

SAY MERCER CONFESSED, THEN DENIED

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rapher, who said it was taken by her in the presence of the County Prosecutor, one of the defendants' attorneys and a New York detective named Fitzsimmons.

Attorneys for Mercer, while cross-examining the stenographer, hinted that the District Attorney had made a promise to Mercer that sentence would be suspended provided he would plead guilty, but Miss Miller denied that, saying that no such agreement had been suggested or even hinted at so far as she knew.

The police in three other cities have lodged detainers against Mercer, so the authorities here say, and another detainer has been entered against LeBrun. It also is said here that Mercer is wanted in New York City to testify in a case involving a member of the New York bar.

The Alleged Check Transactions
The defendants are charged with having had two \$1,000 bogus checks, one on each of two Jacksonville, Florida banks, and depositing them in the Mechanics Trust Company and the other in the Dauphin Deposit bank in this city, taking out accounts and later drawing checks on the local banks, which, however, were too wide awake to be duped and communicated with the Florida institutions from which they learned the \$1,000 checks were worthless.

It is charged that Mercer and LeBrun arrived in this city from Philadelphia in the early morning of November 7, last, deposited the checks with the local banks and were arrested at 5 o'clock on the afternoon of the same day, for trying to check against the deposits. They were taken into custody less than two hours after complaint had been lodged with the police by one of the local banks which had been informed that the Florida banks would not honor the \$1,000 checks.

Mercer, in his confession, according to the testimony, began by describing his partner LeBrun, saying LeBrun is a non-English speaking Frenchman, and that he gave up a profitable cigar business in Chicago, Ill., to join Mercer in the manufacture and sale of a certain type of automobile tire.

Wanted Cash to Tide Them Over
Mercer then went on to say, it was alleged, that they had met a stranger in Philadelphia on November 5, last, and induced him to give them a number of blank Florida bank checks. Later, he said, Mercer and LeBrun got this same stranger to draw up the \$1,000 checks.

Mercer said he knew the checks were fictitious, but he "deposited them in the Harrisburg banks for collection to tide over a temporary embarrassment." Before the banks would learn that the checks were bad, Mercer said in effect, he thought he could get money to "fix matters up" and to make the checks good.

"What we wanted to do," said Mercer, according to the statement as read, "was to locate permanently in Harrisburg, begin the manufacture of the auto tires and our aim was first to establish credit with the business men, more than anything else. We gave checks for articles we purchased at the stores. We didn't need the goods; we just wanted them."

Continuing, Mercer explained that he got a batch of Harrisburg bank blank checks on the counter of the Commonwealth Trust company, "just because we thought we would need them, since before we had suffered business losses because we did not have proper bank checks at hand."

Further on Mercer said the stranger from whom he obtained the Florida checks in Philadelphia was a stock salesman, named Clairmont, and that "so far as I know Clairmont did not have a rep."

Miss Miller Enlightens Court
The statement that the bond salesman does not have a "rep" was made after Mercer was asked by Fitzsimmons, the detective, if Clairmont "has a police record?" Several times, while the stenographer was reading her notes, Mercer cleared to the court and attorneys just of the trio—the District Attorney, Detective Fitzsimmons or Mercer—was represented as doing the talking.

Each time Miss Miller was called upon to offer enlightenment and she did so. One of the many questions put to Mercer was:

"What in the devil did you draw against that \$1,000 account for?"

It wasn't clear who had asked the question, but before Miss Miller could be asked to explain the District Attorney had remarked:

"That was Fitzsimmons who asked that."

After making the statement to the District Attorney, Mercer filed with him a copy of what he reported to be a story of Mercer's former conviction. It was typewritten and contained the caption, "My former conviction." It set forth that Mercer had served three years in the Missouri State Penitentiary on a charge of grand larceny. He set forth in his story that he was innocent of the offense for which he served time and that his "married" brother was the real thief. He added: "I served the sentence to save my brother and his family."

Repeats His 'Confession'
In his supplemental statement repudiating his confession to the forgery and false pretense charges, Mercer declared that he and LeBrun received the \$1,000 checks from "C. E. Williams" and "J. T. Redman," Florida men, in consideration for the right to sell tires which the defendant declares he intended to manufacture in this city. He added that he believed the checks were good and opened the account with the Harrisburg banks, and began checking against the accounts, in good faith. James E. Madigan, a bookkeeper and hand writing expert, connected with the Barrett National bank of Jacksonville, Florida, one of the institutions on which one of the alleged bogus checks was drawn, this morning testified that the fictitious checks were signed by one and the same person. One was signed by C. E. Williams and the other by J. T. Redman.

The Florida banks have no depositors by that name, he said. Several packs of blank checks, bank books and several receipted bills were offered in evidence at the trial this morning. Among the Harrisburg merchants who accepted the defendant's checks in payment for goods purchased were the Regal Umbrella Company, W. N. Knisely and the Harrisburg Harness and Supply Company. At the Kelly shoe store and the store of J. Harry Messersmith, the defendant's checks were refused.

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VICTIMS OF 'QUAKE' MAY BE 100,000

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still comes in slowly but enough is known to show that the disaster closely appears that which befel Messina six years ago. Estimates of the killed and injured vary from 25,000 to 50,000, and it will probably be days before exact figures are available.

Avezzano, sixty miles east of Rome, and Sora, 15 miles south of Avezzano, were the worst sufferers, so far as loss of life is concerned, but about sixty towns and villages in all suffered either total demolition or serious damage.

Reports to-day from the north say that the shock was felt as far as the Swiss frontier and that in the Alps in that region there were numerous avalanches, the result of the earthquake. This would make it appear that the earthquake extended throughout the entire length of Italy with the exception of the extreme southern end.

The Italian government and people have quickly responded to the call for help from the stricken people. Thousands of troops have been sent to the scene and the work of rescue and relief is going on night and day. Supplies of food, clothing, blankets and medicines have been despatched by train where possible and by motor cars where the railroads are blocked.

ITALY'S KING BRINGS BACK TO ROME 40 EARTHQUAKE VICTIMS

Paris, Jan. 15, 4.15 A. M.—King Victor Emmanuel arrived in Rome from Avezzano at 9.30 last night, says the Rome correspondent of the Havas Agency. He had three cars attached to his special train, in which forty badly injured persons had been placed. Three of them died on the journey. Premier Salandra and other members of the ministry and the Mayor met the King on his arrival and drove with him to the palace.

The Havas correspondent at Avezzano wires that Deputies Biasiotti, Chiaravillo, Felermonti and Celli have arrived there to examine the situation. They found that all the streets had been blotted out and that the principal square alone was distinguishable.

POPE VISITS INJURED WITHOUT TOUCHING ITALIAN GROUND

Rome, Jan. 15.—Some of the newspapers announce that Pope Benedict is visiting the wounded at the Santa Marta Hospital, left the Vatican, thus interrupting the traditional imprisonment of the Pope always adhered to by Pope Pius IX., Leo and Pius X., after the fall of the temporal power, meaning thus to protest against the occupation of Rome.

In reality the Pontiff did not leave the Vatican but passing through the Apostolic palace inside of St. Peter's he reached the hospital without touching Italian soil. His predecessor did the same thing when he visited the wounded brought to Santa Marta Hospital after the earthquake in Messina.

CAUSE OF ITALY'S DISASTER AS TOLD BY METEOROLOGIST

Paris, Jan. 15, 3 A. M.—The "Petit Parisien" says Rome correspondent says that the number of earthquake victims exceeded 30,000 and that this list would have been greater, since the earthquake was more violent than that of Messina, had it not been for the fact that no large cities were effected. The center of the disturbance, according to this correspondent, was situated in the dry and ancient lake Fucino, which was drained in 1875 by Prince Alexander Torlonia at a cost of about \$5,000,000. As to the cause of the disaster, the "Petit Parisien" correspondent quotes an eminent meteorologist as saying:

"The most likely hypothesis is that continuous heavy rains resulted in filtrations which formed great bodies of steam by contact with incandescent matter. This hypothesis seems confirmed by the fact that the spring at Gualiano has almost doubled the volume of its flow since yesterday."

AMBASSADOR PAGE PLACES DEAD AT 12,000 TO 15,000

Washington, Jan. 15.—Dispatches from Rome from Ambassador Thomas Nelson Page place the dead between 12,000 and 15,000 and the seriously injured at about the same number. The Ambassador said he had inquired of the Italian government if aid were needed but was told that Italy was not accepting assistance from any foreign country. No Americans have so far been reported among the killed or injured. The dispatch from Mr. Page says:

"Latest reports of the earthquake from semi-official sources place dead at between 12,000 and 15,000 and seriously injured at about the same number. Reports both considerably larger. I have expressed our profound sympathy. To informal inquiry whether more substantial aid is needed, am told by government that while deeply gratified for inquiry, Italy is not accepting offers of aid from any foreign country. No Americans so far as yet reported among injured. Owing to interruption of railway penetrating devastated zone information difficult. Have sent members of staff to region to report."

Big Landslide During Earthquake
Naples, Via Rome, Jan. 15, 12.45 A. M.—Near Montecorvino Rovella, 14 miles east of Salerno, an immense landslide from a mountain occurred during the earthquake shock. It was 1,500 yards long and invaded the river there, forming in its center a small lake of 250 square yards. The peasants in the neighborhood escaped in safety but they were greatly terrorized over the occurrence.

U. S. Supplies for Quake Victims
Washington, Jan. 15.—Fifteen hundred pounds of chloroform many cases of serums and anti-toxins and thousands of yards of adhesive plaster and bandages, will go forward to Ambassador Page at London to-morrow on the American Red Cross steamer Minnetonka sailing from New York. The executive committee of the organization met to-day to consider the Italian situation.

HIATT SECRETARY TO NEW GOVERNOR

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Legislature and that advance copies would be given out to the newspapers in confidence to be held for release when submitted to the Legislature.

An incident of Dr. Brumbaugh's visit was his posing with Governor Tener for a photograph in front of the Executive Mansion.

Dr. Brumbaugh called during the afternoon at the home of E. J. Stackpole, former postmaster and publisher of the "Telegraph." Mr. Stackpole, who has been very ill, was sleeping and could not see Dr. Brumbaugh when the Governor-elect called at the Stackpole home, 1825 North Front street. The call of Dr. Brumbaugh started a rumor that Mr. Stackpole's name would be under consideration for a post on Capitol Hill.

Dr. Brumbaugh visited the home of Senator E. E. Beidleman, Market and Evergreen streets, to see the Senator, who also is ill. Beidleman is chairman of the legislative committee in charge of the internal exercises to be held next Tuesday.

Dr. Brumbaugh also devoted some of his time while in Harrisburg to a conference with J. George Becht, secretary of the State Department of Education.

HEAD OF APPROPRIATION COMMITTEE IS IN DOUBT

(Special to the Star-Independent.)
Philadelphia, Jan. 15.—Desire on the part of the Republican leaders to cooperate for the present at least with Governor-elect Brumbaugh towards the consideration of his program for the Legislature caused another delay yesterday on the part of the Senate State committees in arranging the committees of that body. The leaders have taken over the motto "safety first" for their own welfare and are proceeding with caution so as to honor the Governor-elect in the distribution of Capitol Hill patronage.

Dr. Brumbaugh will return to the city to-night from Harrisburg and devote the greater part of to-morrow in considering the few appointments expected to accompany his inauguration.

The selection of a chairman for the Appropriations Committee is giving particular annoyance. At the last session this important committee was headed by Senator Kline, now President pro tem., and consequently out of the race. The place is sought by Senator Kurtz, of Jefferson, the ranking member, and Senator Buckman, of Bucks, who has the backing of Joseph R. Grundy, a lively rival, has been in progress as a result. It was yesterday suggested as a solution that Senator Snyder, of Schuylkill, who ranked after Kurtz on the old committee, be made chairman, and that some other member be given his place on the Judiciary Special Committee, which acquired much odium in the 1913 session as "the pickle committee."

The committee chairmanships in the Senate, which are understood to be practically agreed upon, are: Finance, Sprout; Judiciary General, Clark; Municipal Affairs, Vore; Law and Order, Sains; Elections, McNichol, and Corporations, Crow. William W. Smith, a new Senator from this city, may be named chairman of the Committee on Banks and Building and Loan Associations. Senator Smith is particularly interested in legislation to further protect investors in building and loan associations.

Speaker Ambler has already submitted his general plans for committees of the House to Dr. Brumbaugh, but is finding trouble in completing his lists, owing to the problem of pleasing as far as possible, the 207 members, a number in excess of the Senate by 157. It is practically understood that William H. Wilson, who was active in the Ambler campaign, will be chairman of the Judiciary General Committee. Thomas F. McNichol is expected to head the Judiciary Special Committee; Edwin R. Cox, Manufacturers, and E. E. Jones, of Susquehanna, Public Roads. The House state committee was also session yesterday, and will continue to-day.

\$2,424.85 RAISED IN A DAY

Workers of St. John's Church Go Far Above Mark in Yesterday's Canvass

Two thousand, four hundred and twenty-four dollars and eighty-five cents raised in one day to purchase a pipe organ is the record of forty-eight canvassers who yesterday conducted a campaign in the interests of St. John's Reformed church. The goal set for the day had been \$1,500, but the contributions went almost a thousand dollars above that mark and a better organ would be secured than had been planned.

The congregation of St. John's church, which numbers little more than 350, had petitioned Andrew Carnegie to give them a pipe organ about a year ago, but had been disappointed. The workers, getting tired of waiting, decided that they could raise sufficient funds in one day if they tried hard enough, and they did.

A preliminary announcement had been made that the canvass was to be conducted yesterday, but the forty-eight solicitors stormed their prospects with neatly printed cards all ready to be filled out as pledges, and how well they succeeded in their requests for aid is evidenced by the large total they reached, so far above their expectations. Owing to interruption of railway penetrating devastated zone information difficult. Have sent members of staff to region to report."

E. J. Hockenbury, State V. M. C. A. secretary, gave his services without recompense in the conducting of the campaign. The committee in charge of the canvass consisted of the Rev. George W. Hartman, pastor of the church; Dr. G. W. Hartman, F. G. Mock, J. W. Dechant, G. W. McWilliams, H. J. Fornwalt, Mrs. Carrie Miller and Mrs. L. A. Faunce.

The captains of the four teams of ten members each were Mrs. A. L. Hoar, Mrs. H. M. Weaver, C. L. Hoar and H. W. Keitel.

National Rifle Matches in Florida

(By Associated Press.)
Washington, Jan. 15.—The National Board for the promotion of rifle practice, now in annual session here, has selected the Florida State range near Jacksonville for the biennial national rifle matches between army, navy, marine corps and National Guard teams which will begin October 15.

Artistic Printing at Star-Independent.

GERMAN EXPORT FIELD AFTER CLOSE OF BIG WAR

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Harrisburg Business Men Hear Talk by George S. Atwood, Secretary of American Association of Trade and Commerce, of Berlin

George S. Atwood, secretary of the American Association of Trade and Commerce in Berlin, Germany, which organization represents American interests in Germany, spoke to a hundred members of the Harrisburg Chamber of Commerce at a luncheon meeting at the Harrisburg Club at noon to-day.

"The United States cannot in the long run do without export trade and we are going to become one of the greatest export nations in the world," he said at the beginning of his address, the subject of which was "American Trade With Germany After the War."

After going into detail about the forming of an export company for doing business in Germany he went into a discussion of relative values of American and German made products, specifying what goods can be sold in Germany with a profit. Wages are on an increase in Germany and will be a standard with those in this country some day, he said. He discussed the financial and industrial situation in Germany, showing how the prices on food stuffs are regulated by the government. In an effort to show that the present war has not crippled Germany to any great extent, he dwelt on the German situation as it was when he left there in October. He said in part:

"During the few weeks I have been in the United States the usual greeting I receive is, 'Well, you are lucky to get away from Germany just at this time.' I mention this as indicative of the erroneous impression concerning present conditions in Germany. I say erroneous, as, if you were to-day in the city of Berlin, you would not imagine that the country was engaged in one of the most formidable wars Germany ever undertook. It is remarkable to see how normal conditions have been maintained in Berlin since the beginning of hostilities."

"The theatres are all open and well attended, although many of them have reduced their prices and most of them are giving patriotic plays or such bearing on some event in German history. The moving picture shows are going on as usual, and, as usual, are packed. The retail stores, especially the great department stores, are still doing a good business."

"Factories, other than those for military needs, are working on half time, half wages and half force. The great retail houses, including American firms, are paying half wages during the war, but not a murmur is heard on the part of the employees. Those working for the army, in any capacity, are making half wages, while the shoe and leather shoe makers, saddler and petty tailor has for years not reaped such golden harvests as at the present time. No landlord has the right to evict a tenant during the war, and should some refuse to pay who can afford to do so, the matter is submitted to an umpire and his decision is generally abided by."

We must also bear in mind that both officers and privates receive double pay during the war, and each year of service counts double. Never was Germany so united as at present, all party differences are in abeyance and all are working to defend their country. The mines have contributed no men to the army. The copper mines in Eiselen, Mansfeld and Hettstadt are working to the full extent and there will be no dearth of copper, at least for military purposes. Krupp has 60,000 men at work turning out war material."

LATE WAR NEWS SUMMARY

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spent its force and the War Office announces that Russian forces have made gains along the Vistula. General Von Hindenburg's troops are now occupying strongly entrenched positions, however, and there are no indications of any serious breakthroughs by the Russian attacks.

The Turkish forces which penetrated Persia, occupying Tabriz, are now advancing into the interior. Russia explains her evacuation of Tabriz as due to strategic reasons, which necessitated a regrouping of her troops. The Porte is said to have offered to withdraw its forces from Persia if Russia also would do so.

To-day's French official statement says that German positions near Arras were captured by zouaves in a bayonet charge. There is no important change in the Soissons region.

The Russian general staff expects a concerted attack by the German forces west and south of Warsaw. German troops have been sent to the assistance of the Austrians in an effort to relieve Bukovina and northern Hungary from the danger of further Russian advances.

Germans Preparing for Aggressive Move
Petrograd, Jan. 15, Via London, 2.50 P. M.—The Russian General Staff has reached the opinion that the Germans are preparing for a general aggressive movement to the west and northwest of Warsaw. Staff officers say that this opinion is borne out by the fact that the Germans have removed their sick and wounded from Lodz and Ploikow into Prussia and have changed their ammunition bases.

Britain Will Hold Up Letters
London, Jan. 15, 3.50 P. M.—Great Britain has decided to hold up letters destined for countries with which she is at war if they are enclosed in letters being forwarded to neutral countries unless the envelope is unsealed. Announcement to this effect was issued to-day by the British War Office. Heretofore considerable mail from England has been sent to Germany by way of the United States.

May Amend Colombian Treaty
Washington, Jan. 15.—Senators Root, Swanson and Hitchcock were named to-day members of a foreign relations sub-committee to confer with Secretary Bryan on amending the pending treaty to pay Colombia \$25,000,000 for the partition of Panama. There is some sentiment for reducing the sum and striking out the clause in which the United States would express "sincere regret" to Colombia.

Cabinet to Hold Night Sessions
Washington, Jan. 15.—President Wilson has broken another precedent and will hold night cabinet meetings. Beginning to-night the cabinet will meet in the President's study every Friday at 8 P. M. for informal discussion of government's business.

ALL LEMONS FOR TUMULTY

Continued From First Page.

President's Private Secretary Throws Up Hands in Despair When Prohibition Tale Is Told

By Associated Press.

Washington, Jan. 15.—Secretary Tumulty threw up his hands in despair and heaved a sigh of relief when he read a published story saying he had gone to the Capitol to work against a bill for prohibition in the capital. He declared it a climax to a run of hard luck which contained the following instances:

A Methodist clergyman sat on his silk hat at Indianapolis.

A policeman refused him admittance to the Indiana Democratic Club reception to the President because of the aforesaid battered hat.

In New York, later, he stopped at one hotel and the proprietor of another wrote him a letter of protest, contending that because he was a good Democrat Mr. Tumulty should have stopped with him.

He went to Jersey City with his wife for a social visit and the newspapers said he went to settle an appointment fight.

He went to the Capitol and talked informally with several Senatorial friends and somebody said he was lobbying.

"At the earnest request of a Democratic member of Congress I wrote a letter endorsing a man for office and later discovered the man was connected with the 'lemon trust.'"

"I seem to get nothing but lemons," sighed Secretary Tumulty to-day as he finished the recital.

WAS WOOLLY WORM WRONG?

Early Forecasts of a Hard Winter Are Discredited by the Chirping To-day of Spring Birds

Bear's almanac holds that winter, should have been ushered in this season on or about December 22, last, and should continue for three months. The goosebome man, early last fall, predicted that winter would be a trifle tardy in its beginnings but he gave assurance that there would be plenty of cold weather before the close of the season to make up for lost time.

Coinciding with the goosebome man, grandfathers declared that the latter part of the winter season would be the more severe, they basing their prognostications on "readings of the woolly worm." These overgrown caterpillars, they say, have light brown heads and black bodies this year, the inference being that the black is the danger sign.

With all these cold weather signs at hand now comes the spring bird with the early chirp. A number were heard singing and chirping this morning and the aforesaid prognosticators are at a loss to know how they stand on advanced forecasts.

One of the chirping spring birds was perched on a sapling in Royalty this morning. Another made Camp Hill residents believe that the grass suddenly had become green and that warm weather again had arrived.

Both persons claiming to have heard these birds out of season vouch for it that they are not nature fakers.

FAVORS POLITICAL WORKERS

Secretary Bryan Not Averse to Rewarding Them for Services

By Associated Press.

Washington, Jan. 15.—When his attention was drawn to a publication to-day of a letter addressed by him August 20, 1913, to Walker W. Vick, receiver of customs of the Dominican Republic which figured in yesterday's investigation in New York of the charges against American Minister Sullivan, Secretary Bryan said:

"I am glad to have the public know that I appreciate the services of those who work in politics and feel an interest in seeing them rewarded. I think that is the only charge that can be based on that letter and that Mr. Vick received his appointment as a reward for political work. I thought he was a good man to address in expressing my opinion on the subject."

U. S. MILITARY PREPAREDNESS

Fatal Deficiencies in Our National Defense, Says Senator Lodge

By Associated Press.

Washington, Jan. 15.—In urging upon the Senate the need for a commission to report on military preparedness, or for a permanent council of national defense, Senator Lodge to-day declared that the national defense of the country "is not only imperfect and unbalanced, but that it has grave and in some instances fatal deficiencies."

He designated what he termed many of the deficiencies as follows: "The army is too small; the navy is too small; the coast defense is too small; the air force is too small; the military education is too small; the military training is too small; the military equipment is too small; the military organization is too small; the military spirit is too small; the military loyalty is too small; the military courage is too small; the military honor is too small; the military discipline is too small; the military obedience is too small; the military respect is too small; the military courtesy is too small; the military politeness is too small; the military cleanliness is too small; the military order is too small; the military neatness is too small; the military grooming is too small; the military appearance is too small; the military behavior is too small; the military conduct is too small; the military character is too small; the military soul is too small; the military heart is too small; the military mind is too small; 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