

THE WEATHER.

Showers and warmer Wednesday; Thursday showers.

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ADMINISTRATION WINS SWEEPING VICTORY IN TOLLS REPEAL SQUABBLE

Handsone Majority of Eighty-Six Votes Piled Up in Favor of Repeal When Ballot Taken—Friends of Bill Expected a Majority of Seventy-Five at the Most—Equally Confident of Speedy Passage in Senate.

CLARK NOT A CANDIDATE

Speaker of House Makes Final Speech for Opposition—Has No Ill Feeling for President Wilson, and Believes That He is Sincere in His Wish for Repeal of the Tolls Provision—Speaker is Cheered Often.

Washington, March 31.—The National House of Representatives tonight, after one of the most spectacular legislative struggles in the history of the nation, voted to repeal the provision of the Panama Canal act exempting American vessels from the payment of tolls. The vote on the repeal bill was 247 to 161—a majority of 86 votes, in support of the personal plea of Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States.

This verdict on the issue which has absorbed Congress for many weeks came at the close of a stirring day, made memorable in the annals of the House by a party division which found Speaker Champ Clark, Majority Leader Underwood and other Democratic chieftains lined up in open opposition to the President on an issue which the latter had declared vital to his conduct of the nation's foreign policy.

Today's result was the first struggle within the party since Democracy took control of the government a year ago. Tomorrow the bill goes to the Senate where the fight will be renewed with all the vigor and determination that attended it in the lower House.

On the final vote 220 Democrats in the House stood by the President, giving him in "ungrudging measure" what he had asked "for the honor of the nation" in its foreign relations. Twenty-five Republicans and two Progressives also voted to sustain the President. Fifty-two Democrats followed Speaker Clark and Leader Underwood to dissent.

Nothing Could Turn Tide. Nothing, it seemed, could stem the tide of administration success. Speaker Clark, for nearly 22 years a member of the House, made the speech of his life to forestall what he termed "unquestionable degradation" of the nation. In this he failed, but he did smooth over the party breach with kindly words for his adversaries. Praises for President Wilson and an unqualified denial of any vaulting ambition on his own behalf.

President Wilson was at dinner when the result of the vote was announced. He was gratified, but made no comment. In the Senate the bill will be referred to the committee on inter-oceanic canals, of which Senator O'Gorman, of New York, a vigorous opponent of the measure, is chairman. Senator O'Gorman has said he would call a meeting of the committee immediately to consider the bill. That there will be a fight in committee is certain. Senator Owen is leading the fight for the President there.

The committee will have many proposals before it, several in the nature of compromises, some resembling a motion of the House minority to recommit the repeal bill and to repeal the exemption clause with a declaration that the United States should have complete sovereignty over the canal. This motion in the House was defeated by a vote of 232 to 176. It will be the aim of administration Senators to have the repeal reach its final vote within two or three weeks.

Unrivaled Scenes. The scene in the House chamber when Speaker Clark yielded the gavel to Representative Underwood, the majority leader, was packed with interested spectators. Outside the galleries the corridors were jammed with disappointed hundreds. On the floor nearly every member was in his seat. Even the Senate had adjourned and scores of Senators occupied seats on the floor.

It was a rare political stage setting that this through witnessed. Standing before them, while Republican and Democratic members cheered him to the echo was the sturdy big-framed, silver-haired speaker with resolution beaming on his countenance, his thin lips clenched tightly, his face pale and stern. He was Mr. Underwood. There they were awaiting the climax of the long debate, these two leaders of the Democratic party heading the first revolt in the party ranks since Democracy put Underwood in power in the White House. Even those Democrats who for the first time had turned their backs on their immediate leaders and stood resolutely by the President throughout the fight were impressed at the scene.

The interest was tense as Speaker Clark began to speak, and his first utterance, breathing a spirit of harmony as against discord and assuring the

NEGRO WOMAN IS LYNCHED

Oklahoma Mob Overpower Jailer and Hang Woman Who Killed White Man—Investigation.

Muskogee, Okla., March 31.—Marie Scott, a negro woman who killed Lemuel Peace, a young white man Sunday, by driving a knife into his heart, was taken out of the Wagoner county jail early today and hanged to a telephone pole. The mob overpowered the jailer, threw a rope over the woman's head and dragged her out of the jail.

A knock on the jail door aroused the sleeping jailer, who opened the door and faced twelve revolvers. He was bound quickly and his keys taken. The mob pulled the screaming woman from her cell, tied a rope about her neck and dragged her to a telephone pole, a block from the jail, and an hour later the sheriff cut down the dead body.

The county attorney has started an investigation of the lynching. The mob pulled the screaming woman from her cell, tied a rope about her neck and dragged her to a telephone pole, a block from the jail, and an hour later the sheriff cut down the dead body.

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Three Questions Involved. Republican Leader Mann told the House three questions were involved in a repeal of the Panama tolls exemption—treaty rights, moral rights and the economic policy involved. The economic question might be changed to one of sustaining the tariff against treaty rights must be a lasting one. He maintained that no construction of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty compelled the United States to charge the same tolls on its own ships as those of Panama as were levied on those of other nations.

A reading of the rules to be observed by nations to receive equal treatment, he said, "plainly discloses that they are not in violation of the United States or Panama."

England's attempt to secure her construction of the treaty at this time is not for its present effect. It is for the distant future. If we construe the treaty according to the English claims, it is sure to rise and embarrass us whenever we have war with other countries. War is not desirable, but it is inevitable. We cannot insist on maintaining peace.

"If we agree now to the English construction, it is certain that in the future when we have a war with Japan or China, or some other country, questions will be referred to their use and our use of the canal especially to war vessels and in that time of stress we will be met with the contention by England, present ally of Japan, that we are in violation of the treaty we have the right to do as we please in this matter, and that it is an unfriendly act of England now, at this late date, to insist upon any other construction."

Clark Closed Debate. Speaker Clark, closing debate against the repeal, disappointed those who expected him to attack President Wilson. He disclaimed any personal issue with the President, declared he believed Mr. Wilson was actuated by the highest patriotic motives, and that there was no breach in the Democratic party. He argued at length against the President's contention and declared that "the amazing request of the President for a repeal, like the peace of God, passeth all understanding."

He added that if the President had reasons which are not utterly untenable and which compel him to make this request, he had not given them to the House. He differed with the President's statement that toll exemption was "a mistaken economic policy," but admitting dispute on that point, proposed that the exemption be suspended two years. He contended that the President's mistaken view that the exemption was repugnant to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty.

"We want war with no nation," said the speaker, "but rather than surrender the right to complete sovereignty over every square foot of our globe encircling domain, we will cheerfully and courageously face a world in arms." He attacked the attitude of the President's cabinet and the speaker declared he had told all to whom he had spoken about the 1916 situation that if the President's administration was a success Mr. Wilson would be re-elected and if it was a failure "the nomination would not be worth having." As to his own fate the speaker insisted he could be happy without the Presidency or the speaker'ship.

No Issue Between Them. "There is no personal issue between the President of the United States and myself," began Speaker Clark.

COURT INQUIRY WILL BE ORDERED

Secretary Daniels Makes an Announcement.

RESULT OF HUFF TRIAL

E. R. Pollock, Counsel for Huff, Made Statement That His Loyalty to Government Was Costly to Shipbuilding Co.

Washington, March 31.—Secretary Daniels announced tonight that at the request of officials of the Newport News, Va., Shipbuilding Company today he probably would order a court of inquiry to investigate a statement by Commander E. R. Pollock, as counsel for Lieutenant Commander Charles P. Huff, that Huff's loyalty to the government in his inspection of material for the battleship Texas cost the shipbuilding company \$3,000 a day. The statement was made during the recent trial of Huff for court martial for assaulting J. P. Keesecker, an employee of the shipyard, with an intention that he was "not in possession of any facts which directly connect the alleged assault with Huff's duties as inspector" and that in making this statement during the trial, he followed his client's line of thought. He said Huff did not question the integrity of the company, or of its general manager.

In his letter Commander Pollock said his statement was made in a review of Lieutenant Commander Huff's record to show that Huff was "independent and fearless in the performance of his duties."

He added: "This statement also suggests the line of thought which Mr. Huff followed. He had, I believe, certain employees in the Newport News Shipbuilding Company who have considered it to their interests to give publicity to Mr. Huff's personal affair with Mr. Keesecker. This would probably result in the Newport News Shipbuilding Company's being placed in a position of financial embarrassment and fearfulness in the performance of his duties."

Mr. Daniels made public a letter from Commander Pollock explaining that he was "not in possession of any facts which directly connect the alleged assault with Huff's duties as inspector" and that in making this statement during the trial, he followed his client's line of thought. He said Huff did not question the integrity of the company, or of its general manager.

In his letter Commander Pollock said his statement was made in a review of Lieutenant Commander Huff's record to show that Huff was "independent and fearless in the performance of his duties."

Alabama Congressman Dead. William Richardson, Seventy-four Years of Age, Passes at Atlantic City, N. J.

Atlantic City, N. J., March 31.—Representative in Congress William Richardson, of Alabama, died here today from general debility. He was 74 years old.

Mr. Richardson came to Atlantic City from Washington about ten days ago, hoping to change the climate would benefit his health, which had been failing for about a year.

Mr. Richardson, who was a former judge, succeeded General Joseph Wheeler as Representative in Congress from the Eighth Alabama District in 1898. The body probably will be sent to Huntsville, Ala., his former home for burial.

Huntsville, Ala., March 31.—Judge William Richardson, Congressman from the Eighth Alabama District, who died in Atlantic City today, had been in failing health several years. He was a Confederate veteran and made the closing speech for the opposition during the election in the campaign of Chickamauga. He succeeded General Joe Wheeler as Congressman from this district in the 56th Congress and had been successively re-elected ever since. Judge Richardson was not a candidate for reelection in the primary which will be held Monday.

OUTLINES. Congress passed the tolls repeal bill by an 86 majority vote late yesterday afternoon. Speaker Clark made the closing speech for the opposition taking that occasion to declare that he was not a candidate for the Presidency in 1916. He was often cheered to the echo by members of all political factions.

RENEW DEBATE ON HOME RULE BILL

England Seems to Thrive on Blunders

UNIONISTS ALARMED

At Spectre Raised by Carionites of Election Waged on Platform of "The Parliament Versus the Army."

London, March 31.—A parliamentary writer observed a few days ago: "This amazing government seems to thrive on its blunders," and the net result of a crisis without parallel in modern times has been that the debate on the second reading on the home rule was resumed today in an atmosphere of unexpected calm, with apparently a better prospect of being carried by consent than ever before.

The Unionists are clearly alarmed at the spectre which Carionite methods have raised of an election fought on a platform cry of "The Parliament versus the army." Even the moderate Liberals are anxious to avoid such a struggle, which it is foreseen would lose a flood of passion exceeding even that which attended the agitation to abolish the veto power of the House of Lords.

Hence the proposal of Sir Edward Grey, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to the House of Commons to effect a Federal system of government for the British Isles as a solution of the difficulty which he put forward in conciliatory speech has been received on both sides of the aisle with great sympathy and it is believed will lead to a renewal of negotiations between the front benches for the arrangement of an acceptable compromise.

Parliament, both inside and outside Parliament, supports a settlement of the Federal basis and a meeting of about 50 members of the House representing both parties, was held today to discuss the question.

Viscount Morley's decision not to resign as Lord President of the Council pleases the Liberals, as at his advanced age it would have meant his permanent retirement from politics and the party would regret to see the veteran statesman retire under a cloud.

Copenhagen, Denmark, March 31.—A mysterious cargo of 300 tons of rifles supposed to be intended for Ireland disappeared from the vicinity of the Danish island of Langeland during the last night after an embargo had been placed on it by the authorities.

The rifles were brought to Langeland from Hamburg on board a lighter, which anchored off the island. A short time afterward the Norwegian steamer Sanny drew up alongside and tried to force the lighter to land. Danish authorities then seized the papers of the lighter and the steamer whose commanders were ordered to await further instructions. Today the two vessels had vanished.

Robbers Get More Than \$1,000 Worth of Jewelry. White Elizabeth City Family is Attending Church.

Elizabeth City, N. C., March 31.—Burglars robbed the home of Mrs. Jessie Skinner in Main street, Sunday night of more than a thousand dollars in jewelry, while the members of the family were attending church services.

When Mrs. Skinner and other members of the family returned about 10 o'clock, they discovered that they had entered the house that it had been robbed for everything was piled up in confusion. Every room had been ransacked, every trunk broken open and every bureau drawer torn out. Valuable diamond rings, watches and other jewelry and also a valuable collection of rare coins which had been collected many years ago by her husband, the late T. G. Skinner, were stolen.

Mr. Shores and his bloodhounds were called into service and the dogs were put on the scent of the burglars. They trailed them to the Norfolk Southern passenger station. The southbound train had just passed and the dogs could not do anything more.

TORREON IS REPORTED CAPTURED BY REBELS

Jaurez and El Paso Thrown Into State of Excitement By Supposed Telegram From Consul Letcher to Secretary Bryan Telling of the Fall of Federal Stronghold—Secretary Declares No Message Received.

Jaurez, Mex., March 31.—General Carranza stated positively at 8 P. M. tonight that while there was every reason to hope for the early capture of Torreon, the town had not fallen, and that the position of the troops had not changed materially in the last 24 hours.

This information was given out through Roberto V. Pesquera, confidential agent of the Constitutionalists, and Aldredo Brezeda, secretary to Carranza. They also traced to its origin the report today that the city had fallen.

The town burst into wild excitement when a rebel official exhibited to two Americans a telegram sent yesterday by Theodore Hamm, American consul at Durango, to Secretary of State Bryan. It said he had been informed that Torreon had fallen.

"The situation in a nutshell," Senor Pesquera said, "is that the capture of Torreon seems certain, but no one can predict when."

This city was thrown into a state of high excitement late today when it was rumored that Torreon had fallen, but the report failed of verification or denial.

No Answer to Message. Rebel officials telegraphed to Gomez Palacio asking General Villa if the news were true. The operator there replied he was under orders to transmit no messages of any kind. General Carranza said he regretted that he could not confirm the report, and other officials had the same reply.

The first report was that Marlon Letcher, United States consul at Chihuahua, had transmitted to W. J. Bryan, Secretary of State, a report from George Carothers, vice-consul, who has been at the front with Villa, that Torreon was captured at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon.

On the heels of this, some rebel official telephoned to the officers of the Mexico and Northwestern railroad here that the capitulation of the Federalists was officially announced. The rumors spread rapidly and in a few moments the streets leading to the telegraph office were jammed. At the international bridge there was a stream of interested persons pouring from El Paso, and orders were issued that all be searched for weapons. The saloons, which were allowed to reopen last night, were again closed.

That something was wrong with the news began to be suspected when rebel officials were observed among the seekers for information. Singly and in groups they returned from General Carranza's office, shaking their heads, and went to the telegraph office. The news was lacking, and finally Frederico Gonzalez Garza telegraphed directly to General Villa, only to be informed by the operator that his message could not be handled. The whole incident left the impression that something of importance was taking place in the South, and it was hoped that official announcement of victory merely was being delayed for some purpose known only to Villa.

Another telegram purporting to come from Villa, said he was meeting with desperate resistance in attempting to take the general barracks, the last position held by Federalists. When they had been decelerated, officials expressed the opinion that Torreon had not been taken.

The first two messages were dated yesterday, and reported that the Federalists were evacuating Torreon. The third telegram, however, dated today, explained that the previous messages were "premature and unreliable." It added that large Federal reinforcements were arriving at Torreon "from the East." It was explained that strong Federal reinforcements for Torreon left Saltillo Saturday morning and were scheduled to arrive at Torreon tonight. The long expected battle between the Federalists and Carranza still is in abeyance, according to reports today from naval officers. Admiral Fletcher today transmitted to the Navy Department from Vera Cruz a report by Admiral Mayo at Tampico, stating that the Federal gunboat Vera Cruz was engaged yesterday in firing into the country beyond Dona Cecilia, where the presence of the vanguard of the Constitutionalists attacking Torreon was supposed to be located.

Two hundred troops were loaded on the Mexican gunboat Zaragoza yesterday at Vera Cruz, and dispatched to Tampico, to reinforce the Federal garrison there.

Counterfeiting Money. irre, Secretary of the Treasury of the Carranza cabinet, who instructed Constitutional officials in Agua Prieta to transmit them to all insurgent officials in Sonora.

The principal reason for the orders was said to be the issuance by counterfeiters of bogus "Villa" bills amounting to \$1,000,000 pesos. Sonora people are being assured that the "Villa" currency now in their hands will be redeemed by a new Constitutional issue which will be shipped from New York within two weeks.

HOME HUNTERS.

Opportunity hunters, Servant hunters—hunters of all the "things of daily life"—can find them through the Business Locals.

Found Not Guilty. Brownsville, Texas, March 31.—Bernardo Calero, brother of the former Mexican ambassador to the United States, Manuel Calero, was found not guilty of being a spy in the employ of the Huerta government by a Constitutional court martial in Matamoros today. Gen. Pablo Gonzalez will review the verdict before Calero's release is ordered and is expected to give Calero the freedom of the city without the privilege of leaving Matamoros. Calero was arrested last January.

DIDN'T KNOW DISSOLUTION SUIT. When He Became President of American Sugar Refining Company.

New York, March 31.—Attorneys for the government expressed belief today that Charles H. Allen, the new president of the American Sugar Refining Company, was ignorant of the fact that it was under indictment for violating the anti-trust law. For this reason, after a brief cross-examination, they dismissed Mr. Allen from the witness stand today.

Mr. Allen said that when he became president of the company in 1910 he believed the directors were remiss in not showing more interest in the affairs of the best sugar company, in which the corporation held stock. Later, he learned the government had begun its dissolution suit and the corporation was trying to dispose of enough of its best sugar holdings to make its operation legal under the Sherman law.

"The record of the corporation shows," he said, "that an earnest and consistent effort was made by it to comply with the law."

MILLION DOLLARS MORE FOR RESEARCH WORK. Rockefeller Institute to Study Animal Diseases With Others.

New York, March 31.—The Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research announced tonight that John D. Rockefeller had added \$1,000,000 to the general endowment fund of the institution to be devoted to the study of animal diseases and that James J. Hill had pledged \$50,000 to be used specifically for the investigation of hog cholera. "The Rockefeller Institute," the announcement reads, "heretofore confined its investigations to the field of human diseases. Animal diseases are as important because of their close relationship to human diseases. In the history of medical science, work of Pasteur on anthrax and more recent observations in this country on Texas fever in cattle, which opened the door to present knowledge concerning insect carriers of diseases, are conspicuous illustrations of the value of studies on animal diseases."

COMMITTEE INVESTIGATING CHARGES AGAINST JUDGE. Representative Park, of Georgia, Makes Charges Against Wright, Washington, March 31.—Charges made in the House by Representative Park, of Georgia, against Justice Daniel Thew Wright, of the District of Columbia Supreme Court, were considered today by the House Judiciary committee.

Mr. Park spoke in support of his resolution authorizing the committee to begin a formal investigation of the charges. He submitted affidavits and prepared several minor amendments to his original resolution. The committee deferred the question until April 10th.

Sallybury, N. C., March 31.—Mr. J. T. Price, a young white man of Asheville, was killed at board a freight train attempting to board a freight

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Eagle Pass, Texas, March 31.—American ranchmen arriving here today from the interior reported that the Constitutional force under Gen. Murguia has repulsed Federal reinforcements under Col. Acosta, trying to enter Torreon. Col. Acosta is said to have commanded about 900 men. The fight with Murguia's troops occurred at Huerfano, near the border between Monterey and Torreon, and resulted in the withdrawal of the Federal force toward Saltillo.