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WATTERSON CLOSES CASE

Great Kentuckian Exposes Alleged Hypocrisy and Double Dealing of Wilson

THE RYAN MATTER

Ryan Was Never Asked For Money But When Colonel Watterson Mentioned His Name Wilson Expressed His Fear That Publicity Might Hurt His Cause—He Didn't However, Express Any Objection to Ryan Money Per Se—Watterson Says One of Them Has Lied.

Washington, Jan. 29.—Col. Henry Watterson in a statement issued last night and intended to bring a "disrespectful episode" to an end, so far as he is concerned, declared that the issue between him and Colonel Wilson was solely as to which one had "lied."

Colonel Watterson said he "had engaged conclusively to show" that Governor Wilson had lied and charged that the New Jersey executive "dared not face the facts."

Colonel Watterson declined to make public any profits in his possession. He denied that Thomas F. Ryan had ever been approached for a campaign contribution for Governor Wilson, but stated that the matter had been talked over with Governor Wilson and the latter had "expressed the fear" that if the knowledge of a contribution from Mr. Ryan got abroad it might do more harm than good.

Text of the Letter.—Colonel Watterson's statement addressed "to the democrats of the United States" follows: "The time-limit set upon my stay in the capital being about to expire, and Governor Wilson having refused my offer as to the issue of veracity he has raised between us, to submit proof of the truth of my avowment to party associates competent to judge both of its character and the expediency of its publication, I shall bring this disagreeable episode to a close as far as I am concerned."

"The claim that I must rush into print with this proof emanates either from the perverse or the malignant. I have it already under proper supervision, to produce it, and can be asked in reason to do no more, if I should do so, the very men, who are demanding that I should do so, would be first to accuse me of reckless disregard of what they would call party prudence and private rights. The sole issue is whether I have lied, as Governor Wilson says I have, or he has lied, which I have engaged conclusively to show. He dare not face the facts."

"With as brief a review as may be of the circumstances to which I owe the misfortune of having made Governor Wilson's acquaintance, not to mention my endorsement of his plausible but specious pretensions, I shall cease to trouble the public with a controversy in no wise of my seeking."

"During the early summer of 1910 I was passing a week-end with Col. George Harvey, an old friend, at Deal Beach, his home in New Jersey. There arrived for dinner Dr. Woodrow Wilson, then president of Princeton, and the Hon. James (Continued on Page Seven.)"

IS NEW HEAD OF HOSPITAL

Dr. L. J. Picot Succeeds Dr. James McKee As Superintendent of Insane Asylum

WERE FIVE APPLICANTS

Several Wanted Place, But Honor And Responsibility Fell to Former Littleton Doctor—His Term is for Year and He Will Fill Out Unexpired Term of Late Superintendent—Election Will Prove Popular One—Little Other Business Transacted.

Dr. L. J. Picot, second assistant superintendent of the Central Hospital, was this afternoon elected superintendent to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. James McKee. Dr. Picot's term will be from today until April, 1913, when the term of Dr. McKee would have expired.

There were five applicants for the position: Dr. Picot, the newly elected superintendent; Dr. C. J. Jennings, first assistant; Dr. J. W. McNeill, of Fayetteville; Dr. W. H. Hunter, of Weaverville, and Dr. Collier, of Baltimore.

Dr. Picot came to the hospital in April, 1908, from Littleton, where he was a successful practitioner and a member of the board of directors of the Central Hospital. He is a physician of repute, a man of executive ability and gracious personality. In his hands the Central Hospital will maintain the high standard set by Dr. McKee and his predecessors.

The board transacted little other business today. The members of the board are: Dr. R. H. Stanel, of Margarettsville; Mr. S. O. Middleton, of Hillsville; Dr. E. G. Moore, of Elm City; Dr. B. B. Marriott, of Battleboro; A. M. Faison, of Purgaw; John D. Biggs, of Williamston; S. G. Daniel, of Littleton; Dr. N. F. Yarborough, of Louisburg; and D. A. McDonald, of Carthage.

ROOSEVELT LEADS IN POLL. Missouri and Kansas Show Decided Trend to Former President. Washington, Jan. 29.—A poll conducted by the Kansas City Star Weekly among its readers for ascertaining presidential preferences has resulted, after a day and a half's count, in extraordinary figures.

The poll is conducted regardless of politics, so that an individual reader's opinion means merely his choice for president and not necessarily his choice for party nominee.

The returns so far total 9,133 votes, mostly from Missouri and Kansas. Of these, Colonel Roosevelt received more than half, or 5,047.

Speaker Clark is second, with 331; William Jennings Bryan comes next, with 789; Senator La Follette is fourth, with 724, and President Taft fifth, with only 655.

SOLICITOR NORRIS IN LETTER ASKS SUPERINTENDENT DAVIS TO FURNISH EVIDENCE HE DECLARED HE SECURED

Rev. R. L. Davis, Sup't., Anti-Saloon League, Wilson, N. C. January 29, 1912. Dear Sir: I see from today's issue of The Raleigh Daily Times that you on yesterday, Sunday, January 28th, produced on the platform of the Auditorium in this city, before the Anti-Saloon League, a number of bottles of whiskey which you stated had been bought from certain parties in the city of Raleigh, whose names you gave. And said paper quotes you as using the following language: "If the superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League can come here and get the evidence under these circumstances, in the name of high heaven and hold them why can't the city government get it?"

Solicitor Norris, as appears from the date, dictated his letter to Superintendent Davis yesterday evening as soon as he had seen the story of the sensation in The Times. As solicitor, he could not let the severe charge of law violation go unchallenged, and he addressed his letter in the hope of bringing to justice any who may be violating the law.

CLARENCE DARROW UNDER INDICTMENT. Los Angeles, Jan. 29.—Whether the indictment returned against Clarence S. Darrow, the Chicago lawyer, by the grand jury was based on the alleged confession of Bert H. Franklin, former McNamara defense detective, charged with jury bribing, probably will not be known definitely until the trial begins. Soon after the indictments against Darrow, for alleged corruption of jurors in the McNamara case, were returned yesterday, it was rumored, Franklin told all he knew of the alleged jury bribing to the grand jury.

MORE FUEL TO THE FLAMES. The Wilson-Harvey Correspondence After the Break Made Public. New York, Jan. 29.—The correspondence between Woodrow Wilson and George Harvey made public here today shows that after Wilson requested Harvey to withdraw his name from Harper's Weekly, he wrote Harvey a cordial letter expressing sincere gratitude for generous support and expressed the hope it might be continued. He also apologized for bad manners at the Manhattan club interview. In reply Harvey wrote he had no feeling despite the fact that Wilson had said Harvey's support was hurting his candidacy and that Wilson was experiencing difficulty in finding a way "to counteract its harmful effect."

MINOR DISTURBANCES IN MILL STRIKE CENTER. Lawrence, Mass., Jan. 29.—There were several minor disturbances among the strikers of textile mills. The militia dispersed a body of Syrians at the point of bayonets, when the rioters attempted to form a parade. Near Arlington mills the strikers attempted to cripple electric car service by cutting the trolley wires. Troops guarded thoroughfares this morning. There are now about twenty-two thousand operatives on strike.

WILSON HAS NOTHING TO SAY ABOUT IT. Trenton, N. J., Jan. 29.—The latest statement of Colonel Watterson admits of no comment from me," said Governor Wilson when asked if he had a reply to the editor's statement last night. "I am only sorry to have to regret the friendship, which, while it lasted, I found interesting and enjoyable."

MORRISON AND THE BOOKS

Secretary of Federation of Labor Subpoenaed to Take Books Before Grand Jury

THE McNAMARA FUND

Frank Morrison, Secretary of the American Federation of Labor and Henry H. Fletcher, Bank Cashier, Summoned Before Federal Grand Jury at Indianapolis—Want to Know About the Disbursements of the Federation and of the McNamara Fund.

Washington, Jan. 29.—Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor and Henry H. Fletcher, cashier of the Brigg National Bank, depository of the federation's funds, and also for the McNamara defense fund, were subpoenaed to appear February 1, before the federal grand jury at Indianapolis, now investigating the dynamite plot.

Who Got the Liquor? The question that is being asked on all sides is, "Who got the liquor?" That is what nobody who buys liquor will tell, it is said, and that is why the officers do not make convictions. If men who buy liquor would swear to the fact the officers, it is argued, would have no trouble in breaking up the joints in Raleigh. Superintendent Davis took the same position that other buyers of liquor take. He secured it by means known only to himself, and he stopped with the declaration that he got it.

ADVANCE ON SENATE. W. C. T. U. Workers in Washington in Behalf of Prohibition Bill. Washington, Jan. 30.—W. C. T. U. leaders and a host of state workers stormed the senate judiciary committee for favorable action on the Kenyon-Sheppard bill, prohibiting shipment of liquor into "dry" territory. Temperance workers from the southern states are especially interested in the bill. Georgia delegation, headed by Mrs. T. E. Patterson, president of the state organization, and Mary Harris ARMOR, who attracted attention in the Georgia temperance campaign, appeared. The presence of national temperance leaders stimulates a week of "white ribbon" campaign in the halls of congress.

LAST VAULT REACHED. In the Ruins of the Equitable Building—Papers All Right. New York, Jan. 29.—The last and most important of the three big vaults of the Mercantile Safe Deposit Company, which had been buried under the ruins of the Equitable building since the fire of January 26th, has been opened. Everything was intact, and contents, including treasures and securities of the Russell Sage estate and stocks and bonds of Harriman, Union Pacific and other corporations, will be removed within twenty-four hours.

MORE BOMB THROWING. Attempted Destruction of High Chinese Officials. London, Jan. 29.—Bombs were thrown this morning at the residence of the viceroy and commanding general at Tien Tsin. The attempted destruction of high officials was unsuccessful. Several arrests were made. It is believed the would-be assassins are among three prisoners.

ROCK HILL PLAN BE EXPLAINED HERE. Col. E. J. Watson of Columbia, commissioner of agriculture of South Carolina and president of the Southern Cotton Congress, and Mr. J. G. Anderson of Rock Hill, originator of the Rock Hill plan for holding cotton, will address the farmers of North Carolina at Raleigh on their plan. The plan will be explained at the request of the North Carolina Farmers' Union.

WHAT AMERICA SURELY NEEDS

Capt. A. J. Dougherty Addresses National Guards Convention On Country's War Necessities

GERMANY AND JAPAN

Either of These Powerful Nations Could, With the Control of the Sea, Paralyze the United States Before the Country Knew It—Regular Army Officer Makes Comparison of Strength of Three Countries—Raleigh Men Attending Convention in Charlotte.

(Special to The Times.) Charlotte, Jan. 29.—Capt. Andrew Jackson Dougherty, U. S. A., detailed by the war department at Washington to duty in North Carolina, spoke to the North Carolina National Guard convention this afternoon on "Our Minimum Needs for National Defense." He told the officers present that the game of war had changed from the old days, and declared that the next war will be "a game of table stakes, and there won't be any chance to reach down in your pockets after the pot is opened."

Game of Table Stakes. "War is a faster game than it was 50 years ago. The next war, gentlemen, will be a game of table stakes, and there won't be any chance to reach down into your pockets after the pot is opened. To organize our dormant resources into military units capable of taking the field in war, will take from four to six months. We have never before done it even that quick. In 1861, neither north nor south was able to train an army for the field for more than nine months after the first battle of Manassas. What would have happened after that battle, had either side been able to continue the fighting with even 50,000 trained soldiers equipped for the field? Remember that in our next war with (Continued on Page Two.)"

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