

THE WEATHER.

Fair and warmer Thursday; Friday fair.

THE MORNING STAR

FOUNDED 1837 A. D. 1867

VOL. XCIII—NO. 45

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 13, 1913.

WHOLE NUMBER 13,480.

HUERTA GIVES UNTIL TWELVE LAST NIGHT

To Announce His Decision to Prevent the Newly Elected Mexican Congress From Convening—Ultimatum Delivered By John Lind, Who Is on His Way to the United States.

Mexico City, Nov. 12.—Gen. Victoriano Huerta tacitly refused to accede to the demands of the United States expressed in an ultimatum sent to him by President Wilson's personal representative, John Lind.

Gen. Huerta was notified early today that unless he returned an answer by 6 o'clock this evening to the effect that he would prevent the newly elected Congress from convening, and furthermore, make this action known to the members of the diplomatic corps by midnight, the United States would have no further parleying with the Mexican government.

Mr. Lind waited until 6 o'clock and received no answer. He then made arrangements for his departure on the train leaving for Vera Cruz at 8 o'clock. It was announced, however, that Gen. Huerta had one more chance—that if he took the action demanded by midnight the fact that he failed to reply to Mr. Lind within the time specified would be overlooked.

Mr. Lind could see no good reason to suppose that Huerta intended to accede.

Nelson O'Shaughnessy, the charge, was the messenger who delivered the ultimatum. He was unable to get into personal touch with Gen. Huerta, but left the message at the President's office.

It was intimated tonight at the palace that Gen. Huerta had not received the note in time to give it full consideration. This, however, did not appear to Lind a valid excuse for procrastination.

The prevention of the convening of Congress has been one of the essential points in the negotiations conducted by Mr. Lind, and for two reasons—first, it was believed that the new Congress would lose no time in passing measures having to do with the oil concessions and secondly, because the convening of Congress would give an air of legality to Huerta's government.

Not since the recent revolutions began has the feeling in the Mexican capital been so tense as it is today. The most categorical denials by the American charge, Nelson O'Shaughnessy and Mr. Lind of knowledge of any developments of this nature were based, failed to disabuse the minds of the people generally of the belief that the next 24 hours would see some decisive move on the part of Washington.

The reports spread until there was scarcely a foreign resident in the capital who had not heard that the American charge had been notified that about to be given, his passports. A large part of the population confidently expected to see the whole embassy staff depart on the evening train for Vera Cruz.

All sorts of rumors were current. Many persons, who were contemplating leaving the country in the near future, made hurried preparations and caught the night train to Vera Cruz preferring to wait there until they can procure steamer accommodations to remaining in the capital.

Mr. Lind is said to have received messages from Vera Cruz urging him to return at once, for fear the railroad would be cut.

The uneasiness was accentuated through the receipt by several persons of messages from relatives and friends in the United States urging their immediate departure from Mexico.

To Issue Statement. Washington, Nov. 12.—Secretary Bryan announced today that a statement would be issued within a few days setting forth the policy of the United States toward Mexico.

Whether or not the statement will be in the form of a communication to Congress by the President has not been disclosed, but some of the diplomats here believe it will be. The statement has been under consideration several days and Secretary Bryan in his conference with members of the diplomatic corps, has made it plain that the pronouncement would define clearly the attitude of the United States.

Such a statement, it is thought, not only would reiterate the views that the United States can never recognize a government established by an arbitrary force, but would give its reasons for refusing to recognize any acts of the new Congress either to the validity of loans or concessions, and point out the steps necessary to a solution of the problem.

It was apparent that developments in various foreign capitals brought encouragement for administration officials today and that the desire of the United States to prevent interference by the powers virtually has been accomplished.

Foreign Countries Friendly. Premier Asquith's speech, explaining that Great Britain wished to do nothing that was unfriendly to the United States, sent official assertions from Berlin that no financial assistance would be given Huerta by Germany; a definite understanding with France that nothing would be done by France to embarrass the process by which the United States had elected to solve the Mexican problem; assurances from the Japanese ambassador that Japan would not send a cruiser to Mexican waters was for no political purpose but merely to extend protection to Japanese subjects if necessary, all tended to strengthen the belief here that the Washington government finally had secured the moral support of the other world powers in its efforts to unravel the Mexican tangle. It also is felt that no part of Europe will Huerta get financial assistance.

Fear reflected in some of the dispatches from abroad that the overthrow of Huerta might produce a state of anarchy in Mexico City unless a strong substitute were immediately provided, agrees with the point of view of many Senators who have been discussing the phase of the situation with President Wilson. The Washington administration has taken cognizance of this anxiety and Huerta retires in accordance with the programme desired here, it is said, there need be little fear of any physical disturbance in Mexico City.

In the plan of the United States there is a desire for a definite understanding also as to who would succeed President Huerta if he retires. The United States recognizes that the provisional successor must be acceptable to the constitutionalists. Close observers pointed out that the United States today is in a better position to bring about an understanding between the constitutionalists and the authorities at Mexico City than at any time since the United States first interposed its good offices.

MORE VICTIMS OF STORM

The Freighter Found Floating Bottom Up Still Unidentified—Life Boats Containing Frozen Bodies Are Swept Ashore.

Port Huron, Mich., Nov. 12.—After working desperately since this morning in an unsuccessful attempt to identify positively the derelict freighter which lies bottom side up in stormy Lake Huron, eight miles northeast of here, marine men returned to Port Huron tonight. Most of them said they were convinced that the boat is the Canadian package freighter Regina.

Capt. George Plough, of the Lake View life saving station, measured the overturned boat and said her beam was slightly more than 42 feet. The Regina's beam is 43 feet. The wreckage from the Regina washed ashore yesterday, including a lifeboat which contained two bodies of sailors positively identified as members of the crew of the Regina, indicated that the freighter was wrecked in the vicinity where the overturned vessel was found.

Little credence is given here to the report from Goderich, Ont., that the seven bodies found on the shore of Lake Huron below Grand Bend, were sailors on the steamer Charles S. Price, reported lost. The Price may have sunk, marine men admit, but it is believed the bodies were of members of the crew of the Regina. They were found not a great distance from where the Regina victims, found in a row boat, were washed ashore.

When the relief fleet steamed out to the floating wreck this morning a diver was taken along. A gale was blowing across Lake Huron and waves were washing 10 feet over the derelict, but the diver urged the captains to allow him to attempt to climb down the side of the vessel's bow to ascertain her name. The men in command thought the plan foolhardy but promised to give him a chance tomorrow provided the lake is not so rough.

The report this afternoon from Port Frank, Ont., stated that eight additional bodies were washed ashore in a life boat there today. Wires are now being strung across the lake to aid in the recovery of the bodies. The bodies were found in a life boat there today. Wires are now being strung across the lake to aid in the recovery of the bodies. The bodies were found in a life boat there today.

No More Wrecks Reported. Detroit, Mich., Nov. 12.—No more wrecks or vessels in distress were reported today from points on Lake St. Clair and along the Detroit river. A number of hunters believed to have been on these waters in open boats were seen by the Detroit harbor patrol Sunday, are still missing.

Cleveland Again Nominal. Cleveland, November 12.—With the work of restoring the normal order proceeding rapidly in the city and food and coal supplies beginning to arrive, Cleveland residents tonight experienced only the inconveniences resulting from the heavy snowfall. Electric lights in service to many districts which have been dark for three nights have been partially restored. Almost all the street cars are running and delivery of mail was begun today.

The menace of the incoming snow and ice which festoon all the downtown buildings caused police to be stationed along the streets to warn pedestrians to keep clear of the snow. The bright sun today started a comparatively rapid thaw on roofs but small decrease in the depth of the snow on the ground could be noticed. An attempt will be made to open the school houses tomorrow.

The highest point reached by the thermometer today was 43 degrees at 3 o'clock, this afternoon. (Continued on Page Eight.)

WHISKEY SAID TO BE NATIONAL CURSE

Former Governor Patterson of Tennessee Addresses Anti-Saloon League

Columbus, O., Nov. 12.—Predicting that a resolution prohibiting the traffic of intoxicants as beverages in the United States and all territories under its jurisdiction soon would be adopted by Congress, and declaring that "if I am then Governor of Kansas I will immediately convene the Legislature in special session if necessary for the purpose of ratifying the amendment," Governor George H. Hodges, of Kansas tonight threw the 15th biennial convention of the American anti-saloon league into an uproar of applause.

Governor L. B. Hanna, of North Dakota, another speaker, gave statistics to show the prosperity of his State under "prohibition" reign and said the "brewers' year book" showed no consumption in his State of their manufacture in 1911.

The discussion was brought to a climax when the relief stems by former Governor M. R. Patterson, of Tennessee, in which he gave reasons for his enlisting with the anti-saloon movement.

"The anti-saloon league and I have not always been friends," said Mr. Patterson. "The paths we traveled were wide apart, but the path I travel is the path of righteousness and I am now in the same road marching in the same direction actuated by the same desire to destroy the traffic in liquor and redeem a nation from its curse."

"I am neither ashamed nor abashed to stand before this great audience and advocate policies which would have made legal a trade which I have come to look upon as having no rightful place in Christian civilization."

Commenting on one of his own messages to the Tennessee Legislature in which he opposed further legislation to regulate the saloon traffic, Mr. Hodges declared that at that time those were his honest convictions. (Continued on Page Eight.)

OTHER GOVERNORS SPEAK

Predict Resolution of Congress Prohibiting Sale of Intoxicating Liquors as a Beverage Within Possessions.

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NO ACTION TAKEN BY CONFERENCE

Refuse to Accept Greeting from "Votes for Woman" Organization in South

New Orleans, Nov. 12.—United Daughters of the Confederacy deviated from their programme long enough today to flatly refuse to accept greetings from the Southern States Woman's Suffrage Conference, or to invite Miss Kate M. Gordon, the conference president, to speak. It was declared upon the convention floor that the Daughters will not have politics of any sort injected into their organization.

The suffrage conference was organized by delegates to a Louisiana suffrage convention which adjourned late this afternoon. After the adjournment Mrs. C. A. Cantrell, of Kentucky, offered a motion asking that Miss Gordon be invited to speak. Mrs. Norman Randolph, of Virginia, made a spirited address against such action and moved that the motion be tabled. (Continued on Page Eight.)

WILL NOT MIX IN POLITICS; HITCHCOCK OUT OF LINE

President General White of Daughters of Confederacy Urges Against Attempts to Secure Penalties for Soldiers.

Washington, Nov. 12.—The attempt to force the administration currency bill through the Senate by way of the Democratic caucus was abandoned today and the Banking and Currency Committee was given time for further consideration of the bill. Practical agreement by six Democratic Senators, half of the committee, and hope for a final report within five or six days, was reported to the Democratic conference when it met today by Senator Owen, and at his request the conference took no action.

Since the call for the conference was issued, Senators Reed and O'Connell had joined Chairman Owen and Senators Pomerene, Shafroth and Hollis, supporters of the administration measure, despite their votes against some of its provisions in the committee. These six Democrats have virtually agreed on a bill which meets the views of President Wilson. This measure will be taken before the Senate as soon as possible.

Another futile attempt to swing Senator Hitchcock, of Nebraska, in line with the Democratic colleagues was made in a meeting of Democrats of the committee after the conference. Tomorrow the full committee, Democrats and Republicans will meet and attempt to secure a majority. Unanimous Report.

If this fails it is probable that the Democrats and Republicans will make a unanimous report on these details of the bill which all approve and then submit supplementary reports showing their points of disagreement. The Republican attempt to force a meeting announced their determination to stand out to the last for the public ownership of the regional banks in the new system and for government control of those banks.

Today's conference was in session but about half an hour. Senator Owen made a statement of the situation in the committee and said that six of the seven Democrats was in practical agreement. He declared that five or six days more, he believed, would give the committee time to frame a report. Without further discussion he adjourned to adjourn, subject to the call of the chairman.

Chairman Owen was asked by several Senators whether or not he was convinced that currency legislation could not be put through the Senate at this session of Congress, and whether an adjournment of Congress might not well be taken. He made no definite reply but several Senators took the position that there could be no currency legislation before December.

There has been considerable pressure for an adjournment, if only for ten days or two weeks, on both sides of the capital, but it is understood that in view of the Mexican situation Congress will be kept in Washington regardless of currency legislation.

New York, November 12.—New York enlarged its facilities for the treatment of tuberculosis today by opening a new \$3,500,000 hospital on Staten Island. The hospital is at Castleton Corners, swept by sea breezes and called "Sea View." Eight patients already have been admitted.

Opening of Safety at Sea Conference

London, Nov. 12.—When the International Conference of Safety at Sea began its sessions here today, a message from King George was read in which the King expressed his hope that the labors of the conference would be successful because the conference "affects closely the lives and fortunes of a vast number of my subjects." The message spoke of the King's personal experience as a sailor and of many matters which will come up for consideration, and continued:

An international agreement on measures to remove or decrease the perils of the sea would confer untold benefit on humanity throughout the world. Mr. Mersey is presiding and the delegates were welcomed by the Right Hon. Sydney Buxton, president of the Board of Trade. Twelve nations are participating—the United States, Great Britain, Belgium, France, the Netherlands, Russia, Denmark, Germany, Norway, Spain, Canada and New Zealand.

OUTLINES

Former Governor Patterson, of Tennessee, in an address before the Anti-Saloon League told of his once being against prohibition and why he had changed.

The conference of Democratic Senators over the Currency bill took no action as a result of a request made by Chairman Owen of the committee.

Secretary of Labor Wilson, before the American Federation of Labor assailed conditions in the strike zone in Michigan, where non-union labor has been used extensively.

Secretary Bryan stated last night that before he gave his name to a statement would be given out by President Wilson defining his Mexican policy. This statement probably will be addressed to Congress.

President Wilson will nominate Pindell, of Peoria, Ill., as ambassador to Russia, regardless of the racket raised about correspondence between Senator Lewis and the newspaper man.

The United Daughters of the Confederacy in session at New Orleans, refused to accept greetings from the Louisiana State Woman's Suffrage Society in session at the same time. A resolution asking Miss Gordon, of the suffragettes to address the organization met the same fate.

Southern States Woman's Suffrage

New Orleans, November 12.—Women suffragettes who met here as the Louisiana Suffrage Association with several representatives from other Southern States, adjourned this afternoon after organizing a Southern conference of suffragists and a new State body. Miss Kate M. Gordon, of New Orleans, was elected president of the body embracing the Southern States.

This organization will be known as the Southern States Woman's Suffrage Conference and will hold annual meetings.

It is understood the organization will stand for trying to gain votes for women through amendments to State constitutions rather than a Federal measure as advocated by the National Women's Suffrage Organization.

Other officers of the conference elected this afternoon are: Mrs. Laura Clay, Kentucky vice president; Mrs. John B. Parker, New Orleans, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Emma Maddox Funk, Maryland, recording secretary; Mrs. George E. Cunningham, Arkansas, treasurer; Mrs. Nellie Nugent Somerville, Mississippi, and Miss Jennie E. Lauderdale, Tennessee, auditors.

State vice presidents: Mrs. Eugent Reilly, North Carolina; Mrs. Chapman Cory, Alabama; Mrs. F. E. Blington, Arkansas; Miss Belle Kearney, Mississippi; Mrs. Helen Gardner, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Florence Cookey, Florida; Mrs. Frances Gordon, North Carolina; Mrs. Laura L. C. Poe, Maryland; Mrs. Desha Breckenridge, Kentucky; Mrs. B. B. Vallentine, Virginia; Mrs. John B. Gibbons, South Carolina; Miss Sara B. Elliott, Tennessee; Miss Annette Finnegan, Texas; Mrs. A. D. Stevens, Oklahoma, and Miss Florence Loeber, Louisiana.

Where Conference Held. The conference was held amid the simplest surroundings. There were no uniforms nor coronation. Mr. Hale accompanied by American Consul Frederick Simpich, entered the customs house and was ushered into the room with straight-back chairs. The walls, the only decoration was a gilded coat of arms of the Republic of Mexico which hung over the place reserved for General Carranza.

Ignacio Bonillas, an American University graduate and Carranza's minister of fomento, acting as interpreter for the American representative, and General Carranza's secretary, Mr. Hale and in Spanish presented it to the rebel chieftain.

During the hours the conference was in session a throng of anxious Mexicans paced the patio of the "Adunada" or customs house. Across the boundary on the American side of the (Continued on Page Eight.)

SMALL SALARIES LARGE DIVIDENDS

Secretary of Labor Wilson Addresses American Federation of Labor

Seattle, Wash., Nov. 12.—Secretary of Labor William B. Wilson, addressing the American Federation of Labor today, bitterly condemned the attitude of the Michigan copper mining companies and warned them that a new conception of titles to property was in progress of formation. He declared he would make public not only the wages paid to the miners, but the hours they worked and the labor conditions, but the enormous profits of the mine owners.

MAKE CONDITIONS PUBLIC

Calls Members of Organization "Fellow Unionists" and Declares a New Conception of Titles is Forming.

Mr. Wilson, who addressed the delegates as "fellow Unionists," said: "The Department of Labor as now organized and directed will be utilized to co-operate with the great trade union movement in its effort to elevate the standard of human society."

"One of the general duties imposed on the department is that of promoting the welfare of wage workers."

"The one great specific duty imposed on the department is to act as a mediator and to appoint commissioners to investigate the great trade union movement in its effort to elevate the standard of human society."

"There can be no mediation, there can be no conciliation between employers and employees that doesn't pre-suppose collective bargaining that does not pre-suppose trade unionism."

"Of the situation at Calumet, Mich., the secretary said: 'I have heretofore been a custom to investigate wages, hours and conditions of labor and report. This time, he said, it had been determined to set up the actual earnings of the corporations involved; Large Dividends."

"And the little bit of confidence that is going to give you," he added, "is that the largest corporation engaged in the production of copper in the Michigan district was organized in 1870 under the laws of the State of Michigan, and that the total value of its capital stock is \$2,500,000. The shares are \$25 each. They were purchased at \$12 each, so that the actual investment was \$250,000."

"From that time until one year ago that corporation declared in dividends \$121,000,000 and made re-investments out of its earnings of \$75,000,000. Nearly \$300,000,000 of actual profits in a period of 42 years on an investment of \$1,250,000, and then they not only protest against meeting commissioners before this strike comes upon us, but they refuse to accept the good offices of the Department of Labor in negotiating the difficulty."

"They say their property is their own; that they have the right to do with it as they please. Those who take that position have a false conception of the titles to property."

"The welfare of the people is not primarily for the welfare of the man to whom it conveys it, but for the welfare of the community."

"The best method of promoting the welfare of society is to convey titles to individuals in real estate and personal effects. It does it, however, for the welfare of the individual, but for the welfare of the great mass of the people. If any individual, or corporation takes the ground that the property is his own, that he has the right to do with it as he pleases and fails to take into consideration the fact that the title has only been conveyed to him as a trustee of the community, then he is creating a condition that will cause society to modify or change these titles to property, as it has a perfect right to do."

Mr. Wilson condemned the sending of strike-breakers by private employment agencies and said: "Bureau of Information."

"I wish to see you gain the Department of Labor a bureau of information that will be handled much on the same lines as our weather bureau of information, where we will gather the information of where men can find employment, the wages they will receive, the hours of employment the conditions under which they toll, whether or not a trade union is recognized and last, but not least, whether or not any trade dispute exists where the employment may be had; and then condense that information into a sheet that can be posted in every postoffice in the United States and in every other place where men congregate, so that when a man comes into a community where a strike exists for the purpose of taking the place of strikers, he does so with his eyes open."

The Secretary also spoke of the Indianapolis car strike and of the trouble in the Colorado coal fields.

In the recent street car trouble at Indianapolis we offered our good offices before the strike commenced," he said, "and had a storm of abuse heaped on us by members of the Manufacturers' Association on the ground we were giving encouragement to trade unionism by sending our representative into there. Notwithstanding, the representative went in there, and when the strike occurred, it was ultimately adjusted."

Representative to Colorado. "We sent a representative out to Colorado to the coal mines' strike. But we have thus far failed to secure an adjustment. We are not through with it yet by any means."

Speaking of the power of organized labor, he said: "As I look back over my 40 years of experience as a trades unionist, I