

THE WEATHER.

Fair, colder today, with diminishing north winds; Wednesday fair, warmer.

THE MORNING STAR

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ADVERTISING PAYS.

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

THE WOOL TARIFF IS A WARM ISSUE

Manufacturers Present Solid Front Against Reduction of Duty

THREATEN A CUT IN WAGES

However, Ways and Means Committee Members Show No Signs of Weakening in Determination to Revise Schedule K.

Washington, Jan. 27.—Protectionists and tariff revisionists had a running fire in the House Ways and Means Committee today which was continued tonight. The wool tariff was the issue and the manufacturers presented an almost unbroken alignment against reduction of duty on woolen cloth and ready-made clothing, though favoring reduction of the duty on raw wool.

It was the most strenuous fight made at this session of Congress against the Democratic plan for revision of the duties in the coming extra session. "Your schedule has never been cut in the memory of living man," suggested Representative Palmer, of Pennsylvania, to O. M. Stafford, president of a Cleveland enterprise.

Mr. Stafford contended that the tariff could be reduced in the event the Democratic party chose to take the responsibility for a possible reduction of wages of the woolen mill employes. The witness testified to 3 per cent. dividends from his mill last year and Representative Harrison, of New York, suggested that it was rather unbecoming for him, in view of the big profits of the industry, to hold out a threat of wage reduction.

Through William Goldman, of New York, its president, the Association of Clothiers declared that while free wool was desirable it was too revolutionary and it endorsed the proposed Democratic rate of 20 per cent. ad valorem on raw wool.

The National Association of Manufacturers, comprising 100 of the woolen mills of the country, through its president, John P. Wood, of Philadelphia, presented a schedule of rates as a suggestive proposition, but Mr. Wood admitted that the schedule was approximately the same as the present tariff law.

The committee showed no signs in the examination of changes in its tentative plan for revised woolen schedule along the lines of the Democratic bills of the two previous sessions of this Congress which provide for 20 per cent. ad valorem on raw wool and from 25 to 50 per cent. on ready-made clothing and other articles.

Frank P. Bennett, of Boston, editor of the American Wool & Cotton Reporter, argued for the re-enactment of the Wilson law of 1894, at the outset of today's hearings. This was a plea for entire removal of duties upon wool and a reduction of the tariff upon woolen goods up to 50 per cent. He said that would be in the interest of both the manufacturers and the sheep husbandry in the United States and declared that the wool tariff distorted sheep husbandry by encouraging growers to keep unprofitable animals. The duty of 33 cents a pound, now assessed upon scoured wool, had imposed a tax of nearly \$100,000,000 upon the American people, besides hampering manufacturers, the witness said.

Joseph D. Holmes, of New York, a woolen expert, recommending ad valorem and specific duties on clothing, an ad valorem duty on wool, with an addition duty on clothing to compensate for labor and mill cost, contended that clothing would be no cheaper if the duty on both were removed. He said that a suit or overcoat containing \$2 worth of cloth wholesaled at from \$8 to \$9 and retailed at from \$12 to \$15.

John S. Stephens, of Worcester, Mass., a wool manufacturer, advocated placing wool wastes on the free list.

John P. Wood, Philadelphia, president of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, told the committee he had accepted in good faith the assurance that the contemplated tariff revision would injure no legitimate business. He said that while rates on some articles exceed protection requirements, the Tariff Board had showed the manufacturers realized no advantage of it, as domestic competition regulated prices within narrow limits of profit. The association stood generally for the present tariff.

Mr. Wood criticized the Democratic and compromise bills of the previous sessions of this Congress as destructive.

Mr. Wood refused to make any specific recommendation as to raw wool, though proposing the maintenance of the present tariff protection on woolen goods. He pictured "big problems" confronting the Democrats in attempting to carry out a tariff reduction plan and questioned the ability of the committee to classify the different commodities so as to apply a rate that would exactly fit each kind of wool.

"Then," observed Chairman Underwood, "we have got to sail out in the dark and try to save the patient if we can."

Free pressed cloth was asked by J. J. Cubbertson, of Paris, Texas, representing the Inter-State Cotton Seed

His Offer Turned Down.



(Premier Asquith.) The English Premier's offer of facilities for a private member franchise bill next session was rejected yesterday by the National Union of Woman Suffrage Societies.

LIQUOR FORCES FIGHT BILL

Making Determined Stand to Defeat Webb Measure—Representative Page May be Chairman of Big Committee.

Wilmington Star Bureau. 23 Wyatt Building.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 27.—The liquor people are making a last but determined stand to defeat the Webb liquor bill. The Kenyon bill, which is identical to the one originally introduced by Webb, will be voted on in the Senate February 10th. Webb is fighting hard to have his bill reported from the Judiciary Committee and expects to win. It is believed the opponents of the measure hope to delay a vote in the House this session by allowing the Senate to take action first, and then add so many radical amendments in the House that it will be impossible to get a vote before March 4th. Mr. Webb said tonight he is confident that he will win.

Former Lieut. Gov. W. C. Newland and Thos. Newland, of Lenoir, are here. It is understood that Thomas Newland, who is a nephew of Governor Craig, wants to be assistant District Attorney for Western North Carolina. A strong movement is afoot here to make Representative Robert N. Page chairman of the Congressional Campaign Committee, to succeed Representative James T. Lloyd, of Missouri, who has announced his decision to give up the place after his present term expires. Mr. Page has not decided whether he will be a candidate for the honor or not, but a number of his friends are urging him to run.

Speaking of the possibility of Mr. Page's candidacy, Mr. Webb said tonight, in his opinion Page is the logical man for the place. "He is keen, alert, level headed and progressive," said Mr. Webb. "He is a veteran legislator and knows well the issues that would have to be fought out in a Congressional campaign. He has served two years longer in Congress than Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, who has also been mentioned for the position. I believe that the Democrats of the House will recognize Mr. Page's fitness for the chairmanship of their campaign committee, and that he has only to announce his candidacy to be assured the votes necessary for his election."

Sam L. Rogers, Walter Murphy, of Salisbury, and G. Hastings, of Winston-Salem, are here.

Behind the resignation of William H. Keaton as postmaster at Elizabeth City, which was received at the White House today, lies a plot, it is said, to defeat if possible, the well laid plans of Democratic Senators to hold up President Taft's nominations. The plan is, the story goes, to have the Republican nominee resign and then allow Mr. Taft to appoint a "luke warm" Democrat. In the case in question it is understood Mr. Taft will nominate F. M. Grice to succeed Keating. Grice is a Democrat. However, he is very close to Ike Meekins and Alvah Martin, Republican National committee men of Virginia, and these two astute politicians are urging Mr. Taft to appoint Grice. But Mr. Grice will not be confirmed by the present Senate. It is learned tonight that nominations sent in by Mr. Taft, whether they are Republican or Democrat, will fall of confirmation.

E. F. Lamb is another man who is being urged for the postmastership. It is not known whether Mr. Small favors either of these gentlemen or not. It was stated at the Driscoll, where the First district Congressmen usually stop, that he was out of the city.

P. R. A. Crushers' Association. Louis Newman, secretary of a Cleveland knitting mill company, protested against any radical reduction in the tariff on ready-made clothing, although he admitted that present duties on some of the cheaper goods were prohibitive.

SOME SAY THEY'LL SMASH HEADS NOW

British Suffragettes Claim Politicians Played Trick on Them

FRANCHISE BILL DROPPED

Suffragettes Hold Many Meetings and Declare They Will Enter on a Period of Destruction—Several Arrested.

London, Jan. 27.—England is on the brink of another campaign by the suffragettes, in comparison with which former outbreaks of the militants will appear insignificant. Tonight 2,000 policemen were engaged in dispersing huge crowds gathered near the parliament buildings, shop-keepers were boarding up show windows and excited women were making incendiary speeches in several halls.

The women believe the politicians have played a carefully studied trick upon them, and the decision of the government to drop the franchise bill is likely to lead to serious consequences.

In the House of Commons today, the speaker, The Right Hon. James William Lowther, in response to an inquiry by the prime minister, announced that if any amendments to the franchise bill giving women the vote should be adopted, he would be obliged to rule that they made it substantially a new bill, which would compel its withdrawal.

Mr. Asquith thereupon announced that the cabinet had decided that under such circumstances it would be useless to proceed. This was announced to a crowded House which displayed more interest in the subject than had been shown in the last stages of the home rule bill.

In the meantime, police in great numbers, mounted and afoot were having difficulties outside the buildings keeping the vast crowds in check, while reserve forces stationed in the yards, in the vicinity of parliament were held in readiness to quell disorders of a more serious nature.

The suffragettes held many meetings tonight. Mrs. Emelyn Pankhurst and other leaders denounced both the enemies and the supporters of suffrage in the cabinet for their treachery. They declared an end of the truce which the woman had observed while awaiting parliament's action on the bill.

"Deeds, not words," was the motto displayed above the platform where Mrs. Pankhurst spoke. She asserted that the woman would consider her man's life sacred, but would do as much damage to property as possible.

Some of her lieutenants failed to agree with policy. Miss Annie Kenny, one of the most prominent of the militants, advocated the smashing of both property and heads.

The executive committee of the National Union of Women Suffrage Societies adopted a resolution rejecting Mr. Asquith offer of facilities for a private member bill next session. A number of speakers said the women had prepared a plan of action which would surprise the world.

Several women were arrested tonight, some of whom declined to give their names. One, believed to be Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, was captured in St. Stephens Hall leading to the House of Commons, where she was making a determined attack upon a large painting.

The police dispersed a crowd in Trafalgar Square where a man and woman were trying to make speeches. The noted militant, Mrs. Despard, was taken to the police station with six others.

The big crowds which poured toward Westminster this afternoon and tonight were composed mostly of men who hoped to see an outbreak of the militant suffragettes. Policemen kept them moving and drove them down side streets. Everybody was good natured and there was much singing and cheering.

Practically the whole police force will be on duty all night. Strong guards are stationed at all the public buildings and a special watch is being kept by Mrs. Pankhurst's denunciation of the government was fiery and bitter.

"The force of the reform bill is played out," she said. "Either those who framed the bill were ignorant of parliamentary procedure and they were unfit to occupy positions of responsibility or they were scoundrels of the first sort. It has been a mock battle, all arranged. Mr. Harcourt and Mr. Lloyd-George were seen going arm in arm into a music hall Saturday. Can you imagine them saying: 'Well, now that we have ditched the women, let us forget about it and go and see the cinematograph.'"

Several women had lost their touching faith in politicians and were likely to lose their faith in the average man, she continued, and short of taking lives, the suffragettes were warranted in using all the methods employed in times of war.

COMES TO AID OF HER HUSBAND'S FOE

Mrs. Longstreet Offers to Raise Amount of Gen. Sickles' Shortage

GRIZZLED VETERAN ARRESTED

Secures Bond Through Surety Company and Does Not Have to Go to Jail—Sheriff Deals Gently With Him.

New York, Jan. 27.—Mrs. Helen D. Longstreet, widow of the famous Confederate general, came to the aid of her husband's Civil War foe, General Daniel E. Sickles, today with an offer to raise \$23,476 among the "ragged and maimed followers of Lee" to pay General Sickles' alleged debt to the State of New York.

Sheriff Harburger, who arrested General Sickles today in the Civil suit brought by the State to recover the money, also directed a letter to many of the richest men in New York, asking them to aid the aged veteran.

In a telegram sent to General Sickles from Gainesville, Ga., Mrs. Longstreet said she had telegraphed to the attorney general of the State of New York that she would raise the money among the Confederate veterans if allowed sufficient time. "The republic whose battles you fought will not permit your degradation," were her closing words to General Sickles.

The sheriff's letter to J. P. Morgan, John D. Rockefeller, Andrew Carnegie and the 450 members of the sheriff's panel, composed of wealthy New Yorkers.

Sheriff Harburger dealt gently with his prisoner. Instead of serving the order of arrest this morning he waited until General Sickles' lawyer, Daniel P. Hays, had arranged with a surety company for a \$30,000 bond for the veteran's freedom. Mr. Hays brought it to the sheriff's office and went to General Sickles' Fifth avenue home this afternoon.

"Well General," the sheriff greeted him. "It's a bit of formal business today. You know I have to serve you with these papers. I'm sorry I have to do so, but I have no choice."

"It is all right," General Sickles replied, tossing the unopened order and declaring on his honor that he would pay \$600 to get this bond.

There was a fee of \$5.25 owing the county for service of the papers. General Sickles summoned Miss Edith Wilderling, his house-keeper, to pay the sheriff's bill. She had a bag full of pennies, tripped on a rug and scattered them over the floor. The general assisted in picking them up. When the sheriff left General Sickles shook hands with him and renewed his declaration of friendship.

The issuance of the bond makes it unlikely for the sheriff to place General Sickles in jail as he feared (Continued on Page Eight.)

OUTLINES

The Senate yesterday passed a resolution providing for public stands at the inauguration.

Wool manufacturers presented a solid front against reduction in that schedule at the Ways and Means Committee hearings yesterday.

Republicans in the Senate will caucus today to take some action in the fight over securing the confirmation of Taft's nominations.

James Thorpe, the world's all round champion athlete, admitted the truth of "professionals' alleged shortage" in his yesterday's argument with a Spanish exhibit at the Panama exposition.

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

Kaiser Celebrates Fifty-fourth Birthday.



(Emperor Wilhelm of Germany and his favorite grandson.) Berlin, Jan. 27.—The 54th birthday of Kaiser Wilhelm was quietly celebrated in the imperial household today. Telegrams and cabled messages of congratulations were received from all the heads of all the Nations in the world. No ostentatious celebration was held because of the illness of Prince Adalbert, third son of the Kaiser, who is seriously ill with pneumonia.

CARNEGIE A TROUBLE-MAKER WOULD REGULATE EXCHANGES

Testimony is Brought Out at Steel Trust Trial Showing Iron Master Refused to Abide by Rate Agreements.

New York, Jan. 27.—Testimony in support of the contention of the government that Andrew Carnegie was a trouble-maker in the steel trade, and that the Carnegie Steel Company was taken over by the United States Steel Corporation because of his refusal to abide by agreements, was heard today in the government suit to dissolve the corporation under the Sherman anti-trust law. It was given by Walter Scranton, former president of the Lackawanna Steel Company and other independent concerns.

Mr. Scranton told of the various steel rail pools which existed in the steel trade before the corporation was organized, in which the Carnegie Steel Company invariably was a member. It appeared from his testimony that Andrew Carnegie was responsible for the dissolution of most of the pools.

"Did Andrew Carnegie's method of competition give rise to any feeling on the part of the manufacturers against his continuance in the business?" asked E. H. Colton, of counsel for the government.

"There was a general feeling that it would be a God-send if Andrew Carnegie was out of the business," replied Mr. Scranton with a laugh. "In one instance, dating back to 1897, the Carnegie Steel Company, according to the witness, had an 'inside agreement' with the Illinois Steel Company which did not come to the knowledge of the other members of the pool until the Carnegie Steel Company was taken over. Then the pool broke up. 'Rails sold down to \$14 a ton after the break,' said Mr. Scranton, 'which was way below cost.'"

The dissolution of this pool, he said, led to a plan to organize the Empire Steel Company, which was to be a selling company for all the manufacturers, but the plan fell through.

"What individual was responsible for that," asked Mr. Colton.

"Andrew Carnegie. He could not agree with the other members," replied the witness.

Subsequently another rail pool was organized in which Charles M. Schwab represented the Carnegie Company and Judge Elbert Gary, now chairman of the Steel Corporation, represented the Federal Steel Company.

"We would meet and suggest a price among gentlemen, but often we did not sell at the price agreed upon," explained the witness. This was in 1900. The Steel Corporation was organized in 1901, and Mr. Colton wanted to know if by the acquisition of the Carnegie, the Federal and the National Steel companies all consolidations in themselves, the Steel Corporation did not acquire "a percentage of the rail capacity of the country sufficient to control the price of standard rails."

"I don't think they could control the price, but their suggestions would be favorably considered," said the witness.

Mr. Colton pointed to the fact that since the organization of the corporation...

IMPORTANT BILLS IN LEGISLATURE

Two Measures Amending State Constitution Introduced in Senate

WEBB-KENYON LAW ENDORSED

Objectionable Expression Stricken—Age of Consent Debated—Require Prompt Settlement of Claims—Notes.

(By Wm. J. Martin.) Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 27.—The expression "Whereas, the protection of the liquor traffic makes the United States an ally of the liquor criminals," was stricken from the joint resolution as it had passed the House today by the Senate's urging Congress to pass the Webb-Kenyon bill to prohibit shipment of liquor into prohibition territory. The Senate eliminated this expression on recommendation to the House for concurrence.

The Senate voted that clerks be provided for the Committee on Appropriations and Judiciary Committee No. 2. Wade Wishart, of Robeson county, gets the clerkship of the Appropriations Committee.

The longest discussion in the House today was on the Kellum bill for extending the age limit of consent on the part of a girl from 14 to 16 years. In the end it received a reference to committee with amendment by Doughton for marriage of parties to stop prosecution in which case costs shall be paid by defendant. Indications are that the bill will pass.

Especially notable bills introduced in the House were by Haymore, to require express and railroad companies to provide for a more speedy settlement of small claims by patrons. By Ray, to empower women to recover in their own right for damages for personal injuries; to regulate water power and electric lighting companies.

Two bills amending the State constitution were offered in the Senate today, both much to the same effect. The Ivie bill would relieve the General Assembly from having to consider the great volume of special and private bills, delegating powers to county and State authorities to act under the general law. It would confer the veto power on the Governor, add the Commissioner of Agriculture to the Council of State, and strike out the word "Rebellion" in referring to the war between the States.

A bill by Senator Little merely gives the Governor the veto power. Senate—17th Day.

At noon the Senate was called to order by Lieut. Gov. Daughtridge; invocation by Rev. T. W. O'Kelley. Petitions were received from Catawba, Wilson, Swain and Haywood counties for a six months school term and a compulsory school law; from the Eclectic Club, of Statesville, to permit women to serve on school boards; from citizens of Greenville for a vital statistics law; from Junior Order Councils of Caldwell and Rowan for a compulsory school law.

Bills Introduced. Studdert—To provide for a uniform health insurance policy. Studdert—Regulate loans in life insurance policies.

Marshburn—Amend law as to terms of Superior Court in Madison. Little, of Anson—Adding Anson to law for short form of agricultural liens and chattel mortgages.

Little, of Wake—To amend the constitution. Little, of Wake—Amending the compulsory school law for Raleigh township.

Little, of Wake—Authorizing Board of Public Buildings and Grounds to pave and improve State's part of the streets of Raleigh.

Ivie—Amending the constitution as to the passage of special and private bills; striking out the word "Rebellion," and giving the Governor the veto power, and making the Commissioner of Agriculture a member of the Council of State.

Council—To incorporate town of Hickory, repealing its present charter and laws in conflict with it. Committee Clerks Authorized. Senator Watts, chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, moved for the appointment of a clerk to his committee.

Little, of Anson, thought that the clerk to the Finance Committee could serve the Appropriations Committee also, and said he had been here in 89 and 93, and none of these committees had a clerk then.

Wakefield offered an amendment embodying Wakefield's law. Cook, chairman of the Finance Committee, stated that he did not think it would be possible for his clerk to serve another committee, and Council also came to the rescue of Watts. Long, while considering it of the greatest importance that the finance committee have a clerk, thought the Senate and House committees might get along with one clerk, as the subcommittees worked jointly.

The amendment was lost overwhelmingly, and the motion was carried.

Then Stubbs, after stating that it was the unanimous opinion of his committee, Judiciary No. 2, that it should have a clerk separate from Judiciary

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