

THE WEATHER.

Fair and warmer Thursday; Friday probably fair and somewhat colder.

THE WILMINGTON MORNING STAR

10 Pages Today ONE SECTION

VOL. XXVII—NO. 159

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 2, 1916

WHOLE NUMBER 39,520

REPUBLICAN PARTY IN NORTH CAROLINA NOW DOMINATED BY BUTLER

Duncan Defeated and Morehead Elected in Stormy and Spectacular Battle.

"OLD ORDER PASSETH"

Convention at Raleigh in an Uproar Throughout Day, Despite All Efforts.

Delegates Named; Platform Adopted; No State Ticket.

(Special Star Telegram.) Raleigh, N. C., March 1.—The Republican State convention spent the afternoon in a stormy, spectacular session that really made no further progress than the settlement of the national committee...

The climax of the convention came about 6 o'clock, when Mr. Duncan went to the rostrum when his name and that of Mr. Morehead were about to be voted for as national committeemen...

Great confusion prevailed in the hall and he was repeatedly interrupted with calls and shouts to treat with Butler...

Mr. Morehead was recognized amid a storm of applause and confirmed his statement of efforts at harmony and his refusal to treat with Butler in any way.

He charged that in efforts for harmony Duncan had sidestepped issues that were vital to the party...

"Gentlemen of the convention," said Mr. Morehead, in conclusion, "if your proposition brought to me is that the salvation of the party in North Carolina depends on my serving you as national committeeman, I must accept."

This brought the convention to an uproarious state for the reason that the proposition as between Morehead and Duncan and, after laborious parliamentary effort, a roll call was reached that gave Morehead 761 votes and Duncan 225.

Judge W. S. O'B. Robinson got the floor and moved to elect as delegates at large to the national convention J. M. Morehead, Marion Butler, Tom Seale and C. A. Reynolds...

Butler Platform Adopted. The platform, largely prepared by Marion Butler, was adopted tonight in State affairs. It calls for fair elections; equitable taxation on a basis of economic conditions; financial affairs; improvement of school system, and agricultural...

(Continued on Page Ten.)

MEMBERS TO SAIL ON THE TENNESSEE

Will Leave Next Wednesday for South America.

JOIN HIGH COMMISSION

United States Section for Continuing Work of Pan-American Congress Handed by McAdoo—Meets First at Buenos Ayres.

Washington, March 1.—The armored cruiser Tennessee, now at the Norfolk navy yard, will leave Hampton Roads March 8 for Buenos Ayres, carrying the United States section of the International High Commission...

In addition to Secretary McAdoo, who heads the delegation, Assistant Secretary Peters of the Treasury, John H. Fahy, former president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States; Paul M. Warburg, of the Federal Reserve Board; Senator Fletcher, Archibald Kains, governor of the San Francisco Federal Reserve Bank, and Samuel Untermyer, of New York, will make the trip.

After the annual meeting of the full commission in Buenos Ayres, which is expected to last until April 15, the United States section will go to Valparaiso by rail. The Tennessee, meanwhile, will circle Cape Horn, taking the delegates on board again at Valparaiso.

The trip home will include stops at Callao, Panama and Havana, ending at Hampton Roads May 9. The tour, regarded by administration leaders as an important step toward development of close relations among the American republics, will include conference with financiers and public officials of several countries, while at the Buenos Ayres meeting questions of uniform legislation and many topics of commercial interest will be discussed.

President Wilson and Secretary Lansing both have taken a keen interest in the tour. Congress has formally approved it, and the cruiser Tennessee has been assigned by Secretary Daniels to carry the delegates to and from South America.

Captain W. H. G. Bullard, chief of the naval radio service, outlined to the section at a meeting here today the navy department's plans for concerted action among the American republics for improvement of wireless facilities in the Western Hemisphere.

The delegation called to get a parting word from Secretary Lansing, who emphasized the importance of their mission.

ZAPATA AND VILLA MAY JOIN IN NEW MOVEMENT

Diaz Reported to Have Effectuated an Understanding.

Junta is Said to Have Been Established at El Paso, but Federal Officials Fail to Secure Definite Information as to This.

El Paso, Tex., March 1.—Felix Diaz, nephew of the former Mexican President, Porfirio Diaz, who is said to have landed on the east coast of Mexico to launch a new revolution, has effected an understanding with Zapata and the followers of Villa, according to friends of the latter here. They declared today that conferences held here last week with emissaries of Diaz had resulted in an agreement between the leaders.

A junta, it was also stated, had been established here, but Federal officials were unable to secure definite information concerning its operations. Villa followers frankly declared that their leader would willingly co-operate with Diaz. Villa previously had an understanding with Zapata. Villa's personal desire, they said, was to overthrow Carranza, and he would give or accept any aid in accomplishing that purpose.

WELCOMES AN INCURSION. Mexican Ambassador is So Informed by His Government. Washington, March 1.—The Carranza government has informed Eliseo Arzoburo, the Mexican ambassador, that it would welcome an incursion by Felix Diaz. Mr. Arzoburo announced today inasmuch as it would afford an excellent opportunity to demonstrate the little cost and with men's pleasure the weakness of Diaz and his supporters.

GERMANS WEST OF THE MEUSE ACTIVE

Offensive at Verdun Has Ceased for Present.

BRITISH COAST RAIDED

Bombs Dropped by German Seaplane Fall to Do Any Military Damage. No Important Changes on Either War Front.

The Germans in the battle-scarred region of Verdun continue their bombardments west of the Meuse in the region between Malancourt and Forges, across the river eastward about Vaux and Damloup and against French trenches in the Woivre region, south-east of Verdun.

Their big offensive, however, so far as infantry attacks are concerned, has ceased, at least for the moment. Whether it will begin again or whether the Germans will rest content with the points of vantage they have gained is not indicated in the official reports of either Berlin or Paris.

Unofficial advices from Berlin have stated that the German plan of campaign has been primarily based on the bombardment of sectors they desire to hold and it is possible they may now be drawing up their big guns to capture positions with the object of shelling points near their objective—Verdun.

French Bombard Germans. To the east of Verdun and Pont-A-Mousson the French have bombarded German positions heavily in Le Petre wood and near Thiocourt. Artillery there has been in progress in Alsace. There has been no resumption of German attacks against the French in the Champagne region.

While nothing of special importance has taken place along the British part of the line, the effect of the German offensive in the Verdun is shown in the lengthening of their front in order to release the French for the reinforcement of the army opposing the German advance. Official advices had placed the extreme southern end of the British line in the region of Lens. The latest British official communication reports the British fighting to the north of the Somme, which would show that they have stretched their front between thirty and forty miles down to the region of Amiens.

Italians Take Austrian Position. Little is going on in Russia, except isolated bombardments and infantry attacks and air raids. On the Italian front the Italians have captured and consolidated an Austrian position on Mount Marmolada. Elsewhere in this region only artillery bombardments have prevailed. On the Asiatic battlefield the Russian continue their pursuits of the Turks in the Caucasus region and Persia.

Germany, according to a dispatch from Madrid, has sent an ultimatum to Portugal demanding the release within 48 hours of the interned German steamers seized by Portugal. A German seaplane has dropped bombs on the southeast coast of England. No military damage was done.

ONE CHILD KILLED.

German Seaplane Drops Bombs on Southeast English Coast. London, March 1.—A German seaplane bombed a portion of the southeast of England tonight, according to reports received here.

The Underwood tariff law has "stimulated American industry," the former governor declared, and he blamed the foreign war for the decline in imports. Denying that Mr. Root was a "keeper of national honor," Mr. Glynn added: "For years Mr. Root has been the star performer at peace conferences, and yet he has followed the example of Washington, John Adams, Jefferson, Lincoln and Grant."

"The President," he declared, "has only shaken his finger when he has to shake his fist the world will find it mailed."

"The efforts of politicians, like Mr. Root, to make political capital out of men of belligere."

Following the Great Leaders. In his foreign policy the President, Mr. Glynn said, was following the example of Washington, John Adams, Jefferson, Lincoln and Grant.

Met at noon. Attempt to reach an agreement to fix a time for a vote on Shields water-power bill failed.

Met at noon. Considered claims on House calendar. Foreign Affairs committee considered action on resolutions warning Americans against travel on armed merchantmen of belligerents.

National defense programme considered by Naval and Military committees. Philippine independence bill, as passed by Senate, ordered reported by Insular Affairs committee.

Passed bill to revive right of action on claims aggregating \$500,000 for Southern property seized during the Civil War, amended to require proof of loyalty of claimants to the Union.

Foreign Affairs committee deferred until Thursday action on armed ship resolutions.

DEMOCRATS IN NEW YORK STANDING BY PRESIDENT WILSON

Administration Ratified by Convention—Steps Looking to Re-Election.

GLYNN ASSAILS ROOT

Replies to Criticisms of President's Foreign Policy in Key-Note Speech.

Syracuse, N. Y., March 1.—In key-note and platform speeches Democrats of New York state, assembled in informal convention, tonight ratified the administration of President Wilson and took steps to bring about his re-election. Harmony marked the convention's deliberations, every proposal being adopted unanimously.

The following delegates at large to the National Democratic convention at St. Louis were recommended for the support of the party voters at the spring primaries:

U. S. Senator James A. O'Gorman, William Church Osborn, chairman of the Democratic state committee; Geo. J. Meyer, of Buffalo, a German-American supporter of the President, and Samuel Untermyer, a New York attorney. The convention also adopted a resolution recommending the re-election of Norman B. Mack, of Buffalo, as Democratic national committeeman.

The delegates to the National convention, which will comprise New York's "Big Four," pledged, and were nominated with the understanding that they are to work for a second term for Mr. Wilson.

The keynote speech, delivered by former Governor Martin H. Glynn as permanent chairman, aroused much enthusiasm. In addition to commending the actions of Mr. Wilson during his administration, it replied directly to the criticisms of the President and his foreign policies made by former Senator Elihu Root at the recent Republican state convention in New York.

"Four years ago," he said, "this nation committed its care and welfare to the Democratic party and the Democratic party has been true to its trust. It has preserved peace and the Underwood tariff, foreign affairs and preparedness were all dealt upon by the former governor."

After reviewing the legislation enacted during the Democratic control of Congress, Mr. Glynn replied to the Root's reference to the Federal Reserve act and charged that Mr. Root as senator opposed the passage of the measure. This legislative act, he said, "shook the country but saved the European war broke out, enabled the financial officers to meet the demands made upon American business and financial resources and saved them from a repetition of the panic of 1907, which the speaker characterized as a 'painful experience' that would always be an 'indictment of the Republican party.'"

Washington, March 1.—Generally good business conditions throughout the country are reflected in reports of Federal Reserve agents made public tonight by the Federal Reserve Board. Growing scarcity of raw materials used in many American industries is noted, however, and the Southern agents predict an increase in cotton acreage this year, unless steps are taken to prevent it.

The Boston district reports trade generally in continued activity, with the uncertainty as to the European situation restraining trade expansion. Unrest of labor and increasing cost of raw materials, however, are said to be disturbing factors.

From New York comes the report that there are more products and workers in that district, and that the industrial activity there is of record character. On account of scarcity of raw materials, however, some houses anticipate a shortage in merchandise stocks.

The Richmond report describes conditions throughout that district as good, and points to railroad construction, increased manufacturing and new credits extended to back up the statement. The cotton acreage in the district, the report says, probably will be slightly increased this year, but the practice of crop diversification will not be abandoned.

Although February is said to be usually a quiet month in the Atlanta district, the report says there has been "very little lessening" of business activity.

Steady and substantial gain throughout the Philadelphia district in practically all lines of business, is announced. Lack of dyestuffs is noted and raw materials are said to be advancing in price. Steel mills and shipyards continue busy, with labor scarce.

Scarcity of raw materials, the Chicago agent says, are receiving the earnest attention of manufacturing industries. Reports from the farming section of the district indicate a reduced wheat acreage this year, but the farmers are said to have an increased purchase power. The automobile industry is at a record pace, there is a strong demand for live stock and generally there is said to be a feeling of optimism.

Met at noon. Considered claims on House calendar. Foreign Affairs committee considered action on resolutions warning Americans against travel on armed merchantmen of belligerents.

National defense programme considered by Naval and Military committees. Philippine independence bill, as passed by Senate, ordered reported by Insular Affairs committee.

Passed bill to revive right of action on claims aggregating \$500,000 for Southern property seized during the Civil War, amended to require proof of loyalty of claimants to the Union.

Foreign Affairs committee deferred until Thursday action on armed ship resolutions.

Adjourned at 5:05 p. m. to noon Thursday.

FRENCH COMMANDER AT VERDUN.



The youngest French general commanding an army in the field—General Humbert—is having the chance at Verdun of gambling for the highest stakes of military renown, an opportunity he is envied by all his fellow commanders. He was appointed to take charge of the forces in the Argonne early last fall, succeeding General Sarraill, who had come into conflict with General Joffre, who is now at Verdun directing the defense.

BUSINESS IS GOOD OVER THE COUNTRY

Reflected in Reports of Federal Reserve Agents.

Growing Scarcity of Raw Materials Used in Many Industries Noted. Increase in Cotton Acreage is Predicted.

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WILSON WILL NOT GIVE CONSENT TO COMPROMISE VOTE

Record Vote on Anti-Administration Resolutions Only is Acceptable.

MAKES HIMSELF CLEAR

Gives Congress to Understand Confidence Vote Will Not Serve the Purpose.

Washington, March 1.—President Wilson served notice on Congress tonight that he will consent to nothing less than a record vote on the anti-administration resolutions to warn Americans of the armed ships of European belligerents before he goes on with the German submarine negotiations.

No compromise proposition, such as a vote of confidence in the President's foreign policy, will be acceptable. Such an action, it is said, might be construed in Berlin as justifying the opinion that the President lacks the support of Congress and his own party in his demands for a full observance of international law, while its only purpose would be to afford members of Congress a way to avoid recording their positions before the country on the straight out and out question.

President Wilson made his position clear to congressional leaders tonight in unequivocal terms, as the climax to a day of confusion, uncertainty and political maneuvering that marked the opening of his first real fight with Congress.

As to emphasize that the President absolutely refused to continue the negotiation with Germany, the attitude of Congress is settled, it was made known that the United States does not consider the latest assurances from Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador in Washington, as those originally given. No further steps will be taken, however, while the President waits on Congress. Meanwhile the pending Lusitania agreement will not be taken up.

The whole situation in Congress, confused by the President's call yesterday for a vote, was thrown into a state of confusion today when morning conference the President outlined his position to Chairman Stone and Flood and the foreign affairs committees, Senate Leader Kern, Speaker Clark, House Leader Cannon and the Republican Chairman Fou of the House Rules committee.

Situation Held in Deadlock. As soon as the delegation returned to the Capitol with news of what the President had said, it was apparent that some of the leaders who had secretly supported the anti-administration forces and under administration pressure had picked a resolution in committee when there was danger of their being passed, realized that the President and his friends had sufficiently gained the whip hand, that they at once voted their efforts to attempts to avoid a defeat at the hands of the administration forces by side-tracking the main issue and making the first vote on one resolution a resolution of confidence for the President in which they could join without compromising their position in support of warning Americans to avoid belligerent armed ships.

Practically in control of the machinery of the House these leaders held the situation in deadlock all day while they conferred and sought for some proposal which would satisfy the President and still save their positions.

Friends of the President, watching the maneuvering closely, saw the object and tonight many of the House Democrats and many of the Republicans in committee when there was danger of their being passed, realized that the President and his friends had sufficiently gained the whip hand, that they at once voted their efforts to attempts to avoid a defeat at the hands of the administration forces by side-tracking the main issue and making the first vote on one resolution a resolution of confidence for the President in which they could join without compromising their position in support of warning Americans to avoid belligerent armed ships.

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