

THE WEATHER.

Fair and colder today; Sunday fair.

THE MORNING STAR

FOUNDED 1867 WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 5, 1913.

AS TO ADVERTISING. If the man who says: "I can't afford to advertise" will look over the list of our concerns that were LITTLE concerned before they started to advertise, he will be more likely to say: "I can't afford NOT to advertise!"

VOL. XCII—NO. 12.

WHOLE NUMBER 13,290.

MURDOCK TO LEAD THE PROGRESSIVES

Kansas Man Named for Speaker by First Caucus of the Third Party.

PLAN LEGISLATIVE CAMPAIGN

Flood of Oratory Sweeps Through Hall as Bosses and Standpattism Are denounced—T. R.'s Keynote Fails to Materialize.

Washington, April 4.—At its first caucus, held this afternoon, the Progressives, the third party organization in the House, nominated Representative Victor Murdock, of Kansas, as candidate for speaker of the House, and perfected plans for an aggressive legislative campaign.

The caucus, or conference, was held in the majority conference room of the House office building and a crowd of interested spectators, many of them women, attended. A flood of oratory swept through the entire proceedings and the new Congressmen were accorded abundant applause as they denounced both Democratic and Republican parties, spoke of "bossism" and "stand-patters", and lauded Progressive principles and Theodore Roosevelt.

After a lengthy discussion, in the course of which Mr. Murdock said the Progressives were entitled to representation on the important House committees not only because of their numerical strength in the House, but also because of the large Progressive vote cast for the party in the Presidential election, a committee was appointed to consult Majority Leader Underwood about Progressive committee assignments.

After a short meeting of Democratic members of the Finance Committee today, senators Simmons, James and Huggins called on Mr. Underwood and discussed the wool, sugar and agricultural tariffs.

Representative Lafferty, of Oregon, attacked the President's rules of the House and offered a number of amendments to the rules for consideration of the conference. A committee was appointed to take up the matter. Still another committee was named to consider the complaint of Representative Bryan, that the new members were being discriminated against in the assignment of office space.

GRAFTERS FINED \$500

Atlantic City Councilmen Pleaded Guilty to Conspiracy. Mays Landing, N. J., April 4.—Former Councilmen James W. Lane and William M. Mendenhall, who pleaded guilty to conspiracy in connection with the "concrete" board walk fraud expose some time ago, were fined \$500 each today by Justice Kalisch, of the Supreme Court.

CHURCH CONGRESS ENDS

"Sacramental Idea" Discussed by Episcopalians at Charleston. Charleston, S. C., April 4.—The National Church Congress of the Episcopal Church, was adjourned this afternoon after a session devoted to the discussion of "The Sacramental Idea." Addresses were delivered on this subject by Dr. Conditus B. Smith, of New York, and Rev. John Mitchell Page, of the University of Illinois.

Washington, April 4.—Mother Mary Agnes Lathrop, a Dominican Superior, went to the White House today to ask President Wilson to pardon her brother, Julian Hawthorne, under Federal prison sentence of a year for fraud in connection with the sale of mining stocks. She did not see the President, but Secretary Tumulty promised to put the case before President Hawthorne already is eligible for parole.

Always have in stock a complete line of Kayser's silk gloves. C. H. Fore & Co. (advertisement.)

TARIFF BILL NOW ABOUT COMPLETE

Revision Measure Finished With Exception of Decision Upon Sugar

CENT-TAX FOR THREE YEARS

All Duty Would Be Removed After That Time—Compromise Offered by President—Settle All Differences Before Monday

Washington, April 4.—The Democratic tariff revision bill is completed tonight with the exception of a final decision upon sugar. From beginning to end it is modeled in accord with ideas of President Wilson, with wool, meats and many other foodstuffs and clothing materials on the free list; with low duties upon all agricultural products and foodstuffs that are not free, and with the tariff on chemicals and steel and other commercial products cut far below the present protective rates.

Senate tariff leaders today asked for an opportunity to study the bill until Sunday afternoon. They then confer with Chairman Underwood, of the House Committee on Ways and Means, and later will have a final conference with the President. They are careful analysis of the Senate will be made in the meantime, to determine whether free wool, "one cent sugar," and low rates on "market basket products" will prove acceptable to a majority of the Democrats.

Briefly summarized, the tariff developments of the day were: President Wilson's ultimatum to sign interests that he had agreed to a tariff of one cent per pound for three years, with free sugar after that time, or he would attempt to provide for free sugar at once.

Completion of the bill by the Ways and Means Committee, with the exception of the sugar schedule. On this the committee is prepared to agree on free sugar at once.

Income tax rates fixed at one per cent for all corporation incomes above \$5,000; one per cent on personal incomes from \$4,000 to \$20,000; two per cent from \$20,000 to \$50,000; three per cent from \$50,000 to \$100,000; four per cent above \$100,000.

The President submitted his proposals on the sugar tariff to Representative Broussard, of Louisiana, early in the day. Louisiana Senators and Representatives conferred throughout the day and sounded out other members of the Senate to determine whether enough strength could be secured to fight the free sugar features of the plan. They had reached no decision tonight, however, as to the course to take. Notwithstanding the sugar controversy, events so shaped themselves today as to indicate that the House, the Senate and the President will come to a definite agreement upon the tariff bill before Monday, and that the measure will be presented to the House early next week, as an administrative measure, and with all tariff leaders behind it.

Who Will Wear Morgan's Mantle?



(Left to right: J. P. Morgan, Jr., Mortimer L. Schiff, James Stillman, Jr., Otto H. Kahn, H. P. Davison) "There are people who are asking who is to be the successor of Mr. Morgan. In my opinion there will be none. There has only been one Morgan and there can never be a second. I firmly believe that such young men as J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr., Henry P. Davison, Otto H. Kahn, Mortimer L. Schiff, John B. Dennis, George F. Baker, Jr., and James Stillman, Jr., may be relied upon to take care of the great banking and financial interests." Statement made by Thomas Fortune Ryan when it was reported three years ago that the late J. Pierpont Morgan intended to retire.

MILITANTS FIGHT WITH FIRE

Suffragettes Continue the Campaign Against Sentence of Mrs. Pankhurst and Burn Another Large House

London, April 4.—The suffragettes, continuing their campaign of retaliation against the sentence of Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, their leader, to a term of imprisonment, tonight succeeded in destroying another large country house by fire.

As in several previous cases of the kind, the residence, which was situated at Chorleywood, Buckinghamshire, was unoccupied, but was being prepared for the tenant. The owners of the building, a firm of contractors, estimate their loss at \$125,000.

Cards bearing the inscription "Votes for women" and other suffragette mottoes were found on the grounds. No arrests were made.

The police believe that some of the recent criminal acts attributed to the suffragettes, principally the attempts to destroy railway property, was the work of men engaged by the women. All the railway stations and tunnels being patrolled to prevent miscreants from damaging them.

Miss Scott-Troy, the California suffragette, tonight forwarded to Secretary of State Bryan, at Washington, samples of the "instruments of torture" used forcibly to feed suffragettes, including Miss Zeelie Emerson.

An accompanying note explained that the samples do not contain the metallic tip, which all the women declare, is used in the prison. Dr. Maslin Moullan, whom Mrs. Emerson desired to visit her daughter in prison, sent her written Secretary Bryan declaring that one of the greatest dangers of forcible feeding as practiced in the prisons is the absence of proper antiseptic precautions.

MRS. OLSON TELLS HER STORY

Takes Stand in Defense of Husband and Admits Illicit Relations With Laundryman, for Whose Murder Olson is on Trial

St. Paul, Minn., April 4.—With quivering, uncertain voice, Mrs. Lillian Olson, wife of Professor Oscar Olson, took the witness stand late today and admitted having had illicit relations with Clyde Darling, for whose murder Olson is on trial.

"I told Darling that I was not a bad woman and begged him to discontinue his visits to our home, but he persisted in coming and when he pressed me closely in his arms I could not resist," Mrs. Olson testified.

Finally her answers to questions became so low that they could not be heard by the jury and she swayed as if on the verge of collapse. Then an adjournment was taken.

The State rested its cross-examination of Professor Olson at 3 o'clock this afternoon, but he may be recalled. The defendant repeated details of their home life and of the pain both he and Mrs. Olson had suffered because of her relations with Darling.

When asked by County Attorney O'Brien to give an exact statement of the defendant's confession to him, which preceded the shooting of Darling, Olson's voice failed him, but he soon recovered and continued.

Chicago, April 4.—Investigation of Chicago "arsenal trust" was completed today by the special grand jury. One hundred and sixteen indictments were voted and evidence in connection with 30 fires was presented. The names of those indicted will be made public until arrests have been made.

POLICE FIRE ON STRIKERS TO REVIVE "SPORT OF KINGS"

New York Horsemen Provide "Owner's Fund" and Renewal of Racing Will Be Inaugurated at Belmont, May 30th

New York, April 4.—Horse racing is to be revived in New York State. This assurance was given tonight in an announcement by the Jockey Club that an "owner's fund" had been subscribed to provide proper purses and that renewal of racing would be inaugurated with a meeting at Belmont Park, beginning Memorial Day, May 30th.

At the close of the Belmont Park meet on July 5th, a 12-day meeting will be opened on the Jamaica track, and after this there will be racing at Saratoga all the month of August.

"Should conditions warrant, Autumn meetings may be considered," says the announcement. It is probable that racing will be resumed at Belmont Park and Jamaica again.

The revival has been made possible by a recent court decision holding that racing betting was not book-making and that such did not make directors of racing associations liable to prosecutions under the anti-betting laws. The subscribing owners include August Belmont, Thomas F. Ryan, H. P. Whitney, H. T. Oxnard, Joseph E. Widener, George D. Widener, James Butler and R. T. Wilson.

Realizing that racing associations would be put to great expense in an effort to re-establish racing, the announcement says, and to avoid the necessity of their charging burdensome entry fees to horse owners and of restricting the amounts of added money to stakes and overnight events, the horse owners decided upon the raising of their fund.

The races which are to be revived at Belmont Park, according to the announcement, include the Metropolitan Handicap, Juvenile, Grand National Steeple Chase, the Belmont, Brooklyn Handicap, Great American, Brooklyn Derby and Astoria Dinner Stakes. These events are to be carried to Saratoga in August.

ECONOMY COMMISSION

Taft Creation Will Be Continued Under Wilson Administration

Washington, April 4.—The efficiency and economy commission created by President Taft will be continued under the Wilson administration. Mr. Wilson had a conference tonight with F. A. Cleveland, head of the commission.

The commission exists through a provision in the Sundry Civil bill, and a recommendation for its continuation is expected during the coming session of Congress. Mr. Wilson had a similar commission in New Jersey when he was Governor.

The same visitors talked with the President about the budget system and the government of the city of Washington. The President always has favored a budget system and there is every likelihood that the economy commission will be asked to work out a comprehensive basis for budget legislation.

Mr. Mitchell and Dr. Bruce brought a memorandum on establishing a model government for the city of Washington. The President indicated a keen interest in the proposals.

CASE POSTPONED

Tobacco Trust Argues Judge is Disqualified to Sit in Demurrer

New York, April 4.—Argument that Judge Ward of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, is disqualified to sit in demurrer proceedings filed by the Red Cross against the tobacco trust against a review of the court decree dissolving it, brought about a postponement of the case today until April 16th.

The demurrer is a joint one drawn up by the American Tobacco Company and the United Cigar Stores Company. It is declared that the tobacco trust against a review of the court decree dissolving it, brought about a postponement of the case today until April 16th.

ANSWERED FIRST CALL FOR RELIEF

Miss Boardman Tells of Red Cross Work in the Flood-Swept Towns of West.

INDIVIDUAL REHABILITATION

Each Sufferer Must be Put on His Feet in Order to Restore Normal Conditions—Discusses Emergency Relief Work.

Washington, April 4.—How the American Red Cross has undertaken the rehabilitation of home and business life on the flood-stricken districts of the Middle West, and in what manner that organization met the first call for relief from the sufferers in this disaster—probably the greatest with which it has ever been called upon to deal—were described in a comprehensive statement issued today by Miss Mabel T. Boardman, chairman of the Red Cross National Relief Committee.

Rehabilitation of the individual sufferer declared Miss Boardman, is what is necessary to restore normal conditions. "To continue merely to give out food and clothing," she said, "will mean the continuation of the paralysis of the all-important business life of the community. In many of the flooded districts the merchants have lost all their stock and have no means of restocking their cases. Unless an effort is made to aid them to make a start again, unless the people are assisted in such a way as to enable them to resume the normal condition of buying and selling, the community will remain in a hopeless condition. To accomplish this the individual must be considered for his or her rehabilitation will mean that the whole of the community will be benefited."

"While factories are closed for repairs men can be given work for which they will be paid for the clearing away of the immense amount of debris, such as the wreckage of houses, barns, sanitary and other reasons. Thus a purchasing power will be given them again. They may be aided in the repair of their homes, and this employment provided for others."

"The re-establishment of his market, will enable the merchant to re-employ his staff and thus again others can return to a normal existence. Where men or women may be employed by their homes by monthly installments they can be assisted in such payments for a time so as to prevent the loss of their homes and the possibility of mutual building associations, which would be disastrous to many of the working people. All this great work, the Red Cross, with the generous contributions of the American people, is undertaking."

"This work of individual rehabilitation will lead to the rehabilitation of the entire community and the setting again in motion of the wheel of normal life will be the greatest help that can possibly be given to the unfortunate victims of the flood."

"With the courage of the American people on the side of the disaster, and on the other hand with the generosity of our sympathies, the Red Cross believes this can and will be accomplished."

Telling of the emergency relief work of the Red Cross, Miss Boardman said: "So rapidly and almost completely was Dayton cut off from connection with Columbus that the first intimation that the Governor of Ohio received of the calamity there came from the Red Cross at Washington. Immediately the first flood relief measures were set in motion by the State, rescue work and police protection largely by the National Guard. Sanitary matters under State and Federal supervision, with the aid of the army physicians, next were in order. About 100 Red Cross trained nurses were immediately sent to the flood country and are assisting actively in caring for the sick, but in co-operating with the sanitary inspectors in house to house visiting. Major Charles Lynch, U. S. A., of the Red Cross first aid department, is giving assistance in the treatment of the Surgeon General Hall, of the National Guard of Ohio. Where necessary, small emergency hospitals were established. Food, clothing, blankets and cots with medical supplies were rushed to the devastated sections by the War and Navy Departments under experienced and competent officers. Later, without notice from the Red Cross, other supplies came from more remote localities. "Kitchens were put into action and later from relief stations in schools or other suitable places, food and clothing were distributed. These were constantly replenished from the carloads coming in from all parts. Coal also was given out, saws and other tools, loads dumped at the side of a street in the flooded district of Columbus for any one's use, but as yet little or no inroad had been made upon it."

"The Red Cross, immediately upon information of the disaster, sent telegrams to both the Governors of Ohio and Indiana offering assistance and began to move into the field its personnel of trained agents as well as its nurses. These agents are men connected with various philanthropic associations and who have had special experience and training in disaster relief work for the Red Cross. The National director, Ernest P. Bicknell, on his way to Omaha for the cyclone relief, was recalled, as the Red Cross agents sent from Chicago and St. Louis reported the work there well in hand. Governor Cox, acting as president (Continued on Page Eight.)