

THE WEATHER.

Unsettled, probably rain or snow in East today; Saturday fair.

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MEN WHO ADVERTISE
If your business is not worth advertising, advertise it for sale. Remember, dead men never advertise, except on their tombstones.—Walker.

BONDS PROPOSED FOR STATE DEFICIT

Issue of Four Per Cents for This and Other Purposes is Proposed.

THE LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS

Requirements for Practice of Medicine—House Resents Archibald Johnson, Editorial—Bidding and Ties Deductions

(By Wm. J. Martin.)

Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 13.—A joint resolution for four per cent State bonds to meet \$500,000 of the deficit caused by the expenditure of that amount in round figures for permanent improvements at the State institutions and \$75,000 for equipping and heating the new State building and an amount necessary for re-arranging the old Supreme Court building for other State departments and providing for converting into the State Treasury or for cancellation of the \$217,000 standing to the credit of the penitentiary, was introduced by Senator Long in the upper House of the North Carolina General Assembly today.

Medical License Bill
The House bill amending requirements for license to practice medicine was passed providing sufficient literary attainments equivalent to the State University entrance examination.

The building and loan bill with the House amendment cutting down the borrowing limit of such companies from 50 to 30 per cent of money paid was concurred in, in spite of opposition by Senator Jones who held out against what he considered a monopoly in the business.

Thanks to Mr. Horne
Senator Long introduced a joint resolution expressive of the thanks of the General Assembly to Ashley Horne for donating to the State the monument to the North Carolina Women of the Confederacy and this was adopted at once by a unanimous vote.

After Archibald Johnson
The House adopted this resolution by Devin resenting strictures on the House by Editor Archibald Johnson: "Resolved, That the House of Representatives condemn the unjust criticisms of this body contained in an editorial in Charity and Children, February 13th, as reflection upon the integrity, patriotism and intelligence of this House."

Members found copies of the paper on all desks this morning. The editorial headed, "Divorce Bill Dead," created the Senate with saying the State from disgrace and refers to members of the House as "a lot of moral molly-coddles, whose intentions are good enough, but who are as innocent of color and conviction as so many gate posts. They are led around by the nose by men stronger than themselves and have about as much foresight as a drove of mules."

Stewart, of Mecklenburg, author of the divorce bill, first arose to a personal privilege and denounced the editorial and its author as devoid of charity and tolerance and congratulated the members of the House that Archibald Johnson would not be their "nearby gates."

The House passed the Sykes bill to penalize telegraph companies for errors and delay in transmission, as amended by Miller, of Cleveland, to reduce the penalty from \$100 to \$50.

After a lengthy discussion of the bill to prohibit the deducting of the weight of bagging and ties from cotton bales when it does not exceed six per cent of the total weight of the bale was passed.

House—36th Day.
The House convened at 10 o'clock; prayer by Rev. M. A. Barber. During the reading of petitions Representatives Roberts stated that he noticed a number of times petitions read as presented through himself and he had in fact presented no petitions for six months schools such as had been credited to him. Speaker Connor explained that petitions came addressed to the General Assembly from Buncombe county and that he had himself directed that the name of Mr. Roberts, the representative, be placed on them. The explanation was thoroughly satisfactory to Mr. Roberts. There were numerous petitions for six months schools, compulsory attendance and for other purposes.

Child Labor Bill.
During the reports of committees the Williams child labor bill and the committee substitute therefor came from the committee with recommendation in accordance with action taken last night, that is, unfavorable report for the original Williams bill and favorable report for the committee substitute which provides for only one inspector of factories and for \$3,500 instead of \$5,000 appropriation. There was also a minority report through Mr. Mauney against the passage of either the Williams bill or the substitute. This was signed by Representatives Mauney, Hillian, Coffield and Witty.

Bills Introduced.
Connor—Authorize Wilson to issue street and electric light bonds. (Continued on Page 8.)

Florida Croesus III.



(HENRY M. FLAGLER.)

New York, Feb. 13.—Little hope is cherished by his New York colleagues in the financial world that Henry M. Flagler, the "man who owns Florida," will recover from his present illness. The aged financier is being attended by the most skillful physicians money can procure at his palatial residence near St. Augustine. His illness is in the nature of a general breakdown more than any particular ailment.

COL. WM. EDWARDS ARRESTED

Candidate for Senator Before West Virginia Legislature is Charged With Bribing Delegate to Vote for Him.

Charleston, W. Va., Feb. 13.—William Seymour Edwards, candidate for United States Senator, was arrested today charged with bribing Delegate John M. Smith, of Tyler county. The warrant was issued at the instance of Delegate S. U. G. Rhodes, one of the five men arrested Tuesday. Edwards furnished bond.

Intense excitement was created in the House of Delegates today when the Rev. Thomas J. Smith, of West Union, Doddridge county, speaking on a question of personal privilege, declared that Delegate S. U. G. Rhodes and another man had thrust \$500 in his pocket in a room in a Charleston hotel, after he declared, Rhodes and the other man had offered him \$2,000 if he would vote for Col. W. S. Edwards for United States Senator.

"Smith declared he did not know how much money had been put into his pockets until he had left the room. Then he went to Delegate H. C. Williamson, of Tyler county, had him count the money, enclose it in an envelope and return it to Rhodes. Smith, explaining his position, said he had refused to accept any money from Rhodes or the other man, whom he did not recognize, but Rhodes had insisted it was not a bribe. Smith has been voting for Isaac T. Mann for Senator. Smith asked the House and Delegates to investigate the alleged attempt to bribe him.

In compliance with the joint resolution adopted yesterday, President Woods in the Senate appointed Senator S. O. Marshall and Senator O. A. Hood as members of the committee to investigate the alleged bribery in the Legislature and Speaker George in the House named Delegates Chairman Robinson, Charles A. Sutton and W. S. Wyson.

Judge Henry K. Black today ordered a special grand jury convened immediately to investigate the charges that money has been used in the United States Senatorial campaign now in progress in the West Virginia Legislature.

Judge Black made it known that he desired the grand jury to begin its work not later than tomorrow and process servers began their work at once. It is reported that the grand jury will investigate not alone the actions of the five members of the Legislature who were arrested Tuesday afternoon, charged with bribery, but that the acts of other members of the House and Senate, as well as those of a number of men well known in State politics, will be gone into.

The Legislature today took its seventh ballot for United States Senator. There was no choice. Col. Edwards, who has been one of the leaders among the Republican candidates, received six votes; Mann 17; Elkins 16; Hubbard 11; White 4; Glasscock 4. Democrats: Watson 45; Hamilton, Dalley and Davis, one each. Delegate Ashbury, charged with alleged solicitation of a bribe, voted. In a statement tonight Edwards characterized the charges against him as untrue and preposterous. He de-

HARD COAL TRUST HALED INTO COURT

Government Files Suit Against Lackawanna R. R. and Coal Co.

CONTROL PRICE AT NEW YORK

Rates Are Declared to be Excessive—Contracts Between the Two Corporations Said to be Only Subterfuge.

Trenton, N. J., Feb. 13.—Further prosecution of the "Hard Coal Trust" was begun here today by the Federal government in a civil suit against the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company and the Delaware Lackawanna & Western Coal Company, charging violations of both the Sherman anti-trust law and the commodities clause of the Inter-State Commerce Act.

It is understood that this move may be followed by one or more similar suits against other anthracite carrying railroads and their allied coal companies. The government's petition in equity alleges that the coal carrying roads and their affiliated coal companies, including the defendants, make and control the f.o.b. prices of anthracite at the terminals of New York, the chief distributing center, which regulates the prices in other markets.

Arrangements and contracts between the two different corporations, which have practically common stockholders, are declared to be simply devices to avoid the prohibitions of the Inter-State Commerce Act and are said to have resulted in giving the coal company a monopoly of the eight million to nine million tons of coal annually produced along the lines of the Lackawanna Railroad.

The United States District Court is asked to enjoin the railroad from transporting coal mined or bought by it and from delivering such coal to the coal company under existing agreements, which the court is petitioned to adjudge as constituting a combination in restraint of trade.

The anthracite carrying railroads and the great coal companies, united or affiliated with them, the government declares, "have long engrossed the output of the collieries. Each road directly or through one or more coal companies, has contrived to gain control over the output of most of the mines serving it and the sale of the same. This is especially true of coal moving to New York harbor and as a consequence f.o.b. prices of anthracite at the various terminals there are made and controlled by the defendant railroad and other railroad companies and their affiliated coal companies. These prices or those averages are reported monthly by the sellers to a bureau of statistics maintained by them jointly, and the result is then sent out to all of them."

Practically all of the annual output of 75,000,000 tons of anthracite produced in the great fields of Pennsylvania is carried away, the government says, by the following nine railroads: Reading, Jersey Central, Lehigh Valley, Lackawanna, Erie, Susquehanna & Western, Delaware & Hudson, Pennsylvania and Ontario & Western.

Railroad coal rates to New York harbor, upon which the price of coal so largely depends, are declared long to have been and now to be, excessive.

After the Supreme Court's commodities clause decision the Lackawanna Railroad in 1909, the government alleges, caused the organization of the Lackawanna Coal Company, to sell the coal owned or bought by the railroad. The railroad declared a 50 per cent dividend to permit its stockholders to acquire the stock of the new coal selling company. The two concerns entered a contract by which, it is charged, the railroad annually sells to the coal company about 7,000,000 tons of coal produced by the road's mines and about 1,500,000 tons bought by the road from others along its lines. The coal company in turn takes "ostensible possession of the coal" it is added, and contracts most of it to be transported in inter-State commerce by the defendant railroad.

"The affairs of both," it is charged, "have been carried on in complete accord and with the purpose and effect of enriching their common shareholders."

At least 85 per cent. of the shares of both companies, the petition declares, are in the hands of common stockholders. Twenty-five of these stockholders are said to own a majority of stock. (Continued on Page Two.)

filed emphatically he had directly or indirectly offered or caused to be offered bribes to legislators to influence their votes.

"I court an immediate investigation," said Edwards. Four of the legislators arrested Tuesday were given a preliminary hearing today as expected. State Senator Smith and Delegates Rhodes, David E. Hill and Rath Duff asked for a continuance today until February 20th, which was granted. Delegate H. F. Ashbury previously waived a hearing and is now held for the grand jury. (Continued on Page Two.)

MANY THOUSANDS WILL BE IN LINE

Inaugural Parade Will Be Longest Ever Seen in the Capital

MILITARY FEATURE COMPLETE

Quadrennial Harvest of Washington Hotels Threatened by House Resolution to Prevent Exorbitant Rates.

Washington, Feb. 13.—The military feature of the inaugural parade practically has been completed, according to the announcement made today by Major General Leonard Wood, grand marshal. Present figures indicate that there will be nearly 25,000 soldiers and sailors from the regular and State militia services in line.

Robert N. Harper, chairman of the civic organizations committee, today told the inaugural committee that at least 15,000 marchers would be in his portion of the parade. This will be composed of political clubs and old organizations of semi-political nature. In this section also will be the Governors and their staffs from States that will not be represented by militia. Governors of at least 20 States are expected to be in the line of march.

Col. Allen, chief of staff to Major General Wood, told the inaugural committee it was planned to have a rear guard from the United States engineer corps to keep stragglers in line. Members of the inaugural committee are beginning to show signs of nervousness over the extent of the problem presented by the expected growth of the procession of marchers, which promises to be the longest inaugural parade that ever passed down Pennsylvania avenue. Although almost a month off, requests for places for 50,000 men in the line already have been received. It is feared that further requests will make the band of marching men and horses difficult to direct.

The quadrennial harvest of Washington hotels and restaurants, secured by high rates charged to inauguration visitors, was threatened today by a joint resolution introduced in the House by Representative Johnson, of Kentucky, chairman of the House District of Columbia Committee.

The resolution recites that citizens desirous of attending the ceremonies of inauguration, shall be the regular rates charged during the year prior to February 25th, 1913.

A penalty of \$100 fine for violation is fixed by the resolution and the defendant is made responsible for the maintenance of the complainant in Washington during the litigation if the complainant should prove his case. The bill is reported by Princeton.

Princeton, N. J., Feb. 13.—Colonel E. M. House, close friend of both William Jennings Bryan and President-elect Wilson came to Princeton today at the invitation of the President-elect. Colonel House had just returned from a visit with Mr. Bryan at Miami, Fla. In response to an inquiry the President-elect said Colonel House had come for a social visit.

"Colonel House telephoned me last night when I returned," said the Governor, "and I invited him down to spend the day."

No information was forthcoming to indicate whether Mr. Bryan's views on the personnel of the cabinet were brought here by Colonel House. The President-elect said merely that Colonel House had brought "no message" from Mr. Bryan.

The Governor sent for his secretary, Joseph P. Tumulty, to spend the evening with Colonel House and himself. Secretary Tumulty has been so occupied with the Governor's correspondence in Trenton that he has not been able to visit Princeton in four weeks.

Mr. Wilson took a long walk late in the afternoon and nearly met the army of suffragettes who are walking to Washington. He passed along Nassau street, the main thoroughfare, where more than 1,000 students were huddled together cheering and singing in anticipation of the arrival of the women campaigners. When the correspondents visited the Governor, he inquired if the suffragettes had arrived, and was told they had not but that they might visit him later tonight. The President-elect only smiled. (Continued on Page Two.)

DIAZ DEMANDS SURRENDER OF THE NATIONAL PALACE

Rebel Leader Trains His Heavy Batteries on Refuge of Madero.

BATTLE WAS RESUMED EARLY

American Club Riddled With Shrapnel, and Many Occupants Have Miraculous Escapes—Rebels Extend Their Zone.

Mexico City, Mex., February 13.—At 4 o'clock this evening it was reported that General Diaz, commanding the main rebels, had demanded the surrender of the National palace. All through the day the rebel batteries of heavy guns were throwing a fierce fire of shrapnel around the palace. Many of these dropped into the Zocalo which fronts the building, and the Federal soldiers were compelled to move to cover.

Before dark the fire on both sides was intermittent, but apparently less vigorous from the Federalists. The government troops were receiving ammunition in small consignments, and it was said they were running short.

Today's resumption of the battle began at 8 o'clock, a battery of Federal artillery opening fire on the arsenal, but although the bombardment was kept up without cessation for an hour or more, it had no appreciable effect on the rebel defenses.

That Diaz had prepared for the threatened overwhelming movement by the government which Madero promised would be carried through today was shown by the fact that he had stationed sharpshooters on the roofs of buildings, had despatched a force outside the city to the west, and had placed his heaviest guns in positions commanding all approaches to his stronghold.

General Huerta, commanding the Federalists, had promised to rush the fortifications of the rebels, but he elected, instead, to employ his artillery from the various points of vantage. Only once during the early part of the day did the infantry come into action.

During the heavy shelling of the palace Diaz apparently moved some of his forces to the southeast of the city and shortly after 12 o'clock the palace was made the target of both shells and rifle fire from that district. Coincidentally the rebels succeeded in extending their zone of activity in other directions.

The rebel fire towards the palace was intended not only to bring about its surrender, but had for its purpose also the clearing of the intervening high buildings of machine guns and rifles, and of silencing the Federal battery operating in San Juan Letran street, at a point midway between the arsenal and the palace.

This shelling wrought havoc among the buildings in that section of the city. The American Club was riddled. The interior of this building on the second and third floors was completely wrecked. Of the 40 Americans within it, at the time, several had almost miraculous escapes from death. Seven shells tore through the walls. The first two crashed through the reading room, across the greater length of the front on the second story. Others tore through the walls above the second story on the sides not protected by buildings.

In addition to the shell fire, the interior as well as the exterior of the American Club was perforated in scores of places by bullets from rifles and machine guns.

The shells which entered the reading room crashed through the stone window casings, demolished a heavy leather chair and exploded with terrific force. Shrapnel was hurled in all directions, cutting the furniture to ribbons, ripping the floors and walls, and puncturing in a score of places the portraits which hung about the room. The portrait most seriously damaged was that of President Madero.

President McKinley's picture now is set in a circle of holes, while the portrait of President Taft, hanging next, escaped with a single mark. President-elect Wilson's features were riddled, while at the other end of the line of portraits balls found lodgment in plenty in the picture of another Democrat, Jefferson. To the rear of this room is a large billiard hall. There many Americans were gathered, as the manager had forbidden the members to assemble in the front room, when a second series of shells crashed through the wall. These tore a way through the story above. (Continued on Page Two.)



EMILIANO ZAPATA. Leader of the most desperate band of fighters in Mexico, who has joined the Diaz forces.

"ARMY" REACHES PRINCETON

University Students Greet Suffragettes Who Cover 27 Miles in Second Day's March—Several Near Exhaustion

Princeton, N. J., Feb. 13.—The yell of Princeton University with the appendage "Votes for women! Votes for women! Votes for women!" greeted the "army" of suffragettes which is marching to Washington when it arrived here at 7 o'clock tonight. The women, 13 strong, had covered 27 miles in eight hours of actual walking and several of them were on the point of exhaustion when the lights of the university town twinkled a welcome.

"General" Rosalie Jones, commander of the expedition, declared that for real hardship today's walk exceeded anything she had experienced. "Corporal" Martha Klatshen, who is less than five feet tall, had to be supported during the last four miles of the march. She staggered into the village an hour after the arrival of the vanguard, pluckily refusing offers of a lift from passing automobiles.

The scheduled 20 miles between Metuchen, N. J., the day's starting point and this village, was stretched into 27 as the result of the women taking the wrong road. This carried them over a stretch of rough marching before they found the main highway again. Three women dropped out en route, leaving 13 "regulars" tonight.

Mrs. John Boldt, who reached the outskirts of the village nearly an hour ahead of the main "army," received a reception which frightened her. The students who had all the roads into the village guarded, discovered her plodding along and sent word back to the campus that the first hiker had arrived. Two hundred students marched out to meet her. They surrounded her, two of the students taking her arm. If thus they escorted her a mile, singing and yelling.

Mrs. Boldt finally appealed to two protectors of the university, who rushed in among the students and rescued her. A student-filled automobile that had been scouring the country roads in search of the "army," came to town shortly afterward and announced that the main division was approaching. The students immediately went out to meet them and the scene was renewed. This time, however, the marchers were "in force" and the greeting of the students was less vociferous than before.

The students fell in line and marched to the Princeton Inn, their numbers this time swelling to more than 500. Here the students called for a speech from "General" Jones. The suffragist leader undaunted, mounted a chair and asked that the students form a men's league for woman suffrage. This request was greeted with cheers, mingled with catcalls. The "General" asked the students to return an hour later to hear Miss Elizabeth Freeman, official orator of the party. This did not mean that the students talk to them from the steps of the hotel. Cheers and good-natured gibes (Continued on Page Two.)

John Barrett Urges Upon President Taft Mediation in Mexico

COMMISSION FOR ADJUSTMENT

The Military Agency of the Government Rests, Satisfied With Preparations to Succor Americans in Mexico

Washington, Feb. 13.—Mediation in Mexico rather than intervention by the appointment of a pan-American commission, was urged today upon President Taft, Senator Cullum, of the Foreign Relations Committee, and Representative Flood, of the Foreign Affairs Committee, by John Barrett, director general of the Pan-American Union.

The commission, which, it is suggested, should seek to bring about a readjustment of Mexican affairs, would be composed of a statesman from the United States, an eminent Latin-American diplomat now in Washington and an influential Mexican. Mr. Barrett suggested for the commission such men as Senator Root or William J. Bryan, Senor Calderon, minister from Bolivia, or Dr. De Pena, minister from Uruguay, and Senor DeLaBarra, of Mexico, former ambassador to the United States.

The mediation proposal was made after conferences with members of the Senate and House and following renewed assurances from the State Department that there is no present intention of departing from the established policy of dealing with the situation in Mexico.

In his letter outlining the plan, Mr. Barrett says that "it involves mediation rather than intervention, international American co-operation rather than individual United States actual and a practical application of the Monroe doctrine rather than the Monroe doctrine."

The commission, he suggests, should investigate the situation in Mexico on the ground, and "make recommendations to Mexico which shall readjust the situation in favor of permanent peace and stability."

Through Ambassador Wilson, in Mexico City, the plan would be presented to the Mexican government and to the revolutionary leaders who would be urged to cease hostilities "pending the action and report of the commission. It should be made known to the Mexican government and people that they would be expected, with this moral support and interest, of all America to carry out the conclusions by such international commission."

"If Latin-America and Mexico fail to act on this suggestion," says Mr. Barrett, "they still will be obliged to admit that the United States has first tried to proceed on the fairest lines possible and with every effort to allay the Latin-American and Mexico of its good faith and intentions."

"Above all things," he added, "it will bring for the moment immediate peace to Mexico, the actual protection of life and property of foreigners, which should in due time develop into permanent peace, stability and prosperity for the Mexican government and people without striking a blow at Mexico's independence, and with evidence to all America that the United States seeks no territorial aggrandizement."

Mr. Barrett expresses the opinion that this government should find the Latin-American government in sympathy with this plan; that the selection of either Senator Root or Mr. Bryan would be satisfactory in Mexico and other Latin-American countries as well as in the United States, and that the other possible members whom he named likewise would be agreeable to all concerned.

Except to prosecute a few inquiries at some of the coast cities with a view to learning what water transportation could be secured from private ship owners in case it should become necessary to transport more than the first brigade of the regular army to Mexican waters, the military agency of the government rested today, satisfied with preparations already made to meet any emergency.

For the present the entire efforts of the administration are being concentrated upon providing relief and property in the Mexican capital without actual forcible intervention, which the President is determined to avoid until the last extremity. Ambassador Wilson is acting under instructions of that character and it was in pursuance of that plan that he was today given a credit of \$10,000 to defray the expense of removing, sheltering and feeding helpless Americans and probably other distressed foreigners, from the scene of hostilities.

Such action was necessary because of reports from unofficial sources in Mexico to the effect that many Americans who would willingly quit the city were prevented from doing so by lack of funds to pay for railroad transportation. Admiral Fletcher, in command of the naval force now bound for Vera Cruz, and Admiral Usaber, who will appear at the mouth of the next 24 hours on his flagship Virginia, will act under similar instructions to those

STOCK MARKET DEPRESSED. Mexican Situation Causes Uneasiness in the Financial Circles. New York, Feb. 13.—The Mexican situation was a depressing influence over today's stock market. Financial interests with Mexican connections were without definite news from that country, save for brief advices, most of which arrived by devious routes. The local office of the National Railways of Mexico received a cable to the effect that the company's property in and around Mexico City had suffered no material damage, but that no word had been received from the interior.