

THE WEATHER.

For North Carolina—Local rains Wednesday, followed by fair, somewhat colder in interior; Thursday fair.

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WILMINGTON, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 8, 1916

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HOUSE BY OVERWHELMING VOTE STANDS BESIDE WILSON IN HIS NEGOTIATIONS WITH GERMANY

Decisively Kills Movement to Warn Americans Off Armed Merchantmen.

OPPOSITION IS CRUSHED

Big Democratic Majority and Nearly Half the Republicans Stand with Wilson.

McLemore Resolution Tabled by 276 to 142.

Washington, March 7.—President Wilson today completely and decisively won his long and sensational fight to compel Congress to acknowledge that it stands beside him in the submarine negotiations with Germany. To the rallying cries of "Stand by the President," and "Is it Lansing and Wilson or von Bernstorff and the Kaiser?" a big Democratic majority and nearly half of the Republicans in the House, three times rolled over-whelming votes against the movement to warn Americans off the armed merchantmen of the European belligerents.

The celebrated McLemore resolution, around which the anti-administration forces centered their fight, was tabled, in other words killed, just as was the Gore resolution for a similar purpose in the Senate last week.

Victory from the Outset. From the very outset of the fight today the President's supporters, without regard to party, swept over the opposition.

On the first vote, which was a parliamentary proposition to prevent opening the McLemore resolution to amendment and unlimited debate, the administration forces carried the day—256 to 160. On that 192 Democrats, 63 Republicans and one Progressive voted to support the administration. Twenty-one Democrats, 132 Republicans, five Progressives, one Independent, and Representative London, the lone Socialist of the House, voted against it. This was the crucial vote of the fight, the one point on which administration leaders were uncertain. With victory in hand, they moved on to the next proposition, the adoption of a special rule for five hours discussion of the McLemore resolution.

Again they carried the day, this time 271 to 138, and then pushed their victory home by tabling the McLemore resolution, 276 to 142.

In seven hours of tense, turbulent session, in which the administration opponents charged that the President was contending a doubtful legal right and shifting the responsibility of diplomatic negotiations to Congress, the House swayed back and forth in the most sensational congressional spectacle of a decade, probably not equalled since the eve of the declaration of war on Spain.

President Wilson, calm and confident, heard the early results of the voting in the cabinet room at the White House, with some of the cabinet grouped about him. He told them he was much gratified with the support of Congress.

Wilson's Hands Untied. Released from the bonds of embarrasment forced upon him by the dis-sensions in Congress, which have been represented in foreign capitals as indicating that he was making his demands on Germany in direct opposition to the sentiments of the elected representatives of the people, President Wilson now stands prepared to go on with the submarine negotiations with the Central Powers.

The next step probably will be an answer to Germany's last proposal to settle the Lusitania case, in which the United States probably will ask for such further assurances as it considers sufficiently broad and complete, to guarantee that the new submarine campaign, which began on March 1 and in which carrying guns will be sunk without warning, will not endanger Americans traveling the seas on merchant vessels.

The President and his advisers regard the action of the House today as a brilliant answer to reports circulated in Berlin, sent from Washington, that Congress stood 2 to 1 against him in the crisis.

Bryan Influence Missing. One of the day's surprises was the failure of the so-called Bryan influence to develop and appreciable strength against the President.

"Stand by the President and do not embarrass him in his diplomatic negotiations with a foreign country," was the whole burden of the argument of the administration leaders. They paid little attention to the involved legal phases of the situation. It was enough, they argued, that the President had reported the attitude of Congress as opposed to his policy was embarrassing him abroad, and to that they stuck.

Tributes were paid to the President (Continued on Page Two.)

ONCE MORE HE WINS; HIS HANDS ARE UNTIED



WOODROW WILSON

CALLING MARRIED MEN INTO SERVICE

Long Before They or British Government Expected.

EARL OF DERBY SAYS

Certain of Getting All the Single Men, in Time, But Unless Married Men Come Forward, Shortage Might be Fatal.

Manchester, Eng., March 7.—The Earl of Derby, speaking here today on the question of enrollment of married men for military service, declared he regretted this early calling up of married men more than he could say.

"They are being called up long before they expected to be, and long before I expected they would be," he said, "but I should be casting a slur on their patriotism if I believed they were not going to come forward when called upon.

"If the scheme of getting recruits by groups had been in existence before the war," continued Lord Derby, "the details could have been fought out. As it was, the government had to get men while the organization was being prepared. He was certain that in good time they would get all the single men, but unless the married men came forward there might be a shortage which might be absolutely fatal.

"I am receiving the assistance of all the government departments," he continued, "and I have no doubt we shall succeed in securing an army sufficient for our purpose, made up for the most part of single men, and at the same time leaving behind all those essential to the carrying on of the industries of the country."

PEYTON AND WALDRON RELEASED.

Were Held for Crossing Rio Grande Into Mexican Territory.

San Antonio, Texas, March 7.—The release of Second Lieuts. Bernard R. Peyton and Albert W. Waldron, has been ordered by Maj. Gen. Frederick Funston and the military charges against them for crossing the Rio Grande to rescue two United States soldiers who had been taken prisoner by Mexicans, have been dropped.

TO SPEND \$100,000 IN NORTH CAROLINA

Butler to Make Personal Contribution of \$20,000.00

CAMPAIGN IS PLANNED

\$25,000 to be Spent in Third and Equal Amount in Tenth Congressional Districts—Twenty Counties Marked for Prey

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Raleigh, N. C., March 8.—Plans of Marion Butler, J. M. Morehead, new national committeeman, and other party leaders to carry North Carolina for the Republicans in the impending campaign, following the sensational Republican State convention of last week, include a \$20,000 personal contribution by Butler, \$20,000 by National Committeeman Morehead and an appropriation of dollar for dollar by the National campaign fund committee for all moneys raised in the State for the campaign, according to seemingly authentic information that has developed here.

Indeed, the plan is to put at least \$100,000 into the State campaign fund, and trust to the damaging effect of contests between Democrats in the State-wide primaries for State officers to so impair the Democratic party conditions for the general campaign as to make the capture of the State all the more easy.

Democratic estimates are that the State cannot be less than 35,000 Democratic majority in the next general election, but the Republican campaign plans divulged and traced to a party leader close in the party councils depend largely on the judicious expenditure of the \$100,000 fund to be raised as indicated and on Democratic party dissensions anticipated in the trying out of the new State-wide primaries, effective for the first time, with especially aggressive primary campaigns pending between Democrats for Secretary of State, State Treasurer and some other offices.

The campaign plan of the Republicans includes especially the retention of the Tenth congressional district, represented by J. J. Britt, and the capture of the Third district, now represented by George Hood. To do this, the Na-

(Continued on Page Two)

CHURCHILL SOUNDS A NOTE OF WARNING

He Declares the Admiralty Lacks Driving Force.

JUST FROM TRENCHES

Former Sea Lord Declares Admiralty Must be Revitalized Before it is Too Late—Not Keeping Up With Germany.

London, March 7.—Winston Spencer Churchill, former first lord of the admiralty, now a colonel and fresh from the trenches, sprang into the parliamentary arena today in a daring speech answering First Lord of the Admiralty Balfour, who had just presented the admiralty's lack of driving force and must be revitalized before it was too late by bringing back Lord Fisher, the former first sea lord, to head the admiralty administration.

Great interest is attached to Colonel Churchill's absence as a period of silence while serving with the army and while the naval policy he had inaugurated at the opening of the war was undergoing considerable change. Mr. Balfour had just circulated an optimistic statement of the naval outlook which strongly appealed to the patriotic sentiment of the house of commons, so that Colonel Churchill's criticisms were at first coldly received. But he gradually gathered attention and applause, until he closed amid scenes of much enthusiasm.

He referred to his remarks as a "jarring note of warning" which he said had to be given. Since he returned from the front, he had received information which was not entirely satisfying regarding the progress of naval construction. Details must necessarily be avoided, but if it could be said that every capital ship provided for in the naval programme had been completed the navy would be ready with an ample margin of safety. It was within the power of the admiralty to complete this programme, but he expressed doubt whether it had been done. Meanwhile there was an impenetrable veil over the German programme.

"That is a grave fact," said Colonel Churchill, "for while we know nothing yet, we may be sure that something is going on there. That the German navy, built up by the Kaiser's greatest efforts, is remaining idle in Kiel canal without so far as the present effort for its development is unthinkable.

"We should therefore assume Germany has completed her naval programme. And if ours has not been completed, then some weighty reasons should be given.

"These new ships are what the country relies on to meet and overcome any further development Germany may have made.

Alas! the country had felt the grave effect of a shortage of ammunition and if now there should come a shortage in naval equipment he contended it would cause irreparable loss.

"It is with a deep sense of responsibility that these words of warning are spoken," continued Colonel Churchill. "It is not too late for action, and the admiralty must hurl herself into the task of meeting every requirement."

Referring to Mr. Balfour's statement that the chief restriction on naval construction was labor, Colonel Churchill declared that when the navy was at stake there could be no limitation by labor. If the first lord of the admiralty found this difficulty, then it was for him to overcome the difficulty. It would not suffice to say he was doing his best.

The speaker said that he admiralty must prepare to meet new and novel dangers by novel expedients. It was the unexpected that must be guarded against.

"The submarine menace," he said, "may present new and grave dangers for which the admiralty must be prepared with maximum efficiency."

HEAR BREAKERS AND SEE SURF ACROSS CONTINENT BY PHONE

Remarkable Demonstration of Achievement of Wireless Telegraphy.

Washington, March 7.—Remarkable demonstrations of recently achievable developments in the development of long distance and wireless telephony featured the annual dinner of the National Geographical Society. Among the guests of honor were Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, inventor of the telephone, and Theodore N. Vail, president of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, who met face to face for the first time in 30 years, in spite of their mutual interests of almost a life time.

The dinner heard by telephone breakers rolling against the California coast and at the same time watched moving pictures of the surf at the same point.

THE DAY IN CONGRESS

SENATE.

Met at noon. Debated war power bill. Senator Sutherland, Republican, in a speech defended President Wilson's course in the negotiations with Germany.

BOTH SIDES AGREE ON JURISDICTION

Appam's Owners File An Amendment Libel

BERNSTORFF PROTESTS

Judge Waddill, of U. S. District Court, Assured That German Officer Will Not Take Vessel Beyond His Jurisdiction.

Richmond, Va., March 7.—Although contending that the United States courts have no jurisdiction over the British and African liner Appam, brought to Hampton Roads by a German prize crew after her capture by the raider Moeve, counsel for Lieut. Hans Berg, the prize crew commander, agreed today to present a defense at the trial before Judge Edmund Waddill in the Federal district court to determine the status of the steamer. The court announced that the hearing on the libel proceedings instituted by the British owners would be begun during the week of March 27th.

Delay in beginning the hearing was due to the fact that counsel for the British & African Line had an amended libel today and opposing counsel asked for time in which to make an answer. Judge Waddill gave them until March 20.

A note from Count Bernstorff, the German ambassador at Washington, Secretary of State Lansing, in which the ambassador protests against court proceedings in the Appam case, contending that the matter was covered by Prussian-American treaties, was read to the court and filed. It was dated February 22.

With the matter of jurisdiction of the court at issue, the main contention which perturbed the court, Judge Waddill said, was whether there might not be an attempt on the part of the German lieutenant to take the vessel beyond the limit of the court's jurisdiction so that she might not again fall into British hands. Such action, replied counsel for Berg, was unthinkable, since the German Empire would take no step which would be stamped as a department of the government of the United States.

Asking that the court set an early date for the trial, counsel for the British owners said that they were responsible for the valuable cargo which the Appam carries in holds and "thanked God that the German navy has no jurisdiction over Hampton Roads." It was agreed that at least one hearing should be tied up to some wharf in Norfolk pending disposition of the libel action against her and counsel for Berg and the German government promised that no attempt would be made to carry the vessel beyond the jurisdiction of the court.

Note of Protest Read. The note of protest from Count von Bernstorff to the court and filed, and attorneys for the British owners asked that like action be taken in regard to the reply of Secretary of State Lansing to Ambassador Bernstorff. Counsel for the British owners replied that there were only two copies of the note, one in possession of Secretary Lansing and the other in the hands of the German embassy, and Judge Waddill expressed a doubt as to whether he could properly call for a copy of it. He said he was anxious to see it, as it might throw some light on an unprecedented and abstruse case.

In his note of protest, Ambassador Bernstorff stated that the Appam should be regarded as a prize ship under Article 19 of the treaty of 1799 between Prussia and the United States and that in part of Article 12 of the treaty of 1828, providing that "the vessel and effects taken from the enemies of the contracting parties may be carried wheresoever they please and such prizes as may be put under legal process when they come to and enter the ports of the other party."

The Original Question. The note of Ambassador Bernstorff was presented to the court by Assistant United States District Attorney Hiram Smith, acting as a "friend of the court," who said that the United States would not be represented. The original question had hinged solely upon the jurisdiction of the court, and this being admitted by attorneys for Germany and Lieutenant Berg, the question came up as to fixing a date on which to try the case on its merits.

Counsel for the British & African Steamship Company urged an early date, suggesting five days. Counsel for Germany dissented, saying it would be impossible to get in court with the German government in that time, since "the British government controlled the cables, read the wireless and took mail from the ships." Counsel for the British owners replied spiritedly that this was a reflection on the United States government, since the latter had ready use of the three means of communication.

The court ruled that 13 days would be sufficient and fixed March 20 as the time for filing answer.

Bernstorff's Protest.

Count von Bernstorff's note of protest to the general Landtag of the Reichstag was read. "Washington, D. C., Feb. 22, 1916. "GERMAN EMBASSY, Washington, D. C., J. N. R. A1298: "My dear Mr. Secretary: "Lieutenant Hans Berg, of the German Imperial Navy and commander of H. M. S. 'Appam,' now lying at anchor near Newport News, Va., has informed me that a libel was filed against said vessel in the United States district court for the Eastern district of Virginia, at Norfolk, on the 16th day of February, 1916, by the British and African Steam Navigation Company, Limited, and that, under the authority of said court, he has been cited by the marshal of the Eastern district of Virginia to appear before said court on Friday, the 27th day of March, 1916, to answer said libel.

"As the Appam was captured at sea by a German man-of-war, and brought to the Virginia port as a prize ship, according to the treaty existing between Germany and the United States, I am, (Continued on Page Two.)

GERMANS HAVE MADE ADDITIONAL GAINS IN DRIVE TOWARD VERDUN

PAGE SUPPLEMENTS HIS ANNOUNCEMENT

Has No Other Differences with Wilson "At Present."

LAST TERM IN CONGRESS

North Carolina Congressman Will Not Run Again Because He Cannot Agree With President in Submarine Controversy

Washington, March 7.—Representative Robert N. Page, of North Carolina, a brother of Ambassador Page, at London, has announced in a letter to his constituents that he will not be a candidate for re-election because he disagrees with President Wilson in the submarine controversy. Mr. Page, whose announcement caused a sensation in the House at the moment of a vote on what practically was a proposal that the House shall not interfere with the President's diplomatic negotiations, today supplemented it with the declaration that he differed from the President on no other points "at present."

"I could not bring myself to agree with the President in the present controversy," said he, "so rather than embarrass my party by running again and not supporting the President fully by supporting him unqualifiedly, I chose to announce that I would not run again. The President and I have no other differences at present.

"Here is my position on the warning controversy. I feel that the President shifted a responsibility when he asked Congress to pass on this issue. If he had chosen to pass on it himself, I should not have criticized his decision, though I might not have agreed with him. Then he would have exercised an executive function that was his own affair.

"I believe that the President should have asked Congress to pass on the issue then I had my own conscience to consider. I am for a warning resolution. If one comes up on the floor tomorrow I will vote for it. If nothing more than the McLemore resolution comes up I shall vote to table it. I don't agree with it.

"My action was taken after long deliberation. I tried to dissuade me from taking the step. I put the matter up to my conscience and it told me not to be a candidate again.

"When I came to Congress I promised to use my brain and my flesh and blood for my people. If I cannot do that—and in this instance I cannot—because I believe many of them would wish to see me stand by the President hands with the blood of my countrymen, neither will I do violence to my conscientious convictions of duty, thereby forfeiting my self-respect."

Reports today that other Southern Congressmen planned to follow Mr. Page's example could not be confirmed.

In his letter to his constituents, Mr. Page wrote:

"The loan of \$500,000,000 to England by American capitalists, to say nothing of the profits of munitions manufacturers, has destroyed the semblance even of neutrality in the United States and probably will lead us into war. I will not stultify my conscience or stain my hands with the blood of my countrymen, neither will I do violence to my conscientious convictions of duty, thereby forfeiting my self-respect."

RAILROADS ASK FOR REVISION OF RATES IN GEORGIA STATE

Want Southern Instead of Georgia Classification Adopted.

Atlanta, Ga., March 7.—General revision of freight rates on intrastate shipments and adoption of the Southern instead of the Georgia classification rates was asked in a petition filed here today with a committee of railroad officials representing seven railroad companies operating within the state. The railroads represented are: Southern, Seaboard, Atlanta, Birmingham, Atlantic, Georgia, Georgia, Southern & Florida, Georgia Railroad, and the Atlantic Coast Line.

The petition states that the proposed new rates would make the intrastate rates conform with the interstate rates recently granted by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The Georgia classification rates are lower than the interstate rates, it is said.

DROWNED AT RELIGIOUS MEETING.

Four Men Precipitated Into Vat While Hearing Evangelist.

Connellsville, Pa., March 7.—Four men were drowned and a number of others injured here today when the Baltimore & Ohio railroad shops collapsed during a religious meeting.

The men had assembled to listen to a talk by an evangelist who is conducting services in one of the local churches, and a number of them climbed to the top of the vat which collapsed under their weight. Six were saved by the prompt action of persons nearby.

Rutland, Vt., March 7.—Local option won over prohibition in this state today by a margin of 13,164 votes. The prohibitory amendment was first placed on the statute books in 1852 and was repealed in 1903 by a majority of 729. The vote today on the question of re-enacting this amendment was, yes, 18,505; no, 31,667.

But With Extremely Heavy Casualties, According to French Report.

TOWN OF FRENES TAKEN

Teutons Seem to Have Advanced Three Miles Since Capture of Forges.

Rome Says 20 German Dreadnaughts Have Left Kiel.

Driving hard against the French line northwest and southeast of Verdun, the Germans have been enabled to make additional gains toward Verdun, but with extremely heavy casualties, according to Paris. Hill 265, to the southeast, and a portion of Corbeaux Wood, directly south of Forges, have been occupied by the Germans, through strong infantry attacks that were preceded by extremely heavy bombardments. The town of Frenes, in the Woivre, also has been captured.

The German attack was over the entire front west of the Meuse, extending from Bethincourt to the river, but except in the Corbeaux Wood and at Hill 265 the French held back the attackers at all points.

French Hold Important Position. Thus the French still occupy the important strategic position on the heights of the Cote De L'Oie, for the possession of which numerous sanguinary engagements have been fought.

The occupation of a portion of the Corbeaux wood would indicate that the Germans have advanced over three miles since they took the town of Forges.

The Germans succeeded in penetrating a French redoubt in the region of Douaumont but immediately were thrown out in a counter attack. The recapture by the Germans of a position from the French in Champagne, the pushing of the German line further forward in the Argonne forest and the expulsion of small British detachments from captured German trenches northeast of Verdun, are related in the latest German official report. The British are defending the famous Hohenzollern redoubt position against German bombing attacks.

In the British house of commons, Colonel Winston Spencer Churchill, former first lord of the admiralty, has taken issue with A. J. Balfour, the present first lord, and has charged that the admiralty is in possession of a naval needs more vitality. Colonel Churchill came direct from the trenches to sound a note of warning. He predicted that the German fleet would be found to have been greatly augmented and he expressed the hope that the British programme of construction had been carried out to the full requirement. He clearly intimated, however, that it had not been.

Colonel Churchill also urged the re-appointment of Baron Fisher to the admiralty to revitalize and animate that department.

Despite the report from Rome that 20 German dreadnaughts have come into the North sea from their base at Kiel, and other reports which seemed to press the imminence of a naval battle, nothing definite has come through to show that German warships are out maneuvering or seeking battle.

By a vote of 276 to 142 the House of Representatives has tabled the resolution before that body which sought to warn Americans from traveling on armed merchantmen. The Senate had already taken action in favor of the administration. President Wilson's hands are now free to continue negotiations with Germany concerning that country's method of submarine warfare, and especially its announced intention to sink armed merchantmen without warning.

INFANTRY ATTACKS INCREASED

Paris Admits Germans Have Made a Gain in One Sector.

Paris, March 7.—The German infantry attacks have been greatly increased to the northwest of Verdun, between Bethincourt and the Meuse, and the Germans have made a gain in that important sector, getting a foothold in the Corbeaux wood, which lies to the southwest of Cote De L'Oie. The official statement issued by the war office tonight makes this admission, but declares all other attacks in that neighborhood were repulsed.

The text of the statement read: "In the Argonne, in the region of Avocourt, our special guns shelled a German aeroplane which fell within our lines. The aviators, who were wounded, were made prisoners.

"West of the Meuse the bombardment with big shells continued with great intensity. In the course of the day the enemy multiplied his infantry actions between the Bethincourt and the Meuse. These attacks were repulsed except in the sector of the (Continued on Page Two.)