

DEFENSE PLACED RODERICK ON THE STAND THIS MORN

Outstanding Statement Was That the Gun Was Fired Accidentally

DEFENDANT MADE GOOD WITNESS

Denied Many Statements Made By State's Witnesses; Said He Had Never Threatened His Wife

"Pulling on a shoe which I had taken off preparatory to going to bed and arising with the statement that I would go somewhere to sleep where there was peace and quiet, I picked up my gun and walked toward the back porch where my wife was standing. As I started to slip the gun into my pocket, my wife rushed at me, and a tussle followed. Whether she grasped my hand that held the gun or whether she seized the gun; whether the jerk she gave me caused my finger to pull the trigger or whether her finger came in contact with the trigger, God only knows. The shell exploded; my wife fell backward and the gun dropped to the floor at my feet."

The trial of Roderick for killing his wife was resumed in Superior Court this morning at 9 o'clock. The State introduced Deputy Sheriff Bert Kelly, who assisted in Roderick's arrest and who corroborated everything Sheriff Jackson said yesterday afternoon. The State then rested.

Roderick was the first witness called by the defense, and the principal in the case made a splendid witness. Clothed in white he took the stand and told his own story—told it in a clear coherent manner, his every word being easily heard by all in the court room. He showed no emotion. His only nervousness shown as he poured out his troubles and told conditions leading up to the shooting of Mrs. Roderick to twelve men in whose hands his fate rests, was a continual wincing of his right foot and the brushing back of his hair. He answered all questions in a straight forward manner. During his cross examination by Solicitor Lyon, he at times unconsciously sought to explain his answers in an indirect manner, but came back quickly with direct replies when advised to. Roderick made a good witness. While it was understood that he offered to plead guilty to a second degree charge, few imagined that the accidental firing of the gun would be told the jury.

Roderick began at the first. He stated that he had been married about three years, but on cross examination admitted that it might have been in 1916; he was satisfied that the ceremony was performed in Petersburg, Va. He told of leaving the dock of the Clyde Line on the morning of the killing and going home, saying that he went to the home of his mother first for breakfast. He stated that he was advised of his wife's return to the city from a visit with friends on the sound before he reached home; that when he did arrive at his home on South Seventh street, Mrs. Roderick was in front of the house near a cart, supposed to be the property of a Mr. Jones with whom she had been visiting. He stated that two little boys who were with him, his brother and another boy, stopped at the cart to assist Mrs. Roderick in getting her baggage into the house; that he did not speak to his wife nor she to him, although he did not feel any animosity toward her. He entered the house, went upstairs and she followed him a few minutes later. He told the jury that her first words to him were not a cheerful good morning but "you are a good husband." He stated that she accused him of paying attention to other women, of running after them and of going off to Southport to the funeral of a relative's child with-

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POSSIBLE RELIEF BY OCTOBER 1 ST.

Coal Question Is One of Most Interesting Before the Public Today

The present cold spell has driven the thoughts of more than one Wilmingtonian to the coal bin, and there is hardly a more interesting subject than coal before the average American today. Many a breakfast was spoiled on Tuesday morning when the cold wave struck, and many an eager eye peered into empty coal bins, the hopeful expression fading as the realization of \$8.50 coal dawned on the minds of those who have been floundering around in the breakers at the beach during the sweltering months.

The problem given new interest in the sudden drop of temperature was: "Shall I buy my winter coal now and see what happens? If coal goes down, and there is a supply in sight, I win; if coal prices do not go down and there is a shortage, my family will be seriously inconvenienced." That question cannot be definitely answered now. Washington dispatches say that within a few days the American consumer will know what he must pay for coal. By the first of the month, it is expected that State and county agents will be appointed everywhere, and upon their recommendations the local prices of coal to consumers will be fixed by the government. Apparently it will then be up to the coal companies to sell coal at a fixed price or retire from business. The reduction from existing prices cannot be forecast, however.

One prominent coal dealer stated this morning that his understanding was that contracts signed by the retailer for his coal would not be affected, and that the retailer would not get any relief. He stated that all Pocahontas coal had been contracted for; that contracts were offered last year by coal companies and only a few days given the retailer to sign. Hard coal in Wilmington today is selling for \$9.50 a ton, although steam coal, with the lumps picked out, can be had for \$7, one dealer stated this morning. None of the coal dealers of the city are overstocked. All appear to be pursuing a "watchful waiting" policy trying to determine where they are coming out.

No agent, it is announced, will be connected with the coal industry. The Federal Fuel Administration will appoint a representative in each State. He will appoint a committee of citizens in each State to co-operate with the representative in directing the regulation of the coal industry. The State representative will appoint a local agent in each county and in every city of more than 2,500 inhabitants. The present cold spell is expected to make serious inroads upon the city's supply of coal, as few, if any, persons have purchased their winter's supply at the prevailing high prices. Those who have been obliged to buy because of this week's cold weather have kept a foot on the soft pedal and have not "stocked up." All are apparently waiting to see what the effect of governmental action will be on coal.

The Washington dispatch concerning the coal situation reads: "Within a few days the American household will know what he shall have to pay for his winter coal. Dr. Harry A. Garfield, coal administrator, is today about to complete the personnel of the State coal administration. "Dr. Garfield has chosen as members of these various boards persons entirely familiar with coal conditions in the respective districts. When they are formally appointed he will demand of them action and quick decision. Figures and statistics, procured by investigations of the Federal Trade Commission, will be furnished to the Federal boards. "It is the hope of the coal administration that the matter of retail prices may be disposed of throughout the entire United States by October 1. Delay will not be tolerated."

Folkstone, the English pleasure resort which has suffered several times from Zepelin raids, is the property of the Earl of Radnor. Women have voted on equal terms with men in Wyoming since 1870. Two women have been added to the police force of Hattiesburg, Miss.

FIELD SANITARY UNIT AND NAVAL RESERVES GOING

General Understanding That They Will Leave On Saturday Afternoon

NOTHING OFFICIAL GIVEN OUT, HOWEVER

Members of Medical Unit Are Collecting Funds to Purchase Victrola and Records Today

Although no official statement has been issued to this effect, it is generally understood that the members of the Field Sanitary Unit, commanded by Major Claude L. Pridgen, will entrain for Camp Sevier, Greenville, S. C., on Saturday afternoon. Officers of the unit, and privates too, for that matter, answer with smiles when questioned along this line. The same can be said of the National Naval Volunteers, in command of Lieutenant H. B. Peschau, now encamped on Harbor Island. Nothing definite is stated, however, as to the moving of either of these two units. Where the Naval Volunteers will go when they break camp on the beach, has not even been hinted, but the understanding is that they are to leave on Saturday afternoon.

The going of these two units removes from the city and county all uniformed men, but the city will not be without protection, for the Wilmington Light Infantry Reservists, over 100 strong, to be augmented by volunteers, which will go into service under State charter privileges, expects to be in position by that time to assume charge of things and prevent any possible trouble. Then, too, the police department, one of the best drilled in the State and now equipped with rifles, will be in position to afford society excellent protection.

The moving of Major Pridgen's unit will take from the city a small, but very likeable bunch of fellows. Its roster carries the names of some of the most prominent and popular young men of the city—men who have always been foremost in things commendable—and the membership of the Young Men's Christian Association will be impaired to a certain extent by the leaving of this body. As stated above, there is absolutely nothing definite as to the going of these men—at least nothing definite has been given out. Major Pridgen recently stated that he had received so many orders since his unit was mustered in that he really did not know where he stood, adding, however, that he was keeping his men in position to be moved at a moment's notice. Two weeks ago members of the unit stated that they were not permitted to leave their quarters without leaving an address in the nature of a telephone call, and if moving orders had actually been received with the date designated they are, of course, subject to rearrangement, and after all the city may keep the members of this unit for several days, or perhaps week, yet.

Members of the company this morning were soliciting funds with which to purchase a victrola and records. Many, not in position to give money, gladly offered to give records that they are in possession of, and these were, of course, appreciated just as much as a cash contribution. This would lead one to believe that the unit is preparing to break camp. The Boys' Brigade Building, where the members of the unit have been quartered for weeks, will in all probability be a deserted place on Sunday, and the laughter and singing that has enlivened that section of the city since the company was drafted into the service will hardly be heard again for some time after Saturday afternoon.

There is less reason to believe that the Naval Volunteers will leave on Saturday, but it is reported that they, too, will go. The boys are comfortable at Camp London, although the present cold spell has been felt to an appreciable extent by this company, members say. Both the Naval Volunteers and the members of the Field Sanitary Unit are made up of Wilmington boys. The companies are home-made in every respect and that means that the class of men is the very highest. Wilmington will regret to see these men leave just as she regretted to see the members of Troop C Cavalry, the Wilmington Light Infantry and the Engineer Troop Train go, but Wilmington will watch their departure satisfied that the personnel could not be improved on, and willing to risk her last dollar that every man will conduct himself properly and cover himself with honor and glory when the chance presents itself.

COMMITTEE IS NAMED. Brunswick Thinks Ferry Matter Should Go Before Commission. The Brunswick County Commissioners have adopted a resolution urging that the ferry question be taken up with the Corporation Commission in Raleigh, according to ex-Sheriff J. Knock, member of the board, who was in the city yesterday afternoon. The Commissioners have appointed a committee to confer with Chairman W. A. McGirt, of the New Hanover Board, and Marsden Bellamy, Esq., county attorney, their idea being that this conference shape the subject for presentation to the Commission. It is urged by Brunswick that the question of acquiring and operating the ferry be carried to Raleigh on the grounds that it is a public service corporation and was prompted because the counties interested are without available means of achieving improvements in the service.

ADVANTAGES ON THE COAST LINE

Southern Ports Offer Suitable Sites for Manufacturing Plants

The advantages of Southern ports for manufacturing enterprises have been well set forth by the Atlantic Coast Line in page advertisements in The Manufacturers Record. The following advertisement appeared in a full page on August 23: "Splendid Opening for Manufacturers in Atlantic Coast Line Territory. "Cities located on or close to deep water enjoy unusual manufacturing advantages because of the broader range of shipping facilities available. Not only do they have the rail lines that interior points possess, but they have water lines that make possible shipments of goods both along the coast and to foreign ports, thus greatly increasing the range of trade it is possible to develop. "The Atlantic Coast Line, extending from Virginia to Southern Florida, and reaching over into Alabama, touches all the leading ports along the South Atlantic Coast, including Norfolk, Wilmington, Charleston, Port Royal, Savannah, Brunswick, Jacksonville and Tampa, and also many other important cities close to the coast. "In each one of these cities there exists opportunities for varied lines of manufacture based upon raw materials available at close hand or quickly assembled from the diversified resources of the back country. "Considering how the industrial activities of these coastal towns are rapidly expanding and as our foreign trade is certain to steadily grow, how these cities are bound to grow accordingly—there now is a rare opportunity to study the opening offered for manufacturers in the South Atlantic and Gulf Coast cities. "Being in close touch with conditions throughout this rich, thriving territory, we shall be glad to give any information desired to those interested in investigating conditions outlined."

The following advertisement appeared in the issue of September 6: "Suitable sites and other shipbuilding essentials at ports on the Atlantic Coast Line. "The building of ships of all kinds is the nation's instant duty. The need is vast and imperative on account of conditions abroad requiring transportation of munitions and food as well as on account of the commercial need of Latin America which we must supply. Existing shipyards cannot begin to meet the demand. Wooden and steel vessels must be built by hundreds and thousands. Some progress has been made at South Atlantic and Gulf ports, but nothing compared with the need and opportunity. "The South's steel-producing facilities will be greatly increased by additional output, as recently announced, to come from the Birmingham district. "Favorable rates are in effect from other steel-producing districts to the ports along the Atlantic Coast Line. "This section has timber in abundance; one-half of the country's standing timber is in the South; and it can supply the lumber needed for all the ships that can possibly be demanded. "Very attractive openings can be found at Jacksonville, Tampa, Brunswick, Savannah, Port Royal, Charleston, Wilmington and Norfolk. "Vessels can be built cheaper in this section than elsewhere. Work in the open air can be carried on through out the year. Deep water and transportation facilities are adequate, and a plentiful supply of labor at a somewhat lower cost than in the East. "It is vitally necessary to the country that these shipbuilding opportunities be investigated without delay. The Atlantic Coast Line would like to place all of its data on the question before those interested and co-operate in every other way in the establishment of shipyards at the ports along its line."

DOUBLE INCUMBENT OF GOOD PAY AND CHANCE TO SEE THE WORLD. Colored mess attendants are wanted for the navy, and because the pay is good and the opportunity excellent for seeing something of the world it is expected that the call for this class of men will be heartily responded to. The following sent out by Lieut.-Com. J. J. London, in charge of the North Carolina Division, is given out from the local recruiting station: "Word has just been received at this office from Washington, D. C., that a limited number of negroes may be enlisted in the navy as mess attendants. Only desirable applicants who have had previous experience in hotels, clubs, restaurants, or private families will be accepted in this rating, and then only upon presenting recommendations from previous employers. "The pay of the mess attendants, third class, is \$37 per month, which is in addition to board and lodging and clothing. The duties of a mess attendant consists of waiting on officers' messes and taking care of officers' rooms and clothing. Well qualified and deserving mess attendants may very shortly be advanced in rating to second or first class, with the corresponding increase of pay."

WOULD AVOID CONFLICT. Citizens of Brunswick Intensely Interested in Ten-Cent Fair. Brunswick county's second annual fair will be held at Bolivia November 1 and 2, according to decision reached at a meeting of the executive committee held at Bolivia last Tuesday. President Jackson Johnson, of the fair who was here yesterday, stated that these dates were selected in order to avoid conflict with the Corn Show dates, which Brunswick will support, he said, sending their best exhibits here. They intend to make the Brunswick fair more than successful, and then move their best exhibits here for entry in the ten-cent fair. Mr. J. O. Lennon is vice president of the Brunswick fair. Mr. E. F. Hallard is treasurer, and Mr. W. B. Facer, agent for Brunswick, is secretary.

CAPITAL \$ 100,000.00
EARNED SURPLUS 500,000.00
RESOURCES 3,500,000.00

The Wilmington Savings & Trust Company
110 Princess Street.
C. E. TAYLOR, President. J. L. WILLIAMS, Cashier.
J. W. Norwood, Vice-President. W. H. MOORE, Assistant Cashier.
H. WATTERS, Vice-President. J. G. THORNTON, Assistant Cash.

CHAMBER MEETS TODAY. Report of Mr. McCormick is Expected To Be Interesting. The feature of this afternoon's regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce will be a report from Mr. J. C. McCormick, vice president of the organization and the chamber's representative on the Southern Ports Efficiency Commission. Mr. McCormick having but recently returned from Atlanta, where he conferred with officials of the commission relative to the interests of this port in getting a part of the shipping that is now going through other and more congested ports. It is expected that he will be in position to give the chamber some interesting information concerning rates to this port on government shipments.

MANY VACANCIES YET. Examinations Announced by the Civil Service Commission. Additional Civil Service examinations are announced by the Commission governing this department, showing that Uncle Sam's needs along this line keeps examiners busy. Paying positions to be had and for which examinations will be held in the early future are: Mechanical draftsmen, continuous applications, salaries from \$80 to \$1,400 a year for Grade 1, and from \$1,400 to \$1,800 for Grade 2. Stenographers and typewriters who have failed to attain rating in a part of the examinations, will be considered further, with a view of ascertaining if they cannot overcome the failure, applications being received continuously.

Until further notice examinations will be held for junior topographers and topographic aid, \$720 to \$1,500 a year. Sept. 27 examinations will be held for stenographers and typewriters, field service. Apply at postoffice. October 2, there will be examination for assistant chemist, male, \$1,800 to \$2,500 a year. October 3, examinations will be held for drainage engineer, salary \$1,440 to \$1,800. October 3, examination for trained nurse, Panama canal service. The entrance salary for female nurses is \$85 a month with laundry of uniforms, but without subsistence, with promotions until a maximum of \$105 a month is reached. All female nurses will be furnished with subsistence when present for duty, for which a deduction of \$20 a month from their salaries will be made. The entrance salary for male nurses is \$95 a month, without subsistence or laundry, with promotions until a maximum of \$125 a month is reached. Only single men are desired. October 3-4, preparator in entomology, men and women, salary \$600 to \$1,000 a year. October 8, assistant in agricultural economics, male, salary \$1,800 to \$2,280.

ANOTHER MOBILIZATION SOON. City Will Be Asked For Eight Additional Soldiers in Few Days. Telegraphic instructions that 40 per cent of Wilmington's quota in the national army be mobilized as early as practicable and sent to Camp Jackson, at Columbia, were received yesterday afternoon by Chairman J. A. Taylor, of the local selective draft board from Mr. J. J. MacKay, superintendent of military enrollment for North Carolina. Forty per cent will take the eight highest men on the waiting list. The exact date has not been named for the mobilization, but the men will be notified to appear before the board within the next few days. Mr. Taylor stated. The calling of these men into the service will leave but eleven men of the city's first contingent.

Pyorrigo. TRADE MARK. NO CURE FOR RIGGS DISEASE. All Depends Upon Whether You Consult a Dentist or a Physician. New York, N. Y.—Ask any dentist and he will very likely tell you there is no cure for riggs disease. Physicians say there is, and that it is a germ disease of the gums, caused by catarrah and cold bugs. Anyway, the following distinctive features are observable in the treatment of riggs disease by patients using pyorrigo. The progress of the disease is promptly arrested and soon stopped. The color of the gums is restored to a healthy pink condition in the course of a few days. Undue redness of gums disappears. Inflammation, soreness and sensitiveness disappear. Gums build up and fill out, receding stops. Separated teeth come together. Loose teeth tighten up and bleeding of gums ceases. Shrunken gums are invigorated and healthified. Pyorrigo is a prescription specially for riggs disease which comes in the form of a medicated massage unguentum which stays where it is put, unaffected by saliva and is being dispensed in original packages, price one dollar, at best drug stores, including Jarman & Putrelle, in Wilmington.

SEVENTH EXHIBIT OF FRENCH MODELS MADE BY THE NATIONAL SPECIAL AID. To be shown Friday, from dinner to supper time. We beg our friends and Patriotic Penny contributors to come to see this exhibit, which represents two weeks' work. The articles will be shown at Woolvin Hall and the exhibit will in no wise interfere with the regular Friday afternoon's work. This must be carried on as usual in order to get the eighth shipment started. BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP. Why use ordinary cough remedies, when Boschee's Germany Syrup has been used so successfully for fifty-one years in all parts of the United States for coughs, bronchitis, colds settled in the throat, especially lung troubles. It gives the patient a good night's rest free from coughing, with easy expectation in the morning, gives nature a chance to soothe the inflamed parts, throw off the disease, helping the patient to regain his health. 25 and 75 cent bottles. Sold by Green's Drug Store.—Adv't.

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