

THE WEATHER.

Increasing cloudiness with showers Thursday night and on Friday; cooler Friday; moderate to strong winds becoming variable.

THE MORNING STAR

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 6, 1910.

EXTRA BONUS OFFER!

An opportunity for every contestant to secure 35,000 extra votes by a little effort explained in today's contest column.

VOL. LXXXVII—NO. 12.

WHOLE NUMBER 13,418.

TRUST COMPANIES ARE CONSIDERED

Important Section of American Bankers' Association at Los Angeles.

MORE RIGID EXAMINATION

Such Was Gist of President's Recommendations—Their Soundness During Stringency Theme of Committee's Report.

Los Angeles, Cal., October 5.—The selection of Charles H. Tutting, president of the Third National Bank, of St. Louis, as the next chairman of the executive council of the American Bankers' Association, was made almost a certainty today by the withdrawal of William George, of Aurora, Ill. The formal election does not take place until Friday.

F. O. Watts, president of the First National Bank, of Nashville, and vice-president of the association, is scheduled to succeed to the presidency, according to the custom of the association.

San Antonio, New Orleans, Atlantic City and Richmond, Va., want the convention next year and a hard fight is on between these cities.

Interest in the work of the bankers centered today in the business session of the trust company section, and in the annual meeting of the secretaries of the State bankers' associations.

Los Angeles, Cal., Oct. 5.—The Trust Company section of the American Bankers' Association met in business session today. In the absence of President H. P. McIntosh, Vice President Oliver C. Fuller called the meeting to order and read the address of the president.

The address urges a more frequent and rigid bank examination of the State. The report says:

"The question of bank examinations is one of which a great deal has been said and written in recent years, regarding the enactment of laws in some of the States providing for the examinations and regulation of these institutions, which has already had a beneficial effect on the general situation, as well as beneficial to both the banks and the public.

"It may be pertinent to inquire to what extent the examination of banks should be made. It would seem in this matter that the more frequent and thorough such examinations are made the better.

"If it were possible for a banking department to make at least three examinations a year, at irregular times, of every bank within its jurisdiction, examiners spending sufficient time to make a thorough examination and to become familiar with the affairs of such banks, checking over every item of their assets, investigating the paper and investments carried, and be able to intelligently advise where mistakes had been made, and firmly insist upon the laws under which such banks are acting, so that the results would be a contribution to be desired.

"No bank operating under State or United States laws, if it is conducting its business as required by the laws of such State or the United States, need fear examinations, however frequent or thorough, but, on the contrary, will welcome such examinations and lend its aid to the agents appointed to make the same. I believe that all legislation providing for the general bettering of the banking situation and tending to give more frequent and rigid bank examination should receive the hearty support of every bank official so that the day may come when such a thing as a bank failure shall be a memory of the past and all banks shall be safe and sound.

"It will add to the credit of trust companies to seek such legislation rather than to have it forced upon them. Let us continue to harmon on this subject until every State has State examination of trust companies.

"Another law that should be enacted in many States is one providing that an insolvent trust company be liquidated by the State Superintendent of Banks instead of the usual way of a receiver appointed by a court, which in too many cases results in the appointment of a party more distinguished in politics than in finances, resulting usually in a very expensive liquidation, while the expenses of liquidations by State Banking Departments have demonstrated that these are very much less than the former."

The report of the executive committee was read by Lawrence L. Gillespie, chairman.

The soundness and strength of the banks and trust companies in the existing state of a depressed security market was the theme of the report of the committee.

"We have during the past six months experienced a new kind of a panic which did not assume the gravity of a depression. It was a panic spread over a considerable period and came to us in a hesitating way really consisting in a depreciation of values more than in any actual apparent curtailment of trade and credit.

"In these financial difficulties we are glad to note that the trust companies of the United States have in no way been involved. With their strength and prudence demonstrated by their history, and with judgment derived from experience and self-reliance it is a matter of congratulation that they have approached closer to the banks

(Continued on Page Eight.)

HOKESMITH AGAIN ELECTED

Will Serve Second Term as Governor of Georgia—Gov. Brown Carries Two Counties—Tom Watson a Loser.

Atlanta, Georgia, Oct. 5.—Hoke Smith was today elected to serve a second term as governor of Georgia. Incomplete returns indicate that Governor Joseph M. Brown, who was defeated for the gubernatorial nomination in the August Democratic primary and whose name was today placed before the voters of an Independent Democrat candidate probably received a majority of votes cast in two of 24 counties of the State.

All of the regular Democratic nominees for State and county offices were elected, the vote for the socialist ticket being inconsequential.

Three constitutional amendments were apparently adopted. One of these provides that counties may levy taxes in spite of high schools, and others being levied in effect.

The disaffection in the Georgia democracy, manifested in the Georgia primary to the regular nominee for Governor, was the most serious in many years, and resulted in today's vote being much larger than that normally polled in a general election.

Thomas E. Watson's home county, McDuffie, went for Smith by a vote of nearly two to one.

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SHOOTS DEPUTIES THEN KILLS SELF

White Man at Ocala, Fla., Fired Volley After Volley From Own Home.

TROOPS FINALLY CALLED OUT

Defied Arrest for Minor Offense—Fought Gaily Until Conquered and Then Blew His Head Off—Details.

Ocala, Fla., Oct. 5.—After fatally wounding Deputy Sheriff Hudson and ex-Sheriff Gordon while barricaded in his home in the suburbs of Ocala, Wm. Summerlin placed the muzzle of a rifle in his mouth and blew his head off.

For three hours Summerlin resisted the efforts of members of the police department, and deputy sheriffs to arrest him, firing on every person in sight. The Ocala rifles were called out and surrounded the house.

Shortly after nightfall the cordon closed in, the door broken down, and Summerlin's body was found on the floor with half his head blown off.

Early in the afternoon Deputy Sheriff Hudson went to Summerlin's home to serve a warrant for a minor offense. Summerlin warned the officer not to come into his yard, and when Hudson started in he was shot down. Sheriff Gordon, hearing the shot, went to the assistance of Hudson. While bending over the prostrate form of the deputy, Gordon was shot down and probably fatally wounded. Summerlin secured the rifle carried by Deputy Hudson, barricading himself again he offered stubborn resistance to arrest.

A large crowd quickly gathered, keeping a safe distance. A guard was thrown around the house and several volleys were poured into it, but Summerlin had already killed himself.

The two wounded officers were hurried to a local hospital where after an examination their condition was pronounced critical.

EPISCOPALIANS OF AMERICA. Forty-Third Convention of Church in Cincinnati, Ohio.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Oct. 5.—Holy communion, celebrated shortly after daybreak, marked the beginning of the forty-third convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in America today. A few hours later the Right Rev. John Woodworth, D. D., bishop of Salisbury, England, preached the opening sermon at Music Hall, bringing greetings from the Church of England.

The convention, which meets triennially as the supreme governing body of the Church, is expected to take action upon many matters of vital importance during the twenty-three days it will be in session.

At the communion service the presiding bishop, the Rt. Rev. Daniel S. Tuttle, of Ohio, was celebrated. He was assisted by Bishops Lawrence, Massachusetts; J. M. Kendrick, New Mexico and Arizona; S. D. Ferguson, Cape Palmas Africa; and John McKim, Tokyo.

The sacrament was first administered to the bishops, then to the clergy, and finally to lay delegates, among whom were J. Pierpont Morgan, Gifford Pinchot, Justice Lurton of the Supreme Court of the United States and John Lenon, treasurer of the American Federation of Labor.

In the opening sermon, the bishop of Salisbury, protested against measuring Christians work by worldly standards and pleaded for greater discipline in family life. He recommended also a wider study of church history.

At a meeting of the board of bishops of the triennial convention, Bishop Boyd Vincent, of the Southern Diocese of Ohio, was selected as chairman of the board of bishops.

Rev. Daniel Sylvester Tuttle, bishop of Missouri, automatically became presiding bishop of the board to succeed Bishop William Lawrence of the diocese of Massachusetts.

At the meeting of the board today a committee of seven was appointed to report tomorrow on a definition for "the open pulpit."

Many different constructions have been placed on the term. Rev. Randolph H. McKim, rector of the Church of Epiphany, Washington, D. C., was chosen president of the house of deputies.

Rev. McKim in making his speech of acceptance pleaded for the unity of churches and explained that 60 years ago, the Episcopal Church in this country numbered 80,000 communicants. It today boasts of 950,000. He showed that while the population of the United States during 60 years has increased 400 per cent, the number of communicants in the church has increased over 1200 per cent.

New York, October 6.—Contrary to the wishes of Clarence J. Shearn, one of W. R. Hearst's chief lieutenants, the Independence League in State Convention here voted early this morning to put a straight ticket in the field and not to endorse the Republican ticket as had been proposed. The vote was 212 in favor of a straight ticket against 24 for an endorsement of the Republicans.

NEW INDUSTRIALISM IS URGED

As Characterized by Yoakum in Address on Improvement of Railroads and Wagon Roads—Spoke at Oklahoma Fair.

Oklahoma City, Okla., Oct. 5.—Characterizing the commercial development of the country through the improvement of railroads and wagon roads as the "new industrialism," B. F. Yoakum, chairman of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company, spoke on the subject of "Wagon Roads and Railroads," at the State Fair here today. Mr. Yoakum chose "Farmer's Day" to deliver his speech.

That "New Nationalism" is not needed to deal with the "New Industrialism," was his declaration. He said that the founders of this government naturally could have no conception of the vast interstate commerce which would move over 235,000 miles of railroad, instead of the little which then dragged over a few miles of bad wagon roads, but he insisted that this was no reason why new developments should be treated in any sense lawless, nor is there any reason for attempting to arrest it because it requires a readjustment of federal and State jurisdiction. As the commerce between States expanded and as transportation was extended, a far-reaching, connected and interdependent industrial system was created, and this must be subjected to some system of law.

"But after all," said Mr. Yoakum, "this thing called interstate commerce and these instrumentalities called railroads represent the very vitals of our national progress, and the very health and wealth of our whole people. It is not a question of expediency, instead of being aroused by inflammatory appeals to adopt measures to destroy them, should be taught by enlightened discussion to find some way to promote them and at the same time fairly regulate them.

"The states and the people, under the resisting force of the development, resist the states and the people of the states in one bond of mutual interest, have been welded into an industrial whole, and a crusade against one class is a crusade against all classes. This is the New Industrialism, which has been mistaken by some as predatory warfare, and others as revolutionary plutocracy, and still by others as a crusade against New Nationalism. That it must be subject to law and be obedient to government, no rational man will dispute; but that it should be made the sport of politics, the theme of demagogues, or the plaything of socialists, is repugnant and fervently hopes to prevent it. In order to properly regulate the growth of New Industrialism, it is necessary for the Federal Government to have more power than was originally granted, let that proposal of new-power be drawn up and submitted and let the power of government, in keeping pace with the commerce of the soil, the merchant and the factory, increase in an orderly manner as the agricultural and industrial development. This new industrialism must, and will, conform to itself to the new laws of the country, but it protests that these new laws should not proceed from the hot zeal of government, but from the wisdom of the people, and that the government should find itself under Federal control let it be so; but let that Federal control be extended in such an orderly way, and by such constitutional methods as will of the one hand, insure the stability of our government, as well as, on the other hand, promote the progress of our country."

Mr. Yoakum told the farmers that while in the past they had been disposed to bitterly antagonize the trade organizations, which control, or nearly control, many of the necessities of commerce, they were beginning to adopt truce methods to work out the economic of their business. He said:

"Now the farmers themselves are properly building up large trade organizations which they mail call co-operative associations, pools or selling agencies, but under whatever name they are operating they have the same object in view as other commercial alliances. Regulations established for the control of the business of other organizations cannot be different from those of the farmers themselves."

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FOR GOOD ROADS FORCES AT WORK

Second Annual Meeting Southern Appalachian Association at Knoxville.

JOS. HYDE PRATT PRESIDING

Four Hundred Delegates Present—Cordial Addresses of Welcome—Carolinians Taking Prominent Part—Practical Ideas.

Knoxville, Tenn., Oct. 5.—With Joseph Hyde Pratt, State Geologist of North Carolina, presiding, the second annual meeting of the Southern Appalachian Good Roads Association, began at the Appalachian Exposition auditorium today and will continue its session through tomorrow.

The 400 delegates representing every State of the Association were welcomed by Colonel L. D. Tyson, Mayor of Knoxville, and President W. J. Oliver, President Oliver, a practical road builder since he was 16 years of age, called attention to the great waste of public money which arises from placing contracts in the hands of corrupt contractors.

President Pratt commenting on Mr. Oliver's remarks said that road building must be taken out of politics and that competent supervision by States is necessary. President Pratt then introduced Governor E. Wilson, governor of Kentucky, who reviewed the growth of the roads movement.

President T. J. Hale, of the East Tennessee Good Roads Association, reviewed the work of his organization. President Pratt spoke for North Carolina and was followed by Dr. C. P. Ambler, of Asheville, N. C., who told of what was being done in Buncombe county.

J. S. Holmes, forester of North Carolina, told of the increased profit in lumbering under the development of available roads for hauling to shipping points. S. S. W. McCalle, State Geologist of Georgia, told how his State has, to the great satisfaction of all interested pro-rated 4,500 convicts to the counties of the State for road work.

W. L. Spoon, highway engineer of North Carolina, depicted methods and results of chain gangs on the highways of that State.

Convicts who were practically worthless had gained vigor and vitality and become expert road builders.

NEGRO SHOT TWO OFFICERS.

Killed One and Seriously Wounded Another—Details.

Montgomery, Ala., October 5.—A large crowd surrounded the jail tonight, trying to get a negro, John Adams, who killed Policeman T. W. Berry and wounded Policeman L. A. Ellison today. The sheriff dispersed the crowd and a company of militia is now patrolling the streets.

Policeman T. Mistry was instantly killed, and Policeman Lawrence Elyington, a mounted companion, was seriously injured today by Adams, whom they attempted to arrest on a disorderly conduct charge. In the fight the negro was wounded in the lung and may die tonight.

Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 5.—Armed soldiers with bayonets fixed are patrolling the streets of Montgomery contiguous to the jail and a heavy armed posse is inside the jail guarding John Adams, a negro, who this afternoon shot and killed Patrolman T. W. Berry and seriously wounded Officer L. A. Elyington.

On the streets away from the patrolled districts are gathered crowds of men discussing the assassination, but they lack leadership and it is not believed any attempt will be made to rush the jail tonight.

Two other companies, now sleeping on their arms at the army camp are instantly called out. The instructions to the soldiers and deputies are to shoot at the first movement on the jail.

Adams was shot through the lung by Officer Elyington after he had shot the officer, the latter using his left hand in handling his gun. Adams is said to be dying.

The officers went to his home to arrest him on a warrant charging larceny of funds belonging to a negro lodge.

Havana, October 5.—The body of Lieutenant General Francisco Aguilera, the Cuban patriot, arrived here today on the military pageant to the railroad station for transportation of Bayamo, where the interment will take place.

Beverly, Mass., October 5.—Senator Winthrop Murray Crane motored down to Beverly from Boston this afternoon and had a short chat with President J. H. Hilditch, who was here to receive with all honors, President Gomez meeting the body at the landing and driving with its escort to the city hall.

Here it will lie in state until tomorrow afternoon, when it will be escorted to the railroad station for transportation of Bayamo, where the interment will take place.

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STEVENS GRANTED NEW TRIAL

Supreme Court Holds That New Hanover Prisoner Must Again Face Jury of His Peers—Other Decisions Yesterday.

(Special Star Telegram.) Raleigh, N. C., Oct. 5.—In directing a new trial in the case of Joseph Stevens, under sentence in New Hanover for killing a man named Shields, the Supreme Court today declares that of 78 exceptions on which the appeal came up, many were well taken, but that the principal error of the trial judge was in holding that in no view of the evidence, could the prisoner be acquitted upon the grounds of self-defense and in excluding pertinent evidence competent to support that plea.

Evidence of the prisoner himself was sufficient to support that plea in having it submitted to the jury with proper instructions, the court says, Justice Brown writing the opinion. After reciting the testimony of the prisoner as to the attack made on him by Shields, the court says that the trial judge was in holding that in no view of the evidence, could the prisoner be acquitted upon the grounds of self-defense and in excluding pertinent evidence competent to support that plea.

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