

THE WEATHER.

Fair Tuesday and Wednesday.

THE MORNING STAR

FOUNDED 1837 WILMINGTON, N. C., TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 16, 1913. VOL. XXIII—NO. 73. WHOLE NUMBER 13,508.

SANTA CLAUS In his hiding just around the corner. If you try to stop the people off they will make your store headquarters. You can talk to 15,000 of them through The Star.

FEDERALS TRY TO SURROUND VILLA

Fear Expressed for Safety of Scattered Rebels.

MESSAGES FROM JAUREZ

Mexican Congress Adjourns Until April the Second Next Year. Tampico Conditions Satisfactory to Government.

Juarez, Mexico, Dec. 15.—While rebel headquarters in Juarez today were sending urgent messages to Gen. Francisco Villa, the rebel commander at Chihuahua, telling him he was incurring the displeasure of foreign countries in his actions toward Spaniards and other foreigners and asking him to modify his attitude, Gen. Villa himself was said to be seriously concerned over renewed Federal activity.

Reports were that Federals were advancing toward Chihuahua from Torreon, about 200 miles south. Villa has scattered his forces by sending troops to surround the Federals at Ojinaga, on the border, while garrisoning Juarez and Chihuahua. This was said to offer the Federals an opportunity to strike at Chihuahua. Federal troops were also reported on their way from Monterey with a view of strengthening the position of the Huerta government in the interior.

An attack on Chihuahua, which is not regarded as imminent, would cut Villa off from any base on the border. It was conceded by rebels that the first act of the Federals, should they arrive in the vicinity of Chihuahua, would be to cut the telegraph and railroad communication. Thus the Federal evacuation of Chihuahua, which occurred two weeks ago, and enabled Villa to enter the State capital without a battle, would prove to be a military trap out of which the rebels would have to fight their way. The plan which the rebels are thought to have in mind is to surround the Federal evacuation of Chihuahua, which occurred two weeks ago, and enabled Villa to enter the State capital without a battle, would prove to be a military trap out of which the rebels would have to fight their way.

Villa Selling Dry Goods. The situation at Chihuahua on account of the protest of Spaniards against their expulsion from Mexico was less critical today. It was understood arrangements were being made for the sending of an official inquiry from the American government to Villa through Consul Letcher. Villa was making progress in the sale of goods which he seized from the Spaniards. All the foodstuffs and clothing in the Spanish retail stores were sold at less than half prices and Constitutionalists were said to be preparing to check Villa's projected march on Torreon.

There was no fighting today at Ojinaga where Gen. Mercado, the Federal commander, is camped.

Mexico City, Dec. 15.—From now until April 2nd, President Huerta will be obliged to conduct the government without Congress, as that specially created organization was formally adjourned today. Its most important acts during the session were the ratification of the President's assumption of power over the various departments of the government after dissolving the preceding congress, and granting to the President the same power which is given Gen. Huerta until congress convenes again, practically the sway of a dictator.

Altogether the new Congress was unproductive, as it was dominated by the executive's ideas of government. Its most notable act, aside from those directly connected with the executive plans, was the ratification of a concession to a Belgian syndicate to construct 5,000 miles of narrow gauge railway.

The rebel Gen. Villa's treatment of the Spaniards at Chihuahua aroused the keen sympathy of the colony here. The Spanish minister, Senor Colagan y Colagan, sent to Washington today through the American Charge Nelson O'Shaughnessy, his thanks for the efforts made by the government to relieve his countrymen at that place.

The situation around Tampico is declared by the government to be satisfactory. Late railway reports indicate that the rebels in their retreat took away only four locomotives and enough cars to make up four trains.

Washington, Dec. 15.—A man supposed to be Gen. Felix Diaz, who recently fled from Vera Cruz to Havana, arrived in Washington tonight and registered at a hotel in the name of Diaz. He is said to have come from New York and carried very little baggage.

Washington, Dec. 15.—Except for a telegram from American Consul Letcher telling of threats of expulsion of Spaniards and confiscation of their property, there was no news from Mexico.

WILSON RESENTS IMPROPER SONGS

Withdraws His Acceptance of Membership in Carabaos

ORDERS AN INVESTIGATION

Army and Navy Officers Use Sarcasm in Reference to Administration Plans for the Future Government of Philippines.

Washington, Dec. 15.—President Wilson tonight formally withdrew his recent acceptance of honorary membership in the military order of the Carabaos, composed of regular and volunteer officers of the army and navy who served in the Philippine islands during the four years succeeding the Spanish-American war.

Earlier in the day the President had ordered an investigation of various satires and travesties on the administration's policy towards the Philippines as portrayed at a banquet of the Carabaos in Washington last Thursday night. The affair was attended by Secretaries Redfield, Daniels and Postmaster General Burleson, Justices McKenna and VanDevanter, of the United States Supreme Court, many members of Congress and hundreds of army and navy officers.

The demand for an investigation, together with intimations from the White House that court martials and severe reprimands would not be surprising as a result, caused a sensation in army and navy circles. The incident first came to the President's attention when he read accounts of it in the newspapers. Through his secretary, he communicated with various members of the cabinet, expressing his indignation that officers of the army and navy should sing songs containing profane epithets toward a people whom the United States was endeavoring to assist to self government and civilization. No effort, according to White House officials, had been made to keep the banquet a private affair, and enable Villa to enter the State capital without a battle, would prove to be a military trap out of which the rebels would have to fight their way.

Secretaries Daniels and Garrison conferred at length on the subject of the banquet, and Admiral Clegg, T. Howard, U. S. N., and Major Gen. (Continued on Page Eight.)

REFUSE TO RATIFY SALE

Board of Directors of Cincinnati Nationals Object to Terms of Tinker Sale.

Cincinnati, Dec. 15.—Two players—a pitcher and an outfielder together with \$15,000 in cash, are now asked from the Brooklyn club by the Cincinnati club in exchange for Shortstop Joe Tinker instead of the straight sale of the player to the Brooklyn club for \$25,000, had been arranged by Presidents Herrmann and Ebbets.

This action was decided on today after the board of directors of the Cincinnati club refused to ratify the deal. After the receipt of a telegram from President Ebbets in which he expected the Cincinnati club to fulfill its signing with Brooklyn, Herrmann wired that the directors were not satisfied with the sale of Tinker and asked for a choice of Pitches Ragon and Yingling and Outfielders Moran and Stengel with a cash bonus of \$15,000.

Herrmann agreed last week to let Brooklyn have Tinker for \$25,000 cash, with the understanding that Cincinnati should give Tinker \$10,000 for signing with Brooklyn.

Herrmann today was informed that Ebbets, on the strength of this agreement, considered Tinker the property of the Cincinnati board of directors.

OWEN FORGES WIN FIRST TEST VOTE

Substitute Offered by Hitchcock is Tabled by Senate

REED REPLIES TO ROOT

Attacks New York Senator and Declares He Told of Dire Things That Would Happen and Didn't Tell Why.

Washington, Dec. 15.—Administration forces in the Senate were victorious today in the first test of strength on the currency reform bill. The vote, forty to thirty-five, tabled a substitute offered by Senator Hitchcock for section two of the administration bill proposing a system of four regional banks, with a possible increase to eight, the regional bank stock to be owned by the public.

The defeat of this amendment practically assured the adoption of the Owen plan which provides for from 8 to 12 regional banks, with the stock owned by the National banks that become members. Democratic leaders claimed that the reason for the test vote, involving one of the most important features of the fight indicates the complete success of the administration measures.

Efforts to get an agreement for a time to begin final voting on the bill were not successful today, but leaders on both sides looked forward to early termination of the debate and for final action before the end of the week.

When the Hitchcock substitute had been tabled, Reed, in a speech vigorously defending the Owen bill and replying to Senator Root, on Saturday attacked the measure and called Secretary Bryan the "dominant influence" behind the proposed new currency system.

Repeating directly to Senator Root's predictions that undue inflation and a financial panic might ensue if the currency bill were passed in its present form, Senator Reed declared no inflation of the currency could occur unless "sound money men" who run the banks "brought it about."

"This is a workable bill," he declared. "It is not surcharged with destruction to business. If added checks are put out when they are not wanted to put them in. The Senator from New York spent his time telling of the dire things that would happen and spend a little time explaining his own proposed amendments."

"No one has the right to stand on the floor of this Senate and undertake to alarm the business interest of the country when the only cause for it, I doubt the high patriotism of the man who will stand here and cry 'Wolf, wolf,' when there is no danger, is the man who has been misled by such a cry."

The real reason, Senator Reed said, for the "sound money men" opposing the bill was that they were afraid of the "sound money men" who run the National banks.

Senator Hitchcock made a sharp attack on the proposed control of the currency by the National banks, and declared this feature of the bill would turn over the country reserves to the use of these bankers as a weapon of control against which the country has long protested.

Quoting the speech of Senator Stone Saturday, in which the latter attacked A. B. Hepburn and Frank A. Vandenberg of New York, and Milton Ailes, of Washington, as representatives of a class of bankers who were fighting an effective currency reform, he insisted that under the Democratic bill the control of the currency system of the country would be turned over to these and other bankers.

Senator Wilson's sarcastic criticism of Senator Root's speech at the night session of the Senate, Senator Williams referring to the President's launch for Senator Root's speech, declared it was "wonderful" what wreck can be wrought in a sound mind by a Presidential speech. He declared the "plutocratic press" had heralded Senator Root's speech as a great attack on the currency bill, but he insisted that Senator Root's premises were entirely wrong. No inflation of the currency could result from the new proposed law, he said, before the restraining influence of the Federal reserve board.

THE REPUBLICANS PLAN TO TRIUMPH

National Committee Not to Decide Important Question

MAY NOT CALL CONVENTION

Must Have More Motive for Wanting to Win Other Than a Desire to Defeat Democratic Party and Gain Power.

Washington, Dec. 15.—Although the Republican National Committee will not decide the question whether it shall call an extraordinary party convention until its formal meeting tomorrow, many of the arguments for and against such action were made tonight at a dinner given to the committeemen by the chairman, Charles D. Hilles. In a speech to the diners that preceded the discussion of the merits of the question, Mr. Hilles outlined at length the matters with the committee and a convention if called, will be asked to settle, gave some of the arguments on each side and declared that in any event the Republican party should get together.

"This conference," he said, "is not a counsel of despair. Republicans have every reason to feel hopeful." The National chairman did not disclose his personal views on the advisability of an extraordinary convention, but called upon other committeemen to debate its merits.

"In order that we may again triumph," said he, "we must have some motive other than a desire to win. For the sake of mere success at the polls we must not discard or undermine the sound principles which our predecessors thought out and fought and wrought out. Republicans and former Republicans can go very far in the Republic tomorrow, but the recognition of State laws as to the manner of choosing delegates; minimizing the number of contests for seats in the House; and the manner of the committee members automatically upon the election of their successors."

(Continued on Page Eight.)

Thousands See Sign Turned On

PEOPLE PACK THE "BULL CITY" STREETS TO READ "DURHAM, RENOWNED THE WORLD AROUND."

OUTLINES

The government crop report shows that this year's results from tilling the soil is the most valuable yet except the year 1911.

The battleships which have been visiting in Europe returned home this week. Except for the accident in the Vermont, the trip was made in perfect order. The fleet weathered a five day gale on the return at an average speed of 15 knots.

The Republican executive committee will decide today whether to call an extraordinary convention of that party for next summer or not.

The board of directors of the Cincinnati baseball club have refused to ratify the sale of Joe Tinker made to Brooklyn by the president of the club.

The administration forces won the first test in the currency bill debate. The bill was passed by a vote of 40 to 35.

New York markets: Wheat steady, No. 2 red 1.01; No. 1 Northern 98 3/4. Corn steady 77 1/8. Flour quiet. Rosin quiet. Turpentine easy. Money on call easy 3 to 4 per cent; ruling rate 4; closing 3 1/2 to 4. Spot cotton quiet; middling 12-13; middling 13-14.

(Continued on Page Eight.)

NEW MURCHISON BUILDING



To be erected for Murchison National Bank; 65x106 feet; 10 stories; fireproof construction; slag roof; steel heating; 3 electric elevators; cost \$2,750,000; architect, Kenneth M. Murchison, New York; construction bids opened soon.

WARSHIPS RETURN GLENN FOR OVERMAN

Weathered Five Day Gale Senatorial Fight Between Under 15 Knots Speed Them All Off

New York, Dec. 15.—The battleships Wyoming, Arkansas, Utah and Florida came into port today out of the teeth of a five days gale that marked the end of a voyage of 9,000 miles. They were a part of the fleet that left Hampton Roads October 25th for the Mediterranean on a pleasure trip for officers and men and to demonstrate that a squadron of United States battleships can cross the Atlantic and return without having recourse to foreign ports for supplies.

There were in all nine battleships in the fleet and not an ounce of coal, oil, or provisions was purchased during their more than seven weeks absence from American shores. This is a record in the United States navy the officers said today. Three colliers and a provision ship carried all the supplies, enough to have sustained the fleet much longer, if necessary, it was said.

Of the rest of the fleet, the Vermont is bound for Norfolk with a broken shaft, and the Delaware is with her, the Connecticut and Kansas are on their way to Mexico, and the Ohio to Guantanamo, with two small-boat patients on board who will be landed there. After disinfection and proper quarantine, she will proceed to Mexico.

The ships that came in today were somewhat battered from their encounters at 15 knots with mountainous seas, but no serious defect was reported. It was the first storm that the superintendent, Wyoming, Admiral Badger's flagship, had been called upon to weather, and while the seas did slight damage to parts of her superstructure, her officers said her behavior was all that could be desired.

With the exception of the accident to the Vermont, the officers expressed much satisfaction with the trip. There had been trouble with engines or machinery and no necessary slowing down.

The sailors were given the maximum of shore leave, long enough to permit them to take extended sight-seeing trips through France and Italy. Out of a quota of nearly 19,000 men there were only five desertions, an unusual record, it was said.

The serious illness of Capt. Frederick L. Chapin, of the Wyoming, marred the pleasure of the home-coming on the flagship. He was taken ill a week ago with kidney trouble and was removed to the marine hospital on the arrival of the Wyoming at the Brooklyn navy yard. Tonight his condition was reported to be critical.

UPHOLD STATES' RIGHTS.

Insurance Companies Must Come to Time in Montana. Washington, Dec. 15.—The power of a State to tax net receipts of life insurance companies in each county was upheld today by the Supreme Court in a case where the New York Life Insurance Co. resisted the collection of a tax by Deed Lodge county, Mont. The company contended vainly that the action of the State was an interference with interstate commerce. Justices Hughes and Vandever dissented.

Our advice is to do your shopping early and late, and buy from C. H. Fore & Co. (advertisement.)

CROP REDUCTION BELOW AVERAGE

Shown By the Final Government Estimates

OF YIELD AND PRICES PAID

Yield Per Acre of All Crops Combined Smaller Than in Any Year of the Past Decade Except in 1911.

Washington, Dec. 15.—With the most valuable crops of corn and cotton ever produced, and the second most valuable oats crop, the value of the Nation's fourteen principal farm crops this year aggregates the enormous total of \$4,940,801,000, the Department of Agriculture announced today in its final estimate of acreage, production and value. This is an increase of \$182,958,000 over last year, and of \$350,772,000 over 1911, based on the prices paid to farmers on December 1st.

The acreage of these crops is equivalent to a farm one-seventh the size of continental United States. The exact area planted to these 14 crops, which is more than 95 per cent. of the total of all crops, was 299,433,000 acres, an increase of almost 5,000,000 acres over last year, and of more than 12,000,000 over the 1911 area. More than one-third of the total acreage was planted to corn.

For the crops as a whole the average production per acre was valued at about \$16.50. The corn crop averaged \$15.96 per acre; cotton, \$22.19; sugar beets, \$59.64; wheat, \$12.94; oats, \$11.44; sweet potatoes, \$2.10; rice, \$25.68; potatoes, \$22.10; tobacco, \$100.39, and rice, \$12.34.

Washington, Dec. 15.—Final estimates of production and value of 14 of the important crops which form a part of the enormous grand total, aggregating approximately \$9,000,000,000, compiled by the Department of Agriculture. The figures are the official government estimates of acreage, production and value, based on prices paid to farmers on December 1st. These estimates are based on the acreage of the crops which were produced in 1912, were announced today by the crop reporting board, Bureau of Statistics, Department of Agriculture.

The production of crops in the United States in 1913 was materially below the average of the past decade. The acreage of the crops which were produced in 1912, were announced today by the crop reporting board, Bureau of Statistics, Department of Agriculture. The figures are the official government estimates of acreage, production and value, based on prices paid to farmers on December 1st. These estimates are based on the acreage of the crops which were produced in 1912, were announced today by the crop reporting board, Bureau of Statistics, Department of Agriculture.

"Inasmuch as crop production of 1912 was unusually large a greater proportion than usual has been carried into the present crop year, which should mitigate somewhat the effects of the shortage of the year's crops. The corn crop, the most valuable farm product of this country, is smaller than any crop since 1903. Wheat production is the largest ever recorded in this country, but the crop is practically matured before the drought became effective. The oat crop is the third largest of our history. There has been a shortage of the area of this crop. The hay crop is smaller than the large crop of 1912. Rather liberal rains in the late summer and early fall have produced a surplus of the area in all crops, and therefore has a predominant effect upon the general average condition of all crops. Nearly all the major crops were materially smaller this year than in 1912 and the per acre yields below their average."

Washington, Dec. 15.—The final estimates of today for leading crops, with comparisons for 1912 and 1911, follow: Corn: area harvested 105,820,000 acres, compared with 107,083,000 last year and 105,825,000 acres in 1911. Acre yield 90.4 bushels, compared with 89.4 bushels last year and 89.9 bushels in 1911. Total production 331,525,000 bushels, compared with 312,746,000 last year and 312,746,000 bushels in 1911. Total value \$1,520,000,000, compared with \$1,520,000,000 last year and \$1,556,258,000 in 1911.

Potatoes: Area harvested 3,668,000 acres, compared with \$3,711,000 acres last year and 3,619,000 acres in 1911. Acre yield 90.4 bushels, compared with 113.4 last year and 80.9 in 1911. Total production 331,525,000 bushels, compared with 420,647,000 last year and 232,737,000 in 1911. Total value \$1,520,000,000, compared with \$1,520,000,000 last year and \$1,556,258,000 in 1911.

Fayetteville Street Railway Bid in at \$70,000. Fayetteville, N. C., Dec. 15.—The property of the Fayetteville Traction & Power Company, including street railway and power lines, equipment and electric power plant at Manchester, was sold at auction here today under order of the Superior court.

Col. H. T. Detchert, of Philadelphia, Pa., for the bondholders, bid in the property for \$70,000, subject to approval of the court. The traction company was placed in the hands of a receiver in October.

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