virginia: Local showers Sunday and probably Monday. Light to moderate southeast winds. South Carolina, Georgia: Local thundershowers Sunday and probably Monday. Light to moderate variable winds.

TABLET TO DANIEL BOONE UNVEILED AT SALISBURY

Governor Craig Present and Helped Citizens of Rowan Celebrate the Birthday of the Nation.

Dr. Archibald Henderson, of University of North Carolina, Delivered Principal Address on Daniel Boone and Wilderness Trail.

Special to The News.

Salisbury, July 4.—Salisbury has enjoyed a "safe and sane Fourth" today and has taken part in a program of rather three distinct programs that make the day memorable.

At 10 o'clock members of patriotic orders marched up Main street to the new county court house where "O. J. Gray" was unfurled to the breeze. The flag was presented to the county by the patriotic orders represented by the Junior Order United American Mechanics, Daughters of Liberty and Patriotic Sons of America. There were recitations and exercises by children, and the presentation speech was made by Mr. Z. P. Smith, past state councillor of the Juniors. The flag was accepted on the part of the county commissioners by Judge Theo F. Klutz of the county court. Music for this and the other exercises of the day was furnished by the Salisbury band.

The ceremony preceding the unveiling of the Boone tablet was held in the Colonial theater. The program was rich in that it carried the names of people noted not only in the state but in the nation.

The address of welcome was by Mayor Walter H. Woodson, who was especially felicitous in his remarks. Mrs. William N. Reynolds of Winston-Salem, regent of the D. A. R., introduced by Mrs. E. C. Gregory, and Mrs. Lindsay Patterson of Winston-Salem, introduced by Mrs. Edwin Gorman, were both heard with pleasure by a sympathetic audience. Each referred to the great work of the local chapter of the D. A. R. and the great celebration by the exercises of the day.

Dr. L. H. Clement introduced Governor Locke Craig. The governor got in the good graces of the ladies; at once by declaring mere man unequal to talk against the women. He stated that the women were coming to the front, in fact had arrived, and that the men had about arrived at the rear. He pledged loyalty to knowing very little about Daniel Boone, but knew he would know it all before he left Salisbury today. His main remarks were on the equality of men.

Mrs. John Van Landingham of Charlotte introduced the principal speaker of the day, Dr. Archibald Henderson of the University of North Carolina, whose address was on "Daniel Boone and the Wilderness Trail."

"In that epic movement of American expansion, which found its true impetus in pioneer advance and its true romance in border struggle," said Dr. Henderson, "the colony of North Carolina assumed a truly national role. Two such men as Richard Henderson and Daniel Boone—Henderson the colonizer and law-giver, Boone the explorer and Indian fighter, flowering at a single instant out of the life of North Carolina endowed her with a distinction of national eminence as a great creative force in westward expansion. Kentucky and the west would be sorely impoverished, scorn of the greater measure of the incomparable romance and wonder of her origin and rude beginnings, if bereft of North Carolina's epochal contribution: the exploring instinct of Christopher, the pioneering genius of Daniel Boone, the colonizing spirit of Richard Henderson and the expansionist ideals of others of their time. They were the great men of the frontier, the mobile wave which welled up from the fountain source of American liberty, the ancient colony of North Carolina, swept irresistibly through the high-swung gateway of the Cumberland and held this fair region within the circle of its protecting wall until Kentucky had weathered the storms of border warfare and was swept triumphantly into a union of free and independent states."

"The supreme hero of the pioneer west, the 'Father of Kentucky' as he has been piously denominated by her children, is one whose name is a household word in North Carolina—Daniel Boone. In history he has played the high role of the exemplar of the leadership of the great westward movement of the eighteenth century. Boone has been celebrated as an instrument of Providence, ordained by God, Himself, to settle the wilderness, and this pious belief was shared by Boone himself in his last years. At the hands of countless biographers Boone has taken on the character of a fundamentally unsocial and primitive figure. As pictured by the literary biographers, as imaged through the genius of James Fenimore Cooper, Daniel Boone is as unreal as an Indian from the pages of a romance of Chateaubriand, perpetually fleeing from civilization in response to the lure of the forest and the irresistible call of the wild."

"As one born within a few miles of the localities where Daniel Boone lived for almost a quarter of a century,"

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FREEPORT POLICE UNEARTH CLUE TO BAILEY MURDER

New York, July 4.—Police of Freeport tonight unearthed a witness who turned them right about face from the lines they have been following since Tuesday in their search for the woman who poked a revolver through the window of Dr. Edwin Carman's consultation room and killed Mrs. Louis Bailey.

Sidney Schloss, a young tailor's apprentice is the witness. Schloss was riding a bicycle along the road about eight o'clock Tuesday evening when he heard an explosion. He dismissed it as a premature celebration of the "Fourth." As he turned into Grove street, he swears, he saw a woman of medium build, run from the direction of Dr. Carman's house and leap into a large touring car, the engine of which was running. The woman put on high speed, according to Schloss and drove down the street past the Carman house.

Schloss who told his story tonight for the first time said the woman carried a large handbag, or small satchel. She threw this into the tonneau of the car before leaping into the front seat.

DRANK CARBOLIC ACID BY MISTAKE, DIED IN 15 MINUTES

Special to The News.

Winston-Salem, July 4.—News is received here of the death of Dr. C. L. Cook of Clingman, Wilkes county, which occurred Wednesday within fifteen minutes after he had drank carbolic acid through mistake, thinking it was cider he was drinking. About dark he went into his office and picked up a bottle from the table which he thought contained cider but which contained carbolic acid and as soon as he took a swallow of it discovered his mistake and hurried to a dwelling nearby and telling the family there what he had done, called for sweet milk saying that perhaps that would counteract the effects of the poison but death followed in fifteen minutes.

Doctor Cook was 91 years old and notwithstanding his advanced age was strong and healthy, and continued in active practice up to his death. During the war between the states he practiced medicine in Yadkin county and in 1873 moved to Lincoln, Neb., where he did a large practice. Eight years ago he returned to North Carolina, settling at Clingman, where he practiced medicine. He had been a member of the masonic order for more than sixty years.

FIVE CROPS ON SAME LAND, HIS OBJECT.

Warsaw, N. C., July 4.—Charles Johnson, a merchant here, plans to grow five crops on a plot of a quarter of an acre this year. In September it had been planted in onions. As soon as this crop he obtained a good growth he transplanted cabbage plants between the rows of onions. The first crop is being harvested, and he has planted beans along these rows. Both the cabbage and bean crops will be harvested in plenty of time for at least two more crops to be grown.

Villa Won Victory.

Torreón, Coahuila, Mexico, July 4.—Villa won a sweeping victory today at the conference between delegates here to adjust the differences between him and General Venustiano Carranza. In return for the concessions, the Carranzistas asked Villa's delegates to recognize Carranza as "first chief" of the constitutionalists. This was granted and Carranza then announced that Villa would hereafter be commander-in-chief of the constitutionalist army of the north.