

THE WEATHER.

Local rains and somewhat colder to-day; Sunday fair.

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WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 25, 1913.

WHOLE NUMBER 13,230.

TURKISH GENERAL FELL AT HIS POST

Nazim Pasha Was Shot While Expostulating With Demonstrators.

EUROPEAN SITUATION NOW

Turkish Government Doesn't Desire Resumption of Hostilities—Powers Even Less Anxious, Young Turks Say

Constantinople, January 24.—Nazim Pasha, the commander of the Turkish army, received his death wound while expostulating with a crowd of demonstrators for having become embroiled in a conflict at the Grand Vizierate.

When the demonstrators, it says, headed by Enver Bey, one of the leaders of the Young Turks party, entered the Grand Vizierate in an attempt to enter the council chamber they were stopped by Pasha Bey, aide de camp to the Grand Vizier, who drawing his revolver fired a shot at them.

Nazim Pasha, who was in the council chamber, heard the shots and rushed outside. Facing the demonstrators he upraised them, calling them ill-mannered curs. While he was speaking a bullet cut short his remarks and he fell dead.

The leading Unionists of Constantinople declare the shooting of Nazim was unpremeditated, and much regretted, but under the circumstances unavoidable.

At the old ministers were set at liberty today and permitted to return to their homes. Fafiz, the aide de camp of the former Grand Vizier, who fired the first shot in yesterday's affray, was a companion of Major Tahar, who started the mutiny at Monastir last Summer which led to the resignation of the cabinet of Said Pasha.

Views held in official circles with regard to the situation between Turkey and the Balkan allies may be set down as follows: The Turkish government does not desire a resumption of hostilities but the European powers are even less anxious to witness a renewal of war, owing to the danger of possible complications in Europe.

On the other hand, from a military standpoint, Turkey is in a better condition than ever to wage war, to advantage, especially as the government believes the forces of the allies are near the point of exhaustion.

Official circles are confident that no coercive pressure by the powers need be apprehended or threats of isolated action by Russia taken very seriously, owing to the possibility of such action bringing about complications. Under these circumstances, it is felt here that the allies may come to realize that Adrianople is not indispensable to their well being, and especially when they observe that it is the determination of the entire nation to fight rather than to surrender the holy city.

The new Turkish cabinet is constituted as follows: Grand Vizier and Minister of War, Mahmud Shekfat Pasha; President of Council of State, Said Halim; Interior, Hadji Adli; Foreign Affairs (temporary), Makhtar Bey; Marine, Tschurikislu; Finance, Rifat Bey; Public Works, Bazarla Effendi; Pious Foundations, Halil Pasha; Agriculture, Djelal Effendi; Posts, Oskan Bey; Public Instruction, Shikri Pasha.

Fighting and Rioting. Constantinople, Jan. 24.—Fighting and rioting was in evidence at several places in the city today. Several persons were wounded in the clashes, and many arrests were made.

The killing of Nazim Pasha, former War Minister and Commander of the Turkish army, last night, during a public demonstration, has caused great public excitement. Talat Bey, new Minister of the Interior, today informed the European ambassadors that he had taken every precaution to insure the security of the city.

Enver Bey, leader in the overthrow of Kiamet Pasha's cabinet, is the hero of the day. The new Grand Vizier and Minister of War, Mahmud Shekfat Pasha, attended. After the funeral the members of the cabinet went to the place and took the oath of allegiance to the Sultan.

Secretary



Dudley Field Malone, son-in-law of United States Senator James O'Gorman, who has accepted the post of secretary to President-elect Wilson when he takes office.

JUDGE GARY KNEW OF POOLS

Was Aware of Participation of Subsidiaries of Steel Corporation in Price Agreements, Testifies William Corey

New York, January 24.—Participation of subsidiaries of the United States Steel Corporation in pools organized to fix prices was known to Judge E. H. Gary, chairman of the corporation, long before he gave orders that the pools should be abolished, according to William E. Corey, former president of the corporation. Mr. Corey so testified today on cross-examination in the government suit to dissolve the combination under Sherman anti-trust law.

Mr. Corey swore today that Judge Gary "knew about all the pools all the time because he attended some of the meetings," although a meeting of the plate and structural pool "in 1902 or 1903" was the only one at which he could distinctly remember that Judge Gary was present.

"Are you sure that Judge Gary was present at the structural meetings?" asked C. A. Severance, attorney for the corporation. "Absolutely," answered Mr. Corey. Unable to shake the testimony of the witness Mr. Severance held a brief conference with his assistant counsel.

"You left the Steel Corporation with ill-feeling toward Judge Gary, didn't you?" asked Mr. Severance. "We were not always in accord, but I don't think it was ill-feeling," replied the witness.

Mr. Corey then acknowledged that there had been a question as to whether he was chief executive and that the finance committee had upheld Judge Gary. Mr. Corey could not be induced today to alter his previous testimony that the Tennessee Coal & Iron Company was a steel rail competitor of the Steel Corporation before it was taken over by the corporation during the panic of 1907 with the sanction of President Roosevelt.

Counsel for the Great Northern ore trustees, defendant in the suit, made efforts to refute Mr. Corey's testimony in this case. Rumors became current in Wall Street today that the United States Steel Corporation intended voluntarily to dissolve. These were denied by Judge Gary. The chairman would not comment on Mr. Corey's testimony.

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NEXT MOVE IS UP TO GREAT BRITAIN

England Must Decide at Once on Next Step in Canal Dispute.

SENATORS DISCUSS PROBLEM

Members Favorable to Arbitration Go on Record in Opposition to Knox's Position—Facilitate Negotiations.

Washington, Jan. 24.—Secretary Knox's reply to the British protest against the exemption of American coastwise shipping from tolls in the Panama canal having been received in London, it is incumbent upon the British Foreign Office to come to a decision at once as to the course to be pursued in the continuance of the negotiations; to determine whether the effort shall be continued to adjust the supposed differences between the two countries by further exchanges or to accept Secretary Knox's offer to exchange ratifications of the Knox-Bryce general arbitration treaty as amended by the Senate and referred to a special commission the task of finding the actual facts as a basis for possible arbitration.

Senators favorable to arbitration were generally disposed today to go on record in opposition to Mr. Knox's position. Senator McCumber, Republican, and Hitchcock, Democrat, both members of the Committee on Foreign Relations, expressed themselves. Senator McCumber said: "The secretary's letter does not alter the fact that we agreed by treaty to treat all nations alike in connection with the canal and that we also agreed by another treaty to submit all such questions as this to arbitration."

Senator Hitchcock said: "The reply of Secretary Knox demonstrates that in exempting from tolls vessels engaged in the coastwise traffic, Congress practically voted to subsidize American ships at the expense of the tax payers. He asserts that the loss falls on the American tax payers and none on British shipping. To my mind this presents arbitration for changing the law unless we are to embark on a program of voting ship subsidies."

Those who oppose arbitration were pleased with the Knox note. Senator Fletcher, of Florida, said: "Secretary Knox certainly is right in saying that there has been no violation of the treaty to date. I do not favor the arbitration of the toll question nor the repeal of the law, but if it should become necessary I should be willing to have the whole question passed upon by our Supreme Court."

Senator Townsend said: "I feel now as I have felt all the time that the Senate acted within its legal right under the treaty. I object to submitting the matter to arbitration and if it should reach the point where it would be necessary to refer the matter to the Hague tribunal I would prefer to repeal the law, because I fear serious complications might arise through arbitration."

There is some expectation in official circles here that the British foreign office will facilitate the conclusion of negotiations by referring Secretary Knox's note to Ambassador Bryce with instructions that will give him practically a free hand in dealing directly with the Secretary of State and Chanler Anderson, the counselor of the department, who was instrumental in framing the American note, in the effort to reach a satisfactory conclusion. Considerable speculation exists as to the probable course of the British government respecting the reservations contained in Sir Edward Grey's note touching the provisions of the tolls act, forbidding use of the canal by railroad-owned steamships. It is assumed that the British foreign office has refrained from defining its position in this matter until the United States actually undertakes to exclude such vessels from the canal, when the issue promptly will be made.

LUMBER EXPORTERS ADJOURN

Annual Convention Concludes Session—Election of Officers. Chattanooga, Tenn., Jan. 24.—The 12th annual convention of the National Lumber Exporters' Association concluded its sessions here this afternoon. Election of officers for the ensuing year was the main feature of the closing session. The election resulted as follows:

President, Fred Arn, Chattanooga; first vice president, Frank F. Fee, of Dermott, Ark.; second vice president, Chester Korn, of Cincinnati; secretary, J. McD. Price, of Baltimore; treasurer, John L. Alcock, of Baltimore, re-elected.

The association went into a lengthy discussion of ocean rates, and adopted resolutions demanding through bills of lading, equal treatment of all commodities, that export traffic shall be loaded within not exceeding 30 days from the arrival date of the steamer; that export traffic shall not be loaded at originating point on through export bill of lading until a booking has been confirmed by steamship company or authorized agent. They also recommended one cent postage.

NEW CABINET MAY SEEK COMPROMISE

Young Turks Will Not Force Matters or Resume Hostilities.

RUSSIA MAY CAUSE TROUBLE

Europe Awaits Developments in Situation With Greatest Concern—Balkan Allies Won't Precipitate Matters.

WARSHIPS DISPATCHED

London, January 24.—Italian, British and other warships have been ordered to proceed immediately to Turkish waters, according to dispatches from Mediterranean ports today.

London, Jan. 24.—Some days must elapse before the situation arising from the revolution in Constantinople becomes clear. As far as may be judged, there is no intention on the part of the new Turkish government to force matters or to resume hostilities if any reasonable compromise with the Balkan allies is possible.

A dispatch from Constantinople tonight says the Council of Ministers sat today to discuss the reply they will make to the note of the powers and it is believed this reply, while insisting on the retention of Adrianople by Turkey, will point to Thursday's demonstration as a real manifestation of the National will.

The new government is finding difficulty in filling the post of foreign minister. The portfolio has been offered several of the Turkish ambassadors abroad, but thus far all have declined. Until the ministry is organized by the appointment of a Sheik-Ul-Islam and a foreign minister, it is probable that no definite steps will be taken. Developments in the situation are awaited throughout Europe with the greatest concern, as danger might arise through active intervention by Russia.

The Balkan delegates to the peace conference in London show no desire for precipitate action. They have accepted the advice of the ambassadors of the powers to await the reply of the new Turkish government to the ambassadors' note before forming any resolution as to their future procedure.

Opinion among the delegates is greatly divided. Some maintain it is useless to wait longer in view of developments at Constantinople, which are considered eloquent proof of the attitude the new ministry intends to take. Others take the view that it is impossible for Enver Bey to be taken seriously. In addition, they argue, the Young Turks, who lost power owing to the absolute unpreparedness of the country under their regime in the war with Italy, cannot now have the support of a majority of the people as the same unpreparedness for which they were (Continued on Page Eight.)

OUTLINES

The strike of the garment workers in New York is expected to end today.

The waiters' strike in New York yesterday assumed formidable proportions and one-fourth of the hotels and restaurants were affected.

President-elect Wilson went to New York last night, seeking rest and recreation, and will spend the week-end in the metropolis.

The Money Trust probe ended for the time being yesterday, the committee accepting as an argument a statement from Henry P. Davison, denying the existence of a money trust.

An official statement issued in Constantinople yesterday declared that Nazim Pasha's death was unavoidable, he being killed while expostulating with a crowd of demonstrators.

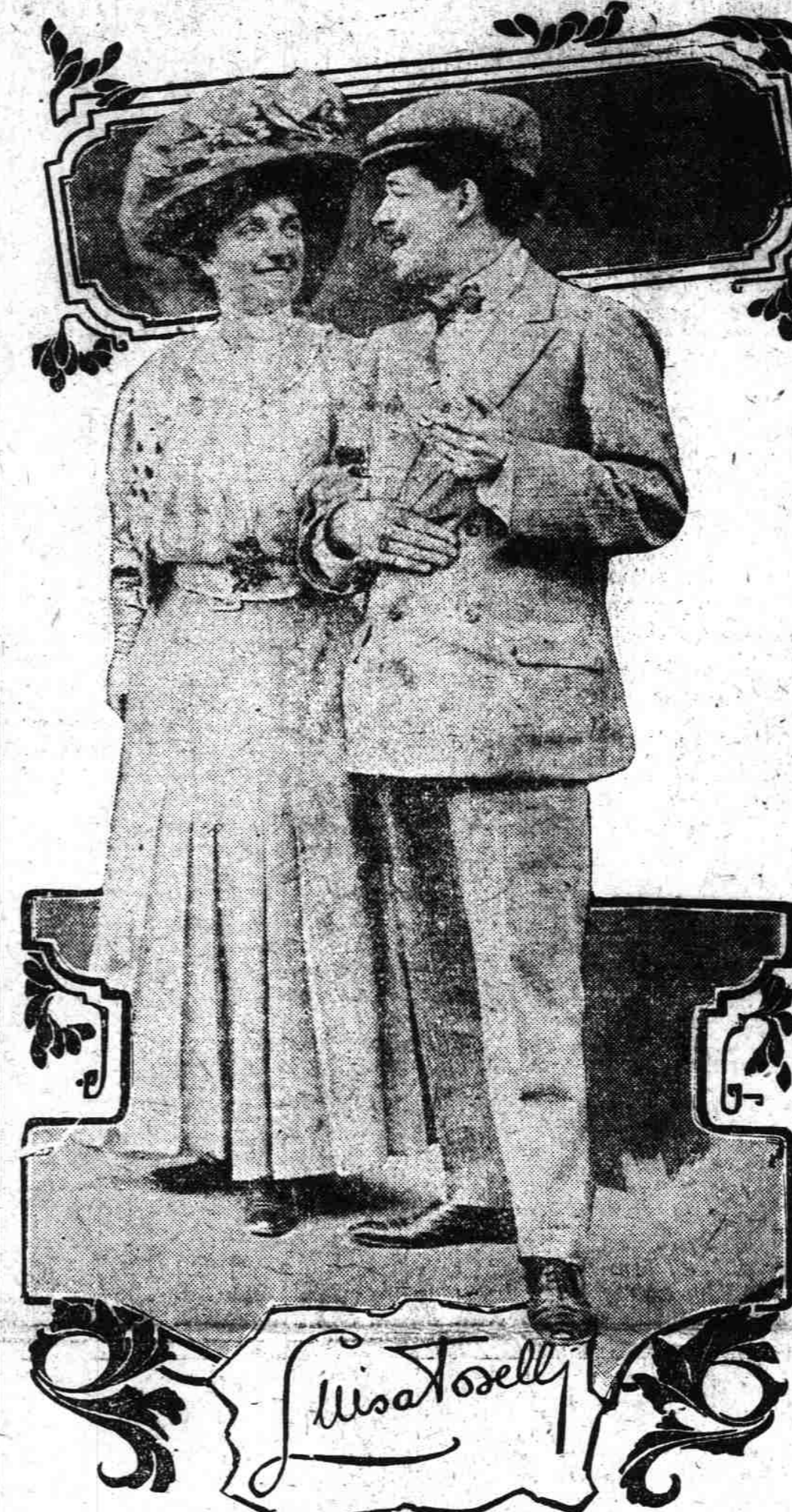
Wm. E. Corey testified in the suit against the U. S. Steel Corporation yesterday that Judge Gary knew of participation in pools by subsidiaries of the trust a long time before he ordered them abolished.

Europe awaited the outcome of the revolution in Turkey with the greatest concern yesterday. It is expected that the new government will attempt to make some reasonable compromise with the allies, whereby Adrianople will be retained.

The British Foreign Office received Secretary Knox's reply to England's protest against free tolls to coastwise shipping yesterday, and the next move in the diplomatic game is up to Sir Edward Grey, who is expected to suggest the next step in the negotiations at once.

New York markets: Money on call steady, 2 to 3 1/4 per cent; ruling rate 2 3/4; closing bid 2 1/4; offered at 2 1/2. Spot cotton closed steady. Flour steady. Wheat firm; No. 2 red 1.10 and 1.12. Corn easy, 56 1/4 to 57 1/4. Turpentine firm. Rosin quiet.

Denies Divorce; Sues For Damages.



Rome, Jan. 24.—Because they described the Princess Louise, divorced wife of the King of Saxony, as the divorced wife of himself, M. Toselli declares he will bring an action for damages against the publishers of the Almanach de Gotha. Toselli declares that his is merely a legal separation, not a divorce.

MONEY TRUST PROBE CLOSES

Committee Accepts as Argument Statement From Henry P. Davison Denying Existence of Trust—J. J. Hill

Washington, Jan. 24.—Accepting as an argument a lengthy statement denying the existence of a money trust and charging the co-operation among financial interests to the weak banking law framed by Henry P. Davison, of J. P. Morgan & Company, the House Money Trust Committee today closed for the time being its financial probe.

The statement of Mr. Davison, presented by him as he left the witness stand, was an analytical argument based on the tables and charts presented to the committee "purporting to show control of \$25,000,000,000 of resources by 180 directors.

The statement denied this conclusion and set forth specifically that the firm of J. P. Morgan & Company "believes that there is no such thing either in form or in fact as a money trust." The committee did not allow the statement to go into the record as testimony, but at an executive meeting voted to allow it to be recorded as an argument.

Mr. Davison differed with Mr. Untermeyer, counsel for the committee in his assertions as to the concentration and control of money and credit, and the lawyer was unable to shake the position of the financier. James J. Hill, railroad pioneer of the North-west, followed Mr. Davison on the stand. He was examined briefly as to his affiliations with various banks and railroads.

Robert Windsor, of the firm of Kidder, Peabody & Company, and Gardner M. Lane, of Lee Higginson & Company, both of Boston, were examined as to the participation of their concerns with J. P. Morgan & Company, the First National Bank, the National City Bank and other New York financial institutions for the marketing of securities.

Francis L. Hine, president of the First National Bank of New York, was the last witness before the committee. Mr. Hine was questioned as to the practice of his bank, Morgan & Company and the National City, in handling jointly issues of stocks and bonds. He said that participation in bonds issued in this fashion were usually so (Continued on Page Eight.)

B. & L. BORROWINGS TO BE INCREASED

North Carolina General Assembly Allows 50 Per Cent of Assets.

A SIX MONTHS SCHOOL TERM

Duplicate Bills in Both Houses—Freight Rate Measure—Anti-Trust Bill With Handcuffs—Proceedings.

(By W. J. Martin.) Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 24.—After two days of spirited debate the Senate has voted to limit building and loan associations to borrowing to the extent of 50 instead of 25 per cent. of paid-in assets as at present. An amendment at the last minute by Senator Jones to allow borrowing the amount of 75 per cent. of assets was defeated. The original bill was to allow unlimited borrowing.

Duplicate bills were introduced in the Senate and House today for six months minimum rural schools through a \$250,000 State appropriation to assure four months' terms and supplementary 5 cent State property tax, the proceeds of which can only go to salaries of teachers for two additional months of school. Thorne, in the Senate, and Malette, in the House, introduced these bills for the joint committee and State Department of Education.

The Justice resolution declaring the attitude of the General Assembly as to freight rate discriminations, passed the House unanimously. Mr. Justice stated that he had become convinced that it was not necessary for him to make the comprehensive speech in the freight rate situation that he had intended to make as he had yet to hear of a single member of the Legislature opposed to the passage of the resolution.

The resolution carries a \$5,000 appropriation for the Governor to retain counsel as does the Corporation Commission to sue the roads, as to these discriminations. The resolution was sent to the Senate without engrossment.

Judiciary Committee No. 1 voted unanimously to report favorably the Justice bill to declare illegal combinations in restraint of trade; the drastic anti-trust bill introduced earlier in the session. The bill applies the Sherman anti-trust act as State law, adds the provisions of the noted Reid bill of the 1907 session; provides punishment for agreements as well as conspiracies in restraint of trade and provides machinery for the attorney general to investigate and prosecute such as the Federal act empowers. The Attorney General of the United States in this respect. There seems to be no opposition to the Justice bill. Indeed, many who would ordinarily be considered to oppose such legislation declared they are indifferent because this issue has distinctly passed into National instead of State dimensions, and the State laws can only be a sort of figurehead. It looks like easy sailing for the bill through the House and Senate.

This committee returned without prejudice Rector's bill for creating a State Industrial Commission so it will be passed on by the Manufactures Committee although unfavorable views on it were expressed and a motion to report unfavorably by Stewart was withdrawn as a courtesy to the introducer. Mr. Stewart and others declared against creating new offices and more expense for the State. Stewart declared his conviction that lots of these now holding office should be sent back to the plow and other work and the State saved needless expense.

There was adverse expression of views on the Williams, of Buncombe, bills to prohibit excessive rates of interest and protect borrowers and wage earners from money sharks. However, in the absence of Mr. Williams no action was taken.

The House Appropriations Committee organized this afternoon. Doughnut chairman, and discussed economy in terms that indicated a very conservative policy in apportioning appropriations at this session. No pending bills were considered.

The joint committee on Judicial Districts held a lengthy session last evening, but reached no conclusion as to increase in the number of judges or districts, the pending bills being for increase from 16 to 20 and to 24, respectively.

The committee heard discussions as to the judicial conditions out in the State by C. W. Tillet, A. B. Andrews, Jr., J. C. Wright, C. L. Abernathy and others, all agreeing that at least 20 districts and judges should be provided. In the end it was decided for a sub-committee to investigate and report back with recommendations to the committees Friday afternoon next.

Senate—15th Day. At 11 o'clock Lieutenant Governor Daughtridge called the Senate to order. The invocation was by Rev. C. J. Harrell.

Petitions were received from citizens of Richmond, Craven, Halifax, Madison and Rockingham counties for a six months' school term, and from Junior Order councils in Guilford, Davidson and Mecklenburg for a better (Continued on Page Eight.)

WAITERS' STRIKE SPREADING

Nearly One-fourth of Hotels Are Affected by Their Employes Walking Out—Strikers and Police Engage in Battle

New York, January 24.—The strike of hotel employes spread today and nearly one-quarter of the more important establishments are affected. Some of the smaller restaurants were forced to close and several hotel proprietors said if the trouble continued they might have to discontinue their dining room service. Nearly 3,000 waiters, cooks and kitchen helpers, it is estimated, are out.

The Hotel Workers' Union made its declaration of war this afternoon in a statement reciting the strikers' demands and declaring that unless they are satisfied 20,000 employes will quit work within three days. The strikers ask for better sanitary conditions, better food for their personal use, abolition of fines, no discrimination against the young, increases in wages and a readjustment of hours.

Tonight union workers tried to tie-up some of the larger hotels. One thousand and strike pickets attempted to watch every hotel and restaurant. Members of the Hotel Men's Association said they had met the employes more than half way and would resist further demands.

Several arrests were made when union waiters interfered with the strike breakers going to or from their work. Several hundred strikers early tonight attacked two non-union waiters outside the Hotel Astor and seriously injured them before the police dispersed the mob. Three men were arrested.

The strikers marched to the Knickerbocker Hotel and to Shanley's restaurant, making a demonstration in front of each. The police had a battle with the crowd in which 400 strikers were involved. Some of the strikers carried railroad spikes. A detective and several strikers were injured. The police arrested nine men while quelling this riot.

A series of disturbances occurred in the hotel and restaurant district tonight when thousands of striking waiters and sympathizers overran some of the principal streets and engaged in serious rioting. The rioting followed efforts by several thousand employes to cripple the service in a number of big hotels. The riotous element carried on a (Continued on Page Eight.)