

THE WEATHER

Fair Wednesday and probably Thursday.

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WILMINGTON, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 10, 1915

GET THE MOST FOR YOUR MONEY By reading the Business Local in The Morning Star—Many bargains appear daily.

AMERICAN CITIZENS WARNED TO LEAVE MEXICAN CAPITAL BATTLESHIPS TO VERA CRUZ

Transportation Facilities Will be Sought by State Department for All Who Care to Leave—Armored Cruiser Washington and Battleship Georgia Ordered to Proceed Immediately to the City of Vera Cruz.

GENERAL OBREGON IS REPORTED TO HAVE BEGUN THE EVACUATION OF MEXICO CITY

Note to Carranza Delivered by Consul Silliman in Personal Interview—Note Points Out That if Harm Befalls Foreigners Washington Government Will Hold Carranza "Personally Responsible."

Washington, March 9.—American citizens again have been warned to leave Mexico City in view of the critical situation. Secretary Bryan announced tonight that transportation facilities would be sought for as many as desired to leave. The battleship Georgia and the armored cruiser Washington were ordered by Secretary Daniels, after conferences with President Wilson, to proceed immediately to Vera Cruz. Consular messages from Vera Cruz stated that it was reported there that the evacuation of Mexico City began last night. Enrique C. Lorente, General Villa's Washington representative, received a message saying Zapatista forces occupied Mexico City today immediately on the evacuation of Obregon's troops. Word came from American Consul Silliman that at a personal interview with General Carranza he had delivered the formal note from the United States government demanding an improvement in conditions for foreigners in the territory under his control. European War Overshadowed. There were the principal developments today in the Mexican situation, the importance of which today overshadowed in official Washington interest in the European war. Although the contents of the note to Carranza were not announced its tone impressed members of the diplomatic corps that serious consequences would ensue if Carranza failed to heed its demands. The United States, it was learned, described conditions as "intolerable" and called on Carranza to take steps necessary to correct the situation. Incendiary utterances of General Obregon were noted by the American government as likely to excite a dangerous feeling against foreigners, giving rise possibly to riots and outrages. The note pointed out that if harm befall foreigners the American government would hold Carranza officials "personally responsible" and would take the necessary means to impose the responsibility where it belonged. The communication was not in the nature of an ultimatum. President Wilson himself declared that the United States did not issue ultimatums but presented views and acted accordingly. Feeling of Relief. In view of the American warning, it was considered likely that Obregon forces would not evacuate Mexico City without arranging for the policing of the capital. Reports that evacuation had begun and that no disorders had arisen brought a feeling of relief to officials who believed that Carranza would not fail to answer the American government with the requisite action for the protection of foreigners. In the protection of foreigners. In the quarters of the American government, it was believed, the evacuation of Mexico City would mean the re-opening of communication north to the American West. The sending back of the warships to Vera Cruz, it was stated on high authority, was for the purpose of convincing Carranza of the determination of the United States to take drastic steps if necessary. In view of the interruption of railroad communication between Mexico and Vera Cruz except for military purposes the State Department was prepared to insist that trains be provided for Americans who desire to reach the sea. The Carranza agency here issued another tonight of reports of General Obregon's activities, giving out a telegram from Obregon himself denying that he had interfered with shipments of food to the city. President Wilson himself indicated that some of the reports about conditions in the capital were exaggerated, but said the fear of riots and outrages and the food famine had brought about a serious situation. It is known, too, from reports from the Brazilian minister that General Obregon refused transportation facilities for the international relief committee which raised

JAPAN THREATENS TO USE STRENGTH

China Given Until Friday to Comply With Demands. SITUATION IS SERIOUS

Communication Delivered by Japanese Minister Not Considered an Ultimatum at Peking—Will Agree to Some of Demands. Peking, China, March 9.—M. Hieki, Japanese minister here, has delivered to the Chinese foreign minister a communication which China interprets as implying that, unless Japan's recent demands are accepted by March 12, force will be employed. The notice is not considered an ultimatum by the Chinese government, but Lu Cheng Heinnang, the foreign minister, after a series of conferences with President Yuan Shi Kai, has decided to expedite discussion of the demands with the Japanese legation and to agree quickly to those which China considers it possible to accept. The Chinese representatives argued the impossibility of negotiating consequential issues hastily. There is reason to believe that the foreign office is to inform Japan that the utmost China is able to concede is the eleven demands which Japan originally communicated to the powers, with their safeguarding modifications. Today's conference resulted in no further definite progress and it would appear that another deadlock has been reached. It was agreed today however to begin negotiations tomorrow instead of a week as it was expected.

ENGLAND NOT WORRIED

Certain That Japan Will Remember Fact Made in 1905 With London. London, March 9.—Speaking in the House of Commons today Foreign Secretary Grey said he had no doubt Japan would observe the treaty of 1905, under which Japan and Great Britain guaranteed the integrity and independence of China together with equal commercial opportunities to all nations.

ROBBERY OF BANK AT ROCKY MOUNT PLANNED

Frustrated by Little Negro's Confession to Police. He Showed Too Much Money, Arrested, Confesses Part in Robbery of West Durham Post Office—Three Accomplices Arrested.

Rocky Mount, N. C., March 9. — Because he displayed an unusually large amount of money for a negro boy, not 14 years old, Chief of Police Hedgepeth detained Will Hollowell, really pending investigation, and it now develops that his confessions have landed in the toils three negroes who, with him, robbed the post office at West Durham last week, while additional information, it is expected, will divulge the whereabouts of many hundreds of stamps. He gave the police information and descriptions of Nat Thornton, Arthur Haywood and James Rouse, alias Jesse Turner, alias James Robertson, and described certain property taken from the West Durham post office that would be found on their persons when arrested. With the descriptions the police went in quest of the three negroes named, and found them just where the little negro had told them, and just as he declared. There was found on the person of one of them post office pass keys for mail pouches, rural mail boxes and city mail boxes. The Hollowell negro explained to the police that the four were present in this city tonight with the purpose of robbing the safe of the Rocky Mount Savings & Trust Company. Speaking of it as the "Home Savings Bank", he described to the police where it was located, and declared it had been marked for attempt tonight by four of them. The negro who confessed also declares also that Jesse Turner, alias Rouse and Robertson, was the negro who shot and killed a negro at Middlesex some two weeks ago because the negro refused to give him a quart of liquor. With the four principals in the toils, the police set about in an effort to secure some of the stolen stamps and a horse blanket which it was explained were taken in the robbery of the post office. Further evidence against the negroes was brought out in the recovery of several hundred stamps tonight in the hands of a negro drug store, (Continued from Page Two.)

GERMANS DESTROY THREE STEAMERS FOR THE BRITISH

Report Comes Just as Great Britain Was Congratulating Self on Safety.

OF SHIPS FROM ATTACK

German Submarines Renew Activity—Three Widely Separated Boats of Water—Crew of One Steamer is Lost. London, March 10.—German submarines appeared early Tuesday morning at three widely separated points on the British coast and, it is stated officially, without giving warning to the crews, sank three British merchant steamers. In one case, that of the steamer Tangistan, which was torpedoed off Scarborough, in the North Sea, 37 men of her crew of 88 are missing. Only one man from the vessel was picked up. The attack which sent the Tangistan to the bottom was made half an hour after midnight. At 6 o'clock in the morning another steamer, the Blackwood, was sunk off Hastings, in the English channel, while a third submarine sank the steamer Princess Victoria off Liverpool at a quarter past 9 o'clock. News of the latest exploits of German submarines came just as the British public was congratulating themselves that the threatened sea blockade had been a failure. The statement said: "The steamer Tangistan was sunk by a German submarine off Scarborough at 12:30 o'clock the morning of March 9. Only one man of her crew of 38 men was picked up. "The steamer Blackwood was sunk by a submarine without warning, off Hastings at 6 o'clock the morning of March 9. Her crew of 17 was saved. "The steamer Princess Victoria, of Glasgow, was sunk without warning by a German submarine at 9:15 o'clock the morning of March 9, off Liverpool. Her crew of 34 was saved."

LEGISLATURE ENDS SESSION AT 10:30

Thirty-Eight More Bills Ratified Than in 1913 Session. MANY PASSED FINAL DAY

While Waiting Five Hours for Bills to Be Enrolled for Ratification, Members Indulge in Felicitations and Pleasantries. (Special Star Telegram) Raleigh, N. C., March 9.—The gavels in the hands of the presiding officers of the Senate and the House of Representatives fell simultaneously at 10:30 o'clock tonight as President Daughtridge and Speaker Bowie proclaimed the General Assembly of 1915 adjourned sine die. There had been a long and pleasant wait since 6 o'clock for the enrolling office to prepare the final batch of bills for ratification and the task of affixing the signatures had just been completed. The number of the last bill ratified was 1,498, compared with 1,460, representing the grand total of bills for the session two years ago. The last bill introduced at this session, number 1,541 in the Senate and 1,338 in the House, was by Senator Ward to amend the new State-wide primary bill which had not yet been finally ratified. The amendment was to exempt Lenoir county from the act in so far as county officers are concerned. It passed and was duly ratified. The primary bill itself was also among the final batch of bills ratified. In the Senate during the evening there was a magnificent mahogany grandfather's clock presented to Lieutenant Governor Daughtridge as a gift from the act in so far as county officers are concerned. The acceptance by Lieutenant Governor Daughtridge was most feeling and without reference to the mention that had been made of him in connection with the next governorship. Senator Chatham presided during the ceremonies in the Senate and in taking the chair commented impressively on the experiences and impressions of the session just closing. Senator Haymore, for the Republican minority, spoke enthusiastically for the fraternal feeling and affection that has dominated and pledged. Surry county to support the presiding officer of the Senate, Lieutenant Gov. Daughtridge, for the governorship next session. Gift to President Pro Tem. In the Senate tonight Senator Hoggood, in behalf of the Senators, presented to President Pro Tem O. Max Gardner a handsome silver card receiver as a token of esteem and appreciation for the able manner in which Mr. Gardner presided during numerous important periods of the legislative work. He paid highest tribute to the Cleveland senator as a man and as an officer and talk of him as the next lieutenant governor along with that of President Daughtridge for Governor, was a striking feature of the closing hours of the session. In the last moments of the Senate there was a statement by Senator Moore, of Moore, that the unfortunate difficulty between Representative Mayo and Enrolling Clerk Norvell had been completely adjusted with thorough friendliness between the two, and he expressed that all reference to the affair be expunged from the journal of the Senate. This was ordered by a vote of the Senate. The clerk of the Senate, Mr. O'Brien, and Chief Clerk Self, who issued a statement as to the status and manipulation of the bill between the clerk's office and the enrolling office that showed no blame attached to any one. House Committees Named. In the House tonight Speaker Bowie announced committees as follows: Attend the inauguration of President Graham of the University of North Carolina, Representatives Eynum, Ferguson, Stacy, Battle, Nettles, Fagg, Allen, Hutcheson, Haines and Kittrell. Make annual examinations of Treasurer's, Auditor's and other State officers, Representatives Grier, about Laughlinhouse and Faircloth. President Daughtridge, of the Senate, stated that he will announce these (Continued on Page Two.)

Returns After 50 Years



Col. John W. Vrooman, of Herkimer, N. Y., survivor of siege of Fort Fisher, who addressed St. John's Lodge of Masons last night, and who today will visit again old Fort Fisher.

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WORKERS IN ENGINEERING TRADE IN GREAT BRITAIN BECOME PUBLIC SERVANTS

GOVERNMENT AID FOR BUSINESS MAN

Oscar W. Underwood Discusses Relations of the Two. THE FUTURE OUTLINED

Senator-Elect from Alabama in Speech at New York Discusses Governmental Control of Business. Railroad Situation.

New York, March 9.—In a speech on the railroad situation before the Sphinx Club here tonight, Oscar W. Underwood, House majority leader in the last Congress and now elected a senator from Alabama, declared that "if governmental regulation is unable to cope with the vexed problem that confronts us, the people will accept government ownership as the next step ahead." Discussing the present system of regulating business, Mr. Underwood said the time had come when the government should aid leaders of industry and finance. "It is not enough for the government to permit these men to rise from the prostration which has overtaken them and their affairs," he continued. "We have reached the point on our way to social betterment where sound prudence and common sense must be applied. Governmental ownership must be resorted to as a last resort, not as a first resort. We must not occasionally say 'you may' and not always 'you shall not.'" Capital Issue. "Adequately provided for capital to maintain and extend the nation's transportation is the problem confronting the government in its regulation of railroads," Mr. Underwood asserted. He said that the present system of regulation is breaking down, insofar as it has supervised the finances of the railroads with a view to allowing them properly to protect their securities and rates in here and here to stay. Regulation is breaking down, insofar as it has supervised the finances of the railroads with a view to allowing them properly to protect their securities and rates in here and here to stay. Regulation is breaking down, insofar as it has supervised the finances of the railroads with a view to allowing them properly to protect their securities and rates in here and here to stay. Regulation is breaking down, insofar as it has supervised the finances of the railroads with a view to allowing them properly to protect their securities and rates in here and here to stay.

House of Commons Takes a Drastic Step to Prevent More Labor Troubles.

GOVERNMENT CONTROL

More Munitions of War Are Needed, and Control of the Factories is Necessary.

Dardanelles and European Situation Unchanged

London, March 9. — The House of Commons today gave the government authority to take over the control of the country's entire engineering trade and to place it under a combined management for the purpose of increasing the output of war munitions. This drastic action was the outstanding feature here of the day's war news, although public interest in the bombardment of the Dardanelles continues at a high pitch. There was little news from the land battles. The effect of the Realm Act, passed at the outbreak of war, gave the government power to control works where war materials actually were being made. David Lloyd-George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, on behalf of the government, today asked that the control of manufactories be extended to works capable of being used for that purpose. This power was granted unanimously, although Andrew Bonar Law, opposition leader, described the measure as "probably the most drastic ever laid before Parliament."

Action Comes as Surprise

This step on the part of the government came as a complete surprise, although Mr. Lloyd-George, in a speech at Bangor last week, emphasized the importance of increasing the output of war munitions, which labor disputes had threatened to diminish. Now the workers in the engineering trade will be in the position of public servants and the government hopes this fact will impress them with the importance of keeping their work going. A business man will be given charge of the organization. With the war area extending and the size of the army and navy constantly increasing, it would be known that something must be done to keep the fighting branches supplied with arms and ammunition. The fleet bombarding the Dardanelles, which is known to include more ships than mentioned in dispatching, continue to occupy the British people. Report that three of the forts guarding the narrows one on the European and two on the Asiatic side, all armed with 14-inch guns, have been silenced, have increased the confidence of the British public that their warships will force the straits. In addition to the military and economic importance of the opening of the straits would have the Allies are sure to believe it would have a beneficial effect not only on Turkey but on Turkey's neighbors. Greece already is involved in a constitutional crisis over the Dardanelles and it was reported today that a similar crisis had arisen in Bulgaria, where it was said the premier was demanding intervention on the side of the Allies in opposition to the wishes of King Ferdinand who it is declared, desires to remain neutral. In Greece, M. Gounaris has undertaken to form a cabinet to succeed that of M. Venizelos and threaten to dissolve parliament if they do not endorse his policy of friendly neutrality towards the Allies. It is believed in London, however, that the people will force the Greek government to intervene and that M. Venizelos soon will be back in office. In the East and West fighting between the Germans and Allies continues. The Russians claim another (Continued on Page Two.)

RALEIGH TELEPHONE COMPANY VS. BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY

Case Heard by Corporation Commission and Taken Under Consideration. (Special Star Telegram) Raleigh, N. C., March 9.—The Corporation Commission gave a lengthy hearing today in the case of the Raleigh Telephone Company vs. Southern Bell Telephone Company in which the independent Raleigh company is seeking to exact from the Bell a contract for long distance connections on the same terms given independent local exchanges where the Bell has no local exchange, instead of the contract prescribed by the McReynolds Federal agreed contract for such connection. Albert Cox and President Will Wynne appeared for the independent company and A. B. Andrews, Jr., Col. Chipley, of Atlanta, and M. B. Spier, of Charlotte, for the Bell company. The contention of the Bell company is that the lower rate to the local exchanges where they have only long distance facilities is a mutual business benefit and where they have local exchange such contract with a competing local exchange would really tend to a division of business and bring no benefit to the Bell company. The commission took the case under consideration. Governor Craig issued an order today for a special criminal term of Moore county court to begin April 5 to be held by Judge Shaw and continue as long as necessary.

MR. NEWTON H. SMITH DEAD.

Prominent Citizen of Fayetteville Succumbs to Attack of Pneumonia. Fayetteville, N. C., March 9.—After a three days' illness with pneumonia, Newton H. Smith, a prominent citizen of Fayetteville, died in Cumberland General Hospital in this city today. Mr. Smith had been in poor health for some months and recently underwent an operation for a kidney stone. He was discharged from the hospital, only to become ill again with pneumonia. Mr. Smith was a successful insurance and real estate man. He was a gentleman of the highest character and integrity and was greatly esteemed by all his many acquaintances. He was for years an elder of the First Presbyterian church and subsequent to the formation of the Highland Presbyterian church, of which he was one of the founders, was made an elder of that congregation. He came to Fayetteville from Staunton, Va., 46 years ago; he also lived in Winston-Salem and Goldsboro. He married first, Miss Sallie Steidman. His second marriage was to Mrs. Mamie McVier Stanback, of Sanford, who survives him. His children are Miss Sadie Smith and Mr. N. Howard Smith, of Fayetteville; Mrs. J. E. O'Brien, and Mrs. W. E. Covington, of Rockingham. Miss Jane Stanback is a step-daughter. The funeral will be held from Highland church tomorrow afternoon at 3:30.

BODY OF MRS. PORCH FOUND

Identified Woman Who Went Down With Boat Near Englehard. Beaufort, N. C., March 9.—The body of Mrs. J. W. Porch, of this city, who with two other persons, was killed in the explosion which wrecked the power yacht Julia near Englehard, N. C., January 15 was found near that place today. The body will be sent to Philadelphia for burial.

GERMANY'S TERMS FOR PEACE.

London, March 10.—(2:08 A. M.)—The Daily Telegraph's Paris correspondent says he learns that Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg, the German Imperial Chancellor, will make a statement in the Reichstag today, setting forth the terms on which Germany is willing to make peace.