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Corner Stone Of Masonic Temple Laid This Afternoon

Prominent Masonic Dignitaries Attend The Ceremony

Temple Rising on Corner of Tryon and First Streets—Prophecy of Original Members of Temple Association Fulfilled—Oldest Living Past Grandmaster Present.

Imposing Ceremonies Attend the Laying of the Stone — Five Grand Masters Present. Four Past and Present Grand Master Alderman.

LIST OF DEPOSITS IN THE CORNER STONE.

Palms Lodge charter, roster, etc—T. M. Constable Treasurer. Temple Lodge—C. F. Alexander, master.

Professor Lodge—R. W. Barnett, Master.

Carolina Consistory No. 1.—Brian W. Widenspoon, Commander.

Royal Arch Chapter—Rev. Geo. A. Rice.

Charlotte Commandery No. 2. R. H. Ramsey.

Council Royal and Select Masters—Amos W. Henry, T. I. M.

Temple Association — Capt. W. Anderson.

Mizpah Temple, Shrine—Thomas Brill, Recorder.

Eastern Star, Mizpah Chapter.—Mrs. Carraway, Worthy Patron.

Social Deposit—Lewis S. Wilson, oldest living Grand Master.

Grand Lodge Deposit—O. B. Robinson, acting Grand Treasurer.

The cornerstone of the Masonic Temple was laid at 2:30 p. m. this, the 4th day of March, 1914, thereby fulfilling the following prophecy recorded in the minutes of the Masonic Temple Association, August 23, 1869, by Charles W. Alexander, chairman of the association, after the first money had been made for a Masonic Temple by the memorable fair and festival in the Presbyterian church yard (the story to be found elsewhere) given by the Masonic fraternity of Charlotte.

Prophecy by C. W. Alexander.

"There is no longer a doubt that the laudable enterprise upon which we have entered will some day be accomplished. We hope to see a beautiful temple erected where we can meet around our sacred altar and offer up our adoration to Deity." The Temple chairman, Alexander, saw down the rising of years, is rising, 415 years after the prophecy was made. The first money made for this Temple, $1,400, represented the proceeds of the great fair and festival held in the Presbyterian church yard July 7th, 8th and 9th, 1869. This nucleus of successive generations of Masons added to and the nucleus increased by reason of interest it drew. The Masons of a latter day purchased the old southwest corner of Trade and Church streets, whereon was and is a two-story brick, building years ago known as "The Mansion House." This property they held for years, hoping to build thereon the beautiful Temple of Mr. Alexander saw. Having an eye to a year or more ago of $50,000 in the corner they sold it and bought the lower square in the same place Mr. Lewis Sanding, Tryon and First streets. On this lot the Temple is pinned, on April and the corner stone of the Temple was laid today at 2:30.

This is the most beautiful day in the history Charlotte, February and epochal in the history of Masonry of the state. Every arrangement had been made for the local fraternity, Masons and others, and only to Masons but to the state.

Most worshipful A. T. Alderman, grand master of this year 1914, succeeding Dr. T. H. Winchester, of Charlotte, grand master 1913, called a special communication of the Grand Lodge of the State for the purpose of laying the cornerstone.

The addresses of the day were delivered by Judge Frank D. Winston, of Windsor and Raleigh, past grand master of North Carolina, and Judge William F. Harding, past master of Palms Lodge No. 3, of Charlotte.

Four Past Grand Masters Present.

This occasion memorable through was notable by the fact that there were for the first time in the history of North Carolina Masonry four past grand masters present: T. S. Williams (deceased), A. S. Lindsey, T. H. Winchester.

(Continued on Page Nine.)

DAMAGE CAUSED BY STORM.

By Associated Press.

New York, March 4.—Officials of telephone and telegraph companies today gace out some incomplete estimates of the damage caused by the storm. In Queens borough 1,500 telephones were put of service. In New Jersey 30,0000 instruments were rendered useless. The New York Telephone Company estimated its loss at $300,000.

LAMAR OFFERS THE "PROOF"

By Associated Press.

Washington, March 4.—At the conclusion of the interstate commerce commission's hearing today into David Lamar's charges that the United States Steel Corporation had received illegal rebates from railroads during the last six years, Lamar submitted what purported to be an agreement between the Federal Steel Company and the Carnegie Steel Company by which the former was to pay the latter 40 cents a ton trom the published rate for carrying ore trom the Minnesota mines to Lake Superior ports.

The agreement, it was said, was made before the organization of the steel corporation and never became effective. Lamar declared that was the basis of his charge of a rebate conspiracy and that he had no other documents to present. Certified copies of entries on the books of the steel corporation showing rebates which were promised at yesterday's hearing was not produced today.

"I feel," said Lamar, "that I have performed all the duty incumbent on me in the matter."

C. A. Severance, counsel for the steel corporation, declined to cross-examine Lamar or W. H. Green, another witness, saying their statements were not evidential. Other witnesses whom Lamar asked to be subpoenaed probably will not not be summoned and the understanding is the commission will report to the senate that there is no necessity for further investigation.

PICTURES ELLIS AS A "VILE COWARD"

By Associated Press.

Chicago, March 4.—"A vile coward who killed his wife and made his children motherless, then attempted to blacken her character to save his wretched life," as Prosecutor Malato uttered these words of denunciation of William Cheney Ellis in his opening argument to the jury today. Ellis, on trial, swayed in his chair and had to be supported.

"Look," exclaimed Malato. "Ellis gets a glass of water and has some one to lift him up but he gave his wife no water while she lay there shot four times and with her throat gashed. If he receives the death penalty at your hands he will have a chance to make his peace with the Almighty. He gave his wife none."

Malato also attacked Frederick Cauldwell, of Brantford, Ontario, alleged by Ellis to be "the man in the case."

"Cauldwell lives out of the jurisdiction of this court and could not be compelled to come here to testify," said the prosecutor. "We have begged him in the name of humanity and in the name of the little children made motherless by this tragedy to come here and speak but he has refused.

"There are no adjectives to describe Ellis. The defense probably will talk about the fireside and picture a home broken up through no fault of Ellis. I want you to remember that Ellis brought nothing to that fireside but a body that he himself pleads in extenuation was unfit."

Under fire of Malato's invectives Ellis turned white but the prosecutor's attacks only grew more bitter. He insisted that nothing but the death penalty could be imposed on a man who had killed his wife as Ellis did.

JOHN BASSETT MOORE OFFERS RESIGNATION

By Associated Press.

Washington, March 4.—John Bassett Moore, counsellor of the state department, who ranks as acting secretary, has resigned and his resignation has been accepted by President Wilson.

For the present Mr. Moore will continue his work here for the Carnegie Institute and later will resume his connection with Columbia University. No announcement as to a probable successor was made today.

Mr. Moore's impending resignation has been rumored for several weeks and each time had met with unqualified denial. Various reports had it that there was a lack of harmony in his views and those of higher officials but they never were supported by anything official.

Mr. Moore is an authority on international law.

It was explained in official quarters that Mr. Moore was quitting the state department in accordance with an understanding he had with President Wilson when he took office last May. In order to secure Mr. Moore's services, an arrangement was made whereby the counsellor was to act as secretary in the absence of the head of the state department and in other ways was recognized as second only to Mr. Bryan himself. On those conditions Mr. Moore undertook to give his services to the state department, for the first year of its administration, to assist in carrying out the new policies in contemplation and in reorganizing the forces so far as might be incident to the change of administration.

It was declared by officials that the Mexican question has no connection with Mr. Moore's retirement. That he had his own views as to the manner of handling the situation and that they were not at all points in accord with the administration policies has been common report but nevertheless it was pointed out today that Counsellor Moore had lent loyal support to the president and Secretary Bryan in the execution of their plans at all times.

It was understood that in a statement later today President Wilson would take occasion to emphasize that Mr. Moore leaves the state department without friction and that the most amicable relations will continue to exist.

STUART PASSES—RAILROAD BUILDER

By Associated Press.

Garden City, L. I., March 4.—J. C. Stuart, vice president and general manager of the Erie Railroad, died at the Garden City hotel today. He had been ill for sometime.

Mr. Stuart was a born railroad man, who took up his life's work while scarcely more than a boy. His apprenticeship may be said to have ended when, in January, 1888, he was made chief train dispatcher of the west division of the Chicago & Northwestern. After successive promotions he became general superintendent of the middle and northwestern divisions of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. In Stptember, 1901, he was promoted to general superintendent of transportation of the Baltimore & Ohio system.

Mr. Stuart became an Erie man on January 1, 1903.

GREELY TELLS OF JACK POT FUND

By Associated Press.

Washington, March 4.—To support his charge that the Chicago board of trade is dominated by an alleged trust of warehouse men, Samuel H. Greely told the house rules committee today that a $4,000 jackpot fund had been raised among its members last year to get legislation at Springfield to legalize dealing in puts and calls.

Greely named two members of the board who had admitted, he declared, having participated in collecting the fund. He declared his belief that the board had been forced to "throw open its doors to this $5 and $10 bet game" and to seek its legalization because the warehousemen so controlled and manipulated the future and cash markets by their possession of stored grain that legitimate dealing was inhibited and floor traders driven to put and call operations "to make a living."

THE WEATHER

Forecast for North Carolina:

Cloudy tonight and Thursday. Light variable winds.

"WILL NOT WORK FOR LESS THAN $3. PER DAY"

By Associated Press.

New York, March 4.—Frank Tannenbaum, Industrial Workers of the World leader, and his followers who recently started out to invade churches, demanding food and lodging, early today left the parish house of St. Paul's Episcopal church where they had rested during the night. Tannenbaum told his followers to gather again tonight in Rutgers Square to prepare for another march to obtain what he claims is their right—bread and a place to sleep.

Tannenbaum, self-appointed leader and organizer of what he styles the unemployed men of New York city, is only 21 years old. He is well enough informed on events to talk glibly to his men. He practically has had no experience except in the present movement. Up to five weeks ago when he lost his job he was a waiter.

Speaking today of the movement he is leading, Tannenbaum said:

"We don't want charity. We believe we are entitled to our bread and a place to sleep whether we are working or not. We are entitled to more than enough to keep body and soul together, we are as much entitled to the good things as the wealthy people because we are the ones who have produced them.

"We will not go to work for less than union wages; we will not take jobs. We will not work for less than jobs. Welil not work for less than $3 a day, no matter what the nature of the employment."

A canvass of Tannenbaum's followers developed that they are mostly unskilled laborers.

PRESIDENT TO DELIVER MESSAGE TO CONGRESS

Washington, March 4.—The house today adopted a resolution for a meeting with the senate tomorrow to hear the president's message on the queston of the repeal of exemption of American shipping from paying Panama tolls.

The house commerce committee this week will report a resolution probably substantially identical with that now pending repealing the exemtption clause.

PAPER SUPPRESSED; EDITORS ARRESTED.

Vera Cruz, Mexico, March 4.—The government authorities today suppressed a new local paper, El Moniteur, and arrested the staff of six editors who were consigned to the fortress of San Juan de Ulula. They were charged with circulating false news, calculated to excite popular animosity against the United States.

AT A COST OF TWO-AND-ONE HALF CENTS PER COW.

Mr. D. W. Mayberry lives out in the county, near Charlotte. He has learned to "Use The News Want Ad Way" and has found them to be "big values" when he has farm stock and products to sell quick. He phoned THE NEWS yesterday that he had four Holsten cows for sale. The "ad" was inserted—only seven words used but charged at the minimum of ten—Mr. Mayberry called THE NEWS this morning at ten o'clock stating the cows were sold—at a cost of 2 1-2 cents a cow. Other farmers could get just as good results—try it—"Use THE NEWS Want Ad Way"—'Nuf 'Ced.

URGE USE OF AMERICAN COAL FOR THE CANAL

BY GEORGE H. MANNING.

Special to The News.

Washington, D. C., March 4.—A strong effort is being made by congressmen representing coal producing districts to have Colonel Goethals, governor of the Panama canal zone, change his proposed plans for supplying coal to ships passing through the canal.

A delegation of congressmen consisting of Congressmen Slemp of Virginia; Edmunds, of Pennsylvania; Langley, of Kentucky; Hughes, of West Virginia, and Austin, of Tennessee, today called on Goethals to urge him to issue orders that American coal alone can be used to supply ships en route through the canal.

Colonel Goethals said he would take the matter under advisement but did not give the committee much encouragement, saying he believed it best to let miners of all countries compett for the coal supply.

The Panama canal act provides for the construction of a number of coal bins or warehouses along the canal to supply vessels en route. Under this provision Goethals constructed the bins and arranged to lease some of them to the larger European steamship lines like the White Star, Hamburg-American and others. The American producers believe this will mean an enormous loss to them and intend to fight the proposition.

Colonel Goethals told the committee of congressmen that he did not agree with them that he did not have the legal authority to make this arrangement to lease the bins, and that the plan was recommended by the secretary of war under a preceding administration.

Congressman Edmunds has introduced a bill to prohibit the sale of any but American coal on the canal to passing ships.

"SIAMESE TWINS" ARE SEPARATED

By Associated Press.

Paris, March 4.—The delicate operation of separating the "Siamese twins"—Madeleine-Suzanne—who had been born united, was performed successfully here today.

No such operation has taken place in France since Dr. Doyen, in 1902, separated the two Hindu children, Radica-Roodica, who died of tuberculosis after the operation.

The twins operated on today were born November 28th, 1913. At birth they weighed 10 pounds. Both children appeared perfectly healthy and were extremely lively.

Madeline-Suzanne were joined together in the region of the stomach. The juncture was of the most superficial kind and X-ray examination showed that there was no organ of importance in the uniting membrane.

Today's operation was considered justified by French surgeons in view of the tragic deaths of former pairs. Eng, one of the original Siamese twins, saw his brother Chang die by his side and himself died of horror in a delirium a few hours afterwards. Millie-Christine and Helene-Judith died in a similar manner.

FIRST NAVAL BATTLE OF MEXICAN WAR BEGINS

By Associated Press.

Nogales, Sonora, Mexico, March 4.—The expected naval battle—the first in the history of Mexican civil wartare—between the rebel gunboat Tampico and the federal warships Morelos and Guerrero, began at Topolobampo today.

It was reported here that the Tampico remained inside the harbor of Topolobampo while exchanging shots with the federal vessels, which were some distance out in the gulf of California.

PHILLIPS FOR THIRD ASS'T.-SECRETARY OF STATE

Washington, March 4.—William Phillips, of Boston, was nominated today by President Wilson for third assistant secretary of state. He is a native of Massachusetts and has had extensive experience in the diplomatic service. Mr. Phillips now is secretary of the corporation of Harvard University.

CARRANZA TO INVESTIGATE FOR HIMSELF

Appoints a Commission to inquire Into The Killing of William Benton—Says U. S. Has No Authority in Cases of Foreigners Except Her Own Citizens.

Government Will Not Accept This Ruling—Much Interest in Cases of Vergara and Bauch—What Will Be Outcome?

By Associated Press.

Washington, March 4.—Announcement of General Carranza, constitutionalist commander in chief, that he had appointed a commission to investigate the recent execution of William S. Benton, a British subject, coupled with the declaration from Great Britain that she would not look to the United States for action as a result of the incident was generally accepted today as meaning the abandonment of the expedition of American and British representatives who were to have gone to Chihuahua to examine Benton's body.

There is every reason to believe that Great Britain has closed the Benton case for the present, though she has reserved the right to exact reparation in the future. England's withdrawal at this time and Carranza's determination to investigate the Benton killing of his own accord will put the United States, it is believed, in the position of a patient observer with no present necessity for further inquiry.

The decision of Carranza to investigate the Benton execution will mean a test of his authority over General Villa, according to many officials here, and will further demonstrate whether the constitutionalists intend to afford protection to foreigners and make reparation for injury done them.

One of the reasons why there is little tendency to press the inquiry on the part of the United States or Great Britain is the fact that Benton's body already has decomposed considerably, and evidence of a conclusive character as yet undisclosed has been in the hands of officials for several days.

Next steps in the situation seemed to depend on General Carranza. His declaration that the United States has no right to inquire about the welfare of any foreign subjects but her own will not be accepted by the Washington government. Carranza's friends here were hopeful today that he would eventually alter his position on this point and reveal a friendly attitude toward the United States.

While pressure that had been expected from Great Britain over the Benton case had been removed, tht American government is much concerned over the reported murder of Gustav Bauch, and Clemente Vergara, both American citizens, the one by constitutionalists and the other by Mexican federals.

NORMAL CONDITIONS BEING RESTORED IN N. Y.

By Associated Press.

New York, March 4.—Fair weather and thousands of snow shovelers combined today to bring about almost normal conditions of transportation and wire communication between New York and the remainder of the country.

Railroads whose telegraphic service was stopped reported that all wires were being restored rapidly and regular trains were being resumed. Practically all of the lost trains on the Jersey Central, the Pennsylvania and New York Central lines had been found early today. In New Jersey, where the force of Saturday and Sunday's storm did the most damage, large forces of linemen began gathering up the tangled telegraph and telephone wires, more than 800 miles of which were still down, together with 1,000 poles.

Trains which bring in the larger part of the milk consumed in the greater city began running on slightly delayed schedules and perishable freight long delayed in drifts is being rushed to markets here.

Shipping still is hindered by an almost solid mass of ice in the harbor and arriving trans-Atlantic and coastwise steamers are reaching their piers with difficulty.

Investigators Still Held Up.

El Paso, Texas, March 4.—It is now four days since the commission appointed to investigate the killing of William S. Benton was halted by rebel orders and the members today were without further instructions. What these will be is said to depend on negotiations now being carried on between Washington and Carranza.

Charles A. C. Perceval, of the British consular service, who has been gathering evidence in the Benton case, has accumulated a mass of testimony but none of it dealing with Benton's death is of a direct nature.

THE WILSON ADMINISTRATION ONE YEAR OLD

Today at Noon Twelve Months Ago President Woodrow Wilson Took Oath of Office—Review of Achievements During That Period.

Important Laws Passed—Vital Issues Yet to be Considered—President Has Smashed Many Precedents—Will Read Message to Congress Tomorrow.

By Associated Press.

Washington, March 4.—The democratic administration was a year old today. Twelve months ago at noon Woodrow Wilson took the oath of office, ushering the democracy into control of tht national government for the first time in 20 years.

At the white house executive quarters generally and in congressional circles the day served to recall the work of the fleeting year. Members of congress realized that except for a short breathing spell at the Christmas holidays they had been in practically continuous session.

From the time the president broke a century-old precedent and stood before an assembled congress to urge enactment of a low tariff there has been close co-operation between the chief executive and democratic leaders in congrss.

Enactment of a tariff law on October 3, 1913, making vital changes in import duties was followed by the signing of a banking and currency act on December 23, 1913. These two laws and the recent ratification of the arbitration treaties are the things which the president's friends were pointing to as the direct result of the intimate contact established between the executive and legislative departments.

Much of the president's time and energy have ben spent in wrestling with a troublesome Mexican situation, as yet unsolved, and the diplomatic tangle with Japan growing out of the passage by California of a new anti-alien land law. Lately he has been devoting himself to a rehabilitation of the foreign relations of the United States to drafting with Secretary Bryan of new peace treaties, the settlement of the Panama tolls controversy with Great Britain, difficulties with Colombia growing out of the partition of Panama and many other subjects of foreign policy.

Five times the president has appeared before congress, delivering messages on the tariff, the currency Mexican affairs, the annual report on "state of the union," and "trust legislation." Recommendations of his annual message for the building of an Alaskan railway, rural credits and anti-trust reforms are still in the hands of congress with assurance of leaders that they will be made law before adjournment. Interest in the president's sixth message was apparent when it became known he would address congress tomorrow in advocacy of tht repeal of the clause exempting American coastwise shipping from the payment of canal tolls. Mr. Wilson for the first time asks congress, particularly his own party, to reverse itself, but his argument is that when congress last passed on the question present international circumstances did not then exist. The president believes a general distrust of the intentions of the United States has arisen and because of doubt existing on the interpretation of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty he urges the repeal of the provision.

Washington residents to whom the ways and manners of a president have been a matter of intimate observation, have watched President Wilson with interest. He has broken many precedents. His ways have been quite informal but the most conspicuous characteristic of all is his disinclination to making public speeches. He has declined hundreds of invitations and has attended only one public banquet—last night's ceremony of the National Geographic Society in honor of Colonel George Goethals. His trips out of Washington have been few. While congress has been in session the president has made it a point to be at his desk continuously.

Mr. Wilson appears with a uniformed aide only at army or navy functions and the motorcycles which used to precede the president's automobile have been substituted by a car with secret service men who follow inconspicuously behind so that the president drives about Washington attracting only little attention.

WEST'S CREDENTIALS PRESENTED TO SENATE.

By Associated Press.

Washington, March 4.—Credentials of W. S. West, appointed as successor to the late Senator A. O. Bacon, were presented to the senate today. The committee on privileges and elections is expected to report them favorably next Friday. Mr. West will be here to be sworn in on that day.

DEATH OF M. J. WORTHLEY.

By Associated Press.

Lynn, Mass., March 4.—Mark J. Worthley, a prominent shoe manufacturer, died here today, aged 69.