

THE WEATHER.

Local rains and somewhat warmer today; Wednesday unsettled.

THE MORNING STAR

WILMINGTON, N. C., TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 11, 1913.

PARCELS POST MAP.

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VOL. XXI—NO. 118.

WHOLE NUMBER 13,244.

DECREE VIOLATED, SAYS GOVERNMENT

Criminal Contempt Proceedings Begun Against the Wholesale Grocers.

FIRST SUIT OF ITS KIND

Southern Wholesale Grocers' Association and 59 Individuals Are Made Defendants—Several in This State.

Birmingham, Ala., Feb. 10.—Criminal contempt of court proceedings against the Southern Wholesale Grocers' Association and 59 individuals for alleged violations of the anti-trust decree entered against the "Grocers' Trust" more than a year ago, were begun here today by the Federal government. This is the first prosecution undertaken by the government against a "trust" for the alleged disobedience of a court's mandate under the Sherman law.

Despite the decree, the government declares in its petition filed in the United States District Court, that the defendants have employed coercion, threats, intimidations and persuasion to prevent manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers from reducing prices. It is charged that they have sought to coerce and compel manufacturer and producer to market his product through the medium of the wholesaler and have conspired to prevent direct transactions from producer to retailer or consumer.

These are things forbidden by the decree, and the court here which entered it October 17th, 1911, is asked by Attorney General Wickersham to make an order requesting the following named defendants to show cause why they should not be attached and punished for contempt of court.

The Southern Wholesale Grocers' Association; J. H. McLaurin, Jacksonville, Fla.; J. D. Fawcett, Bristol, Tenn.; W. T. Reeves, Tupelo, Miss.; C. W. Bartleson, Jacksonville, Fla.; S. W. Lee, Birmingham, Ala.; John D. Baker, Jacksonville, Fla.; E. L. Adams, Atlanta, Ga.; H. Lacy Hunt, Wilmington, N. C.; John S. Gammeter, Chattanooga, Tenn.; A. P. Bush, Mobile, Ala.; Sam Kaufman, Montgomery, Ala.; D. D. Adams, Batesville, Ark.; Max Maer, Little Rock, Ark.; Henry Patterson, Searcy, Ark.; B. E. Earnshaw, Washington, D. C.; J. A. Avant, Pensacola, Fla.; T. E. Bryan, Tampa, Fla.; W. E. Small, Macon, Ga.; S. J. Faircloth, Quitman, Ga.; J. C. Kellogg, Richmond, Ky.; R. R. Rittenberg, Sumter, S. C.; J. C. Felseenthal, Jackson, Tenn.; A. S. J. Davis, Knoxville, Tenn.; S. A. Pace, Corsicana, Texas; J. W. Lyman, Eunice, Ala.; I. Sugar, Monroe, La.; T. H. Scovell, Shreveport, La.; T. S. Jackson, Hattiesburg, Miss.; R. H. Greene, Jackson, Miss.; J. L. Truisty, Watervalley, Miss.; L. Rogers, Asheville, N. C.; J. A. Kelly, Henderson, N. C.; J. R. Pennington, Ardmore, Okla.; H. M. Chestnut, Muskogee, Okla.; W. L. Sullivan, Pauls Valley, Okla.; E. A. Melchers, Charleston, S. C.; C. W. Garrett, Greenwood, S. C.; F. A. Tyler, Gainesville, Texas; Samuel Hanna, Waco, Texas; J. E. Legard, Abingdon, Va.; A. W. Scott, North Tazewell, Va.; P. J. Spotts, Staunton, Va.; J. J. Ingram, Opelika, Ala.; G. W. Rattenburg, Fayetteville, Ark.; B. D. Crane, Fort Smith, Ark.; T. S. Mullins, Texarkana, Ark.; B. D. Hartfield, Gainesville, Fla.; A. J. Long, Macon, Ga.; K. E. Long, Macon, Ga.; Miss. C. O. Kuester, Charlotte, N. C.; E. E. Mendenthal, Greensboro, N. C.; R. A. Morrow, Monroe, S. C.; J. H. C. Wulbern, Charleston, S. C.; J. F. Brown, Spartanburg, S. C.; J. K. Crosswell, Sumter, S. C.; Joseph A. Bollin, Clarksville, Tenn.; Jessie Currie, Memphis, Tenn.; W. W. Lockette, Bristol, Tenn.-Va.

The individual defendants are members of the association and have been officers or directors since the decree was entered.

In direct violation of the prohibitions of the decree, the government charges that the defendants have published two editions—In December 1911, and August, 1912—of what is known as the "Green Book", containing a list of persons doing an exclusive wholesale business. The purpose and effect of this book, it is charged, is to delay and prevent retail dealers and consumers from buying directly from the manufacturer and producer.

The petition cites three letters said to have been written by President McLaurin, to show the alleged purpose of the producers to prevent wholesalers and retailers from reducing prices on certain commodities. Nine other letters written by Mr. McLaurin are incorporated in the petition with the purpose of showing the commerce between producer and retailer or consumer is being restrained in violation of the decree.

Each of these letters is declared to be a specific act of contempt.

The petition, signed by Attorney General Wickersham, James Fowler, assistant to the attorney general, and United States Attorney Oliver D. Street, was sworn to by Hinton G. Craigh, special agent of the Department of Justice.

Great Interest in Suit. Washington, Feb. 10.—Peculiar in-

REACHED THE POLE; DIED ON WAY BACK

Capt. Robert F. Scott, British Explorer, Perished in Antarctic

PARTY CAUGHT IN BLIZZARD

Capt. Scott and Four Companions Destroyed by Blizzard—Bodies Recovered—Data Shows They Attained Pole.

London, Feb. 10.—News reached London today that Capt. Robert F. Scott, the British explorer and four of his companions perished in the Antarctic while on their return journey from the South pole. The dead, in addition to Capt. Scott, are Dr. E. A. Wilson; Lieut. H. R. Bowers; Capt. L. E. S. Oates and Petty Officer E. Evans.

They reached their goal on January 18th, 1912, about a month after Capt. Roald Amundsen, the Norwegian, had planted the flag of his country there. Then they turned back toward the base they had formed on their outward journey, but were overtaken, overwhelmed and destroyed by a blizzard.

News of the death of the explorers was brought to civilization today by the captain of the Terra Nova, the ship which had taken Scott's expedition to the south and which had gone again to bring them back after the accomplishment of their task. A searching expedition recovered the bodies and records of the party.

Only a few brief bulletins were sent today from the New Zealand port of Oamaru, N. Z., by the captain of the Terra Nova, who related simply the fate of the party and then proceeded with his vessel for Lyttelton, where he should arrive Thursday.

At a meeting of the Geographical Society this evening announcement was made of the disaster which has overtaken Capt. Scott's Antarctic expedition.

Capt. Scott's party, said Douglas W. Freshfield, vice president of the Geographical Society, in making the announcement, was on his return trip March, 1912, 11 miles from One Ton depot, when a blizzard overwhelmed them. They had suffered greatly from hunger and exposure and the death of Scott, Bowers and Wilson was virtually due to that. They died soon after the blizzard swept down on the party.

Oates died from exposure a few days later. The death of Evans resulted from a fall. The other members of the expedition are reported to be in good health. A searching party discovered the bodies of the victims and records some time later. A message of sympathy to the Geographical Society was made of the disaster which has overtaken Capt. Scott's Antarctic expedition.

"I am deeply grieved to hear of the very bad news you give me of the loss of Capt. Scott and four of his party just when we were hoping shortly to welcome them home on their return from their great and arduous undertaking. I heartily sympathize with the Royal Geographical Society in its loss to science and discovery through the death of these gallant explorers."

The message from the King was in reply to a notification of the tidings from the Antarctic transmitted to His Majesty by Lord Curzon, of Kedleston, president of the society.

The regular programme of the meeting was abandoned and members of the society listened sadly to heartfelt tribute to the explorers.

After giving what details he had received, Vice President Freshfield reviewed the plans of the expedition, and said:

"No party ever set out better equipped or better fitted by gallantry and experience than its members, from Capt. Scott down, to meet the ordinary perils of the poles. But Antarctic travel would not be what it is—a training ground for the highest qualities of the British race—if these perils could be avoided."

After an expression of sympathy for Mrs. Scott, he concluded: "All we can say to these men is farewell. They are a band of heroes whose names will shine as an example of the endurance which is the highest form of courage. Capt. Scott will live in our memories as the ideal of the English sailor of our age—a man intellectually gifted, brave, resourceful in all emergencies and full of scientific zeal and enthusiasm."

Members of parliament and high officials of the Navy Department, including the First Lord of the Admiralty, Winston Spencer Churchill, paid high tributes to the explorers in interviews in the morning papers.

The Terra Nova sailed on June 1, 1910, for New Zealand and the South (Continued on Page 8.)

DIAZ STILL MASTER IN LATEST MEXICAN REVOLT



U. S. SENDS NAVAL FORCE TO MEXICO

President Taft Takes Steps to Afford Protection to Americans.

"HANDS OFF" IN REVOLUTION

Department States Dispatch of Battleships is Merely Precautionary and to Afford a Refuge to Foreigners.

Washington, Feb. 10.—The revolutionary uprising in the city of Mexico completely absorbed the attention of President Taft at the State, War and Navy departments today and at the end of a series of conferences, it was determined that all this government could do was to send a sufficient naval force to Mexican waters to afford refuge for foreigners and to observe and report upon conditions as they develop.

In accordance with this decision, Secretary Meyer ordered the armored cruiser Colorado, now at San Diego, to proceed at once to Mazatlan. Another vessel of the Pacific fleet, probably the armored cruiser South Dakota, also at San Diego, will be dispatched to Acapulco on the west coast of Mexico to take up a post to be vacated by the gunboat Denver, which was ordered to Central America.

It was also decided to send two battleships to the gulf coast of Mexico, but the choice of the ships was left to Admiral Badger, who was immediately cabled to pick out two ships ready for instant service, and to send one to Vera Cruz and another to Tampico. The Colorado, which goes to Mazatlan, is Admiral Southerland's flagship, who, it is practically assured, will go in person to Mexican waters.

These orders were given after a cabinet meeting early in the day, followed by conferences between the Secretaries of State and Navy and the army general staff, of which Assistant Secretary of State Wilson and W. T. S. Doyle, of the Latin-American Bureau, were in communication with Secretary Meyer's naval aides regarding the disposition of warships.

Though little official information was received by the government from Mexico City, enough facts were at hand to warrant decision upon a course of action which included renewal of the determination to keep "hands off" in Mexico. In announcing the dispatch of ships to Mexican waters the State Department issued a statement outlining the position of this government.

"The State Department declares it 'in dictates no bias on the part of the government of the United States, as to which side shall gain the ascendancy in the struggle that has broken out in Mexico City, and responds merely to the fresh necessity of great caution due to the extreme uncertainty of the new condition forced by the uprising in the Mexican capital, both locally and in its effect upon conditions throughout Mexico, where American interests are very numerous. The sole object of the naval demonstration is observation and report upon the situation, particularly with reference to the protection being afforded Americans and their interests. The sending of the vessels represents no change whatever in the policy of the President."

Consul Edwards reported that there has been no disturbance at Juarez and that there is little excitement over conditions in Mexico City.

The State Department has made it plain that there are to be no landing parties beyond those that might be necessary in emergency to put down anarchy in the parts where the ships may lie, nor at present is there any intention of organizing a naval expedition to penetrate the country as far (Continued on Page 8.)

REBEL GENERAL HOPES TO ATTAIN CONTROL WITHOUT FURTHER BLOODSHED

FORCES SLIGHTLY AUGMENTED

TEN DEAD; A SCORE WOUNDED

Strikers and Authorities Engage in Battle at Mucklow, W. Va., With Fatal Results—Seven of Dead Are Strikers.

Charleston, W. Va., Feb. 10.—Ten persons are dead and a score wounded as a result of a battle today between strikers and authorities near Mucklow, W. Va., in the Kanawha coal strike district. Seven of the dead were strikers and three members of the mine guards and railroad police. Of the injured 15 are said to be strikers and the others guards.

The guards killed are William Radcliffe, James Vance and Bernard Crockett. Fred Bobbett, bookkeeper for (Continued on Page 8.)

MADERO BACK

Mexico City, Feb. 10.—President Francisco Madero is back in the National Palace, and Senora Madero is in Chapultepec Castle. The President's brief disappearance from the palace caused a rumor that he had taken to flight, but it appears that he was absent only a short time and since then has been spending his time in conferring with General Huerta, Ernesto Madero, Minister of Finance, and other ministers.

OUTLINES

Ten persons were killed and a score wounded yesterday in a battle between strikers and authorities at Mucklow, W. Va.

Six persons were killed and 65 injured yesterday in Tokio, Japan, in political rioting, the Japanese Premier being stoned by a mob.

The Webb Liquor bill was passed by the Senate last night as a substitute for the Kenyon-Sheppard bill. If the House concurs the measure will now go to the President for his signature.

The United States late yesterday decided to send four battleships to Mexican waters to report on the rebellion situation and to protect American interests.

Gen. Diaz, who overthrew the Madero government in Mexico City Sunday, held his troops in check yesterday, hoping to attain complete control without further loss of life.

The Webb Liquor bill was passed by the Senate last night as a substitute for the Kenyon-Sheppard bill. If the House concurs the measure will now go to the President for his signature.

WEBB LIQUOR BILL PASSED BY SENATE

House Measure Substituted for Kenyon Bill After Long Debate.

THE HOUSE MUST CONCUR NOW

Bills Only Differ in Number and If This Is Done Conference Will Not Be Necessary—Will Go to President

Washington, Feb. 10.—The Senate tonight by viva voce vote passed the Webb Liquor bill already passed by the House as a substitute for the Kenyon-Sheppard bill.

The Webb bill would prohibit shipments of intoxicating liquors from one State to another when intended to be received or sold in violation of the law of the State to which the shipment is made.

Friends of the legislation now will seek to have the House concur in the Senate bill, which differs from the bill passed by the House only in number. Should that be done the bills will not be considered in conference, but the measure passed by the Senate will go to the President for his signature.

The substitution of the Webb bill for the Kenyon-Sheppard bill came at the close of prolonged debate and was by viva voce vote, no roll call being demanded.

Senator Sheppard during the day had failed to get unanimous consent for the substitution of the Webb bill for the measure of which he was a joint author. Senator Kenyon, co-author of the Senate bill, closed the debate by asking that the Webb bill be substituted as the order of the day did not permit the voting on the Webb bill as an independent measure.

The vote was first upon the perfection of the Kenyon-Sheppard bill. By a vote of 51 to 27 the Senate agreed to the committee amendment adding a section to the bill which provided in terms that intoxicating liquors should become subject to State laws upon crossing State boundaries.

Senator Hitchcock's amendment to except liquor intended for personal use was defeated without a roll call and one by Senator O'Gorman excepting liquor intended for personal and for sacramental use was likewise defeated 31 to 50.

Senator Kenyon succeeded in having the measure amended to become operative July 1st, 1913. Thereupon Senator Gallinger asked for the substitution of the Webb bill for the Senate measure. He likewise succeeded in having the title amended so as to bring the houses in accord, except as to the number of the bills.

CAPITAL STOCK REDUCED

International Harvester Co. Makes Big Cut. Treadon, N. J., Feb. 10.—The International Harvester Company filed with the Secretary of State here today a certificate reducing the capital of the company from \$140,000,000 to \$70,000,000 and changing the name of the corporation to that of the International Harvester Company of New Jersey.

The certificate was filed as a result of the action taken by the directors of the company in Hoboken today. The reduction of capital of the International Harvester Company is part of the plan for the division of the company into two corporations, the International Harvester Company of New Jersey, incorporated today, and the International Harvester Corporation, incorporated here on January 27th, last, with a capital stock of \$70,000,000.

Detroit, Mich., Feb. 10.—The announced reduction of capital by the International Harvester Company will not affect the pending suit of the government against that company, according to Edwin P. Grosvenor, special assistant to the attorney general, who has charge of the case. Mr. Grosvenor is here trying the government's criminal suit against the so-called bath tub trust.

"Today's action by the company will not affect the government's pending suit against it for the reason that the company retains its alleged monopoly of domestic commerce in harvesting machinery," said Mr. Grosvenor tonight. "It sells only its foreign business and its new lines of agricultural implements to the new company."

SIX KILLED IN RIOT

Serious Situation in Tokio, Japan—Premier Stoned by Mob. Tokio, Feb. 10.—Six persons were killed and 65 injured in political rioting here today. The situation tonight is serious.

The Premier of Japan, Prince Katsumi, was stoned by a mob in the streets. His resignation has been demanded by the people. Mobs attacked the offices of the bureaucratic newspapers, and threatened dwellings of the ministers. They burned and wrecked police stations, tram cars and private buildings.

LEGISLATIVE MILL GRINDS STEADILY

Beer Bill for New Hanover is Introduced by Representative Kellum.

COUNTIES NOT PAYING UP

Payments Would Be Investigated—Revenue and Machinery Act With Teeth—Other Proceedings Yesterday

(By Wm. J. Martin.) Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 10.—With many members still absent on week-end trips the Legislature read a two hours' steady grind of legislation.

The House adopted a joint resolution for the appointment of a commission consisting of one Senator and two Representatives to investigate the books of officers charged with reporting and collection of inheritance and Schedules B and C taxes of any counties they may see fit and report their findings to the General Assembly.

"The people are looking to this General Assembly," the resolutions declare, "to find a way for six-month schools without crippling our State institutions; that for 1913 \$9,000,000 be collected for inheritance taxes the State over and for 1912 only \$6,000,000, and that certain counties have not returned any Schedules B and C taxes and others grossly inadequate amounts."

Chairman Doughton, of the Finance Committee, said the Finance Committee is seeking to it that the new revenue and machinery bill now being framed are being provided with ample "teeth" for the enforcement of these and other tax regulations.

Kellum's Beer Bill. Representative Kellum introduced a bill to authorize the sale of beer in Wilmington, if approved by a vote of the people, the estimated license tax to be \$2,000 on each saloon and officers to have the right of search and if any other intoxicants are found, owners shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and license be forfeited. Kellum has assurances from numbers of members that they will join in the fight for the bill and to have their counties included.

Representative Kellum's bill in full is as follows: Section 1.—That upon receipt of a petition by the Board of Aldermen, City Council or other governing authorities of any city or town, signed by one-third of the qualified vote of any city or town, calling for an election for the purpose of determining whether beer shall be sold in such city or town, the Board of Aldermen, City Council or other governing authorities of any such city or town shall issue or cause to be issued a call for an election in accordance with the petition, to be held within 60 days from the date of filing said petition, and notice of any such election shall be made at least 30 days preceding the day of any such election by publishing same in a newspaper published in any such city or town, if one be published therein, or by posting said call at six public places in any such city or town if there be no newspaper in any such city or town, stating time and purpose of said election.

Section 2.—Only one box shall be used to deposit all ballots cast in any such election. Any person who would be entitled to vote for members of the General Assembly shall have the right to vote at any such election. And any election held under this act shall be held under the same laws, rules and regulations that govern municipal elections in North Carolina.

Section 3.—All voters in favor of the sale of beer shall vote the ticket on which shall be written or printed the words: "For the Sale of Beer," and all voters opposed to the sale of beer shall vote the ticket on which shall be written or printed the words: "Against the Sale of Beer," which shall be the only tickets cast in any such election, and shall be on white paper and without any device.

Section 4.—If a majority of the votes cast in any such election in any city or town be for the sale of beer, then the Board of County Commissioners in which any such town or city is located, and the Board of Aldermen, the City Council or other governing authorities of any such city or town shall grant or cause to be granted a license for the sale of beer in any such city or town to all proper persons applying for the same, according to law, until another election shall be held, and such election, which election shall not be held within two years from date of any election provided for in this act, provided that this section shall not be construed to authorize any person, firm, corporation or association to sell beer in any such town except upon full compliance with the conditions and requirements contained in this act.

Section 5.—That before license shall be issued to any applicant he or it shall exhibit a certificate or receipt showing that he or it has paid to the State of North Carolina the sum of \$750 to the county in which he or it proposes to do business the sum of \$500, and to the city or town the sum of \$750, in which any such applicant desires to do business as a licensee or

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(Continued on Page 8.)