

THE WEATHER.

Fair Tuesday; Wednesday showers, light southwest winds.

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ADVERTISING DOESN'T PAY. If you do not handle it wisely and place it well, it will cost you more than it will pay you. 25,000 people in East Carolina. Results are bound to follow.

OUTLINE PURPOSES OF ORGANIZATION

Reasons for Formation of Chamber of Commerce of United States

ADDRESS OF HARRY A. WHEELER

President of the Organization Says It Would Aid Every Administration by Cordial Cooperation—Defend Business Men

San Francisco, Cal., July 14.—To aid every administration by cordial cooperation; to draw together in common bond the business men of America in defense of their good name, and in the creation of an instrumentality through which they may speak as a whole with authority to the executive and to Congress, relative to the things which business needs; to create a force comparable in every respect to the organized forces of labor, and of agriculture—these are the objects of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, now being formed, as outlined by Harry A. Wheeler, of Chicago, president of the organization.

Mr. Wheeler, expounding his theme here tonight before the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, and other commercial bodies, said frankly that aside from natural evolution, another reason for the organization of a National body at this time, is the indiscriminate use of the word "trust" upon the public platform, and in the daily and periodical press of the country.

The popular prejudice which was first aroused against the railroad has extended its line of attack to include the industrial life of the nation, and the profession of banking, he said. "Peculiar senators, upon us generally, who have been successful in the accumulation of wealth, have become so by predatory means, and that rottenness underlies the entire commercial life of the country. It is the duty of the general public upon the platform has been to give voice to violent attacks upon these attacks. To popularize the word 'trust' is to popularize having little or no connection with the making of an isolated example of evil-doing was made to bear upon an entire industry.

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CONDEMNNS FILLIBUSTER

Senator Owen Introduces Amendment to Senate Rules Designed to End Filibustering—Would Terminate Minority Veto

Washington, June 13.—Senator Owen today introduced an amendment to the Senate rules which he said would put an end to filibusters in that body. It is entitled "The Closure Resolution, or the Resolution to Terminate the Right of Minority Veto," and, speaking of the measure today, he said it was not introduced because of any fear of a filibuster against the tariff bill.

"I wish it to be clearly understood," he said, "that my demand for a change in the rules of the Senate is not at all due to the idea that the adoption of such a rule is necessary in order to pass the tariff bill or any other particular bill pending or to be brought forward. My reason for this demand is that I think the welfare of the nation requires it; that the right of the American people to a prompt redemption of party promises is involved."

The resolution as presented today reads: "That debate or dilatory motions which in the opinion of the Senate are intended to prevent a majority of the Senate from exercising the full and free right to control any matter pending before the Senate, either in legislative or executive sessions, may be terminated by a veto of a majority of the members of the Senate upon notice given by the Senate. Provided, however, that this rule shall not be invoked to prevent reasonable debate by any Senator who requests an opportunity to express his views upon such pending matter within a time to be fixed by the Senate."

The Oklahoma Senator declared the rules of the Senate have been such as to prevent action, to put the power in the hands of a single individual, to obstruct legislation without reason, and to prevent action by Congress in response to the National will.

"And many a good bill has died in this way," he added. "The Senate of the United States has rules for its conduct," the Senator continued, "that makes it almost impossible to get a bill through, except by unanimous consent, where a resolution is opposed to the passage of the bill. Under the so-called filibuster rule, it is necessary to move by 'no quorum,' moving 'ad adjournam,' moving to 'take a recess,' moving to 'adjourn,' and so on, until an hour or so from Martin Chuzzlewit or Pickwick papers, and reading a few chapters of Huckleberry Finn, and this puerile conduct is dignified by the name of 'debate,' and 'freedom of debate,' when, in point of fact, it is nothing of the kind. It is the minority veto under the pretense of 'freedom of debate,' under the pretense of 'freedom of debate,' under the ridiculous pretense of debate, under the contemptible and odious pretense of 'freedom of debate.'"

"This throned rule of unlimited freedom of debate was adopted in 1806, when there were 26 Senators who met to discuss their common affairs, when only a very few bills were brought before the Senate, and when no one had any conception that unlimited freedom of debate really meant a minority veto.

U. S. SHOULD MAKE ITS ARMOR PLATE

Secretary Daniels in Report Advocates Government Owned Factory

PLAN WOULD SAVE MILLIONS

Figures of Naval Experts Show Plan Would Save Uncle Sam \$140 on Each Ton of the Product—More Than Million a Year.

Washington, July 14.—Naval experts figures showing that a government armor plate factory costing \$8,466,000 would save \$140 a ton on armor, or more than a million dollars net a year, were submitted to Congress today by Secretary Daniels. The Secretary's report was sent in response to a Senate resolution, and supplemented previous statements issued by him advocating a government owned armor plate factory.

Millions can be saved either by operating a government plant or by compelling competition among the private manufacturers, Mr. Daniels declared. Therefore he asked Congress to make a full, thorough and early investigation of the cost of an armor plate factory, and the cost of manufacturing armor plate in factories owned by concerns dependent upon government patronage.

Reviewing the situation in his report, the Secretary said the accepted plan had been that the Bethlehem, Carnegie and Midvale works should be given the armor work at practically their own prices. "This step having been taken," he said, "it clearly follows that the manufacturers themselves are convinced that one-third of the work is coming to them, without much reference to the price they may bid, have not overlooked the advantages of the present plan, and that the other two firms would have to come down in their price to that of the lowest bidder in the eventual distribution of the work."

He explained that three European countries—France, Italy and Russia—have sought relief from the high cost of armor plate by the operation of government owned plants, while Japan has built two government factories. He found the same subject agitated in England, where many charges of monopolistic agreements and extortionate prices have been made. The foreign manufacturers appear to have been able to keep a higher price for armor plate than those in the United States, he added.

"Although money for an armor plant was provided in an appropriation bill introduced at the beginning of the Roosevelt administration, after an investigation, the plant was never constructed. In consequence, according to Secretary Daniels, the United States manufacturers were allowed to jump their prices from \$346 a ton in 1906 to \$420 a ton in 1907, and to keep at that figure till under the excuse of increased expenses caused by the eight hour law to \$454 a ton.

"The cost of a plant capable of turning out 10,000 tons a year, which is about half of the output of the present plant, remains at the exact cost of constructing a factory and of making armor plate, it is believed the estimates for both will be reduced. Experience has demonstrated the wisdom and economy of manufacturing guns and powder in government factories.

THE TARIFF FIGHT POSTPONED

Date of Formal Opening of War in the Senate Changed From Wednesday to Thursday—Wool Schedule Discussed.

Washington, July 14.—Formal opening of the tariff fight on the floor of the Senate was postponed today from Wednesday until Thursday. This was done to enable the Finance Committee to complete its report on the Underwood-Simmons bill, the presentation of which will mark the beginning of forensic hostility on the floor. In the meantime the Senate will listen to a speech tomorrow by Senator Thomas, of Colorado, on the relation of the tariff to the panic of the nineties.

As a prelude to the long debate which is to follow, Senator McCumber today addressed the Senate in opposition to the bill, speaking, he said, from a farmer's point of view. As another preliminary Senator Smoot introduced his proposed substitute for the wool schedule. The substitute proposes rates based directly upon the report of the tariff board, and adopting in each grade the lowest rate which is lower than that introduced last year, by Senator Penrose as a substitute for the Underwood wool bill, and is the lowest of all wool schedules ever introduced by a Republican Senator.

As a substitute for free raw wool the Smoot schedule divides raw wool into three grades and establishes rates ranging from 7 to 18 cents per pound. Class I wools, made dutiable at 16 cents per pound if scoured, and 15 cents per pound on cleaned content, if imported in the grease, include merino wools, imported usually from Buenos Ayres, New Zealand, Egypt, Australia, Cape of Good Hope, Russia, Great Britain, Morocco, down combing wools and Canada long wools. Wools of class 2, made dutiable at 14 cents per pound, if scoured and 13 cents on cleaned content, in the grease, include all hair of the camel, goat, alpaca and Leicester, Cotswold, Lincolnshire and similar long combing wools of English blood. Wools of class 3, dutiable at 12 cents per pound, if imported in their natural state, and 14 cents if scoured, include Donskoi, native South American, Russian, Valparaiso, native Smyrna, Russia, wools of the Balkans, China, lamb, Castel Branco and all such wools usually imported from Turkey, Greece and Syria. A drawback of 99 per cent is provided for on wools of class 3, used in the United States for the manufacture of carpets, druggets, mats, floor rugs, hassocks, art squares and the like.

The schooner's crew was rescued after mopping pumps four days and nights during Hurricane. The schooner was the property of John Silva, of New Bedford, and was not insured.

One of the sailors, suffering from exposure or exhaustion, was hurried to the Charly Hospital. Attendants say he will recover.

First Bales Sold. 1913 Cotton Brings Twenty Cents at Auction on New York Exchange.

New York, July 14.—The first bale of cotton of the 1913 crop was sold at auction on the New York cotton exchange today for 20 cents a pound. The money goes to charity. The bale, weighing 505 pounds, was raised at Lyford, Cameron county, Texas, and was shipped through Houston.

OUTLINES

Finnish atrocities of Bulgarian army are fully confirmed. Formal opening of tariff fight in Senate postponed from Wednesday until Thursday. London militant suffragette leaders when chased by police, make sensational escape in taxi.

PREVENT STRIKE BY ARBITRATION

Eighty Thousand Railroaders Agree on Armistice Until Wednesday Night

CONFERENCE AT WHITE HOUSE

President Wilson and Congressional Leaders Aid in Adjustment of Wage Dispute Between Officials and Employees

Washington, July 14.—Representatives of the 80,000 conductors and trainmen of Eastern railroads, who have voted to strike for higher wages, and managing officers of the railroads, agreed at the White House today to submit their differences to arbitration under the provisions of the Newlands-Clayton act, which President Wilson and Congressional leaders promised to make law by tomorrow night. In the meantime, no strike will be declared.

This victory for arbitration over the strike was the result of a two-hour conference at the White House between President Wilson and Congressional leaders, both Republicans and Democrats, the President and managing officers of the railroads and representatives of the conductors. The agreement not only averted temporarily at least the strike which threatened to tie-up railroad traffic generally in the East, but had arisen in both houses as to the composition of the board of mediation, and provided a permanent commission to deal with all disputes.

The pathway was cleared for prompt action in both houses, Senator Kern telephoning from the White House to the Senate adjourn until tomorrow, instead of Thursday as contemplated, and Representative Clayton announcing that he would move to take from the Speaker's chair his bill which amendment in conformity with the Newlands bill in the Senate would be attached.

At today's conference, however, Secretary Wilson, while still expressing his preference for the amended Clayton bill, announced he would not insist on it, and an agreement was immediately reached to put through the Newlands bill, of which both parties to the controversy had previously expressed their approval with two minor provisions.

Secretary Redfield. Visits Offices of Inspector and Shipping Commissioner at Norfolk. Norfolk, July 14.—Secretary of Commerce Redfield, who had been spending several days at Old Point Comfort, came to Norfolk today and visited the offices of the United States steamboat inspector, and shipping commissioners.

DIVORCE GRANTED

Chicago, July 14.—Mrs. Rosalie Livingston, wife of Thomas McK. Livingston, president of the American Association of Baseball Clubs, won a decree of divorce in court here today. She will receive \$5,000 alimony, \$1,000 of it immediately, and the remainder in the semi-annual installments of \$500.

OLIVER'S PROSPECTS POOR

Senator Simmons Still Opposes Reidville Man—Nine Candidates for Mabane Office—Apex and Hickory.

(Special Star Telegram.) Washington, D. C., July 14.—The friends of Jas. T. Oliver did not get much encouragement while here in the interest of the Reidville man's candidacy for the postmastership there. Some of them seem to think that Oliver may get a recess appointment, and thus evade the opposition of Senator Simmons, who, it is said, has not changed his mind in the slightest degree. But, unless Postmaster General Burleson changes his mind, the recess appointment will be impossible.

High officials at the Postoffice Department say that Oliver's name will not be sent to the President as long as Simmons opposes him. If they maintain this attitude the recess appointment would be an impossibility. Besides Cheek, Harris and Ferrall, six other candidates have entered the race for the postmastership to succeed Sam White. They are William Satterfield, George E. Holt, J. S. Vincent, Jas. T. Dick, H. E. Wilkinson and James A. Isley.

Major Stedman said tonight that he did not have the faintest idea whom he would recommend. He said, however, he would make a recommendation within a week, the Postoffice Department having requested the Fifth District Congressman to name a man within that time.

Percy J. Olive, of Apex, is here looking after the interest of his candidate for the postoffice at Apex. It could not be learned whom Mr. Olive recommended for the postoffice at Apex, nor who the candidates are. It is rumored that a man by the name of Fate and also a Mr. Sears are candidates for the place. But, whether Olive favors either of these gentlemen is not known.

CONSUMPTION OF COTTON

Monthly Report by the Census Bureau on the Staple. Washington, July 14.—Cotton consumed in the United States during June amounted to 466,914 running bales, compared with 510,416 bales in a later year, and 466,914 bales in the census bureau announced today in its monthly report.

Cotton on hand June 30th was: In manufacturing establishments 1,286,652 bales; in independent warehouses 611,519 bales compared with 1,505,257 bales in manufacturing establishments on May 31st, and 1,746,812 bales on April 30th; 938,809 bales in independent warehouses on May 31st and 1,355,785 bales on April 30th. Imports were 8,023 bales, compared with 12,269 bales in May and 20,732 in April 5th.

Exports were 223,921 bales compared with 468,929 bales during May and 53,881 bales during April. Statistics for cotton growing States show: Cotton consumed during June 223,851 bales; cotton on hand June 30th in manufacturing establishments 794,290 bales, and in independent warehouses 120,269 bales; active spindles 13,069,645.

At today's conference, however, Secretary Wilson, while still expressing his preference for the amended Clayton bill, announced he would not insist on it, and an agreement was immediately reached to put through the Newlands bill, of which both parties to the controversy had previously expressed their approval with two minor provisions.

MYSTERIOUS MURDER

Prominent Farmer Found With Skull Cracked by a Pulp. Waycross, Ga., July 14.—With the skull beaten to a pulp, and other marks of violence evident, the body of Mack Spain, a prominent farmer, who has been missing from his home, 20 miles west of this place, for three weeks, was found today in a shallow pond near his farm. A discharged shot-gun lay nearby. No other evidence of the identity of the man's slayer was discovered. Spain was believed to have had a large quantity of money in his possession when he disappeared, none of which was found on his dead body today. He came to Georgia from North Carolina several years ago.

JOHN D. DAWES PASSES

Former State Senator and Prominent Business Man Answers Summons. (Special Star Telegram.) Wilson, N. C., July 14.—John D. Dawes, former State Senator, and one of the leading men of this county, largely interested in financial and industrial enterprises, died at his home in Elm City Sunday after a short illness. Mr. Dawes was a leader in political affairs. He leaves a wife, one daughter, two brothers and one sister.

RELEASED ON BOND

Wealthy Atlanta Widow Charged With Poisoning Her Husband. Atlanta, Ga., July 14.—Mrs. Mary Belle Crawford, arrested yesterday on charge of poisoning her husband, Joshua B. Crawford, Atlanta capitalist, four years ago, today was released by Judge W. D. Ellis, in Superior Court here on \$6,250 bond. The petition for her release was presented after attorneys for the accused widow had waived preliminary hearing, and she had been bound over to the grand jury for investigation on charges of murder.

Mrs. Crawford today continued to protest her innocence of the crime of which she is charged, declaring that criminal proceedings had been instituted against her merely to influence civil litigation now being waged over the \$250,000 estate left by her husband. Her attorney at law, the dead man, in a suit instituted soon after his demise, asked that the will, leaving the major portion of the estate to Mrs. Crawford, be set aside.

HELD FOR MURDER

Young Farmer Charged With Killing Spartanburg Mill Employee. Spartanburg, S. C., July 14.—William Hughes, a farmer, was arrested today charged with the murder of Colwell Cox, a mill employee, who was killed near Tusculum last night. The coroner's jury found that Cox was killed by a bullet fired from a shotgun in the hands of William Hughes, a woman, and held Lula Huff, a negro, as an accessory. Hughes and Huff were arrested at the negro's house, and the shooting followed. Hughes was arrested in Greenville, County while trying to escape.

UNIQUE WITNESS STARTLES LOBBY INVESTIGATORS WITH REMARKABLE TESTIMONY

DISPLAYS PERFECT MEMORY

Hundreds of Letters Involving Prominent Personalities Introduced Before Probing Committee. The Evidence.

Washington, July 14.—Martin M. Mulhall, professed field agent, strikebreaker, lobbyist and political worker for the National Association of Manufacturers, continued today his remarkable story before the Senate Lobby Investigation Committee. Mulhall was on the stand for six hours. In that time nearly 600 letters, telegrams, and scraps of memoranda was identified by him with hardly more than a glance. He remembered, apparently, the first names of members of Congress, of lesser politicians, of labor leaders and underlings of secretaries to Congressmen, and of all the men he had worked with through a year of most active campaigning in many parts of the country.

His performance seemed so remarkable to lawyers present that they sat all through the long session watching the witness, and listening closely to the tales, and every word that the witness uttered in his testimony was noted by some of the men who accompanied some of them.

Friendly Agreement Reached. The threatened rupture between the Senate and Mulhall, which apparently ended today with a friendly agreement subscribed to by both sides. Under this arrangement the Senate committee will finish its investigation of Mulhall before he is turned over to the House; it will also in the record all the Mulhall correspondence it cares to. Copies of all the letters and telegrams which Mulhall will be furnished every member of the Senate committee, and they will have ample time to study the case. In the meantime, James E. Emery, a Washington attorney for the National Association of Manufacturers, who is a member of the Senate committee, will be allowed to appear in the House wing with papers he is ordered to produce.

Chairman Overman said tonight that all the difficulties that looked so formidable for a few days had been smoothed out, and that each committee could now proceed in its own way. Both committees will be allowed to appear in the House wing with papers he is ordered to produce. Chairman Overman said tonight that all the difficulties that looked so formidable for a few days had been smoothed out, and that each committee could now proceed in its own way.

Mulhall's correspondence told of the effort to re-elect Mulhall as Congressman Littlefield of Maine, and defeat the present Representative from that district, Daniel J. McHugh. Littlefield was to be supported by the National Association of Manufacturers because of his stand against labor legislation. Mulhall said on cross examination that he had been told that \$60,000 was spent in that campaign.

Mulhall's letters went into detail concerning the campaign he made in Maryland to beat former Congressman Perry of Cumberland. Mulhall said he had written a "protection bill" and Mulhall and other agents went out to get his political scalp.

Just before the committee adjourned the letters began to show Mulhall's activities after Marshall Cushing, the secretary of the association, with whom he had corresponded so long, had resigned. "Cushing resigned," Mulhall declared, "because he said no self-respecting politician could report on lobby work."

Mulhall said that in 1907 in the Spring of 1907 to the late James W. VanCleave, the president of the association, who wanted full reports of all his work. The committee read several letters from Mulhall to VanCleave in which the lobbyist showed that he didn't care so much for Cushing after the secretary left the association.