

THE WEATHER.

Fair today; Thursday fair, warmer.

THE MORNING STAR

FOUNDED 1837 WILMINGTON, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 22, 1913.

ADVERTISING PAYS.

The new Parcel Post opens up a wonderful territory to Wilmington merchants in all this section of the Carolina. We cover this territory like the morning dew.

VOL. XCI—NO. 101.

WILMINGTON, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 22, 1913.

WHOLE NUMBER 13,227.

ROOT MAKES PLEA FOR ARBITRATION

Senator Denounces Attitude of His Country in Canal Dispute

WOULD DENY FREE PASSAGE

Taft Approves Note Prepared at State Department in Reply to Communication from British Foreign Secretary.

Washington, Jan. 21.—"Shall we in from the world that the United States is false to its agreements, false to its pledged word? Shall we have it made known to the world over that you must look out for the United States or it will get the advantage of you? That it is astute, cunning, slippery?"

With this vigorous denunciation of the attitude of this country in the Panama controversy with Great Britain, Senator Elihu Root closed a two hour speech in the Senate today with an appeal for the submission of the Panama question to arbitration or the repeal of that section of the canal law that would give free passage to American coastwise ships.

Speaking from the experience of a member of President Roosevelt's cabinet when the Panama canal zone was purchased, and when over 25 arbitration treaties were made with foreign Nations, Senator Root delivered the most vigorous speech that has been heard in the Senate for some time. He said in his speech that Senator Brandegee will call a meeting within a few days to take up Senator Root's amendment. Led by Senators Root and Brandegee, both of whom opposed the original passage of this provision, a determined effort will be made at this session of Congress to change the law before it goes into effect at the canal so that the cause of dispute with Great Britain will be removed.

Senator Root declared the United States would violate all its pledges and promises to the world; would be guilty of false pretenses, in its advocacy of arbitration and would proclaim itself indifferent to National honor and integrity, if it refused to submit to arbitration or to retreat from the unjust position it had taken. He declared the coastwise trade to American ships were illegal, unless the same concessions were made to foreign ships. The claim that the United States had domestic rights over the canal, because it owned the canal zone, constituted a violation of the express guarantee of the United States to Great Britain, he said.

"It is not our territory except in trust," he declared. "Treaty or no treaty, we have long asserted that the Nations of Central America had no right to debar the world from its right of passage across the isthmus. Upon that we based the justice of our entire action, which resulted in our having the canal zone."

"The United States had preached arbitration for years," Senator Root declared, and had sought the Nations of the world, "in season and out of season," to enter into arbitration agreements for the settlement of all disputes.

"Are we Pharisees?" he cried. "Have we been insincere and false? Have we been pretending in all these long years of declaration? Are we ready now to admit that our country through its Presidents and Congresses, have been guilty of false pretenses, of humbug, of talking to the galleries to secure applause? Because of the interests we propose to falsify every declaration, every promise, by the arrogant insistence that we alone can determine the interpretation of this treaty; that we will refuse to abide by the treaty."

"And is the game worth the canal? Is it worth our while to remain in a position, to maintain which we may be driven to repudiate our principles, our professions and our agreements for the purpose of conferring a money benefit at the expense of the treasury of the United States on the most highly and absolutely protected special industry in the United States—our coastwise shipping?"

Taft Approves Knox's Note. Washington, Jan. 21.—President Taft has approved the note prepared at the State Department in reply to the communication from Sir Edward Grey, the British secretary for foreign affairs, protesting against the exemption of American coastwise shipping from the payment of tolls in the Panama canal.

As a matter of official courtesy information is withheld as to the exact status of the note until it has been received by the British government in London, through the American embassy there.

Following precedents established in the publication of the Grey note, it has been arranged that Secretary Knox's reply shall be given out for publication simultaneously in Washington and in London.

It is believed that after attempting to eliminate a number of propositions contained in the British note, regarded as not germane to the real issue, Mr. Knox has devoted himself principally to the effort to show that the term "all Nations" in the Hay-Pauncefote treaty does not necessarily include the (Continued on Page Two.)

TIMES IS RIPE FOR CURRENCY REFORM

Representative Glass Predicts Panic if Some Action Is Not Taken

SAYS SYMPTOMS ARE VISIBLE

Mr. Glass Attributes Unwillingness of Congress to Act to Refusal of Those Profiting Now to Yield Anything

Washington, January 21.—That it is not unreasonable, but wholly in accordance with past experience to expect a "financial panic similar to the one in 1907, at some time in the future," was the declaration of Representative Carter G. Glass, of Virginia, chairman of the subcommittee of the House Committee on Banking and Currency in an address tonight at the convention of the National Chamber of Commerce. No one could tell, Mr. Glass said, when such a financial disaster would come, but he declared "there are symptoms that should not go unobserved."

At the outset of his talk Mr. Glass called particular attention to the statement made recently before his committee by a banker of the West, that not even during the panic of 1907 did he experience greater difficulty in meeting the demands upon him than during the last Autumn, when he was obliged to let his reserves run down to accommodate his customers.

"I would not commit myself to any definite prediction as to a recurrence of the trouble in 1907," said Mr. Glass, "but I do say that it would be the height of folly for us to defer action until it is forced upon us by the imminence of panic."

Representative Glass ridiculed the idea that the Aldrich-Vreeland Currency Act, which expires June 30th, 1914, is a preventive of panics. He declared that although we "have just passed through a situation almost as critical as that of 1907, not a single National bank in the country was willing to hoist the signal of distress that would be involved in making application for the sort of currency which the Aldrich-Vreeland Act authorizes."

The speaker insisted that currency reform is urgent and the time ripe for action. "Postponement can result only in embarrassment," said he, "perhaps in actual disaster." He pointed out that upon the business and commercial men of the country rests a large part of the responsibility for action or activity. The fact that currency reform has not yet been accomplished the speaker ascribed to the indifference of the business public and he gave warning that unless they act promptly the remedial legislation "so sadly needed will long be deferred."

Representative Glass attributed the apparent unwillingness of Congress to act to "the refusal of those who profit by present conditions to yield anything when a remedy involving sacrifice on their part is proposed."

He expressed the conviction that the chief points to be dealt with in any effectively measures of relief are: "Provision for re-discounts or sale of commercial paper in a way and to extent that will enable banks to get resources whenever their customers may require them; the issue of safe and elastic paper currency, gradually displacing the bond-secured bank notes; regulation of government deposits of current funds with the banks of the country, and lastly more stringent inspection of banks."

The speaker thought the central bank plan of Europe was not adapted to the banking or commercial habits of the people of the United States and he was disposed to favor some plan that would unite existing banking institutions of the country in a way that would "gain the advantage of joint strength while preserving the independence and unity of each institution."

Secretary of Commerce and Labor Nagel, in addressing the convention, declared that the present method of framing the tariff legislation are disorganized, antiquated and without system. The secretary's statement met with vigorous answer from Representative Clayton, of Alabama, who defended the methods now in vogue in shaping tariff legislation. He contended that Congress is amply able to frame tariff legislation without "the aid of a few men who work behind closed doors."

Secretary Nagel appealed for a tariff board as absolutely necessary for the framing of proper legislation; defended President Taft's administration; told of the need of currency reform and dwelt upon the importance of protecting the coastwise shipping in designing Panama canal tolls. In conclusion he said the cost of living was due to the waste, ostentation and display on the part of the American people.

Madrid, Jan. 21.—The government has cancelled the punishment inflicted on a Protestant soldier for refusing to kneel during a mass at Ferrol, and will shortly publish a regulation drawn up in such a manner that a repetition of the incident will be impossible. The soldier had been condemned by the highest military court to six months imprisonment.

Principals and Scene of Gould-Shepherd Wedding Today.



Upper left, Finley J. Shepard, the bridegroom; upper right, Miss Helen Gould, the bride; below, the Rev. Dr. Daniel Russell, who will solemnize the wedding ceremony. In the center is shown Lyndhurst, the scene of the wedding.

GUNBOAT ORDERED TO MEXICO

The Wheeling Is Steaming for Vera Cruz, Where Americans Are Facing Grave Danger at the Hands of Rebels

Washington, D. C., January 21.—Alarmed for the safety of American lives which are in jeopardy because of widespread lawlessness of Mexican rebels in Vera Cruz State and throughout Mexico, the State Department again has called upon the navy to protect American interests in the republic.

Tonight the gunboat Wheeling is steaming from Tampa, Fla., for Vera Cruz, where Americans are said to face a graver crisis than that relieved by the cruise of Des Moines during the Diaz uprising last October.

The request of the State Department to the navy came after the receipt of a long series of official reports from Ambassador Henry Lane Wilson and consuls in Southern Mexican cities, all reflecting a condition of anarchy, especially in the State of Vera Cruz, where Federal authorities faced the problem of restoring civil order with a disorganized and divided army. Guerrilla warfare, brigandage, sacking of ranches and villages and other desperate crimes place Americans and other foreign residents in a state of constant danger and the latest advice to the State Department express fear of an even worse outbreak.

When the Wheeling arrives in Vera Cruz harbor Americans and other foreigners will be taken aboard and officials express hope that her display of armament may have the same moral effect that followed the arrival of the Des Moines a few months ago. Today's action by the State Department indicates that the Americans' policy of non-intervention will be adhered to, to the close of President Taft's term of office. While the present administration will endeavor to take no action which will embarrass the succeeding regime, it is taken for granted that to the very end aggressive action would be resorted to if disturbing conditions menace the safety of American citizenship.

Wheeling Sails Today. Tampa, Fla., January 21.—Captain B. F. Hutchison, of the United States gunboat Wheeling, now in port here, received orders by wireless this afternoon to proceed at once to Vera Cruz. The Wheeling expects to sail tomorrow morning between 8 and 9 o'clock for the Mexican port.

Jacksonville, Fla., January 21.—Issuance of bonds totalling \$1,500,000, the proceeds to be used for the construction and operation of municipal docks and terminals was approved here today in a special election by the citizens of Jacksonville. It is planned to have the docks and terminals, together with a new harbor channel of 30 feet depth to the Atlantic ocean, completed by the time the Panama canal is opened to commerce.

TURKEY SEEKS ELUCIDATION

Before Presenting Reply to Joint Note of the Powers the Porte Asks To Have Several Passages Explained

London, January 21.—Turkey, before presenting her reply to the joint note of the powers, wishes to have explained certain passages in the note. Instructions to this effect have been sent to the Turkish ambassadors accredited to the powers. Rechad Pasha, head of the Turkish plenipotentiaries, and Tewfik Pasha, ambassador to Great Britain, have particularly been enjoined to seek elucidation, as they are in London where the note was prepared.

Explanations are to be requested on the following points: The joint note says that in case of the prolongation of the war, the fate of Constantinople might be put in question. Does the note mean that the allies might be allowed to attack, conquer and remain in Constantinople, or does it mean that the powers themselves might control the government in the Ottoman capital? The note speaks of the "moral, material and benevolent support of the powers." What must Turkey understand by that? How is this support to be extended? Under what form? To what extent? What guarantee is there of fulfillment of this promise? Similarly, what assurances do the powers offer for the settlement of the question of the Aegean islands in such a manner as to exclude further menaces to the security of Turkey? It is stated that the Turkish delegates in endeavoring to obtain satisfactory answer to these questions have made reference to what they describe as "Europe's broken faith" in failing to live up to the promise made four months ago that the status quo would not be changed, whatever the result of the war.

A distinguished diplomatist, losing patience, has recommended them not to pretend to be more nice than they are, since the Turks know well that the statement of the European powers contemplated only a case in which the Ottoman armies were victorious, as in 1837, when Turkey defeated Greece, and that occasion Europe would not permit a change in the status quo.

Constantinople, Jan. 21.—There has been a notable change in the tone of the press. The newspapers today almost unanimously declare that the Porte has no option but to bow to the wishes of Europe. They, therefore, advocate the immediate summoning of a National Assembly to give moral support to the government in concluding peace under the best possible terms as it would be a mistake to continue the war in opposition to the wishes of Europe. It is said the Turkish ambassador at St. Petersburg has notified the Porte (Continued on Page Two.)

FREE MEAT SEEMS ASSURED

Majority of Ways and Means Committee Favor Same Legislation That Was Blocked by Presidential Veto Last Year.

Washington, Jan. 21.—"Free meat", proposed by the House Democrats at the last session of Congress, but blocked by a Presidential veto, was indicated as part of the extra session of Congress tariff revision programme at the hearing before the House Committee (Continued on Page Eight.)

OUTLINES

The Inter-State Commerce Commission yesterday began plans for a Nation-wide investigation of the telephone trust problem. The North Carolina Senate yesterday voted down the House measure to invite several exponents of "Progressivism" to address the Legislature. The gunboat Wheeling was ordered from Tampa, Fla., to Vera Cruz, Mexico, yesterday to aid Americans said to be in grave danger from rebel attacks. Turkey seeks elucidation in regard to the note of the powers and asked her envoys and ambassadors yesterday to have certain parts of it explained. Representative Carter Glass, in an address last night to the National Chamber of Commerce urging currency reform, declared that a panic in the near future was a probability. Hearings were continued yesterday on the agricultural products schedule of the tariff, the Ways and Means Committee indicating that it will draw up a bill placing meat on the free list. Gov. Wilson announced yesterday that efficiency and the merit system would form the basis for his patronage policy and declared he would not remove public servants simply for partisan reasons. Senator Root yesterday vigorously denounced the attitude of the United States in the Panama canal controversy, and demanded that the matter be submitted to arbitration or the provision for free tolls to coastwise shipping be revoked. New York markets: Money on call steady, 2 1/4 to 2 3/4 per cent; ruling rate and closing bid 2-1/2; offered at 2-3/4. Spot cotton closed quiet. Flour quiet. Wheat, No. 2 red 1.09 and 1.10. Corn firm, 56 1/2. Turpentine and rosin quiet.

WILL NOT REMOVE FAITHFUL SERVANT

Wilson Will Base His Appointments on Efficiency and Merit

RESIGN N. J. OFFICE MARCH 3

President-elect Announces He Will Serve As Governor Till Day Before Inauguration—Won't Remove Republican

Trenton, N. J., January 21.—Efficiency in public service and the merit system, rather than partisan politics, will be the basis upon which President Wilson will make his appointments to office, he indicated today.

Governor Wilson had occasion to declare himself in this connection when a delegation of 30 men representing various labor interests made an earnest plea for the appointment of a Democrat to fill the State commission-ership of labor now held by a Republican.

John T. Cosgrove, a Democrat and labor leader, was urged for the position to succeed Colonel T. Lewis Bryant, incumbent, who was appointed by a Republican Governor.

The President-elect told the delegation he recognized the force of their argument that labor should be represented in the government by one who knows its interests, but he saw no reason to displace Colonel Bryant, who had performed his duties faithfully and efficiently.

President-elect Wilson announced this afternoon that he would not resign his office as Governor of New Jersey until March 3rd, the day he leaves here for his inauguration at Washington.

Governor Wilson said today that he would make his ordinary traveling arrangements when he departs for Washington to become President of the United States.

The 1,000 Princeton students who are to march in the inaugural parade, will have their special cars attached to the same train and will escort President-elect Wilson to the National capitol.

On the night of March 3rd, Governor Wilson will be the guest of his cousin, John W. Wilson, of Franklin, Pa., at a Washington hotel.

President-elect Wilson today set forth the principle that "justice and not gracefulness" in recognition of services and not politics, would guide him in the distribution of public offices.

The Governor declared himself in a speech to a delegation of labor leaders who formally asked him to appoint John Cosgrove, a Democrat, to the office of State Commissioner of Labor now held by a Republican, Col. Lewis Bryant. The argument advanced to the Governor was that inasmuch as the National government was to create a department of labor, the laboring men should be recognized by having one of their number chosen in both the Federal and the State bureaus.

The Governor replied: "Public office is not worth anything if an entirely satisfactory fulfillment of the duties of an office, does not entitle a man to consideration for re-appointment. If men are to know that a mere change of administration is to empty an office no matter how they have deserved to be re-appointed, there is not anything of justice or public right left. I feel to the full extent the argument you have made in favor of Mr. Cosgrove, but I have not a clean slate to write on. If we were creating this office, your arguments would be different. I do not need to say to this committee that I am entirely in sympathy with the aspirations of labor and that I entirely recognize the rights of labor, but Colonel Bryant has made good and I am bound to consider his claims. I would be ashamed of myself if I did not."

"Would it not be justice and mercy to appoint a labor man? Would it not be graceful?" pleaded Samuel Botterell, spokesman for the delegation.

"Gracefulness is easy and justice is hard," sighed the Governor, and the discussion ended with the big ante-room just outside of the Governor's office. Mr. Botterell remarked that Mr. Cosgrove's appointment might not be exactly acceptable to the manufacturers and employers.

"Oh, class opposition does not affect me one way or another," quickly interrupted the Governor.

Later in the day another delegation of labor men appeared in Mr. Bryant's behalf. Incidentally Mr. Wilson set forth in the day that he recognized the right of labor organizations to be represented in the government and indicated that in the creation of a National department of labor he might follow that course.

Among the Governor's callers today was Representative-elect I. W. Beakes, of Michigan. Mr. Beakes outlined conditions in Michigan, stating that the Democratic organization there had not exerted itself to its fullest powers to obtain the election of a Democratic United States Senator. National Chairman William F. McCombs will be here Thursday for a conference with the Governor.

SENATE TABOOES HOUSE INVITATION

General Assembly Doesn't Care to Establish Rather Dangerous Precedent

PROGRESSIVES NOT INVITED

Senator Simmons Re-elected—Australian Ballot for State—Other Important Legislation Proposed—Proceedings.

(By W. J. Martin.)

Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 21.—The Justice joint resolution passed by the House yesterday 65 to 27, with numerous prominent Democrats voting against it, to invite W. J. Bryan, Woodrow Wilson and R. M. LaFollette to address the Legislature on "Modern Methods of Political Reforms, Particularly the Initiative and Referendum," was defeated in the Senate today 27 to 23, after the sharpest tilt that has yet developed this session.

Senator Hobgood pleaded for the Senate to pass the resolution, especially since the House had passed it, as to turn it down would constitute a grave discourtesy to the distinguished men proposed to be invited and North Carolina's hospitality would be brought into disrepute. Senator Mason and others insisted that the proposition was preposterous, and that it would be necessary to invite other National figures here to speak against the measures proposed and a precedent would be established so that National advocates of woman's suffrage would be brought and hearing demanded for them. "Women," exclaimed Senator Mason, "coming here in a regular cavalcade to tell us how to govern North Carolina."

The vote on the Justice resolution is understood to indicate that the House has a decided progressive tendency, while the Senate is strictly conservative in matters of legislation that are to come up this session.

The Senate and House voted separately at noon today for United States Senator, electing Hon. F. M. Simmons to succeed himself. The small minority vote was cast for Dr. Cyrus Thompson, of Onslow. Senator Simmons was placed in nomination in the Senate by Senator A. D. Ward, of Craven, and in the House by Representative Dixon, of Jones county. There were numerous seconds, the personal and official records of the Senator coming in for the highest encomium. The result of the ballots will be decided tomorrow in a joint session at noon.

Important bills introduced in the House today were by Williams, of Buncombe, prescribing the Australian ballot for North Carolina elections. Sykes, to penalize telegraph companies \$100 for failure to transmit promptly and accurately all telegrams. Small, to have pension paid to Confederate soldiers semi-annually instead of annually.

Bector, require railroads to keep signal gongs at certain crossings. Important Committee Hearings.

The House Committee on Public Service Corporations has set the Kellum bill for putting electric power and gas companies under rate control of the Corporation Commission and the Kellum bill for having the Corporation Commission investigate the sale and division of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad, Wilmington to Mt. Airy, as to violation of the Sherman anti-trust act for appeals hearings on Tuesday of next week.

The House Committee on Elections is to give a special hearing Wednesday evening on the Justice bills for legalized primary and corrupt practices bills and the Williams, of Buncombe, bill for Australian ballot system.

The House Committee on Public Service Corporations has set Tuesday evening of next week for hearing the bills pending to require that mileage be pulled on the trains. The committee will report favorably the Justice resolution as to freight rate discrimination against Carolina shipping points.

The Senate—Twelfth Day. Lieut. Gov. Doughton convened the Senate at 11 o'clock; prayer by Rev. A. V. Joyner.

A petition from the Forsyth county Farmers' Union for public school improvement.

New Bills Introduced. Ward, by request—Put solicitors on salaries.

Long—Change the name of a tribe of Indians from "Cubans" to Indians of Person county.

Payne—Amend chapter 89 Public Laws of 1907, relative to divorce.

Long—Appropriate \$75,000 for painting, furnishing and equipping the new State building.

Jones, by request—Amend charter of a National department of labor he might follow that course.

Bryant, by request—Increase the number of judges from 16 to 24.

McLean—Resolution that each bill before passage shall be read by the reading clerk and explained fully by the introducer.

McLean—That no private or local bill be passed in the absence of the local Senator unless left in charge of some other Senator.

Evans, of Bladen—Print 300 copies (Continued on Page Eight.)