

WEATHER.  
Fair Monday; Tuesday fair, some-  
what cooler.

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POOR MERCHANDISE doesn't seek publicity—it evades it. Buy advertised goods because they are best.

WHOLE NUMBER 39,884

## BAGDAD, CHIEF TURKISH CITY IN MESOPOTAMIA, FALLS BEFORE THE STEADY ADVANCE OF THE BRITISH

Capture of Historic City Shatters the German Dream of Dominion in Near East

GEN. MAUDE THE CONQUEROR

Brings to a Climax One of the Most Dramatic and Picturesque Phases of the War

OPERATION BEGUN IN 1915

News Comes as Tremendous Welcome by British Public

London, March 11.—General Frederick Stanly Maude, in command of the Entente forces in Mesopotamia, telegraphed today the welcome news for the British of the occupation early this morning of the city of Bagdad, the chief Turkish city in Mesopotamia and formerly the capital of the empire of the Caliphs.

No Details Given  
No details of the capture have yet been received. General Maude's story of the operations carrying events only up to Saturday morning when the British, after effecting a surprise crossing of the Diala and bridging the Tigris, had driven the Turks back to within three miles of Bagdad. It is evident, however, that the Turks have been unable to offer any serious resistance since the fall of Kut-el-Amara. They were said to be hurriedly summoning reinforcements from other theatres of the war but the distances to be covered were so great that additional forces were unable to arrive in time to save the ancient city which, after Mesopotamia, occupied first place in the Mohammedan mind.

The fall of Bagdad, besides ending German hopes of near eastern dominion, based on a Berlin-Bagdad railway, will reverberate throughout the Mohammedan empires and it is believed will have more than rehabilitated British prestige in the East. Up to the earlier loss of Kut-el-Amara. Perhaps no more welcome news could come at a time when the British public for the first time, owing to the submarine war, is beginning to feel the effects of the war in a greatly reduced food supply besides being thrown into depression by the revelations of the Dardanelles report. Further news must be awaited before it is known whether General Maude made important captures of Turkish troops or guns.

Apparently the capture was effected without resistance and with only slight losses. Even if the Turks succeeded in extricating all their forces, the loss of Bagdad is a grave blow to the Entente.

Bagdad has been the base for all Turkish operations in Persia. Up to within a few days ago the Turks occupied about 30,000 square miles of Persian territory, but with the Russians pressing them closely from Kirman-shah as well as from the direction of Erzerum, the British and Russian forces which would soon compel the Turkish evacuation of Persian territory.

CLIMAX OF ONE OF MOST DRAMATIC PHASES OF WAR

Bagdad's capture marks the climax to one of the most dramatic and picturesque phases of the world war. The city which has fallen to British arms links the present to a past so distant that it is semi-fabulous. The known history of Bagdad reaches back for more than four thousand years to the shadowy times of King Nebuchadnezzar of Babylon, a quay built by the Semitic monarch still existing submerged in the Tigris. Within its precincts there also stands the tombs of the Jewish prophets Joshua, Ezra and Ezekiel, and the well of Daniel.

Long after the Babylonian dynasty had ceased to be more than a memory, Bagdad rose to splendor as the artistic, literary, scientific and religious capital of the world. The heart of the great Islamic empire of the Caliphs for hundreds of years, it was known throughout the world as "The Glorious City" and was the scene of the fantastic exploits of Haroun-Al-Rashid, the potentate whose magnificence is immortalized in the Arabian Nights.

Once Had 2,000,000 Population  
In 190, B. C. Bagdad was credited with a population of 2,000,000 and was easily the first city in the world in wealth and commerce. With the fall of the Caliphate before the Turkish sultan it was successively the prey of Turks, Mongols, Tartars and Persians but it was not until 1836 that the city became a definite part of the Turkish empire.

The British campaign against Bagdad was opened early in 1915 when an Anglo-Indian force under Major-General Charles Vere Ferrers Townshend had landed at the head of the Persian Gulf and moved rapidly up the Tigris. The primary object of the expedition was to secure the valuable oil wells in the region at the mouth of the Tigris. (Continued on Page Eight)

## Over Score Killed in Tornado That Wrecks Over 300 Homes In the City of Newcastle, Ind.

Practically Everything Demolished in Path Two Blocks Wide and Ten Blocks Long Within Period of About Five Minutes.

Two Companies of Militia Ordered Out to Police the City—Bodies Buried Deep in the Ruins.

Newcastle, Ind., March 11.—More than a score were killed and 150 injured, some probably fatally, in the tornado which wrecked more than 300 homes in this city late this afternoon. The damage was roughly estimated tonight at \$1,000,000, but may even exceed that figure. The storm swept over the city in a southeasterly direction, demolishing practically everything in a path almost two blocks wide and more than ten blocks long. For several hours the city was entirely cut off from communication.

Appeals for help were sent out by Mayor Leeb Watkins and Governor Goodrich was asked to send troops to police the city, which is in darkness tonight owing to the demolition of the power plant. The exact number of dead may not be known for a day or two, as practically all the bodies thus far found have been dug out of the wreckage of their homes. The search tonight was hampered by darkness but with the coming of daylight tomorrow it is believed several more bodies will be found.

Early tonight the list of identified dead totals ten and there were seven other bodies in the morgue, but it was said several bodies had been found in various sections of the wrecked district and taken into nearby residences not damaged by the storm. Confusion and disorder followed in the path of the storm. Those who escaped injury and death ran wildly about streets, women and children crying and wringing their hands and men shouting and cursing. The men finally settled down and began the work of rescue, digging in the ruins of their homes for missing members of their families. Only two or three bodies were found in the streets.

For several hours the town was entirely cut off from outside communication. Traction cars could not run into the city because of the demolished power house and even the roads were blocked in practically all directions with fallen trees and telephone poles. As soon as possible calls for help were sent out by Mayor Leeb Watkins, who started out in a hard rain which also stopped in a few minutes.

Last About Five Minutes  
Although the skies had been threatening during the early afternoon there was little warning of the approaching tornado. A huge funnel-shaped cloud suddenly approached in the west and swept toward the city. Groups of persons in the streets began seeking shelter, men and women running wildly through the streets. The tornado lasted only about five minutes and was followed by a hard rain which also stopped in a few minutes.

One witness of the tornado, who was driving with his family of four in an automobile, reached a point in the court

house square when the storm struck. The man and his family sought shelter in an excavation for a new building. Crouching in mud and water knee deep they remained there until the storm had subsided.

After the storm had passed hundreds of persons rushed to the Southside to aid in the rescue work. The streets were filled with wreckage of houses and tangled wires.

LIST OF 21 PERSONS WHO ARE KNOWN TO HAVE PERISHED  
Newcastle, Ind., March 11.—Twenty-one are known to have been killed, several are missing, more than a hundred persons were injured, some fatally, and property damage to the extent of \$1,000,000, was the toll of a tornado which struck Newcastle shortly after 3 o'clock this afternoon.

The dead are: Everett Dunlap, Bernice Davis, Orris Davis, James Nellis, recently from Kentucky; Gray Davis, Mrs. John Davis, mother of Gray Davis; ... Davis, son of Gray Davis; Mrs. Archie Fletcher, ... Haler, young daughter of John Haler; ... Razer, 12-year-old son of T. Razer; Mrs. Archie Williamson, Miss Opal Williamson, daughter of Mrs. Williamson; ... Newton, Bernice Day, June Day, Mrs. Mary E. Williams, Mrs. Vera Higgins, daughter of Mrs. Williams; Ernest Watterman, aged 6; Two men and one boy unidentified.

Among the missing are William Davis, J. W. McLane and two sons, Mrs. W. Newton, William Lovery. "THE TOWN IS GONE" SAYS MESSAGE FROM THE MAYOR  
Muncie, Ind., March 11.—A report reaching here tonight from Newcastle stated that 39 persons were known to have been killed by the tornado which struck Newcastle late this afternoon. Mayor Rollin Bunch received a message from Mayor Leeb Watkins, of Newcastle early tonight stating:

"The town is gone. Send all the help you can."  
Company G, of this city, and a number of policemen are being rushed to Newcastle. All the ambulances in the city and about 25 physicians also have departed for the stricken town. Inter-urban cars out of this city are running only to Springfield and it is understood here that the traction power plant at Newcastle was demolished.

TWO CHILDREN KILLED AND MAN PERHAPS FATALLY HURT  
Richmond, Ind., March 11.—Two children were killed and a man was probably fatally injured in a tornado which hit Wayne county late today.

The storm spent its force just south of Hagerstown, this county, where the children of Ernest Graves were killed. The children were killed when a brick house was demolished.

Ora Smith, a farmer in that neighborhood, was driving with his family of four in an automobile, reached a point in the court

## DEFINE ATTITUDE ON PREPAREDNESS

Over Hundred Labor Leaders to Meet in Washington Today to Ratify Statement

CONTENTS ARE NOT KNOWN

Expected to Give Approval of Military, Economic and Civic Preparations for the Defense of the Nation.

Washington, March 11.—The executive counsel of the American Federation of Labor's committee tonight completed a statement of the federation's attitude toward National defense problems, to be presented tomorrow to a conference of more than 100 labor leaders for ratification.

The statement is said to be favorable to some active preparedness steps. Its adoption is expected but not without considerable discussion. The meeting was called a week ago by President Gompers, of the Federation, and is said to be the first meeting ever held in this country to formulate labor's attitude toward National defense. More than 3,000,000 American wage earners will be represented.

The statement as drawn up by the executive committee, which has been in session for three days here, is expected to approve of the military, economic and civic preparations for defense in defense terms. Any specific declarations on such questions as universal military service are to be left to the conference and leaders here today expressed the belief that there would be no action taken on details of any suggested National defense programs.

Heads of 110 National or international unions and the four railroad brotherhood heads are expected to attend the meeting.

NO NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN GERMAN-AMERICAN CRISIS  
Government Refuses to Answer Questions Regarding New Policy.

Washington, March 11.—The American government, having announced its decision to proceed with the arming of merchantmen intending to go to Europe in defiance of Germany's ruthless submarine campaign, no further details on the situation were given out today.

Many interesting questions relating to the new policy remained unanswered. The only statement authorized, was that nothing will be done by the government except in strict accord with international law.

Because of reports of bad food conditions in Germany, the fall of Bagdad to the Entente Allies and other news looked upon as unfavorable to the Central Powers, some officials considered further peace suggestions from Germany as among the possibilities.

President Wilson, although practically recovered from the cold which kept him in bed most of last week, remained indoors all day.

PROMINENT MEN PLEDGE SUPPORT TO GOVERNMENT  
New York, March 11.—Governors Edge of New Jersey, and Holcomb, of Connecticut, former President Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt, Major-General Leonard Wood, Philip Root, J. P. Morgan, Mayor Mitchel, W. Murray Crane, Robert Bacon and others of prominence attended a dinner given here tonight by Cornelius N. Bliss, at which they pledged themselves to support the National administration in any measures that may become necessary for the protection of American interests and the honor of the flag in the present international crisis.

The dinner, which was informal, was arranged by Mr. Bliss from patriotic motives, it was said. There was a discussion of preparedness but no definite program was outlined. Governor Whitman was unable to attend.

GEN. PERSHING TO INSPECT BORDER CAMPS AT LAREDO  
San Antonio, Texas, March 11.—Major-General Pershing, commander of the Southern Department of the army, and members of his staff, left here tonight for Laredo, Texas, to inspect border encampments in that district. It is believed also that in line with his recent visit to Matamoros and exchange of views with General Pershing's recent visit to the Brownsville district.

JUDGE REFUSES TO ACCEPT VERDICT GIVEN ON SUNDAY  
Memphis, Tenn., March 11.—Holding that a verdict could not be legally rendered on Sunday, Judge Hersh, of the Shelby county criminal court, today refused to allow the jury which tried Jess Edgington, a former criminal court judge, accused of accepting a bribe, to report case findings and ordered the jury held until the opening of court tomorrow with the case to be decided by Congress.

## VALUE OF NORTH CAROLINA PRODUCTS INCREASED OVER 33 PER CENT IN FIVE YEARS

Census of Manufactures Taken in 1914 Shows Total Valuation of \$289,411,981, With \$253,841,808 Capital Invested in 5,507 Establishments of All Kinds—Population of the State for the Same Year Was 2,339,000.

Washington, March 11.—North Carolina's population was 2,339,000 and the value of products of her industries, \$289,411,981 in 1914, according to the census of manufactures made in that year by the United States Bureau of Census and just made public here in pamphlet form. The value of her products increased 33.6 per cent in the five year period. Persons engaged in industry in the State numbered 151,335, an increase of 13.4 per cent and wages and salaries amounted to \$56,232,679, an increase of 36.4 per cent. Capital invested was \$253,841,808 in 5,507 establishments of all kinds. Capital increased 16.9 per cent and the number of establishments 11.7 per cent. Materials used in manufactures amounted to \$169,941,971, an increase of 39.5 per cent, and value added by manufacture was \$119,470,016, an increase of 25 per cent over 1909.

The Ten Leading Cities  
There were ten cities each having a population in 1914 of more than 10,000 inhabitants. They were Asheville, Charlotte, Durham, Greensboro, High Point, New Bern, Raleigh, Rocky Mount, Wilmington and Winston-Salem. Those cities, whose aggregate population in that year formed 8.9 per cent of the estimated total population of North Carolina, reported 34.9 per cent of the State's manufactured products.

"In total population," says the report, "North Carolina ranked sixteenth among the states in 1910; and in density of population it ranked twentieth with 45.3 inhabitants per square mile, the corresponding figure for 1900 being 38.9.

Railway Mileage  
The steam-railway mileage in 1914 was 5,419 and the electric-railway mileage in 1912 was 171. In addition, the transportation facilities provided by the harbors and navigable rivers of the State are important factors in the furtherance of its manufacturing and commercial interests.

"The natural resources of North Carolina, which are of great importance have a marked influence in the establishment and growth of many industries. Some of the materials used in manufacturing, such as cotton, cereals, tobacco, timber, phosphate rock, and kaolin are produced in large quantities. The Appalachian forests, more than 5,000 square miles in extent, furnish an abundance of material for sawmills and paper and pulp mills. The water power of the State is used extensively in generating electric energy, which is transmitted to distances as great as 210 miles.

"Agriculture is the leading industry. The total value of all farm crops in 1914 was \$119,470,016, an increase of 25 per cent over 1909.

Harvard Man Obtains Leave From University to Work With the New Commission

Washington, March 11.—President Wilson practically has completed selection of the tariff commission and the nominations probably will be sent to the Senate during the present special session—possibly tomorrow.

Prof. Frank W. Taussig, of Harvard University, will be chairman of the commission and has obtained leave from Harvard until September 1, 1918. He is an authority on economics and has written extensively on the tariff.

Daniel C. Roper, another member expected to be nominated by the President, has had practical experience in dealing with the tariff. After serving in the South Carolina legislature, he became clerk of the Senate tariff committee and then became identified with the Census Bureau in the collection of cotton statistics, making a trip to Europe to study the question. When the present tariff law was framed he was connected with the House ways and means committee as an authority on statistics. Until last fall he was first assistant postmaster general.

William Kent, a member of the House until March 4, probably will be another member. He was born in Chicago but has lived most of his life in California. He has been extensively identified with banking and other forms of business. He was elected to one Congress as an insurgent Republican and for two terms as an independent. During the last campaign he supported President Wilson.

Among the other members under consideration is E. P. Costigan of Denver, a lawyer. He was originally a Republican but in 1912 and again in 1914 was the Progressive candidate for governor of Colorado. Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale also has been mentioned.

E. E. Pratt, chief of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce of the commerce shipment, has also been mentioned in connection with a place on the commission. He is Miss Ida Tarbell, a writer. It is understood, however, that Miss Tarbell refused to consider the position.

The commission will be composed of six members, not more than three of whom can belong to one party. Its duties will be to study all phases of the tariff question and report to Congress.

FIGHTING IS RENEWED IN VICINITY OF SANTIAGO  
Washington, March 11.—Further fighting in the vicinity of Santiago, Cuba, and the burning of additional sugar cane were reported to the State Department today in a dispatch from Consul Griffith. The fighting is at some distance from the city and the government troops are thought to have secured control. The situation there will be no attack on the 52 American marines in the city. The losses to the sugar cane so far are not thought to be heavy.

## TOLL OF WAR SO FAR IS PLACED AT AROUND 10,000,000

Included in This Figure Are the Men Killed, Wounded, Captured or Missing

ALLIES GREATEST LOSERS

Entente Losses Are Given as 6,318,900 and Those of Central Powers as 3,384,800

Washington, March 11.—More than 10,000,000 men are recorded as killed, wounded, captured or missing in the European war in the first complete tabulation of official and authenticated semi-official reports of the various belligerents received here.

Among the military proper 4,412,200 are reported dead; 2,598,500 wounded and 2,664,500 captured and missing. Among civilians, especially on the Russian and Balkan fronts and in Armenia, another 400,000 are figured as either dead or wounded through the war.

The figures are admittedly only approximately and in some instances necessarily several weeks old. They are not called exact in any sense but give a fairly reliable picture of the war's results of the various belligerents, which are certainly minimum figures, and then on a careful checking with all available information.

The comparative losses  
The entente's loss are given as 6,318,900 as against 3,384,800 for the central empires. One reason for the great discrepancy between the two is believed to be the relative unpreparedness of the entente, the disastrous retreats in France at the beginning of the war, in Russia from the Mazurian lakes and the Carpathians, and in Rumania.

The entente's dead total 2,390,400 against 1,560,800 for the central empires; the entente's wounded total 1,276,500 against 922,000 for their enemies; and their captured and missing 1,652,500 against 912,000 for the central empires. These losses are based on the assumption that in Germany 90 per cent of the total wounded returned to the front and 80 per cent in all the other countries.

Russia Heaviest Loser  
Russia is infinitely the heaviest loser so far, with a grand total of 3,084,200 men. The bulk of these losses occurred in the Mazurian lake disaster and the two retreats from the Carpathians when prisoners were taken by the tens of thousands. Moreover, lack of communications and hospital facilities has made the death rate in Russia extraordinarily high. The total dead is 1,500,000, their wounded 784,200 and their prisoners 800,000, which is said to be much lower than the probable number.

France has suffered the second highest casualties with a total of 1,310,000, largely because of the early retreat to the Marne and the terrific losses in the defense of Verdun. Her dead total 870,000; her wounded 540,000 and her missing and captured 400,000, though this last figure is believed here to be impossibly high.

England's Total Far Below  
England's total falls far below, being one-third France's and one-sixth Russia's, owing, of course, to her late sending of a continental army. From now on, however, her losses are expected to keep fairly close to those of the French, who have seriously the drain on man power. England's total comes to 515,400, with 205,400 dead; 102,500 wounded and 107,500 captured and missing.

Rumania, though entering the war only last summer, has lost half a million men through her fatal attempt to close into Transylvania when the central powers were outflanking her through Dobruja. Her dead are given as 100,000; her wounded as 150,000 and her captured and missing about 250,000.

Italy has been saved from extreme casualties through the impossibility of open operations on her mountainous frontiers. Her total reaches 209,000, including 145,000 dead; 148,000 wounded and 55,000 captured and missing.

Belgium, Serbia, the two small states overrun by the German machine, after desperate resistance, both lost heavily in proportion to population. Belgium's casualties come to 113,000, with 50,000 dead; 22,000 wounded and 40,000 captured and missing. Serbia's dead come to 60,000 an her wounded 23,000, making a total of 83,000, with the number of missing and captured large but unknown.

Germany, among the central empires, is given as by far the largest loser. Her total casualties are 1,635,200, or 235,000 less than France's. Her dead come to 892,200, which is slightly higher than France's, while her wounded are set at 450,000 and her captured and missing 245,000, proportionately the lowest of the nations. Germany, because of her fighting on interior lines without having suffered a bloody retreat, and with a highly efficient medical service, has lost very few in captured and wounded but her offensives have led her into heavy losses in dead. Nearly one-third of her losses are estimated to have been suffered around Verdun.

Austria is only slightly less heavier a loser than Germany with a total of 1,369,100. Her dead, however, only number 523,100 and her wounded 356,000.

(Continued on Page Two)

## CARRANZA ELECTED BY RECORD-BREAKING VOTE

Only Few Scattering Ballots Were Cast Against Him

Mexican Election Passes Off Without Disorder—Carranza to be First Constitutional President Since 1911.

Mexico City, March 11.—General Venustiano Carranza was today elected president of Mexico by what is believed to have been the largest vote ever cast in the republic.

Although the voters had the privilege of writing in or declaring any name they desired, General Carranza received all but a few scattered ballots. The vote cast runs all the way from several hundred thousand to a million.

The presidential election today was provided for in articles adopted by the constitutional assembly which met at Queretaro. Many of the old residents declare that this was the first real election ever held in the country. Re-election from various parts of the republic indicate that there was no disturbance or intimidation.

Although there was no opposition to the presidency, the congressional contests were bitterly fought. The campaign lasted until the early hours of this morning and the streets were littered with dodgers and hand bills. Conditions at the polls throughout the district were orderly and troops were not called into their barracks.

Mexico will now have a constitution. (Continued on Page Two)

## MAY PERMIT A MAN TO CARRY WHISKEY HOME

Is Opinion of Some Expert Lawyers as to the Reed Law

Is Pointed Out That the Recently Enacted "Bone Dry" Measure Only Prohibits "Shipment" Into Prohibition States.

(Special Star Telegram.)  
Washington, March 11.—In the opinion of some of the most expert lawyers of the Department of Justice, there is nothing in the Reed "bone dry" law which prevents individuals from personally carrying whiskey into dry territory. The Star correspondent today consulted some of the best lawyers in Congress and also high officials in the Department of Justice and it is practically the unanimous opinion that persons living in dry territory may, so far as the Reed law is concerned, go to Baltimore (that is about the only place a man will be able to get a drink after the end of this year) and bring back whiskey for his own personal use.

If he violates the North Carolina quart law, for instance, that is a matter which the State authorities must handle. The Reed law does not go outside of the authority of the shipment into interstate commerce and expert lawyers declare a man carrying whiskey into dry territory for his own use does not violate this most radical law ever enacted by Congress.

The Department of Justice, however, will vigorously prosecute those who violate the Reed law. (Continued on Page Two)