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PROFITS OF BANK RAILROAD RATES OVER 80 MILLION EARLY CONSIDERED

First National of N. Y. Pays Enormous Dividends, Says Geo. Baker

CONNECTIONS WITH MORGAN TO REGULATE AUTOMOBILES

Chairman of First National Tells of Relations With Money King—Favors Stock Holdings in Competing Companies

Washington, January 9.—Enormous profits by the First National Bank of New York were recounted today by George F. Baker, chairman of the board of directors of the bank, as a witness before the House Money Trust Committee.

In the four years since 1908, Mr. Baker told the committee, the bank had paid dividends of 226 per cent or more than twice the total capitalization, which is now \$10,000,000.

Samuel Untermyer, counsel for the committee, from the figures supplied by Mr. Baker, calculated that since he assumed the presidency of the First National in 1873, that institution has paid dividends of 18,560 per cent on its original capitalization.

Mr. Baker flatly opposed the suggestion made by Mr. Untermyer that National banks be required to make public their assets, in order that depositors and stockholders might know the nature of securities held by the banks, the witness declaring that he saw no possible good that could come of such a provision.

Such a situation," he continued, "is often beneficial to all parties concerned."

What may become a test in the courts of the power of the committee investigating affairs of National banks developed today when the committee and the House unanimously directed the speaker to certify to the district attorney of the District of Columbia, the case of George Henry, the New York banker, who refused to divulge the names of National bank officers who profited by the flotation of California Petroleum stock.

The district attorney will be asked to proceed against Mr. Henry for contempt.

The witness did not approve of the voting trustee form of control of corporations, but said he would not disapprove it if stockholders desired it.

Mr. Baker said the election of directors by the voting trustee or of the Guaranty Company was purely "formal."

"Then the directors are a self-perpetuating body?" asked Mr. Untermyer.

"Yes," replied the witness. "Things are done in New York that way without much consideration. If a corporation is going along all right and is paying dividends there is no question about the re-election of the directors."

Mr. Baker stated that his bank and J. P. Morgan & Company had three directors in the National Bank of Commerce.

"Would you object to giving the committee the list of your individual holdings in the various banks and trust companies?" asked Mr. Untermyer.

"No," I see no reason why one bank shouldn't control another," declared the financier.

Mr. Untermyer argued with the witness at some length and after a conference with his counsel, Mr. Baker finally consented to give the list. He said that besides 20,000 shares of First National Bank he owned 4,000 shares in the National Bank of Commerce, 50 shares in the Chase National Bank, 1,500 Bankers Trust, 1,000 Guaranty (Continued on Page Eight.)

Views of North Carolina General Assembly Set Forth in Resolution

TO REGULATE AUTOMOBILES

Representative Geo. Bellamy Introduces Bill—Proceedings in Both Houses at Raleigh Yesterday—Down to Business

(Special Star Telegram.)

Raleigh, N. C., January 9.—Representative Bellamy, of Brunswick, introduced a bill in the House today to establish a State Commission to have in hand the regulation of automobiles and other motor vehicles as suggested in the recommendations of Governor Kitchin and Secretary of State J. Bryan Grimes.

Representative E. J. Justice, of Guilford, offered a joint resolution declaring the views of the General Assembly with reference to inter-State passenger and freight rates and charges and for other purposes, which set out that in the view of the General Assembly, Congress should declare illegal, under any and all circumstances, any greater charge by any public service corporation for transporting passenger or freight of any given kind and quality a shorter distance than is charged for transporting the same a longer distance in the same direction when the shorter haul is included in the longer. That Senators and Representatives in Congress from this State be requested and urged to support a bill repealing the first and second provisions to Section 4, of the Inter-State Commerce Act; that pending the enactment in law by Congress of those principles, this State press before the Inter-State Commerce Commission objections to injustice of allowing such discriminations against North Carolina points and that the Governor as well as the Corporation Commission have powers to institute and prosecute cases before the Inter-State Commerce Commission for relief to the people in this respect in cooperation with, or independent of the Corporation Commission and for this purpose that \$5,000 a year is appropriated.

Representative Bellamy's automobile bill is considered important. It provides for a State commissioner of motor vehicles to be appointed by the Governor for a four-year term, his compensation to be \$1 fee out of every five license taxes he collects on automobiles. The scale of license taxes on machines is to be \$5 for 20-horsepower, \$10 for 20 to 30-horsepower, and \$15 for over 30-horsepower, and \$2.50 for motorcycles.

Distinguishing number, number marks for manufacturers of automobiles are provided these to be \$20 for four and \$3 for each additional or \$100 for unlimited sets.

The House—Second Day Speaker Connor convened the House at 11 o'clock. Prayer by President R. T. Vann, of Meredith College.

The Committee on Rules reported through Chairman Walter Murphy, of Rowan, recommending the adoption of the rules for the 1911 session with important changes. One provides for the creation of a committee on private bills whose duty it shall be to weed (Continued on Page Eight.)

OUTLINES

The government yesterday secured a permanent injunction against the "lumber trust."

The Merchant Marine Committee continued its investigation into the Bellisimo case yesterday.

Gov. Wilson conferred with Senators O'Gorman and Cuberson yesterday on cabinet possibilities and proposed legislation.

Delegates present at the meeting of the Woman's National Democratic League yesterday clashed over the election of a president.

Official advices to London yesterday described the situation in Adrianople as desperate; and the besieged Turkish fortress was said to be in its last gasp.

At the continuation of hearings yesterday on schedule "B," importers and manufacturers asked that the present rates be maintained.

Geo. F. Baker, chairman of the board of directors of the First National Bank of New York, yesterday told the money trust committee that the institution had made profits amounting to more than \$0 millions since its organization and declared dividends of 226 per cent in the past four years.

Representative Bellamy, of Brunswick, introduced a bill in the House yesterday to regulate motor vehicles. Representative E. J. Justice, of Guilford, offered a joint resolution declaring the views of the General Assembly with reference to inter-State passenger and freight rates.

William Twice as Rich as John D., Says Brother Frank.



Belvidere, Kas., Jan. 9.—That brother of mine, John D. Rockefeller, is the most lonesome man on earth; there is no man he can call his friend. Frank Rockefeller, youngest of the three brothers, is credited with the foregoing remark. "People don't know it, but brother William is worth 50 per cent more money than John D." William, who is now in Nassau, N. P., is said to be suffering with throat trouble and may never be able to testify at the money trust inquiry.

CLASH AT LEAGUE MEETING

Bitter Feelings Develop at Election of Officers of Woman's National Democratic League—Mrs. Scott President.

Washington, Jan. 9.—Questions whether President-elect Wilson is a free trader and a single tax advocate, and whether he, together with Senator O'Gorman, of New York, had endorsed Mrs. Steven B. Ayres, for the presidency of the Woman's National Democratic League, caused dissension in debates at the second day's session of the convention of that organization here today. These subjects precipitated a particular clash between Mrs. John Sherwin Crosby, of New York, the retiring president of the organization, and Mrs. M. T. Scott, president-general of the Daughters of the Revolution.

Mrs. Scott had ascended to the platform from which to make her speech nominating Mrs. Ayres, when she was asked by the president to step down and speak from the floor. The announcement caused much dissatisfaction among the delegates. Mrs. Scott, after declaring she had been insulted, began her nomination speech in which she made the statement that Mrs. Ayres had been endorsed for the office by President-elect Wilson and Senator O'Gorman.

Nominating and seconding speeches displayed much feeling at times, and it was with difficulty that the chair was able to maintain a semblance of order. The greatest show of feeling came when the election for president had been completed and the announcement made that Mrs. Ayres had been elected. At this point Mrs. Crosby, from the chair, said:

"I am very glad, ladies, that you have elected a new president. Regarding the statement referring to Mr. Wilson I wish to say that Mr. Wilson is a friend of mine, and I know that he would not interfere with an election of this organization. I propose that he hear how his name has appeared in this affair. I do not care to preside over such a narrow-minded set of women."

Mrs. Crosby's statement was made after Mrs. Scott had risen to a point of personal privilege and attempted to defend her previous statement that President-elect Wilson and Senator O'Gorman had endorsed Mrs. Ayres. (Continued on Page Eight.)

WRECKED ON CAROLINA COAST

Revenue Cutter Seneca Searching for Three Derelicts—Captain and Crew of Seven Lost on Schooner Future.

Tampa, Fla., Jan. 9.—Capt. Larkin and a crew of seven men lost their lives yesterday when the schooner Future, founded off Cape Hatteras, according to a telegram received here today by the Hart Lumber Company from the New York office of this company. The Future, lumber laden, left here December 26th.

Searching for Derelicts Washington, D. C., January 9.—The revenue cutter Seneca today is searching the coast of North Carolina for three vessels wrecked during the terrific gale of last week. They are the schooner Future, bark Carrie Winslow and an unknown ship all abandoned and adrift.

Str. Alcazar Flooded Beaufort, N. C., January 9.—The British steamer Alcazar, stranded some days ago at Cape Lookout, was released last night with the help of the United States revenue cutter Seminole, according to word reaching here today. The Alcazar proceeded to sea under her own steam upon being freed, and it is assumed she stood to the northward bound for Chester, Pa., her original port of destination.

Captain Carden and the crew of the Seminole stood by the grounded ship six days giving assistance in freeing her.

Alcazar in Distress Again Norfolk, Va., Jan. 9.—Wireless dispatches received here late today from the revenue cutter Onondaga called for assistance for the British steamer Alcazar, recently ashore on the North Carolina coast. The dispatches said that the Alcazar, at anchor three miles northeast of the Diamond Shoals lightship off Cape Hatteras, was leaking and in need of early assistance. The Alcazar, bound from Port De Pinar to Philadelphia, when she grounded off Cape Lookout, was yesterday reported floated by the revenue cutter Seminole to again proceed to the assist condition.

There was no available wrecking tugs at Norfolk late today and British Vice Consul Barton Myers sent a wireless requesting the revenue cutter Seminole to again proceed to the assistance of the Alcazar. Schr. Thos. S. Dennison Lost Cedar Key, Fla., Jan. 9.—After drift-

CHARGES DISPROVEN, HE SAYS

Attorneys for Judge Archbald in Opening Arguments Appeal for Action Within the Law—"Guilty of No Crime."

Washington, Jan. 9.—A protest against any action by the Senate based upon an appeal to passion or prejudice marked the closing arguments today in defense of Judge Robert W. Archbald, of the United States Commerce Court under trial by impeachment for misbehavior as a Federal judge.

Declaring that Judge Archbald had violated no law, had been guilty of no misdemeanor and no wrong doing, and had been shown to be a jurist of high integrity and honesty, his attorney, Alexander Simpson, Jr., of Philadelphia, and A. S. Worthington, of Washington, made a vigorous appeal for action by the Senate within the limits of legal procedure.

Unless Senators are going to violate their oaths, they cannot possibly convict Judge Archbald," declared Mr. Simpson, because it has been disproven in each charge that he was guilty of wrong doing or of any crime.

The declarations of Manager Sterling yesterday in the opening speech for the prosecution that the "constitution was on trial" brought bitter denunciation from both Mr. Simpson and Mr. Worthington. They declared the House managers were striving to impeach Judge Archbald upon grounds that were not recognized in any court.

"It is true the constitution is on trial," said Mr. Simpson, "but what is on trial is whether or not the Senators who sit here can rise to their position as judges and decide this case upon the evidence produced and the law that governs it, or whether they are to be swayed by the appeals of passion and prejudice."

"If you are going to say that a man should be turned out of office, although he violated no law, although his declarations have been impartial, although he had been an upright and honest judge, then you are turning back the hands on the dial of time to the point three or four centuries ago when the House of Lords at the behest of the House of Commons turned men out of office simply because they did not agree with them. In that respect the constitution is on trial."

Mr. Simpson declared the construction put upon Judge Archbald's acts by the House led to the inevitable construction that a judge would not be permitted to order a suit of clothes in a tailor shop owned by one who might some day be a litigant in his court.

"It is probable that this case would never have begun but for the political unrest of the times," said Mr. Simpson. "I am a part of that unrest; I believe in it; but it does not involve a return to the times of the Roman arena, when a victim's fate was settled by the 'thumbs down' of the crowd. This unrest today asks no victims, least of all, from a body of men sitting as judges."

The arguments in the trial will close tomorrow night.

ing about in the Gulf of Mexico for six days, Capt. G. F. Brown and the crew of nine men of the schooner Thomas S. Dennison, Thomaston, Me., arrived here today and reported the loss of the schooner 100 miles south of Pensacola, January 3rd.

The Dennison was bound from Baltimore to Galveston. Capt. Brown and the crew left the schooner just eight minutes before she sank. The schooner was owned by Dunn, Elliott & Company, Baltimore, and was laden with steel rail.

LOW RATES URGED BY U. S. IMPORTERS

While Manufacturers Ask that Present Pottery Tariff Be Retained

HEARINGS ON SCHEDULE "B"

Window Glass Workers Plead for Present Tariff on Glass—Underwood Wants Competition All Along the Line

Washington, January 9.—"I would like to see a competitive tariff all along the line," announced Chairman Underwood, of the Ways and Means Committee, Democratic leader of the House at the final hearing on the earth, earthenware and glassware schedule today.

Mr. Underwood had been hearing arguments aimed at securing a lowering of the tariff of 55 and 60 per cent to 20 and 35 ad valorem on china, earthenware, porcelain, stone and crockery ware, including clock cases, statuary, steins, lamps and a host of similar articles taxed at the higher rate in sections 93 and 45 of schedule B, of the Payne-Aldrich tariff law.

"It looks to me," Mr. Underwood said, "as if schedules 93 and 45 are more competitive than most of the paragraphs we have to deal with. That is my judgment, subject to reservation if any information is brought out that might develop to the contrary."

This view was radically divergent from the presentation of the importers' case by M. S. Pitcairn, of New York city, whose protest against the exorbitancy of the present tariff and portrayal of the details of the business of bringing in English earthenware and other products, led to sharp colloquies with Representatives Payne, of New York, and Longworth, of Ohio.

Mr. Pitcairn said that unless the present tariff on earthenware and other goods were steadily going down, Mr. Payne suggested that if the witnesses' statements were true, the importers would go out of business in 30 days.

Mr. Pitcairn cited what he said were actual transactions and Mr. Payne attacked them.

"Do you doubt the integrity of those statements?" shouted the witness. Mr. Payne persisted and the witness said he could produce the entries from the treasury.

Mr. Payne replied that even the Treasury Department could not "produce miracles."

Pitcairn said that 90 per cent of the earthenware imported is British.

"Eliminate the English earthenware," he continued, "and you will have no competition in earthenware in this country." He suggested a 35 and 20 per cent ad valorem duty on these products and changes in the classifications in the two sections involved and in the administrative part of the bill, Mr. Pitcairn said he had heard of under-valuations at New York, but knew nothing of them. He had no knowledge of any association of French importers and that the importers had to sell their goods here at 50 per cent higher prices than American products.

Several other importers of other products urged larger tariff, while retention of the present rates was the slogan of representatives of American manufacturers.

N. Neenan, of Cleveland, president of an association of window glass workers, pleaded for the present tariff rates on window glass to guard against the Belgian products. He told of conditions among Belgian labor, citing the conditions in Belgium, and that the committee were disposed to believe he had been sent to Washington by the National Window Glass Association—the employers—but said he came at the instance of his working men's organization.

"The association did not pay your expenses?" he was asked.

"Absolutely not," he replied. He said the tariff protection should at least be a little more than enough to represent the difference in the cost of labor, as the American Window Glass Workers, though working under better conditions than abroad, still had wages that were too low. "The skilled workmen," he said, "average \$15 a week for the whole year, and the unskilled workmen \$10 a week."

The witness was warned by Democratic members not to accept too freely the statements that greater importations of foreign productions would lessen American wages. He replied that it was a vital matter to his organization and that if the tariff was made sufficient to enable them to maintain their organization they would look after the wage question.

"You promise that, do you?" asked Mr. Kitchin.

"Yes, we will do that." The witness added that the only American manufacturer is either to coerce Turkey into ceding Adrianople, even if supported by a naval demonstration, is doomed to failure because public opinion would not tolerate yielding the wage question.

TURKISH FORTRESS IS IN DYING GASP

Official Advices Describe Situation in Adrianople as Desperate

MANY ARE TRYING TO ESCAPE

Commander of Besieged Town Declares He Will Let All Die of Starvation Before Surrendering—Chance of Peace

London, January 9.—Official news received by the Bulgarian delegation describes the situation at Adrianople as desperate. Several soldiers who deserted and succeeded in reaching the headquarters of the allies say the town is in its last gasp. Provisions are so scarce that the military authorities here requisitioned all the food possessed even by private individuals and are making only one distribution, comprising a half ration daily.

Conditions have been rendered more grave by the number of sick who crowd the hospitals, where the attendance is inadequate. The Bulgarians have allowed medicine and Red Cross workers to enter under the escort of a Bulgarian detachment.

The commander of the fortress has declared he would rather see all die of starvation than surrender the town; that is why all who can are endeavoring to escape. The Bulgarians believe even independently of any action the powers may take the question of Adrianople soon will be solved. It is understood Constantinople has accepted the views of Rechad Pasha, who recently asked to be authorized to reconvoke the conference, he being president for the next sitting. The difficulty now lies in the determination of the allies, not to participate unless they are notified in advance of what Turkey proposes to propose.

They do not wish to revive the discussion of responsibility, but desire to have it as a certainty, that Turkey is ready to cede what has been pronounced as the irreducible minimum of the allies—Adrianople, after which it will be possible to discuss the frontier line which must leave that town in the hands of the allies.

"In other words the allies do not wish to play into Turkey's hands by re-entering the conference room without a definite programme which may lead to a definite conclusion of peace this time. Before the meeting the Turks and the allies met and unofficially agreed to the main point of the territorial clauses of the treaty, so that official ratification of the telegrams can be had in the conference.

The dinner given tonight by Paul Cambon, the French ambassador to Great Britain, at which the Turks and allies met for the first time on neutral ground, is looked upon as an excellent opportunity for the plenipotentiaries to take the first step in the direction of an unofficial understanding. It is suggested also that the British foreign secretary, Sir Edward Grey, in his capacity as honorary president of the conference, might take the initiative, thereby obviating the necessity of either of the parties appearing to make the first advance. This could be accomplished only if the allies were assured that Turkey would be prepared to give up Constantinople.

Turkey Will Yield No More. Constantinople, Jan. 9.—The Porte, according to official advices, has sent a circular to the Turkish ambassadors abroad, intimating that unless the allies accept Turkey's proposals by the end of the week, the Ottoman delegates will be invited to return to Constantinople immediately. The circular adds:

"Whatever happens, the Porte is determined to maintain its attitude with regard to Adrianople and the Aegean islands, in view of the fact that sacrifices made in other directions have reached the extreme limit."

The foreign ambassadors conferred for two hours at the Austrian embassy today and agreed upon the form of representations to be addressed to the Porte concerning the cession of Adrianople. The task has been entrusted to the Austrian Ambassador, Count de Pallavicini, as dean of the diplomatic corps.

The general opinion here, however, is that any attempt by Europe to coerce Turkey into ceding Adrianople, even if supported by a naval demonstration, is doomed to failure because public opinion would not tolerate yielding the wage question.

Rumania Threatens Occupation London, January 9.—According to dispatches to the Times, Dr. Danoff, head of the Bulgarians, notified his government that he is unable to make progress in the negotiations with the Rumanian delegates and asks for the appointment of a representative of Bulgaria to take his place.

Norfolk, Va., Jan. 10.—At midnight another wireless message was received from the Alcazar requesting assistance. The ship is three miles east of Diamond Shoals, is leaking and in need of immediate assistance. There are no revenue cutters available to send to the helpless craft, all of them being engaged in assisting other vessels in distress.