

THE WEATHER.

Fair, warmer today; Friday local rains.

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CRAIG SOUNDS KEYNOTE OF HIS ADMINISTRATION

Inaugural Address Today to North Carolina General Assembly.

CEREMONIES WERE IMPOSING

Ideal Weather Conditions and Largest Crowd on Record—Military and Civic Features—Many Reforms Advocated

(By Wm. J. Martin.)

Raleigh, N. C., January 15.—With ideal weather conditions and throngs of people from every part of the State, outnumbering any crowd ever gathered to participate in such an event in North Carolina, the inauguration of Hon. Locke Craig as Governor and the induction of all the other State officers into office, took place today with ceremonies eminently befitting the occasion.

The ceremonies began with the imposing street parade, military and civic, that moved at 11:15 o'clock from lower Fayetteville and Martin streets, headed by the Third Regiment Band. In line were 14 military companies of the North Carolina National Guard; the A. & M. College Cadets; the Raleigh Boy Scouts; a long line of automobiles and carriages. In the first of which were Governor-elect Craig, Senator Weaver and Representative Bunn and after the line passed the mansion, Governor Kitchin, the other carriages being occupied by State officers and members of committees.

The parade moved up Fayetteville street to Capitol Square, thence via Morgan, Wilmington and North streets to the Governor's mansion, on Blount street, where Governor Kitchin formally received and greeted Governor-elect Craig and then took his place in the carriage with the new Governor for the return march to the new auditorium. This was via Blount, Edenton, Salisbury, Morgan and Fayetteville streets, the long line of paraders passing into the auditorium in time for the inaugural ceremonies at noon. All along the line of march there were throngs of people enthusiastically cheering the new Governor and many others in the long line.

The military companies in line were Companies B, Raleigh; C, Henderson; D, Louisville; E, Franklinton; H, Warrenton; I, Burlington; and M, Durham, of the First Regiment; Companies D, Goldsboro; E, Goldsboro; F, Fayetteville; G, Washington; and H, Clinton; Company K, Asheville, of the First Regiment; Third Regiment Coast Artillery, Greensboro, and Ambulance Corps, Salisbury; Coast Artillery Band and Raleigh Ambulance Corps.

The inaugural ceremonies began with the stirring strains of "Dixie," by the Third Regiment Band. There was a fervent prayer by Dr. R. T. Vann, president of Meredith College, and then the singing of "America," by the Raleigh Choral Society. Thereafter Chief Justice Walter Clark administered the oath of office to the State officers in their turn. When these oaths had been administered and subscribed to "The Old North State" was sung by the Choral Society and then Hon. W. W. Kitchin, retiring Governor, fittingly presented Governor Craig to the vast audience amid wild applause, and the inaugural address followed.

Governor Craig spoke as follows: Gentlemen of the General Assembly and My Fellow Citizens:

Democracy gives to the people the pledge of progress. The thought of the age has created a nobler purpose in government. The Democratic party intends to effectuate this purpose by legislation in recognition of the equal rights of man, and for the progressive welfare of all the ranks of life.

In our material prosperity, privilege has been substituted for justice. The vast wealth of modern industry, the products of labor and genius have not been divided in equity, but have been gathered into the enormous fortunes of the few.

We have not realized the moral benefits that should have resulted from modern progress. Avarice has been stimulated; hope and opportunity denied; antagonisms and resentments have been generated. All classes have suffered. We realize the conditions; the injustice has been uncovered. It cannot stand in the clear, calm and resolute gaze of the American people. They are determined that our law shall be based upon a higher conception of social obligation and that our civilization shall mean a higher social life. They have put their hands to the plow and will not look back.



GOV. LOCKE CRAIG.

the path of the progressive thought of the age; with all its power and prestige it was crushed. Like the leaven which the woman hid in three measures of meal, the leaven of democracy has been at work.

In this time of difficulty and hope, the country turns for guidance to the Democratic party.

The spirit of progress pervades the Union and the people demand legislation responsive to the impulse of the age.

North Carolina will not continue to march in the rear of the procession of the States. She is impatient for the advance. Throbbing with energy, potential with accomplishment she looks expectant to this administration and to this General Assembly. I believe that you Senators and Representatives will perform your task with wisdom and courage and that your work will be for the welfare of this generation and of our posterity. The responsibility is ours, the opportunity is ours.

Constitutional government and the ideals of the fathers have ever been sacred to the Democratic party; but these ideals must be vital for practical accomplishment and militant for justice. It was said of the celebrated opinion of Chief Justice Taney, that "it gave the law to the North and the nigger to the South." We are not content with the forms and ceremonials of the law. The ideal of our government must be applied to present conditions.

The first duty of the State is to protect the citizen in the enjoyment of his rights, to protect the weak from the oppression of the strong. This is what the men were doing at Runnymede.

The discrimination which the railroads have made against North Carolina in freight rates is the injustice of arbitrary power. It has already worked irreparable injury; it has already cost our people millions of dollars and driven from our territory industries the value of which we cannot estimate.

These corporations have the protection of our laws, they operate by our license, they enjoy privileges and exercise the sovereign power of eminent domain granted by the State. They collect excessive rates from our people that cheaper rates may be granted to the people of adjoining States.

I feel no antagonism to railroads. I know that our territory to a large extent is dependent upon their efficient operation which can only result from just remuneration. I know that their prosperity is co-existent with our prosperity. Besides, for no consideration can the State afford to be unjust. I intend, as the chief executive of this State, to administer her laws with impartiality and with evenhanded justice to corporation and to individual, to the great and to the lowly. But when any corporation or any person shall persistently and defiantly by arbitrary wrong cripple the industries of this State and despoil her people, such person or corporation may expect relentless resistance and resentment.

Vance said of those who were exploiting the State in 1876, that it ought to be more tolerable for Sodom and Gomorrah in the day of judgment than for such in North Carolina. The spirit of Vance and 1876 lives today.

GEORGE W. PERKINS TALKS ECONOMICS

Says He Doesn't Know Whether There is Money Trust at Present

ROCKEFELLER WON'T APPEAR

In Executive Session Pujio Committee Votes to Secure Oil Magnate's Testimony by Deposition. Chairman Opposes.

Washington, Jan. 15.—In a hypothetical question put to George W. Perkins, Samuel Untermyer, counsel for the Money Trust Committee, today outlined from records of the committee a "concentration of money and credit," and asked whether Mr. Perkins considered it a "menace and peril to the prosperity of the country."

The question was generally accepted as Mr. Untermyer's conception of the elusive so-called money trust, of which the committee is in search.

Mr. Perkins, after declaring that the query reminded him of the conundrum "Why is a mouse when it splins," asserted that he could not say, whether at the point outlined in the discussion, concentration is a peril. In a lengthy discussion on economics, Mr. Perkins took the position that after concentration had progressed to a certain point, it should be subject to government regulation. But he would not answer the hypothetical question categorically.

After today's hearing, the committee, in another heated executive session, determined to have Chairman Pujio and Council Untermyer visit William Rockefeller and take his testimony. Chairman Pujio opposed the scheme without avail. A resolution instructing Mr. Pujio and Mr. Untermyer to make arrangements for the examination was passed with but a single dissent in opposition, that of Chairman Pujio.

The determination of the committee followed the testimony of Dr. C. W. Richardson, who after examining Mr. Rockefeller, told the committee today that despite his illness the oil magnate could submit to a "brief examination" without immediate serious results. "No plans were made today for the manner or place of examining Mr. Rockefeller."

Thomas W. Lamont and H. P. Davison, of the First National Bank of New York and George F. Baker, Jr., who were on hand to testify today, were excused until Thursday. The committee tomorrow will examine Jacob H. Schiff, of Kuhn, Loeb & Company, of New York.

Mr. Untermyer's hypothetical "money trust" question came after Mr. Perkins had fixed publicity as a cure for financial evils; the incorporation of the New York Stock Exchange under a Federal charter, a closer responsibility among bank directors, the according of representation in the directorate to minority stockholders in corporations.

The hypothetical question, which embraces conclusions drawn from much of the testimony already before the committee, was as follows: "I call your attention to exhibits before the committee from which you will note the following seven institutions have total resources of \$1,398,000,000:

"J. P. Morgan & Company (and Drexel & Company), deposits \$163,000,000; Guaranty Trust Company \$292,000,000; Bankers' Trust Company \$205,000,000; First National Bank \$149,000,000; National City Bank \$274,000,000; Chase National Bank \$125,000,000; National Bank of Commerce \$190,000,000.

"That the Mutual Life and Equitable Life have combined resources of \$1,093,000,000, making a total in these New York institutions alone and without regard to other affiliations of \$2,489,000,000.

BOARD OF INQUIRY EXCLUDES CASTRO

Immigration Authorities Will Not Allow Noted Exile to Enter

APPEAL TO SECRETARY NAGEL

Former Venezuelan Dictator Is Alleged To Have Committed Perjury at Examination — Connected With Murder

New York, January 15.—The special board of inquiry at Ellis Island today decided that Cipriano Castro, former President of Venezuela, should be excluded from entering the United States. Castro's attorneys immediately announced that the decision of the local immigration authorities would be appealed to the Department of Commerce and Labor.

The reason given by the board for Castro's exclusion was that during his examination he had frequently committed perjury and pretended ignorance of matters concerning which he had knowledge.

Harold A. Content, Castro's lawyer, said that if Secretary Nagel upheld the board he would again take the case into the courts.

Chiting specific parts of Castro's examination, the statement of the special board of inquiry says: "Speaking of Louis Varela, who sent him frequent telegrams in regard to the capture and death of General Antonio Parades, he says: 'I do not know who he is. We consider him an unreliable witness. His testimony to the effect that no foreigners suffered losses of property through his actions during the years when he was President, we decline to believe. His refusal to reply to many questions put to him bearing upon his right to land convinces us that there are damaging facts which he desires to conceal.'

The statement continues with the declaration that upon information from official sources he was charged with responsibility for the unlawful killing of Parades, but declined repeatedly to offer any information or to give the government any information in regard to the latter's death. He refused to either affirm or deny his guilt even after he had been warned that unfavorable inferences would be drawn from such refusal and that he must take the consequences.

"Such refusal," the statement says, "together with his manner and demeanor when asked concerning these matters, constitute in our opinion, an admission of the truth of the charge. He is, therefore, excluded on the ground that he has admitted the commission of a crime and felony involving moral turpitude."

In conclusion the statement says that General Castro may appeal from the finding of the board of special inquiry through the commissioner of immigration to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, and adds that "he has signified his intention of doing so."

The next move in the case will be (Continued on Page Eight.)

OUTLINES

North Carolina must deposit \$7,200 for preparing and printing the record in the case against Tennessee in regard to boundary dispute. The Irish Home Rule bill entered on its final stage in the House of Commons yesterday, brilliant speeches marking debate on the measure. No evidence was introduced at the Ways and Means Committee's hearings on the sugar tariff yesterday to cause a change in the tentative plans for a free sugar bill. The U. S. cruiser Denver was yesterday dispatched to Acapulco, on the Pacific coast of Mexico, where American lives are in imminent danger, because of a threatened attack on that city. Although the Balkan allies have not weakened in their determination to re-open the war unless Turkey accepts their terms, they may withhold the execution of their threats a few days longer. The inauguration of Locke Craig as Governor of North Carolina, at Raleigh yesterday, was attended by one of the largest crowds in the history of the State, brilliant ceremonies marking the event. George W. Perkins, who testified at the money trust hearing yesterday, was unable to say if there is a money trust. The committee in executive session decided to secure the testimony of Wm. Rockefeller by deposition. That the Warren Live Stock Co. of which Senator Francis E. Warren, of Wyoming is the head, was in 1906 maintaining illegal fences on public lands, was the substance of a report adopted yesterday by the House Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department. New York markets: Money on call steady, 2 3/4 to 3 per cent; ruling rate and closing bid 2 3/4; offered at 3. Spot cotton closed quiet. Flour quiet. Wheat firm; No. 2 red 1.08 1/2 and 1.09 1/2. Corn firm. Turpentine and rosin quiet.

THE MAN WITHOUT A COUNTRY.



GEN. CIPRIANO CASTRO. Former President of Venezuela, Excluded from Entering the United States.

STATE MUST DEPOSIT \$7,200 FREE SUGAR BILL PROBABLE

This Amount Necessary for Printing Record in N. C. vs. Tenn. Boundary Dispute—News From Nation's Capital

Washington Star Bureau, 23 Wyatt Building.

Washington, D. C., January 15.—The Clerk of the Supreme Court of the United States today notified Attorney General Bickett that it will be necessary for the State of North Carolina to deposit \$7,200 for preparing and printing the record in the case of North Carolina against the State of Tennessee, in the boundary line dispute involving the location of several thousand acres of land on the western boundary line of the two States.

The case has been pending for a long time and arose over the original survey, when what is known as the State of Tennessee was taken from the North Carolina colony, it being contended that the survey was not correct. Senator Overman has the matter in hand and has asked that the amount be reduced, the junior Senator contending that a State should not be compelled to make a cash deposit of so large a sum. Unless Mr. Overman can have the amount reduced, an immediate deposit of \$7,200 will be necessary.

Robert L. Thomas, of Thomasville, who shot and killed Romeo Steven Monday night, was today held for the action of the grand jury by a coroner's jury here today. Thomas claimed self-defense, but the jury evidently deemed the evidence of sufficient importance to hold the young man. Thomas is now at the District jail, though it is expected his attorney will be able to secure bail for his release.

Word was received here today announcing the death at sea of DeWitt Talmage Ellsworth, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Goodwin D. Ellsworth, of this city. From the messages received at the Ellsworth home it appears that young Ellsworth, who was a passenger on the steamship Panama, from the canal zone, disappeared January 11th, and is supposed to have jumped overboard. The only cause assigned is ill-health and a nervous breakdown, brought about by overwork and exposure.

D. G. Ellsworth, father of the missing young man, is a native of Wallace Duplin county, and is well known throughout North Carolina. As chief law agent in the supervising architect's office, Mr. Ellsworth has supervised buildings, etc., of many of the Federal buildings in the State.

Senator Simmons called on Secretary of Agriculture Wilson today and asked him to provide \$30,000 for road construction in North Carolina. By an act passed last year, the Federal government is to supply one-third of a sum to be used in building model roads. The State is to furnish the other two-thirds. Gov. Craig will be asked to see that the State carries out its part of the contract. P. R. A.

LITTLE EVIDENCE GIVEN AT TARIFF HEARINGS TO CAUSE DEMOCRATS TO CHANGE TENTATIVE PLANS—WINE PRODUCERS HEARD.

Washington, Jan. 15.—The sugar refiners, beet sugar men, California wine producers, mineral water importers and others descended in force upon the House Ways and Means Committee today to fight out the tariff issues.

The net result of the hearing was the acquisition of a little new information and the repetition of much data that has figured in hearings which led up to previous tariff bills. Nothing in the committee's examination of the varying shades of sugar rate views indicated any weakening of the Democratic tentative plan for presenting another free sugar bill for action by the House at the coming extra session of Congress.

Some of the leading men in the sugar industry were present. Edwin H. Atkins, the vice president and acting head of the American Sugar Refining Company, proposed a moderate reduction in the sugar tariff. Henry T. Oxnard, of California, and a dozen witnesses from California, Colorado, Montana, Wisconsin, Michigan and other States were present to fight for tariff protection for American beet sugar interests. R. E. Milling, of Franklin, La., pleaded for tariff bars to avert the death knell of the sugar industry of that State. Former Governor E. M. Fernald, of Maine, speaking for 75 per cent of the fruit canning industry of the country, advocated either free sugar or a reduced rate, while the Ar buckle Brothers, of Brooklyn, through William A. Jamison, and the Federal Sugar Refining Company, through Frank C. Lowry, pleaded the free sugar cause.

The California wine business was pictured as in a deplorable condition when the committee took up schedule H, wines, spirits and other beverages. Former Commissioner of Internal Revenue John W. Yerkes contended that whiskey was a necessity, but that imported wines were a luxury and therefore should bear the burden of tariff taxation.

Victor E. Whitlock, a New York importer, would not agree that beer was entirely a luxury. He suggested that the tariff of some well known brews be cut from 23 cents a gallon to 15 cents a gallon, its rate under the Wilson tariff law, or at least to not more than 20 per cent; its assessment under the Dingley law. "Protect the bottles and the mineral waters, too" advocated another importer, Henry Melville, of New York, who urged 30 per cent, as ample for both.

William Cullman for the California Wine Association claimed that the lowest wages paid in Southern California were double those paid abroad, and that American wines were infinite. (Continued on Page Eight.)

SENATOR WARREN'S FENCES UNLAWFUL

Maintained Illegal Inclosures on Public Land, Committee Says.

N. C. WHISKEY FRAUD CASE

Fight Between Judge Boyd and Commissioner Cabell May Be Aired in House Committee—Proceedings in Congress.

Washington, Jan. 15.—That the Warren Live Stock Company, of which Senator Francis E. Warren, of Wyoming, was the head, was in 1906 "maintaining unlawful inclosures" on public lands in Wyoming and Colorado, was the substance of a report adopted today by the House Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department. The committee's conclusion was based on inspection records, reports and correspondence procured from the Interior Department covering the investigations by the government in 1906 and 1907.

No action is recommended by the committee, the report being limited to the statement of the conclusion that his company was maintaining illegal fences.

Included in the documents made public today are some sharp letters sent by President Roosevelt to Ethan A. Hitchcock, Secretary of the Interior.

Special Inspector E. B. Linnen made the report September 7th, 1906, charging the Warren company with maintaining fences around 46,830 acres of public land in Wyoming and 1,120 acres in Colorado.

In a letter to President Roosevelt October 6th, 1905, Senator Warren declared his company was observing the law; that he personally had no illegal fences, and that he protested against the "assessing" and "dark lantern" procedure of the special agents of the Interior Department.

The records made public today showed President Roosevelt held Secretary Hitchcock of the Interior Department responsible for much of the "dark lantern" attacks on Senator Warren. One letter from the former President contained bitter denunciation of Inspector Linnen for including in his report of the Warren investigation a file of newspaper clippings and reports that denounced Senator Warren.

The second investigation of the Warren operations made by Assistant Attorney General Purdy was reported upon January 25th, 1907. Mr. Purdy's report held it had not been shown that Senator Warren's company at that time had any public land enclosed.

"I am of the opinion that no suit should be instituted against the Warren Live Stock Company," said Mr. Purdy's report, "or its officers or agents, upon the report. In my opinion the report does not contain sufficient information and data to justify the department in directing the suit against the Warren Live Stock Company and I recommend that the whole matter be referred back to the Interior Department."

In sending this report to Secretary Hitchcock of the Interior Department January 26th, 1907, President Roosevelt said: "Mr. Bonaparte, (the attorney general) feels as of course I do, that there has been a complete breakdown on the part of the agents of the Interior Department in this matter so far as making any case against Senator Warren is concerned. The case is particularly bad for Linnen."

President Roosevelt directed a new examination by a man "of a very different type from Mr. Linnen and his associates."

The documents made public today contain no report of such another investigation. Will Take Up Seizure Case. Washington, Jan. 15.—A bitter fight between United States District Judge Boyd, of North Carolina, and Commissioner Cabell, of the Internal Revenue Bureau, over attempted governmental seizures in an alleged whiskey fraud case, probably will be aired before the House Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department.

The committee today subpoenaed Mr. Cabell to produce the papers in the case which revolve about the efforts of Collector of Internal Revenue Brown, at Statesville, N. C., to seize and sell for alleged revenue taxes, whiskey owned by D. C. Foster, a distiller, near Winston-Salem, N. C., and later said to have been turned over to Glenn Williams, as an alleged purchaser. Commissioner Cabell first ordered Foster to give a new warehouse bond and then ordered the whiskey sold because of alleged frauds. He was enjoined in this procedure by Judge Boyd. When the new bond was not given, he again ordered the whiskey seized and sold for taxes. For the second time Judge Boyd enjoined the revenue officers, but he was reversed by the Circuit Court of Appeals. Mr. Cabell as a third move ordered the whiskey transferred to a bonded warehouse and in another jurisdiction. For the third time Judge Boyd intervened with an injunction. (Continued on Page Eight.)