THE WEATHER.
Continued cool Wednesday; Thursday fair, slightly warmer; light to moderate west winds.

THE MORNING STAR

FOUNDED A.D. 1867

PAY YOUR POLL TAX.
Do you want to vote this year? Have you paid your State and county poll tax? If not, you must pay by April 30th, or you will disfranchise yourself. Look after this and also your neighbor.

VOL. LXXXVI—NO. 25. WILMINGTON, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 20, 1910. WHOLE NUMBER 13,273.

State Library

FAVOR OF MILLERS OPINION IS GIVEN

Attorney General Rules in Controversy Over Bleached Flour.

LUMBER BRIDGE, THE WINNER

Result of Indoor Target Practice—Charters Issued—Southern Appalachian Good Roads Association—Fertilizer Sales.

(Special Star Telegram.)

Raleigh, N. C., April 19.—In a lengthy opinion just delivered, Attorney General T. W. Bickett makes a ruling favorable to the North Carolina millers in the contest with the State Department of Agriculture involving the right of the millers to bleach flour with the Alsop process.

He holds that while the Department of Agriculture cannot grant immunity to anyone from prosecution for violation of the law, the law does not forbid bleaching flour per se and it is entirely lawful for the commissioner to notify millers that for the present the Department will not insist that bleaching by the Alsop process amounts to adulteration, but that any flour which by actual analysis is found to contain nitrites or any poisonous ingredients in such quantities as to constitute a real menace to health of the people will be seized and parties selling it prosecuted. The Attorney General suggests also that it might be well for the State chemist to say what percentage of nitrites in flour will be a real menace to health and the Department to notify millers of flour containing a greater percentage that it will be deemed adulterated.

Company I, Second Infantry, Lumber Bridge, Robeson county, is the winner for 1910 of the massive loving cup for the championship in the indoor target shoots. The shoot by all the companies of the North Carolina National Guard were held April 12th and Adjutant General J. F. Armfield has just announced the result based on the reports of the shoots sent in. The Lumber Bridge company made a total score of 332 out of a possible 350. The individual scores, respectively standing and prone follow:

Standing—Capt. J. B. Malloy, 5, 5, 5, 4, 4, 5, 5; J. T. McRainey, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 4; T. A. Hall, 4, 5, 4, 4, 4 5, 4, 4; J. D. Jackson, 5, 5, 5, 4, 5, 5; G. H. Beard, 5, 5, 4, 4, 5, 5, 5.

Prone—Capt. Malloy, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5; McRainey, 5, 4, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5; Hall, 5, 5, 5, 4, 4, 5, 5; Jackson, 4, 5, 5, 5, 4, 5, 5; Beard, 5, 5, 5, 4, 4, 5, 5.

A charter was issued today for the John Hall Presbyterian Church, Carthage, Jno. W. Luck and others incorporators for carrying on general church work. Another charter is to the Trogden Lumber Co., Leaksville, capital $50,000 authorized and $5,000 subscribed by W. B. Trogden and others. An amendment to the charter of the Sternburg Foundry and Supply Co., Asheville, increases the capital to $50,000.

Bulletin No. 6 of the Southern Appalachian Good Roads Association, edited by Dr. Joseph Hyde Pratt, State Geologist for North Carolina, is just issued containing very valuable papers by Road Engineer W. L. Spoon, Dr. Joseph Hyde Pratt, Frank Weldon, secretary of the Capital to Capital Route, Col. Benehan Cameron. The bulletin, in a review of road work in North Carolina for 1909 shows that $1,052,890 was expended on road improvement in the State in that time. Of this about $403,700 was spent in the maintenance of dirt roads rather than in permanent improvement. There were 19 counties in the State that spent practically nothing in money on their roads, repairing simply by the old labor tax system. There were 403 miles of improved road built in the State during the year at a cost of $649,190. The estimate is that 131 1-2 miles of macadam cost $502,490; 108 1-2 gravel road cost $56,700; and 163 miles of sand-clay road, $90,000.

A prominent fertilizer sales manager said today that he was not at all certain that the fertilizer manufacturers will have enough of the product this season to supply the demand.

FREEDOM BUT A DAY.

Pardon for Convict Arrived in His Last Moments.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Newbern, N. C., April 19.—Thomas Murphy, colored, who was pardoned last week by Gov. Kitchin on the recommendation of the county physician and the Board of County Commissioners, was liberated on Friday and died Saturday night. Murphy was sent to the roads for 12 months but soon after being sentenced, developed pneumonia, followed by consumption. It was seen that he could not live but a short time and the county officials took steps to have him pardoned which was done by the Governor, but the pardon only made Murphy a free man for 24 hours.

Washington, April 19.—The President today nominated the following postmasters: William T. Hutchens, Huntsville, Ala.; John O. Burton, Weldon, N. C.; Charles P. Nair, Clifton Forge, Va.; John M. Griffin, Fredericksburg, Va.

A DEMOCRAT WINS SIGNAL VICTORY

James S. Havens Elected to Congress From Republican Stronghold.

TARIFF REFORM HIS SLOGAN

First Democrat Elected in Monroe County, N. Y., in 20 Years—Republican Majority in 1908 Was 10,167 Votes.

Rochester, N. Y., April 19.—More than 16,000 voters of Monroe county changed from the Republican to the Democratic column today and elected the first Democratic Congressman that has represented the 32nd district in 20 years. James S. Havens, a Democrat, running on a tariff reform platform, defeated George W. Aldridge for a score of years the ruler of the county Republican organization, by 5,900 votes.

Monroe county which comprises the 32nd Congressional district is normally Republican by about 6,000. Jas. B. Perkins, whose death in the middle of his third Congressional term necessitated a special election today, carried the district in 1908 by 10,167 votes.

Havens had arrayed against him one of the strongest political organizations in the State. Yet in a campaign lasting but 17 days, and with hastily constructed machinery, he accomplished one of the most remarkable overturns in political history. The result of today's election takes its place beside the Democratic victory in the 14th Massachusetts district where Eugene M. Foss was sent to Congress from a district supposed to be as rock-ribbed Republican as this one.

Rochester is a city of both homes and factories. Monroe county is one of the State's garden spots, crowded with productive farms. Mr. Havens rode to victory on a platform advocating tariff reform in the interests of the consumer, a revision of the duties on wool and woolen goods, a removal of the tax on hides and lumber, a removal of the tariff on iron ore, an income tax, and finally, advocating independence of all political bosses of any party.

Mr. Aldridge, his opponent, contented himself with general proclamations in favor of the policies of the Republican administration. On the tariff proposition he was regarded as a "stand-patter."

Both candidates declared for reciprocity with Canada, an employes' compensation act, a parcels post and a postal savings bank.

The Democrats acknowledge that one of the main factors in the day's reversal of political sentiment was a personal issue raised by Aldridge's record as party boss and evidence presented at the recent fire insurance investigation. Mr. Aldridge acknowledged that he received a $1,000 check from Elijah Kennedy, an agent of the fire insurance companies, but denied that he benefitted personally by the transfer. He declared that he turned the money into the treasury of the Republican organization.

This so-called "moral issue" was taken by the churches, and no less than 20 clergymen announced in Havens' favor. Mr. Aldridge's defense was that his record stood for itself. He summoned to his aid several thousand of Monroe county voters, who were under obligation to him for political favors, and today the polling places were thronged with workers for him. Outside of the district he received little, if any, assistance. Mr. Havens, on the other hand, was helped by the Democratic National Committee, which sent here speakers of National reputation.

In spite of the excitement of the campaign today's election passed off quietly. Notwithstanding Democratic charges of illegal registration, there were no arrests.

Voting machines are used in this city and in a majority of the 19 towns of the county and the result of the balloting was apparent within half an hour after the polls closed. At 6 o'clock Mr. Aldridge's managers acknowledged his defeat by about 3,000 plurality. A few minutes later a complete tabulation of the city vote showed that Havens' plurality in the city alone beat these figures. The towns joined the procession with similar results.

The overturn in the city was from a Republican plurality of 6,215 in the last Congressional election in 1908, to a plurality for Havens of 3,746. The towns which in 1908 went Republican by 3,972 gave Havens a plurality of 2,154.

The most remarkable Republican reverses occurred in some of the residence wards. The 12th turned a Republican plurality of 1,652 into a Democratic plurality of 700.

The success of Havens probably means that he will be a candidate to succeed himself when his present term expires at the end of the year. The Democrats declare that it means the end of Aldridge for elective office.

James Havens, the successful candidate, is a lawyer and a former partner of the late Congressman James Breck Perkins, whom he succeeds. He was born in Weedsport, Cayuga county, in 1859. He was graduated from Yale

(Continued on Page 2.)

Headquarters of the D. A. R. and Some of the Prominent Officers

WRANGLE AT D. A. R. CONGRESS

Lively Time Between Opposing Factions Yesterday—Miss Wilcox Censured by the Congress. Mrs. Scott No Candidate.

Washington April 19.—The forecasted storm broke in the 19th Continental Congress of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution today, when the administration forces were sustained in their first skirmish with the opposing faction. The contest centered around Miss Mary R. Wilcox, recording secretary general, who, after a parliamentary wrangle was censured by the Congress for issuing a circular criticising Mrs. Matthew L. Scott, the president general of the Society in her dismissal of Miss Agnes Gerald, a clerk at Continental Hall, for alleged insubordination.

The question of disciplining Miss Wilcox was presented to the convention by Mrs. Scott in her report as chairman of the National board of management. Instantly there was a chorus of voices claiming recognition of the chair. Finally Mrs. John C. Ames, of Illinois, was recognized as she moved that the board's recommendation be adopted.

This was a signal for further pandemonium. Mis Wilcox arose and endeavored to read a statement defending her course, but was interrupted and declared out of order because she was discussing the subject matter of the board's resolution and not Mrs. Ames' motion. A parliamentary wrangle ensued and the convention was thrown into confusion. Leaders of both factions were on their feet and motions came from all sections of the hall.

The parliamentarian of the Society finally was called to the rescue and when order was restored Miss Wilcox said if she had offended the president-general personally or the Society she was very sorry but she had only tried to right what she believed to be a wrong. For the last part of the remark she was again declared out of order. By a distinctive viva voce vote the motion of censure then was passed.

In her report as chairman of the board of managers, Mrs. Scott announced that she would not be a candidate for re-election because of the sacrifice entailed by the duties of the office. The position she said, had acquired every ounce of her physical strength, the neglect of her family, friends, business interests and social life.

A portrait of George Rogers Clarke, a hero of the Revolutionary War, was unveiled and presented to the society by the Fincastle chapter of Louisville, Ky.

Mrs. Scott presented the report of the Memorial Continental Hall Committee which was followed by contributions to the building fund, a total of $21,000 being received.

The business transacted, aside from the censure of Miss Wilcox related largely to the reading of reports of officers and committees.

The report of the treasurer general, Mrs. William D. Hoover, showed that the society had a balance on hand March 31 of $55,338.

Norfolk, Va., April 19.—Lewis B. Rhodes has been appointed, effective May 1st, superintendent of motive power of the Virginia Railway. R. P. C. Sanderson resigned to accept service with the Baldwin Locomotive Works, at Philadelphia. Mr. Rhodes comes from the Georgia Southern and Florida Railroad after a service of 21 years with that line, latterly as master mechanic.

BERRY MARKET GONE TO PIECES

Bad Weather Conditions North Demoralize Prices—Receipts on Bad Shape—Heavy Movement at Rocky Mount.

(Specila Star Correspondence.)

Rocky Mount, N. C., April 19.—The berry market is quite panicky, owing, the commission merchants say, to the extreme poor service o the express companies, cars reaching the market in crowded condition, ill ventilation and late arrival.

Quite a lot of fine fruit shipped Saturday morning reached the markets in leaky and mouldy condition and had to be sold to the huckster trade for two cents and up. With a lot of such stuff, it is hard for the market to rally. Today's Washington sales, refrigerator berries, 4 1-2 to 12 1-2; New York, 9 to 15; Baltimore 11 to 14. There has been a steady downpour of rain in Newark, Baltimore, Washington and other markets that cause a depressing effect. Berries never left here in better shape. The season is just right for shippers. If the market does not rally very materially, acreage will be much reduced the coming season and many fields will be ploughed up for breadstuffs.

Through Rocky Mount.

Rocky Mount, April 19—The largest shipment of strawberries of the season routed north were iced at South Rocky Mount during the past 24 hours, when between 60 and 75 cars of the fruit were re-iced at the Armour Icing Station. This is by far the largest shipment yet sent North and for 24 hours the number of cars compares well with the same time later on during the season. The largest number of cars come from the Chadbourn district, as it is termed in railroad parlance, and that territory between this city and Wilmington. The large shipments during the early season is accounted for on the fact that this year for the first time the Carolina growers expect lively competition from truckers in Maryland and New Jersey, and it is their desire to dispose of the crop as early as possible before the berries in the Northern States are yet ready for the market.

Washington, April 19.—Senator Nelson W. Aldrich called unostentatiously at the White House late today and personally acquainted President Taft with his determination to retire from politics at the end of his present term, March 3 next. The call was officially for the purpose of consulting with the President about pending legislation and particularly with reference to the several measures which the President has characterized as the redemption of solemn party promises.

THE GOULD-DREXEL MARRIAGE

Eldest Daughter of Geo. J. Gould Bride of An American—Church Stormed by Crowds of Women—Notable Wedding.

New York, April 19.—Miss Marjorie Gwynne Gould, eldest daughter of George J. Gould, and one of the richest and most attractive girls in America, is today the bride of an American. In a heavy downpour of rain she was married at 4 o'clock this afternoon to Anthony J. Drexel, Jr., of Philadelphia, forming an alliance between two of the wealthiest families in the land. St. Bartholomew's Episcopal church at 44th street and Madison avenue, was thronged and outside police reserves kept back a crowd of hundreds who, wet to the skin, stood on the sidewalks for nearly an hour hoping to catch a glimpse of the bride.

Two hours before the wedding the church was stormed by a crowd of women and before the police arrived blossoms were plucked and vines and ferns were torn down in the rush for souvenirs. A funeral service was held in the chapel adjoining the church at noon and many women went to the funeral, it is said, as a ruse to gain admittance to the church for the wed-

(Continued on Page Eight.)

OUTLINES.

James S. Havens, a Democrat, was elected to Congress from the 32nd Congressional district in New York yesterday, winning a remarkable victory over his Republican opponent, Geo. W. Aldridge. The district was carried 10,000 majority by a Republican in 1908.——William Jennings Bryan and President Taft had a secret social chat of over an hour at the White House yesterday. Bryan appeared in Congress yesterday and advised his Democratic friends in regard to pending legislation.——Miss Marjorie Gould and Mr. Anthony Drexel, Jr., were married in New York yesterday. The church was stormed by women two hours before the ceremony.——Four witnesses were examined yesterday in New York in regard to the alleged pool in raw cotton which is being investigated by the government.——New York markets: Money on call steady 2 3-4 to 3 per cent., ruling rate 2 7-8, closing bid 2 3-4, offered at 2 7-8. Spot cotton closed quiet, 10 points higher, middling uplands 15.15, middling gulf 15.40. Flour easy with a small trade. Wheat weak, No. 2 red 1.14, No. 1 northern 1.16 f.o.b. opening navigation. Corn spot barely steady, steamer 62 1-2 and No. 4, 59 both nominal elevator, export basis. Oats easy, mixed nominal. Rosin and turpentine quiet.

BRYAN AND TAFT TALKED AN HOUR

Commoner and President Had Secret Social Chat at White House.

GIVES ADVICE TO DEMOCRATS

Bryan Favors Postal Bank Bill and is Against Railroad Measure—Tells Committee of Porto Rico's Opportunity.

Washington, April 19.—William Jennings Bryan and President Taft spent more than an hour closeted together at the White House late today. The two great travelers exchanged reminiscences, it is said, and both commented upon how well the other was looking. The President rather intimated that being beaten at the polls didn't seem to be such a bad thing for one's health and happiness after all.

"The call was purely a social one," said Mr. Bryan.

"Did you discuss the tariff bill?" was asked. "No," said the Nebraskan, "we forgot all about it.

"Or politics?"

"No, that didn't occur to us either."

Both President Taft and Mr. Bryan seemed to have thoroughly enjoyed the quiet chat. Mr. Bryan walked in Democratic fashion to the White House. He was received with unusual courtesy by the attaches and was shown without a moment's delay into the President's offices. Mr. Bryan left at 7:55 tonight for Lincoln, Neb.

Mr. Bryan, earlier in the day visited the capitol to urge Congress to make an appropriation to exterminate the hook-worm in Porto Rico and to establish a Pan-American College there.

At a hearing before the House Committee on Insular Affairs the distinguished Nebraskan pictured Porto Rico as a place of beauty and picturesque magnificence, but an island with burdens which the United States should help to relieve.

He declared Porto Rico was the "key by which we are to unlock South America" and that South America offered a golden opportunity for the immigrant. He predicted that in half a century the population of South America would be increased from 25,000,000 to 50,000,000. During his visit to the capitol, Mr. Bryan met a number of Democrats in the minority room and to them he expressed his views on pending legislation, especially the postal savings bank and railroad bills.

Mr. Bryan expressed his opinion that the Democrats of the House should vote for the postal savings bank bill because, in his view, it involved the surest method of bringing about the guarantee feature for deposits. Even if the postal savings banks should come into competition with other banks he suggested these other banks could meet that competition by increasing the degree of security offered to their depositors.

While believing that there were some good features in the pending railroad bill, especially those providing for government supervision of the issuance of stock and bonds, Mr. Bryan advised his Democratic friends to defeat the measure because he thought its bad features outweighed its desirable provisions.

Among those attending this afternoon's conference were Minority Leader Clark, of Missouri; James, of Kentucky; Bartlett, of Georgia; Rucker, of Colorado; Underwood, of Alabama; Cox, of Ohio, and Hughes, of New Jersey.

TEDDY AND KERMIT

Left Budapest for Paris Last Night After Strenuous Day.

Budapest, April 19.—Theodore Roosevelt and his son Kermit left here tonight by the Oriental Express for Paris, where they will arrive Thursday morning. Instead of crossing Switzerland, the route runs north through the Austrian Alps and Southern Germany, entering France at Avricourt.

Col. Roosevelt's last day in Hungary only furnished additional proof of the deep impression his personality has made upon the hearts of the people, high and low. The pitch of enthusiasm increased to the moment of his departure. Hundreds cheered in front of the hotel when he left this morning for a visit to the government stock farm at Babolna, where the breeding of Arab horses is carried on, and thousands were massed about the station when he returned at 7 o'clock tonight. They greeted him with Hungarian cries, equivalent to the American "hurrah for Roosevelt," which the ex-President seemed to understand and thoroughly appreciate.

COLD IN ASHEVILLE.

Asheville N. C., April 19.—With a brisk northwest wind and the thermometer 38 at 8 o'clock and gradually falling, a great freeze is feared tonight and danger to fruit and vegetables. During the afternoon slight "skifts" of snow fell and last night there was a slight frost and thin ice in places but no considerable damage as a high wind had dried the buds.

LITTLE PROGRESS IN POOL INQUIRY

Only Four of Fourteen Witnesses Examined By Grand Jury.

MANUFACTURERS CONDEMN

President Parker Gives Out Interview at Greenville, S. C.—Mills Do Not Wish to See Decline—Hand on the Bears.

New York, April 19.—Little or no progress was made by the government today into its proposed investigation of the alleged pool in raw cotton. Fourteen prominent New York brokers appeared at the Federal building in response to subpoenas, ready to testify, but because of the pressure of other work the grand jury was forced temporarily to abandon the investigation early in the afternoon after only four of the witnesses had been examined.

The inquiry will be resumed on Thursday. Among those who appeared in response to subpoenas were William P. Jenks, of Craig & Jenks; Evans T. Dick, of Dick Brothers & Company; J. Temple Gwathmey, Norris Sellar, of Dick Brothers & Company; Nathaniel L. Carpenter, of Carpenter, Baggott & Company; John H. McFadden, of George H. McFadden & Brothers; Charles R. Revere, William D. Martin, Eli Springs and Richard A. Springs, of Springs & Company; Geo. W. Neville, Edward Moyse, Davis H. Miller and William R. Craig, of Craig & Jenks.

As the witnesses left the grand jury room they were directed to the district attorney's office, where they were questioned by Clark Kercher. Mr. Kercher said that while of course future action in the case would be contingent on the action of the grand jury he was familiarizing himself with the case, so as to be prepared for any developments.

Mill Men Condemn Move.

Greenville, S. C., April 19.—L. W. Parker, president of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, today gave out a statement, condemning the move of Attorney General Wickersham against the alleged Hayne-Brown cotton pool. Several members of the alleged pool have been ordered to appear before a Federal grand jury in New York.

"I think that it is most unfortunate that the government should intervene in the effort to protect those who have sold beyond their possession," says Mr. Parker.

"The Southern mills do not wish to see a decline in the price of cotton and the stand of the government is unfair. Apparently this movement was originated in Wall street by the bears, who have been selling to keep the price of cotton down, and who, by this reason, wish to force Messrs. Hayne, Brown and others to show their hands. That part of the press dispatches which alludes to a contract of February 26th, referred to an agreement by the Southern mills to take care of cotton tendered in New York, so as to keep the price of cotton up.

"The Southern mills do not wish to see a decline in the price of cotton for two reasons. In the first place to a considerable extent they have purchased cotton in the belief that the high prices prevailing during the Fall and Winter were more o less justified by the crop outlook. In the second place they regard it exceedingly problematical what will be the size of the crop this year and what should be a legitimate price for cotton next Fall. On the exchange the prevailing prices for Fall cotton are now approximately 12 1-2 cents and so far as we can see those prices should prevail in the Fall. If through the selling movement on the part of the bears the prices for Fall deliveries are materially reduced, buyers of goods will fix their estimate of the value of goods on the basis of those reduced prices of futures; whereas there is every reason to believe that an abnormal demand for cotton in the Fall will keep prices sustained for the spot cotton in all probability above 12 1-2 cents even though the crop be very large."

WOLTER PLACED ON TRIAL.

Charged With the Murder of Ruth Wheeler—Witnesses.

New York, April 19.—Albert Wolter sat in court this afternoon and faced the mother of Ruth Wheeler, the 15-year-old stenographer with whose murder he stands charged. At no time during Mrs. Wheeler's testimony did he openly evince emotion.

Mrs. Wheeler was called as the third witness by the State. The jury box had been filled shortly after the opening of the afternoon session and Frank Moss, assistant district attorney, had delivered the opening address for the prosecution. Mr. Moss spoke calmly and in a low, even tone which made more grewsome the harrowing details of the murder. He admitted that the State would depend largely on circumstantial evidence, "but", he said, "I shall show that her death was caused by strangulation. I shall show you the cord that was found around her neck and which sank into the tissue. I shall show you that strangulation and incineration were not the only injuries inflicted on that poor girl's body, and the person who killed her, I shall prove is Albert Wolter."