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A. W. CARMICHAEL, THE YOUNG CROESUS, IS BACK IN ATLANTA

Returns to Georgia's Gay Capital, But Is Not Accompanied by His Pretty Manicurist

HUSBAND OF LADY WHO WENT OFF WITH HIM SHOWS UP

Carmichael, With \$45,000 in His Jeans, Goes Back to Straighten up Things—Stories Were Exaggerated—Denies Buying Clothes for the Woman He Went off With—Denies That He is a Promoter of Revolutions in South America—Says It Seems Strange, But He Has Always Had Money.

Atlanta, Ga., March 9.—Stylishly, but not flashily, attired, a dapper, pleasant-faced young man, with light hair and soft blue eyes—a good-looking chap—Monday morning alighted from the Southern railway's New York train in the terminal station. He had come back not to strew Atlanta's streets with gold, but for the purpose, he says, of setting right false rumors concerning the reported lavish squandering of his wealth.

The young man is A. W. Carmichael, the wealthy stranger whose recent brief sojourn in Atlanta was followed by stories of how he had recklessly separated himself from huge chunks of coin, of how he had bought a pretty manure girl's clothes to the amount of \$500, as well as handsome jewels, and of how he had then induced this young woman to start for a trip with him to Europe and aid him in spending his money.

But he landed in Atlanta just in time to learn that the husband of the woman who accompanied him to Florida had filed a writ of habeas corpus to regain possession of the two children. The little folks, a boy and a girl, have been in the custody of the manure girl's mother, Mrs. J. A. Whittemore, of 188 Capitol avenue, for some time, but are now said to be in Florida, where Carmichael parted from his companion.

O. C. Evenson, husband of the woman in question, says they were married in Atlanta in June, 1904, and that they lived together until April of last year. At that time they were living in Birmingham, and a separation took place. Evenson formerly worked in Atlanta as a typewriter repair man, and is at present working in Athens. He left Atlanta at 11:45 o'clock for Athens, not knowing that Carmichael had returned to this city at the time.

When Evenson, with a deputy sheriff, went to the Capitol avenue residence to serve Mrs. Whittemore with the papers for a habeas corpus, they were informed that she had left the city, supposedly to go to Miami, Fla. Evenson said he understood Mrs. Whittemore had been given several hundred dollars to help take care of the children. Attorneys Scott and Davis filed the petition for the writ of habeas corpus.

Carmichael Denies It All. And now Carmichael denies it all—except the one fact that he has "some money."

He enters vigorous denial of the stories sent out from New York to the effect that the manicurist, Mrs. O. C. Evenson, formerly Louise Whittemore, accompanied him to that city. He characterizes as a dream the story that he bought her clothes and jewels, but smilingly admits that he did take her out to dinner and to the theaters.

"I Didn't Buy 'Em." "I did go shopping with Miss Louise," said Carmichael to a reporter shortly after his arrival, "but I didn't pay for any of her clothes. I was merely an interested spectator. Miss Louise had already planned to go to Miami, Fla., with her two children and her mother, and she was buying up clothes for this trip. She certainly did not buy any clothes to go away with me, and I most assuredly didn't pay for them. Whether she gave out the story that I bought her clothes I don't know. I simply know I didn't buy them."

Left Her in Florida.

The young stranger says that as far as he knows Mrs. Evenson is still in Florida, at the home of her father.

"It's true," says Carmichael, "that I went from Atlanta to Florida with Mrs. Evenson and her mother, and children, but I parted from them there immediately and resumed my trip to New York. I had completed my stay in Atlanta and merely accompanied them to Florida in order to have company that far on my trip."

Carmichael also insists that he didn't "blow in" as much coin in Atlanta as some people have reported, declaring his total expenditures here, as he has figured it, would not total more than \$500.

When pressed the stranger modestly admitted that he has a few dollars to his credit. That this is true is demonstrated by the fact that Carmichael carried through the streets Monday morning an ordinary looking little hand satchel that contained \$45,000.

"This money was drawn out of the Fourth National Bank, to which Carmichael repaired immediately after arriving. He had deposited this sum before his departure to cover a New York draft. As he was coming back to Atlanta, anyway, to 'straighten out matters,' he decided he would just draw out the money instead of taking up the draft."

Just after he had drawn the money he talked frankly and freely, except as to the extent of his wealth and the manner in which he accumulated it. Carmichael was averse to being photographed, and seemed afraid he would be snap-shotted in the streets. For this reason he suggested repairing to a near-by ice cream parlor, where, over soft drinks, he submitted to an interview.

"Go wild, what's the cause of all of this, anyway?" exclaimed the young stranger, as his face took on a perplexed expression. "Why, I had no idea I was doing anything unusual. This is nothing new to me. I've been spending money this way for seven or eight years. If I've got the money why not spend it as I please?"

And then he asked about the way I lavishly blew in money here is all hush. It'd be a fool if I did, and would be ready for the insane asylum. And I don't think I'm a fool."

As he spoke of the pretty manure girl Carmichael smiled suavely.

BALLINGER OUT; FISHER GOES IN

Secretary of the Interior Sent in Resignation Tuesday, Accepted

Does Not Object to the Sending of American Troops to Border

Washington, March 9.—The resignation of Richard A. Ballinger, of Seattle, as secretary of the interior was accepted Tuesday by President Taft, and Walter L. Fisher, of Chicago, was appointed as his successor. It appears in the correspondence between Mr. Ballinger and the president, which was given out in full by the white house, that the secretary's resignation has been in the president's hands since January 19, last; that it was held in suspense at the urgent request of the president and that the latter at first accepted it only at the urgent request of Mr. Ballinger. In his letter of resignation he gives the condition of his health as his reason for retiring.

In giving his consent to the secretary's retirement Mr. Taft takes occasion to declare with marked emphasis his unchanging faith in the integrity, the motives and the official standards of Mr. Ballinger and his unmeasured indignation at the methods of those who assailed him, declared that he has been "the subject for one of the most unscrupulous conspiracies for the defamation of character that history can show."

The secretary late yesterday, in a written statement given out at the interior department, expressed the intention to return forthwith to Seattle and after a rest resume the practice of law. He says that his defense has cost him not less than \$25,000 and that he is now a poor man. At the same time he declares it his purpose now "to prosecute the arch conspirators who have been following me with the assassin's knife."

Walter Lowie Fisher, Mr. Ballinger's successor, who will assume office as secretary of the interior within a few days, is a republican. His appointment gives two places in the cabinet to Chicago men; Secretary MacVeagh, of the treasury, being also a resident of that city. Mr. Fisher has been notably active in the movement for conservation of natural resources and is vice-president of the National Conservation association, of which Gifford Pinchot is president.

J. B. Duke President of the Entire System

Greenville, S. C., March 9.—At a meeting Tuesday afternoon of the directors of the Greenville, Spartanburg and Anderson railway, President W. J. Thackston resigned his post on account of pressure of other business matters, and Mr. J. B. Duke was elected in his stead. Mr. Thackston's resignation is effective April 1. Mr. Duke is now president of the entire Piedmont and Northern system.

Mr. J. P. Clark resigned as vice-president and general manager, but will retain connection with the company. Mr. W. S. Lee was elected vice-president to succeed Mr. Clark. Messrs. John A. Law and A. B. Calvert, of Spartanburg, were added to the directorate. The meeting Tuesday was held largely for the purpose of rearranging the personnel of the company. The contract for the building of the line from Greenville to Greenwood will be let here on Thursday.

Twenty Good Trunks Under the Hammer

New York, March 9.—Twenty-two trunks and numerous traveling cases and hat boxes left by Mrs. Katherine Clemmons Gould at the Hotel St. Regis as security for an unpaid board bill were included in a lot of unclaimed baggage that was put up for sale at auction today. Mrs. Gould left the baggage at the hotel when she went away nearly two years ago and the management has been unable to get any response from numerous bills and letters sent to her at her present home near Lynchburg, Va. Neither has the management been able to secure any satisfaction from her former husband, Howard Gould, who is understood to have disclaimed all responsibility for the bills. The exact amount of Mrs. Gould's indebtedness to the St. Regis has not been made public, but it is reported to be more than \$5,000, as it includes not only the rent for her apartments, but also the charges for entertainments and parties she gave during her stay.

Congressman Small Hurt by Street Car

Trenton, N. J., March 9.—Congressman John H. Small, of North Carolina, who spoke at Tuesday night's dinner of the chamber of commerce in Trenton, was struck by a trolley car here Tuesday afternoon while alighting from an automobile. He was dragged about 15 feet on the fender of the car, but when examined by a physician was thought not to be seriously injured.

Negro Shot by Guard

Wilson, March 9.—While attempting to escape from the county convict road force Tuesday Tom Simms, colored, was shot through the body by a guard and is expected to die. Simms was serving time for larceny.

MEXICO LOOKS ON APPROVINGLY

Foreign Interests in It

Said to be Vast Interests and Are a Factor in Sudden Determination to Make Demonstration—Demand at Extra Session for Facts From Administration.

Developments of the Day in Mexican Situation.

Intimations received from European governments that if United States does not maintain order in Mexico they will step in. Extra session of congress probably will be asked to duplicate Teller resolution, which declared American intentions in invading Cuba. Two billions of dollars of American capital said to be involved in the zone of possible strife. Second battalion, Third field artillery, left Fort Meyer yesterday to join mobilized forces in Texas. Private Hogan was thrown from horse and injured while troops were on way to Union station. Three companies of coast artillery were ordered from Fort Washington yesterday, leaving Washington partly defenseless.

Washington, March 9.—A powerful force of American troops is being massed on the Mexican frontier along the Rio Grande and to the west, and American battleships are hurrying to Gulf of Mexico waters under full steam.

If American troops again cross the Rio Grande they will never return, according to the view generally entertained. It is widely accepted that the crossing of the border will be a step toward the annexation of the republic. The events of the next few days probably will decide whether that Rubicon is to be crossed.

The army is hurrying to the Mexican border with all possible speed. Sensational stories are afloat, and every important capital of the world is watching hourly developments. It is said that President Diaz, who for nearly a generation has stood for stability and security in Mexico, is in extremis. More than eighty years old, he may relinquish the reins of government at any time.

Whether he dies or not, his government is confronted with a most serious revolt against its authority.

European governments have intimated strongly to the United States that if Washington does not maintain order and security of property in Mexico, then it must relinquish that responsibility to governments willing to execute the work. The result of these intimations is that the United States is going to the front in Mexico. The Monroe doctrine is to be sustained at any cost.

Right here the significance of the mobilization of troops is forcefully shown by the fact that Mexico was apprised of the plans before they were put into effect. Ambassador de la Barra, of Mexico, in Washington yesterday, made a statement saying he and his government had been consulted about the proposed "maneuvers," and that Mexico had approved them.

It is well known among diplomats and students of international law and custom that this means the maneuvers are not held for the purpose of giving the army and navy experience in emergency, though mimic war. If any other evidence were lacking this would stamp the movement of troops what it undoubtedly is: a demonstration by the United States of a determination to preserve order in Mexico and to uphold the Monroe doctrine.

No Protest From Mexico.

If Mexico were at peace, if its own revolution were not serious, it is certain it would resent the mobilization of such a large force of troops on its border. Protest would have been registered within twenty-four hours. But no protest has been made, and today it develops that the mobilization was ordered with Mexico's approval.

Mexico faces the condition that has long been inevitable as a result of its policy, under Diaz, of encouraging the invasion of foreign capital, and of maintaining conditions which justified that movement.

Diaz has been the guarantee of security in Mexico. Diaz is passing. Madero, rich, influential, his coffers filled with treasure, which came to him as the result of sales of vast oil properties to Standard Oil interests, is heading the revolution.

Negro Shot by Guard.

Wilson, March 9.—While attempting to escape from the county convict road force Tuesday Tom Simms, colored, was shot through the body by a guard and is expected to die. Simms was serving time for larceny.

BRINGS SUIT FOR DIVORCE

Mrs. Maggie Ayres Against Her Husband, R. M. Ayres

Norfolk, Va., March 9.—Mrs. Maggie Ayres has brought suit in the court of law and chancery for divorce from her husband, Roscoe Marion Ayres, a former street car employee of Norfolk and Roanoke, who is now in the same business at Durham, N. C. The couple were married in Roanoke some years ago, the plaintiff having been Miss Margaret Callahan, of that city. The domestic differences of the couple resulted in many sensational episodes, which gained notoriety in both Virginia and North Carolina a year or more ago, growing out of the custody of a pretty girl child, an offspring of the marriage. Mrs. Ayres was charged with having abducted the child at Durham, N. C., to which city the mother averred the father had carried the little one, one day after getting her, and promising to await the mother at a Norfolk moving picture show. Mrs. Ayres told the father and child to Durham where she got another child to tell little Pauline, her daughter, that "lady" wanted to see her down the street. How little Pauline bareheaded rushed to see who she was and, crying in her arms, said she had been told that her mother was dead. The result of the alleged abduction by the mother of the child was an agreement between the couple that the mother should have the child half the time and the father half the time. The mother now lives on Waverly street, Norfolk, and it was said today that the child at this time is with its father. Mrs. Ayres, in her divorce action, does not ask entire custody of the child, and says she is willing for the old agreement to remain in force.

Mr. Ayres' Side of the Case.

Mr. Ayres has been in Durham since September, 1909. When seen this afternoon he declared that he would not fight the divorce proceedings, but that he would not agree to give up the child. The child has been with the mother in Norfolk for about a month. Mr. Ayres says last August he agreed to allow the mother to keep the child one-third of the time while he was to keep her the two-thirds. After the separation the child was in the possession of Mr. Ayres until July of last year. At that time Mrs. Ayres came to Durham and abducted the child, having induced it to go with her by a subterfuge. She was overtaken at Raleigh by Mr. Ayres and the child taken from her. The child remained here with Mr. Ayres until about a month ago when Mrs. Ayres took the child with the consent of Mr. Ayres, on condition that the little girl was to be placed in a Catholic school.

Mr. Ayres was very much grieved over the action of his wife. He requested tearfully that nothing be said about the affair.

Startling Figures by Commissioner Young

Raleigh, March 9.—State Insurance Commissioner Young directs the people of the state interested in insurance to the fact that the fire loss in the United States and Canada for the month of February, as compiled by the Journal of Commerce, shows a total of \$16,415,000, or nearly \$1,990,000 more than in February, 1910. This makes an increase of nearly \$8,600,000 more for January and February, 1911, than for the same months last year. He strongly appeals to the citizens of the state that they should not only stir up their city and town officers for better buildings and inspections, but be more careful themselves.

Ten-Year-Old Girl Killed by Lightning

Wadesboro, March 9.—Anson county was visited Tuesday night by a severe thunderstorm. Reports from several places in the county show outbuildings struck by lightning, and in one instance the results were serious. The house occupied by the family of Press Crouch, on the farm of Mr. J. T. Allen, northeast of Wadesboro, was struck by lightning and the 10-year-old daughter of Press Crouch instantly killed, and the body was badly burned by the current. Several other members of the family were severely shocked.

Cannon Not Tempted Offer of \$500 a Night

Washington, March 9.—"Five hundred dollars a night for 190 nights" was an offer telegraphed from a lycium bureau in San Francisco to Representative Cannon, of Illinois, the retiring speaker of the house, Tuesday.

"Too busy" was the substance of the reply telegraphed back by Mr. Cannon. The offer prescribed that Mr. Cannon could name his own speaking dates on the contract.

A FINE TRIBUTE TO EACH STATE

Gen. Carr's Response to Address of Welcome at Congress

AN ELOQUENT PRODUCTION

Spoke of Each of the Southern States in a Most Impressive Manner—His Remarks on North Carolina Were a Gem—The Response to Governor Brown was a Warm and Hearty One.

Atlanta, Ga., March 9.—Responding to Governor Brown's address of welcome at the opening of the convention of the Southern Commercial congress, Gen. Julian S. Carr, of Durham, N. C., second vice-president of the congress, delivered a brief tribute to each of the southern states.

"For Maryland, My Maryland," he said, "I speak to you; for the state which is honored in having been the first of all the colonies to grant freedom of religious worship; the state which, in its infancy, gave to the nation Francis Scott Key and his 'Star Spangled Banner.'"

"I speak for Virginia, the mother of presidents, in whose hallowed soil rests the ashes of her great men, the first chief magistrate of the United States. Within her borders grivisaged war reaped bloody harvest, but from her battle-stained field sprang the seed of a new generation, one that has placed the dear old state in the very forefront of thriving communities."

"I speak to you for that sturdy state carved from the loins of her noble mother—West Virginia. Wealth beyond the dreams of avarice is held in her mines, her forests and her rivers. The railway mileage of West Virginia in the rapidly of its growth challenges comparison, and on her rivers hundreds of steamships carry the products of her industry."

"For North Carolina, I cry 'All hail.' Adversity she has borne with dignity, and prosperity has not in her dried up the sources of kindly sympathy with all that struggle painfully along the pathways of life. Rich in all that contributes to make a state truly great, she is keeping even step in the grand forward march of our dear southland."

"I speak for South Carolina, state of the cavaliers, that state which gave Calhoun to the nation and could rest her claim to recognition and fame on that one fact alone, if there were none other. She has been steadfast in adversity. In those dark days of reconstruction, when carpet-baggers and scalawags plundered her, she sat like 'Patience on a monument smiling at Grief.' She waited for the dawn that ushered in the glorious day of her political and economical regeneration."

"I speak for Tennessee, the state of Old Hickory, and numberless others whose names are inscribed on the honor roll of the nation's records. Her iron and steel industries, her lumber trade and other wealth-producing interests: above all the energy and thrift of her people give her a leading place in that wonderful progress which the Southern Commercial congress so fitly represents."

"For quaint Alabama I speak, the development of whose marvelous natural resources has proceeded by leaps and bounds within this generation (Continued on Page Six.)"

HOPE DIAMOND GREAT 'HOODOO'

Busy Once More in Creating Trouble in Washington

LATEST OWNERS NOW SUED

Jewelers of New York, "Cartiers," Ask Sum of \$180,000 of Mr. and Mrs. Edward B. McLean—Cartiers Alleged That no Part of Payment For Jewel Has Been Made.

Washington, March 9.—True to its international reputation as a "hooodoo," bringing misfortune and trouble to its owners, the famous "Hope" diamond is today giving its first grief to its present possessors, Edward B. McLean, son of John B. McLean, and his wife, Mrs. Evelyn W. McLean, heiress of the millions of the late Thomas F. Walsh.

Suit to recover \$180,000, the alleged purchase price of the great diamond, which once graced the crown of Marie Antoinette, was filed today in the district supreme court against Mr. and Mrs. McLean by Louise C. Cartier and Pierre C. Cartier, jewelers of New York and Paris, trading under the name of "Cartier."

Deny any Payment. That Mr. and Mrs. McLean have the diamond and have failed to pay 1 cent for the jewel, as they agreed, is declared by the jewelers, who are represented by Attorneys Brandenburg and Brandenburg and Clarence W. DeKnight.

An initial payment of \$40,000 cash is the first default charged to Mr. and Mrs. McLean in their bargain for the mammoth piece of dazzling carbon. Although they have had the diamond necklace since January 28, it is declared that they have failed to pay the first installment.

Another default alleged is that Mr. and Mrs. McLean have failed to deliver an emerald and pearl pendant, owned by Mrs. McLean, and said to be worth \$28,000, as they agreed. This costly jewel was to be taken in part payment for the "Hope" diamond necklace at that value, it is declared in the petition.

Three counts are made in the suit, in which it is alleged that the default of Mr. and Mrs. McLean to pay for the gem, as they agreed, has caused the entire purchase-price of \$180,000 to become due and payable immediately.

In addition to the first cash payment of \$40,000, and the trade of Mrs. McLean's jewelry as part payment, were to be made January 28, upon the delivery to them of the "Hope" jewels.

No cause for the alleged repudiation of their contract to buy the "Hope" necklace by the McLeans is recited in the petition of the jewelers. As a junior member of the firm, Pierre C. Cartier presents, with the petition in court, an affidavit reciting that he personally conducted the negotiations with Mr. and Mrs. McLean. He says he delivered the valuable jewel in person.

It is set forth that both the first payment of \$40,000 and delivery of Mrs. McLean's jewelry as part payment, were to be made January 28, upon the delivery to them of the "Hope" jewels.

A MISSISSIPPI GENTLEMAN

FORMER DURHAMITE COMES BACK AFTER 35 YEARS.

Mr. James F. Louis, of Batesville, Miss., is spending a few days in the city visiting at the home of Mr. G. C. Farthing. Mr. Louis was born in Durham county but his father, Mr. John C. Louis, left for Mississippi when he was 18 months old.

Mr. Louis has not been in Durham since 25 years ago, and he was amazed at the wonderful development of the city and county since that time.

Mr. Louis is engaged in farming in Mississippi. His farm is situated just on the edge of the boll weevil district and says that it will reach his farm within the next few years. Cotton raising has been abandoned almost entirely in the districts where the boll weevil has been at work. The farmers turn to other crops for relief. As a result of the ravages of the boll weevil in the district in which Mr. Louis lives a packing house has been established, and the farmers are raising hops instead of cotton.

Mr. Louis says that the boll weevil is gradually receding from the districts which it first invaded and that in course of time it will perish entirely. A number of years ago a pest of cotton worms swept over the same district that is now invaded by the boll weevil. In a few years they disappeared, and Mr. Louis thinks that this will be the history of the boll weevil.

THE SPEAKERS AT ATLANTA

NOTED MEN WHO ADDRESSED THE CONGRESS THIS MORNING.

Atlanta, Ga., March 9.—The delegates to the Southern Commercial congress faced a formidable program of addresses and discussions at the beginning of the second day's sessions this morning. "The World as a Market for the South" was the general theme of the day. On various phases of the general topic the congress listened to addresses by M. Juserand, the French ambassador at Washington; John Barrett, director of the International Bureau of American Republics; Hernando D. Mouey, former United States senator from Mississippi; Charles H. Sherrill, United States minister to Argentina; Col. L. D. Tyson, of Knoxville, representing the southern textile interests; John Temple Graves, of New York, and several other men of national or international reputation.

No regular session of the congress was held this afternoon. Instead the time was given over to a reception of the delegates by Governor Brown and the visiting governors. Tonight the address of Col. Theodore Roosevelt and tomorrow the address of President Taft are to aid in making the congress what seems already assured, the most successful as well as the largest and most representative meeting ever held in the interest of the development of the new south.

Progressive Democrats Confer On Plans to Control Caucus

Washington, March 9.—Progressive democrats in the senate are determined to control the senate caucus which will choose a new leader to succeed Senator Money, of Mississippi.

After Senator Bailey withdrew his resignation and claimed a vindication in his statement that he had the assurance of the "ablest and most conspicuous democrats" in the body that they agreed with him in opposition to the initiative, referendum, and recall, it was rumored that the Texas would go so far as to ask for the titular leadership.

This caused a dozen informal conferences of the progressives among the old members and such new senators as are in the city.

Culberson, of Texas; Stone, of Missouri, and Clarke, of Arkansas, are mentioned as candidates for the leadership. Certainly Culberson will be the favorite if he will consent again to stand for the place which he was forced to resign on account of ill health. His health is now much improved, and he may be persuaded again to take the position.

May Have Dozen Votes. Bailey will have probably eleven or twelve votes, according to the progressives. If he sees that he cannot muster more than that, the progressives believe he will endeavor to form a combination to elect Bacon, of Georgia, or some other man friendly to him.

The progressives prefer not to make public statements until they have agreed on their plan. They say, however, that the Lorimer vote and the Bailey-Owen controversy over the Arizona constitution practically show the line of cleavage between the progressives and Tories. This same division was indicated by the signatories to the telegram to Governor Colebatch, asking him to decline Bailey's resignation. Of course, the whole situation will be changed if it is found that Bailey's resignation was actually effective; but few senators are inclined to hold this view.