

THE WEATHER.

Fair today; local rains tonight or Saturday; colder Saturday in west portion.

THE MORNING STAR

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WHOLE NUMBER 18,223.

NO LAW OF MAN IS REQUIRED, HE SAYS

Jacob Schiff Thinks the Laws of Nature Will Prevent Monopoly.

INDIVIDUAL CONCENTRATION

New York Financier Opposes Concentration of Money and Power By Corporations—Let Individual Go the Limit

Washington, January 16.—Liberty of individuals to concentrate money and power to the limit of their ability was advocated today before the House Money Trust Committee by Jacob H. Schiff, of the New York banking firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Company.

Mr. Schiff declared that individuals should be allowed to exert their utmost efforts to concentrate fortunes and power, until the "laws of nature" caused the attempted monopoly to fall of its own weight. He was opposed, however, to concentration through corporations and holding companies.

Mr. Schiff could not say whether concentration had as yet reached a point where it is dangerous. The New York banking financier followed George M. Reynolds, of Chicago, on the stand.

Mr. Reynolds told the committee that he had studied the concentration of money and credit and that he believed, at the point it had now reached, "it was a menace to the progress of the country." He said that competition in banking should be revived.

The committee adjourned after today's session until next Wednesday, when H. P. Davison, F. L. Hine, George F. Baker, Jr., and other witnesses representing banks and banking houses in New York and Chicago will be heard.

The committee expects to conclude its public hearings next Friday and to begin immediately the writing of its report. When the committee reconvenes, plans for taking the testimony of William Rockefeller will be made.

In the course of Mr. Schiff's examination today he voiced the view that depositors in banks were sufficiently protected under the present law "if administered and kept up to the teachings of experience." He said that he could see no objection to one banking institution selling securities to another bank which it owned.

"Then you think the less law the better for banks and trust companies?" asked Mr. Undermyer.

"Yes," asserted Mr. Schiff. "Too much law can crush the life out of a bank."

Mr. Schiff said that he had observed a concentration of the control of money and credit into the hands of a few corporations during the last few years, and that the control of these corporations had been centralized in the hands of a few men.

"Has this been a subject of concern to you?" asked Mr. Undermyer.

"No, it has not."

"Would that be a subject of concern to you if it continued to drift until all control was in the hands of a few?"

"I can't answer that question," said Mr. Schiff.

"Have you considered the possible effect of this concentration on your own credit?"

"I don't require credit," Mr. Schiff replied.

LIBELLER OF KING GEORGE REPORTED

Edward F. Mylius, English Journalist, Barred From United States.

CHARGED KING WITH BIGAMY

Mylius Charged George V. With MORGANIC MARRIAGE WHILE HE WAS Prince of Wales—Can Return To England

Washington, January 16.—Edward F. Mylius, the journalist, detained at New York, was ordered deported today by Secretary Nagel, of the Department of Commerce and Labor, on the ground that in libelling King George V., of England, he had committed a crime involving moral turpitude.

Mylius was convicted in London of criminal libel against King George V. in connection with the publication in the Paris Liberator of a story alleging that the King, when Prince of Wales, had contracted a morganatic marriage with the daughter of Admiral Claude Seymour, at Malta. In Mylius' defense it was urged that if he were guilty of anything it was seditious libel and not criminal libel.

Secretary Nagel held that Mylius had not been convicted of a purely political crime, but of a crime involving moral turpitude, under which the immigration laws bar an alien from admission to the United States.

"I cannot assume," said Secretary Nagel in his decision, "that a law which excludes anarchists and persons who advocate the overthrow of government or the assassination of public officials was intended to admit the publisher of a false charge of bigamy simply because he advances a political purpose or motive for the act, or because the false charge was directed against a King among others, or because the court in which the trial was held regarded the political aspect of the case as an aggravation of the offense."

Proponents of Mylius advanced the defense that he was convicted of seditious libel—a political crime—that his trial in London had been a farce; that in circulating a story attacking the honor of the King of England he was aiming a blow at monarchical government in the interest of republicanism which should make him a welcome visitor to our country.

The alleged libellous story, published in the Paris Liberator, and for the distribution of which in England Mylius was convicted, charged that George V., when a Prince, contracted a morganatic marriage in 1890 with the daughter of Sir Michael Culme Seymoure, an admiral of the British navy, now the wife of Captain Trevelyan Napier. In ordering the deportation of the journalist Secretary Nagel was confronted with the unique situation that although Mylius was not eligible to enter America, he was not barred from returning to England where his alleged crime was committed.

"It is admitted," said the secretary, "that this alien was accused of having published a libel charging the King with bigamy; that he was tried before a jury, convicted and sentenced, and that he served his term. It cannot be doubted that the offense for which the alien was convicted is of the character described in our statute of ground for exclusion."

"The only question left for discussion is whether the offense should be regarded as 'purely political, not involving moral turpitude,' and, therefore, meets the exception in the statute."

"Primarily a false charge of bigamy is a common crime. In this instance that charge was directed, not only against the King, but by inference against Mrs. Napier. While a conviction in a properly constituted court of a civilized country is for all purposes conclusive upon us in the consideration of such cases, it is proper to add that the alien admits the circulation of the libel; that upon the trial no evidence was offered to substantiate the charge and that Mrs. Napier, her father and her brother, and other witnesses, testified without contradiction or cross-examination to its entire truth. The sole argument so far advanced of treating this offense as a purely political one is that the writer of the article in Paris and Mr. Mylius in England, intended it as an attack upon a phase of a monarchical institution, and in justification of good morals and true religion and that the crown in its proceedings treated it as a political offense."

"I have not found a clear definition of 'political offense.' The accepted rule seems to be that to constitute a political offense, it is necessary to show something in the nature of concerted action."

"The alleged crime lacked this character," the secretary further said, "and was not part of a political controversy, an uprising or a common movement, but Mylius depended entirely upon his avowed motive or purpose to give his act the required political character."

"If such a contention is to be accepted," added Mr. Nagel, "there is no crime in the calendar which cannot be provided with the proper coloring by the offender himself."

ANTI-TRUST BILL WITH HANDCUFFS

Justice of Guilford Introduces Measure for Prevention of Monopolies

THE LEGISLATURE YESTERDAY

Bill of Mr. Kellum for Regulation of Gas and Electric Companies—Gift for Retiring President Newland. Other Items Yesterday.

(By W. J. Martin.) Raleigh, N. C., January 18.—In explaining an anti-trust bill, he introduced in the House today, and which was the feature of both sessions of the General Assembly, Mr. Justice, of Guilford, says that it makes it unlawful for any person or corporation to enter into any contract or have any combination in the form of a trust or otherwise, or conspiracy in restraint of trade, and makes violation of this provision a misdemeanor, and any person acting as the agent of a corporation in violation of this provision is as guilty as if acting for himself, and the fine on any corporation cannot be less than \$1,000, and each week's violation is a separate offense.

It further provides that any contract or combination in the form of a trust or conspiracy which violates the principles of the common law, shall be a crime and punishable by fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court. These provisions undertake to make illegal the things which are made illegal by the Sherman Anti-Trust law, and which are illegal at common law, and to make criminal the violation of the common law.

Correcting the defects in the National law which grew out of the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States in the American Tobacco cases and the Standard Oil case, that these offenses were not illegal unless they unreasonably restrained trade, the Justice bill provides that any civil or criminal case prosecuted under the provisions of the bill, if it is intended to restrain or combine in restraint of trade in restraint of trade is not unreasonably so, that the burden shall be on those who maintain this position to prove affirmatively that they do not injure the business of any competitor, or prevent any one from becoming a competitor because of fear of being injured by a contract, combination or conspiracy.

There is further provision that any agreement which limits the rights of any person to do business in any territory however small, even though it does not violate the common law, and even though it is valid under the decisions of the State courts, shall be void unless produced in writing and signed.

The bill provides that all things declared to be illegal by the Reid bill of 1907 shall be illegal and punished by fine and imprisonment. There is provision that any person or corporation in or out of the State who allows or permits any agent or associate to violate the provisions of the act, shall be guilty of a crime. And that if the business of any person or corporation or firm shall be broken up, destroyed or injured by any act of another person, firm or corporation, damage for such injury may be assessed by a jury in an action, and judgment shall be rendered in favor of the plaintiff for treble the amount of the verdict.

The bill provides ample machinery for investigation of offenses in violation of it, and confers upon the attorney general powers similar to those possessed by the Department of Justice of the United States. He can compel persons to produce books and papers before him in his office and testify, and he can call to his aid all of the courts to compel them to subject themselves to examination by him for the purpose of enabling him to determine when the provisions of the bill are being violated. Only trusts and illegal combinations and like corporations are to be examined. Ample provision is made to insure that no corporation or person engaged in legitimate business will be disturbed or harassed, or their affairs inquired into. The machinery is intended, Mr. Justice says, to protect all legitimate business.

Senate—Eighth Day. Lieut. Gov. Daughtridge called the Senate to order at 12 o'clock and first of all requested the retiring president of the Senate, Mr. Newland, to approach the clerk's desk. Daniel, of Halifax, thereupon proceeded to present a handsome gold-headed cane to Mr. Newland on behalf of the Sergeant at Arms, Assistant sergeant at arms, senators and pages of the Senate. The Senators stood while Mr. Daniel delivered a brief, appropriate presentation speech. Amid applause Mr. Newland began a fitting response that was full of feeling, especially when he referred to the war-scarred old veterans represented by the sergeant-at-arms and their great-grandchildren, the pages. He thanked them with appreciation more than he could tell, and again thanked the Senators for their kindness and courtesy to him at all times. (Continued on Page Two.)

GABELL REPORT A SENSATIONAL ONE

Revenue Commissioner Attacks Action of Court in Whiskey Case.

HAMMOTH FRAUDS ALLEGED

Case Characterized as a History of Fraud, Embracing Debauchery of Employes and Bribery of Revenue Officers.

Washington, Jan. 16.—A sensational report by Royal E. Cabell, commissioner of internal revenue, to Secretary MacVeagh, teeming with caustic criticism of alleged whiskey frauds in North Carolina and of the course of the Federal court, presided over by District Judge Boyd, of Greensboro, N. C., in dealing with the conditions, was made public here today by the House Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department, which has undertaken an investigation of the situation.

Mr. Cabell describes the conditions in the case, directed against D. C. Foster, a distiller, of Williams, N. C., and N. Glenn Williams, the alleged purchaser of the whiskey in question as a "history of frauds against the government, embracing debauchery of employes, bribery of revenue officers and successful theft."

The Commissioner declares that Judge Boyd has issued a total of three injunctions to restrain the government from seizing and selling the whiskey for taxes. He points out his authority to act under the revenue laws and adds in reference to the injunctions: "In view of the positive and emphatic language of the Supreme Court it would seem incredible that the court should lend itself to the consideration of so plain a violation of law as this proceeding is."

The case began with the seizure in 1905 of the rectifying house, known as "Old Nick" at Williams, N. C., not far from Winston-Salem. The seizure was made on what the revenue officers charge were frauds discovered in a two years' investigation that resulted in the indictment of N. Glenn Williams, D. E. Kennedy, D. C. Foster and others. Their company was found guilty and Williams and Kennedy acquitted. The commissioner ordered the distillers to give a new bond and later, because of the alleged frauds, ordered the whiskey seized and sold for taxes. In three moves in this direction he was enjoined by Judge Boyd. The last effort of the commissioner contemplated the transfer of the whiskey to a general bonded warehouse at Louisville. The issue is pending in the courts.

Mr. Cabell asserted that the official reports appeared to demonstrate that the "Old Nick" distillery company had disposed of its property so that there were no longer any assets from which to collect a judgment and said that evidence indicated that during one period the frauds ran from \$250 to \$500 a day. The commissioner told of heated language between himself and R. H. McNeill, attorney for the distillery, in connection with the case when he deposed of its property so that there were no longer any assets from which to collect a judgment and said that evidence indicated that during one period the frauds ran from \$250 to \$500 a day.

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(Continued on Page Eight.)

OUTLINES

The National Assembly of Versailles will meet today to elect a President of France.

"Izzy the Painter," head of New York's arson trust, yesterday confessed to firing 200 houses in the past few months.

The Irish home rule bill passed the House of Commons last night by a majority of 110 and was read for the first time in the House of Lords.

Gov. Wilson yesterday wrote to Chairman Eustis, of the inaugural committee, asking him to omit the inaugural ball, if possible.

Edward F. Mylius, the journalist, was ordered deported yesterday by Secretary Nagel on the ground that in libelling King George V., of England, he had committed a crime involving moral turpitude.

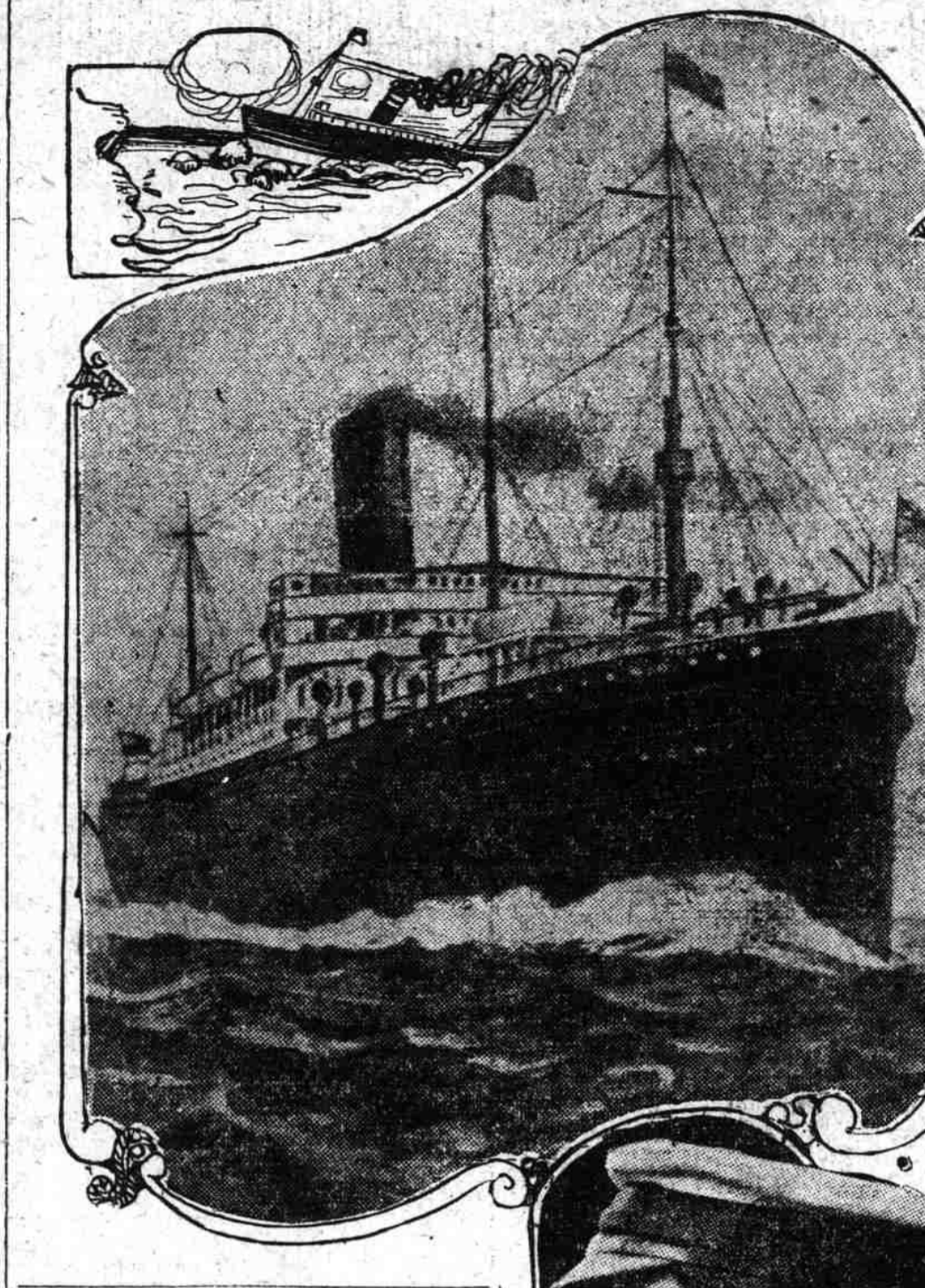
Due to the failure of the German ambassador to receive instructions from his government, the note of the powers has not yet been presented to Turkey, yesterday passing without any progress in the peace negotiations.

Commissioner of Internal Revenue Royal E. Cabell's report to Secretary MacVeagh teeming with caustic criticism of alleged whiskey frauds in North Carolina and of the course of Judge Boyd's court, was made public yesterday.

Jacob H. Schiff, the New York banker, appeared before the money trust committee yesterday and declared he was in favor of allowing individuals to concentrate as much money and power as they were able, the laws of nature being sufficient to prevent an attempted monopoly.

New York markets: Money on call steady, 2 1/2 to 2 3/4 per cent; ruling rate 2 3/4; closing bid 2 1/2; offered at 2 3/4. Spot cotton closed quiet. Flour steady. Wheat steady; No. 2 red 1.08 1/2 and 1.09 1/2. Corn quiet, 57 3/4. Turpentine steady. Rosin quiet.

Crippled Liner and Her Commander.



TO ELECT PRESIDENT TODAY

National Assembly of Versailles Will Select Ruler of France—Situation is Complicated on the Eve of Election.

Paris, Jan. 16.—A President of France will be chosen tomorrow by members of the Chamber of Deputies and of the Senate sitting together as the National Assembly of Versailles. The eve of the election finds the situation as involved as it was at the beginning.

The joint caucus to nominate a candidate for the Presidency ended today without giving a majority to either Premier Poincare or Jules Pams, the minister of agriculture, and it is impossible to forecast tomorrow's result, although apparently the election lies between these two officials.

The third ballot taken this afternoon gave Premier Poincare 309 votes, while M. Pams received 313. Five votes went to three other candidates. It is thought, however, that the radical left may bring forward a new candidate, or revive the candidacy of Antonin Dubost, president of the Senate, or ex-Premier Felix Ribot, if M. Pams does not win on the first ballot, for which the Socialist-Eduardo Vaillant stands.

It is explained that the uncertain situation is due to the fact that a large number of M. Poincare's supporters would on no account vote for M. Pams if the premier withdrew, while none of the exponents of proportional representation who support the candidacy of M. Pams, would vote for Premier Poincare if the minister of agriculture retires.

Apart from this there are more than 100 right and conservative Republicans who were not present at the caucuses, most of whom, it is believed, will vote for M. Poincare, and there are 75 Socialists who might vote for the premier on a second ballot owing to his championship of proportional representation, of which they are zealous advocates.

A large meeting of the members of the Republican left was held late tonight under the chairmanship of ex-Premier Combes. At the opening of the session the discussion was exceedingly stormy, M. Clemenceau characterizing Ferdinand Buisson as a "miserable liar."

Calm having been restored, the delegation, including M. Clemenceau, Caillaux, Combes and Monis, which had been sent to ask Premier Poincare in the interests of the Republican party to withdraw if M. Pams did likewise, reported that M. Poincare absolutely refused to do so.

During the course of the day the premier made several efforts to induce Leon Bourgeois to reconsider his declaration and accept the candidacy, but without avail.

ADVERTISERS' TOURNAMENT

Semi-final Rounds Will Be Played at Pinehurst Today. Pinehurst, N. C., January 18.—As the result of today's play, R. M. Purvis, Woodlawn, Mass., will meet D. M. Parker, of Garden City, and Marshall W. Whitelatch, of Oakland, will play George C. Button, of Oakley, in the semi-final rounds tomorrow of the Advertisers' mid-Winter golf tournament.

In the women's event the trophy contest tomorrow is between Miss Eleanor Freeman, of Dyker Meadow, and Mrs. Herbert L. Jilson, of Bethlehem, N. H.

HOME RULE BILL PASSES COMMONS

Irish Measure Receives Majority of 110 in the Lower House.

READ IN HOUSE OF LORDS

An Anti-home Rule Demonstration is Held in Belfast and a Copy of Bill Burned Among Deafening Cheers

London, January 16.—After a long, stern battle the home rule bill passed the House of Commons tonight by a majority of 110. Later it was read for the first time in the House of Lords.

There were two divisions in the lower House. Mr. Balfour's motion for its rejection was defeated 258 to 368, while the third reading was carried by a vote of 367 to 257, one member of each side having left the House in the interval.

The result of the decision was too much of a foregone conclusion for a tremendous demonstration, but Irishmen inside and outside of the House did their best, and, assisted by the Liberals and Laborites, gave the measure for which they had waited and worked so long a good send off on its way to the House of Lords, where its fate certainly is sealed.

The division was preceded by another series of brilliant speeches by the political leaders, among whom were Frederick E. Smith, and the solicitor general, John A. Simon, two of the cleverest among the younger members and the veterans, John E. Redmond, Timothy Healy and Augustine Birrell, chief secretary for Ireland.

The House was crowded throughout the day. The Nationalists were only one man short of their full strength. Several of the older Nationalists who are seldom able to attend, came over from Ireland for the division.

The Liberals and Laborites, too, turned out in force and the Unionists were far below their total membership. The galleries were filled to their capacity.

When the figures were announced the Nationalists waved hats, handkerchiefs and papers and cheered lustily for Premier Asquith and Mr. Redmond. The latter, who is usually impassive, was carried away by the enthusiasm of his followers and entered into the spirit of the demonstrations as effusively as they.

Those who crowded the lobbies received the figures with another roar of welcome and added to this by cheering, the bill itself as a copy was carried by an official from the Commons to the Lords. The upper House met especially to receive the measure and formally passed its first reading.

The House of Commons soon quieted down after the Irish demonstration, but outside the crowd continued to cheer for some time. A strong force of police prevented an attempt at organized demonstration, fearing a clash between the opposing factions. The Nationalist songs and cheers brought forth counter cries from the persons who had gathered largely out of curiosity.

An anti-home rule demonstration was held in the streets of Belfast tonight and a copy of the bill burned amid deafening cheers. Intense excitement prevailed, but there was no disorder.

In a characteristic speech in the course of the debate, Mr. Redmond dwelt feelingly on the years of defeat and discouragement through which Irishmen had passed in their efforts to gain home rule, and now their day of victory had arrived. "We know that the House of Lords is going to throw the home rule out," he said, "but I believe the home rule bill, in spite of the House of Lords, is going to pass into law, within the lifetime of this parliament."

Andrew Bonar Law, leader of the opposition, said that for a generation the Liberals had been emulating Sisyphus. They had rolled the stone to the top of the hill, for a third time, but the cheers over the vote about to be taken would not have died, when the stone had begun to roll down, this time to remain at the bottom.

He declared that no bill which included Ulster without Ulster's consent ever could become a law. "The bill as it is, could not stand for a single year. Once they gave Mr. Redmond a parliament in Dublin, he could alter it in any way he pleased. Compared with 1885 and 1892, the speaker added, the demand now for home rule had decreased, while the hostility against it had intensified. The real demand came from the Nationalist party which had 80 votes. The Unionist party, he said, would remove more temptation when it got the chance of reducing the Irish representation at Westminster to just proportions. He challenged Mr. Balfour to say that the bill could be imposed upon Ulster without bloodshed. "No rebellion would be better justified," the opposition leader declared. "The men of Ulster are ready to give up their lives at the hand of the British soldiers. If they shoot down a strong man." (Advertisement.)



(Steamer Uranium and Capt. Eustace) Under the direction of Capt. Eustace 833 passengers were safely transported from the Uranium when that vessel was thrown on a reef in a near-hurricane off Halifax.

TELLS OF FIRING 200 HOUSES

"Izzy the Painter" Head of New York's Arson Trust, Confesses When Brought from Sing Sing—Many Lieutenants.

New York, Jan. 16.—"Izzy the Painter," head of the New York underworld's "Arson Trust," came from Sing Sing prison today to confess to putting the torch to 200 houses within the past few months. He unboasted himself to District Attorney Whitman and two stenographers.

The confession is said to bristle with names of "Izzy's" lieutenants. Some are said to be notorious characters of the tenderloin, and the East-side; some insurance agents who worked with the "trust" and divided the spoils; others, adjusters of the big fire insurance companies.

"Izzy the Painter" was convicted of arson recently under the name of Isadore Stein, and sentenced to serve not less than 12 years in prison. Since then he has been indicted again for arson. While on his way to plead to the last indictment he concluded to turn State's evidence, and threw himself on the district attorney's mercy.

Mr. Whitman was amazed at the enormous extent of the trust's operations. He now believes that more than 1,000 fires kindled in New York within the past few years can be traced to the gang.

Examination of "Izzy the Painter" was resumed tonight and much of his testimony was corroborated. It was said authoritatively by statistics and other data furnished from the fire marshal's office. "Izzy" told in detail of his own operations and those of eight "mechanics," professional incendiaries and described how he applied the torch in tenement houses and waited to watch the firemen work.

"The greatest pleasure I had was to see the fire horses come tearing down the street," the convict declared coolly, continuing that on one occasion he climbed to the fire escape of a building opposite one he had set on fire, straddled a fire escape and smoked a cigarette while the flames were being fought.

All of "Izzy's" statement will be investigated before indictments are sought. Pictures at The Grand. Today's bill includes two great Lullabies, one of the West, another a strong drama. (Advertisement.)