

THE WEATHER.

Generally fair and continued warm on Wednesday and Thursday, except probably local thunder showers.

THE MORNING STAR

FOUNDED 1867

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WILMINGTON, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 5, 1911.

WHOLE NUMBER 18,652.

NOTABLE SPEECHES

MARK THE FOURTH

Dr. Dabney Tells of Progress of the South Through Education.

CAROLINIAN IN PHILADELPHIA

James S. Hooper Spoke on William Hooper, One of the Signers of Declaration of Independence—Dabney's Address

Knoxville, Tenn., July 4.—In a notable Independence Day address on "The South Re-nationalized by Education," at the Summer school of the South here, Dr. Chas. W. Dabney, now president of the University of Cincinnati, but formerly president of the University of Tennessee, said in part:

"After fifty years of separation from the nation these Southern States have become re-nationalized and taken their places at the council table of the Government. That this actually has come to pass is made evident by a House of Representatives again controlled by Southern men, by the recent presence of Tennesseans in the cabinet and by the appointment of a chief justice, who was a Confederate soldier. Once before in 1837-39, we came near taking charge of the government and failed because, as I sincerely believe, our people were not sufficiently educated and our leaders not sufficiently unselfish to deserve the task.

"Referring to the attacks of Southern Democrats upon him, Mr. Cleveland said to me in 1896: 'I believe the Southern people are loyal and intelligent, yet their leaders traduce me though I was the first to invite them back to their father's table.' Breaking with him the South threw away a great opportunity to regain her position in the nation.

"The South has passed from the discussion of States' rights and constitutional powers to the consideration of State needs and State's duties. Education and sanitation are now the chief subjects of consideration in our Legislatures and the color line and 'bloody shirt' are forgotten.

"Dr. Dabney, then reviewed the present educational situation in the South and paid tribute to her educational leaders, to Robert E. Lee, not the commander-in-chief, but the college professor; not Curry, the session orator and congressman, but Curry, the champion of the child; and McIver, teacher, pure and simple.

"These," he said, "I claim are immortals, for they founded institutions for the good of mankind throughout the ages. Their doctrine that the commonwealth should be devoted first of all to the training of the child, has been a lesson to the 50 years' struggle.

"Much has been accomplished. Tennessee and Virginia have led the way in enacting model school laws and systems of taxation. Great advance has been made in providing both State and county support for the schools with the result that 1911 expenditures for education are more than three times as much as they were ten years ago; the value of school property is three and a half times as much; money expended on normal schools and other means of professional education is more than three times as much, and the appropriations for State universities and other State institutions of higher learning is twice as much. High school facilities have more than doubled in which the average school has increased from 90 to 150 days; salaries of teachers have increased and many more agricultural schools have been established.

"Referring to the recent appointment by President Taft of Dr. Philander C. Claxton, head of the South's Summer School, as United States Commissioner of Education, Dr. Dabney brought his address to a close, saying:

"Thus after half a century of complete or partial separation, the South has, through public education, re-nationalized herself and prepared herself to undertake again their share of the nation's work. The giving by the South of its great educational leader to the nation is the latest recognition of its complete re-nationalization."

Philadelphia, Pa., July 4.—The 134th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence was appropriately observed in this city, the exercises being under the auspices of the Society of the Descendants of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence. The exercises were held at Independence Hall and participated in by the mayor of Philadelphia, members of the city council and city officials, as well as the society.

Addresses were made by Mayor Moses Veale, ex-president general of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution; Anthony M. Hance, Esq., of First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry, and others, among the number being an address by Mr. Jas. S. Hooper, of Statesville, North Carolina, on William Hooper, his ancestor and one of the signers on behalf of North Carolina.

Mr. Hooper said:

"Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen of the Descendants of the Signers: I feel honored by the request of the president of this society to say something on this occasion about my ancestor, William Hooper, one of the (Continued on Page Eight.)

ATWOOD BATTLES WITH WINDS

Aviator Thrills Holiday Visitors at Atlantic City—Progress on New York to Boston Trip—Fought High Winds.

Atlantic City, N. J., July 4.—A thrill was given thousands of holiday visitors here this afternoon when Atwood, the aviator, after fighting heavy winds throughout his flight from New York, terminated the third leg of his proposed journey from Boston to Washington by landing his biplane on the beach here.

"I feel too tired to attempt the trip to Washington tonight," the bird-man said. "My route and time of starting will depend entirely on the conditions tomorrow. I hope to start before 10 o'clock in the morning."

"The only trouble I had during the trip," Mr. Atwood said, "was with my gasoline supply. After I left Governor's Island I headed along the coast. A warning whirl of protest from my engines as I neared Asbury Park told me the gasoline was low. At that time I was flying about 1,000 feet in the air. After circling around the resort, I landed here. I took on five gallons of gasoline.

"When I mounted the atmosphere again I tried a higher altitude in the hope of finding quiet air currents. The wind was stronger, if anything, higher up, so I took a traveling altitude of about 1,500 feet. As I passed over the shore towns I always dipped to a 500-foot level. I reached Barnegat and turned in for a more direct route to Atlantic City.

"I experienced little trouble until I neared Tuckerton. Here the gasoline went dry again. I finally descended in a little clearing. I borrowed five gallons of gasoline from an owner of an automobile and made a good getaway.

"It was during the fly from Tuckerton across to the outskirts of this city that I had my hardest fight to keep in the air. The velocity of the wind here was the strongest of the trip. It took until 2 o'clock to make that last 10 miles, but I must have made at least 50 air miles.

"The wind grew more treacherous as I swung up to Venice Park, on the outskirts of Atlantic City. I encountered air bumps and air holes that made the going rather difficult. To make matters worse, my gasoline ran out again. I came down and narrowly missed disaster when a puff of wind caught the plane about a hundred feet from the ground. I was almost thrown from my seat as the wind got under the wings and again when I struck the ground. That was my narrowest escape. I expected to go head over heels, but managed to hold on until the machine stopped.

"I felt the shock, but found my machine undamaged and continued after taking on five gallons more of gasoline. When I circled out over the ocean I found the currents the most stable of my flight, and made a successful landing in Atlantic City. Atwood left Governor's Island in New York Bay at 8:49 A. M., and landed at Park Place, Atlantic City, at 2:30 P. M.

Atwood's appearance here created a sensation, as it was not generally known that he would attempt his flight to the National capital, or that this resort would be on his route. The board walk was crowded with a holiday throng when he dove in sight and when he alighted he was cheered by thousands of people. His landing place was close to the board walk, between the Marlborough-Blenheim and Brighton Hotels. His landing was perfect and his machine was in fine condition when he finished the flight. Atwood was almost mobbed by the crowd that surrounded him.

Washington Awaits Atwood. Washington, July 4.—Assured that Harry N. Atwood, the daring young Boston aviator, who started from New York for Washington today, would certainly arrive tomorrow, the capital prepared tonight to receive him when he alighted from the skies. Granville M. Hunt, of the local Chamber of Commerce, returned tonight from Atlantic City, where the aviator landed in his flight today.

"Unless the weather is such that Mr. Atwood cannot attempt a flight," said Mr. Hunt, "I have completed assurances that the last leg of the journey between New York and Washington will be undertaken tomorrow."

The chances are that Atwood will start about noon, when there generally is a lull in summer winds. In such a case, he should arrive here about 2:30 or 3 o'clock, according to local aviators, who are looking forward to the accomplishment of his feat with unconcealed interest.

The plans tonight are to have the aerial visitor alight in the ellipse immediately back of the White House. Atwood is to use the Washington monument as a guiding mark and several thousand square feet of dazzling white canvas will be spread on the lawn near the tall shaft to mark the place for his descent.

The ellipse will be thoroughly policed and everything will be done to protect the great crowd of onlookers expected to gather to see the end of the flight.

Preparations are completed to give Atwood a hearty reception.

H. C. BROWN DIES AT CAPITAL CITY

Prominent Member of Carolina Corporation Commission Several Years.

Highly Esteemed Throughout State—Cause of Demise—Succeeded the Late B. F. Aycock.

PASSES AFTER ACUTE ILLNESS

Highly Esteemed Throughout State—Cause of Demise—Succeeded the Late B. F. Aycock.

Raleigh, N. C., July 4.—Hon. Henry Clay Brown, member of the North Carolina Corporation Commission, died this morning at 6:30 o'clock after an illness that has steadily grown worse since May 20th when he was last at his desk in the offices of the commission. His death has been expected at any time for the past three days. He died of cancer of the stomach and many think that a severe attack of typhoid fever that he underwent two years ago left some germ of infection that at last developed into this fatal illness.

It was as successor to the lamented B. F. Aycock that Mr. Brown was first appointed on the commission, May 5, 1910, after he had given to the commission service as secretary since 1891, that eminently equipped him for the commission and won for him the universal verdict of being the best equipped man for the place that could be found for the commissioner.

He was born in Randolph county in 1857, a son of John Randolph and Mary A. Brown, and while yet a youth held clerkships at Chapel Hill, Gulf and Hylons, being a book-keeper in a cotton mill at the latter place. He took a business course at Poughkeepsie Business College and in 1885 became cashier of The Bank of Mt. Airy. He held this position until he was appointed secretary to the old railroad commission in 1891, continuing in this position with the railroad commission and the re-organized corporation commission up to the time he was appointed by Governor Kitchin, in November, 1903, and succeeded by Governor Kitchin. Following his appointment, May 6th, 1910, he was nominated in the State Democratic convention in July and elected in November and was filling out his first elective term at the time of his death.

Mrs. Brown was Miss Mollie Merritt, of Pittsboro. They were married in November, 1883, and she and two brothers and a sister survive him. They are J. Milton Brown, Albermarle; Dr. J. R. Brown, Knoxville, Tenn., and Mrs. E. M. Woodburn, Raleigh.

The funeral is to be held from Edenton Street Methodist church at 5 o'clock tomorrow afternoon when the active pall-bearers will be Joseph O. Brown, C. J. Hunter, B. S. Jernam, R. C. Strong, Chas. E. Johnson, S. Brown Shepherd, W. A. Linehan and Dr. Geo. Syme. The State officers will be honorary pall-bearers.

WILL NON-SUIT BE ENTERED?

Motion Made and Judge Connor Refuses Decision. (Special Star Telegram.)

Raleigh, N. C., July 4.—After an extended argument by counsel this afternoon on motions by counsel for defense for non-suits to be entered as to both defendant, W. M. Carter and American Tobacco Company, in the suit of Ware-Kramer Company, counsel for defendants consented to non-suit as to defendant, W. M. Carter, charged with conspiracy with American Tobacco Company, for destruction of cigarette business of plaintiff. Judge Connor has reserved until tomorrow his ruling as to whether non-suit shall be allowed as to American Tobacco Company.

Raleigh, N. C., July 4.—The plaintiffs rested their case this morning in Ware-Kramer Co. vs. American Tobacco Co., involving \$1,200,000 damages, and counsel for both defendants, W. M. Carter and the American Tobacco Co., moved for a judgment of non-suit. This motion as to Carter was made by H. G. Connor, Jr., and for the A. T. Co. by ex-Governor Aycock. The court appointed 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon as the time for hearing contending counsel on the issue as to both defendants.

The plaintiff put on the stand this morning J. R. Hardy, agent for the Southern Express Co., and J. E. Morton and Giles Winstead, freight agents at Wilson, who testified that when the Ware-Kramer Co. would deliver freight and express for shipment representatives of Wells-Whitehead Co. would come with pencil and pad and take down address. Mr. Hardy, of the express office, said he threatened to refuse somebody if this was not stopped and thereafter the express shipments were not bothered.

Fredericksburg, Va., July 4.—The cornerstone of the administration building of the State Normal and Industrial School for women was laid today in the presence of Governor Mann and his staff, a large gathering of Masons from throughout the State and a great crowd. A parade was one of the features of the celebration and the cornerstone laying was according to Masonic rites.

RECIPROcity ONLY MEASURE

Republican Insurgents Predict It Will be Sole Tariff Legislation of Extra Session—Say It Will Pass Unamended.

Washington, July 4.—Passage of the Canadian reciprocity bill, unamended will constitute the sole tariff legislation enacted at this session of Congress, in view of most of the insurgent Republican Senators, despite the demand for other tariff reductions. This tentative conclusion is subject, however, to a final determination to be reached at an informal conference of the insurgents as soon as the absentees return to Washington, which will be in the next few days.

Notwithstanding the contention of Senator Bristow, of Kansas, that amendments reducing the duties on cotton, wool, steel, sugar, lead, leather and other rubber manufactures should be attached to the reciprocity bill, and the proposed amending programme of Messrs. Cummins, of Iowa, LaFollette, of Wisconsin, and others, some of the insurgents who believe they reflect the view of their wing of the party generally, expressed the opinion today that the reciprocity bill would be passed about August 1st, and that the tariff bills would be carried over to the regular session and that Congress would adjourn quickly after disposing of reciprocity.

Speaker Champ Clark and other House leaders are anxious that the Senate take some action on the measures the House has passed and put squarely before the Senate, even if the measures are defeated.

The Speaker was one of the members of either House who braved the heat in the almost deserted capitol today and he ventured the "guess" that Congress would adjourn about September 1st.

But "only a guess," he cautioned. Many of the Senators and Representatives are figuring on adjournment very soon after August 1st.

"I do not believe the House has the slightest disposition to adjourn until the Senate acts on the bills which the House sends over," said the Speaker, "understanding the disagreeable hot weather and desire of members to get back to their homes. All we ask is that the Senate act on the reciprocity, wool and free list bills or any other bills we send over, and so long as Congress remains in session we will send bills over as fast as they can be carefully and scientifically prepared. But we are not going to rush about it."

Meantime House leaders are planning more tariff revision measures and the Ways and Means committee will meet probably next Thursday to map out a cotton schedule revision. The attitude of the insurgent Senators toward the wool bill was reflected in views expressed today by Senator Borah, of Idaho, one of the insurgent leaders.

"In my opinion," said he, "the wool bill as it now stands will not receive the support of the progressive senators. It not only gives any authority from them but that is my judgment. However, a wool bill may be worked out of the situation which would receive their support."

THREE KILLED IN CRASH.

Trolley and Auto Collided at Warwick, R. I., Yesterday.

Warwick, R. I., July 4.—His view cut off by a dense growth of bushes on both sides of the crossing, Gustav Menzel, of Riverside, drove his automobile directly in front of a trolley car, terminating as a result, three of the occupants of the automobile are dead and Menzel and the fifth occupant are badly injured.

The dead are Mrs. Eva Hartley, 50 years old, of Providence; Miss Millie J. Hartley, 18, Mrs. Hartley's daughter and Miss Ella M. Bidwell, 27, of Providence.

Menzel's injuries consist of bruises to his back and chest and possible fracture of the skull. Raymond Hartley, 10-year-old son of Mrs. Hartley, was badly bruised.

San Antonio, Texas, July 4.—One of the fiercest lightning storms in one being piled three feet high, and five feet wide, represents the slaughter wrought by small boys as the result of a fly killing contest, which closed here today. Robert Basse carried off first prize of \$10 with an official record of 484,320 dead flies.

OUTLINES.

After 13 rounds of hard fighting Ad Wolgast yesterday knocked out Owen Moran, the Englishman, in San Francisco, and retains the Lightweight championship. The battle was exciting throughout and Moran had the better of several rounds. It is the opinion of insurgent Senators that the passage of the reciprocity bill unamended will be the sole tariff legislation at the extra session of Congress.

After a fight with heavy winds Aviator Atwood landed yesterday at Atlantic City on the third leg of his proposed journey from Boston to Washington. Holiday visitors were thrilled by the appearance of the aviator. Dr. Dabney made a notable Independence Day address yesterday at Nashville, Tenn., on the great progress of the South through education.

Mr. James S. Hooper, of Statesville, spoke yesterday on William Hooper at the celebration of the Society of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence at Philadelphia.

Henry Clay Brown, a member of the North Carolina Corporation Commission, passed away yesterday in Raleigh, after an illness from cancer. He was one of the most prominent men in the State.

TAFT TAKES PART IN CELEBRATION

Reciprocity Speech Parting Touch to "Safe and Sane" Fourth.

Reciprocity Speech Parting Touch to "Safe and Sane" Fourth.

BUSY DAY AT INDIANAPOLIS

Replies to Argument of Republicans That it is Democratic Doctrine—Number of Unusual Events The—Features.

Indianapolis, Ind., July 4.—President Taft put the parting touch on his part in the celebration of this city's "safe and sane" Fourth in a speech on Canadian reciprocity at the Marion Club banquet tonight. The President made his answer to the argument of some Republicans that reciprocity, as he has proposed it, is not good Republican doctrine, but Democratic doctrine.

He showed that reciprocity as presented to Congress by him differed if at all only slightly from reciprocity as advocated by James G. Blaine and former President McKinley. He said the contention of the opponents of his reciprocity plan, that the doctrine is un-Republican because it affects articles that are competitive, and not merely non-competitive articles, is not sound.

"The sound Republican doctrine," the President said, "has become the imposition of duties only where the conditions are naturally unequal, and where duties are necessary in order to enable our manufacturers and other producers to meet on a level the competition of foreign producers. The Canadian reciprocity agreement which has been made squares exactly with this doctrine."

Replying to the contention that reciprocity would be made wholly at the expense of the farmer and in the interest of the wage-earner of the large cities, Mr. Taft said that in his judgment "the reciprocity agreement will not greatly reduce the cost of living, if at all."

The President was the guest of former Vice-President Fairbanks. He had breakfast at the Fairbanks home and later in the morning reviewed a parade of floats from a stand at the base of the Indianapolis Soldiers' and Sailors' monument.

Practically the only unpleasant incident of the day occurred in front of this stand a half hour before his arrival when Mrs. Harry Buehler, occupying one of the reserved seats, was struck in the thigh by a spent bullet fired by some one whom the police tonight had not identified. Mrs. Buehler was not seriously hurt and the President was not informed of the incident.

Following the parade the President held a reception at the Marion Club. He took luncheon at the Columbia Club, then drove through some of the principal streets, arriving at the State fair grounds in time to witness a pre-arranged collision between two railroad locomotives.

The President was particularly interested in the collision. The two locomotives, starting under full steam on the same track, came together at high speed 200 yards from where the President sat. Neither one left the track, but both were reduced to scrap iron. At the ball park he awarded prizes to winners in the morning parade.

In a brief address at the fair grounds the President praised the idea of a "safe and sane Fourth," and said that he hoped to see other cities adopt it. From the fair grounds he was taken back to the home of Mr. Fairbanks, where he rested until time for the Marion Club banquet.

Republican leaders that had been divided by alleged indications of disaffection in the failure of the party to carry the last Legislature and return Albert J. Beveridge to the United States Senate had called tonight's dinner a "harmony banquet" and it was said every effort would be made to bring together the "stand pat" and "insurgent" elements.

The only note of politics that publicly sounded during the President's visit to Indianapolis was when President Robert F. Davidson of the Marion Club, in introducing Mr. Taft at the banquet tonight, said, turning to the President:

"We supported you in 1908, and will support you again in 1912."

This sentiment, vigorously expressed, was enthusiastically applauded.

In reading store ads most people are looking for definite information about some particular article—hence merchants should quote prices always.

TAFT TAKES PART IN CELEBRATION

John Hays Hammond Says No President Since Lincoln Could Have Guided Ship of State so Well.

London, July 4.—Ambassador Reid presided at the Independence banquet given by the American society at the Savoy Hotel tonight. The large gathering included Special Ambassador Hammond, many representatives of the British colonies and Rear Admiral Chadwick, U. S. N. The dinner was served at 30 small tables.

Mr. Reid in toasting the King, said it was good to know that George V followed in his lamented father's footsteps in his desire for fast friendship with the United States.

Sir Joseph Ward, premier of New Zealand, in toasting the President of the United States, described Mr. Taft as the embodiment of his Nation's best traits. He had shown consummate skill in launching a peace treaty between the great English speaking peoples.

The American ambassador, in proposing Mr. Hammond's health, eulogized President Taft's success in dealing with colossal capital combinations, in removing difficulties with the British Empire, in promoting peace in South America, reciprocity with Canada and an arbitration treaty with Great Britain.

Mr. Hammond, replying devoted his speech to a character sketch of President Taft, whose dearest hope, he said, was that out of his service to his country something may come leading to a solution of the problem of the World's peace.

He expressed the conviction that there was no president since Lincoln who could have so ably guided the ship of state through the tortuous and treacherous passages to the present happy and united condition. In conclusion he declared that if Anglo-Saxon civilization is to hold its place in the forefront of human life and progress carrying the spirit of liberty to mankind it must be cherished, not by an English-speaking people but by those in all parts of the world, having a common reverence for its traditions and a common determination to maintain its standards.

THIRTEEN DEATHS RECORDED.

Smallest Number Ever Known Due to Sane Fourth Movement.

Washington, July 4.—Thirteen deaths from the old-fashioned celebration of the Fourth of July was the total reported in the United States, according to figures compiled by the Chicago Tribune last night.

The Nation-wide spread of the sane Fourth movement brought fruit in the smallest number of celebration casualties ever recorded. In nearly every city where the use of explosives by individuals was prohibited no accidents were reported. In others where the discharge of explosives was permitted under limitations there was a decided falling off in the number of dead and injured as compared with previous years.

The death list of 13 compares with 28 reported the first night of last year's celebration when the sane Fourth movement was effective in fewer cities. The number of injured reported is 294, as against 1,786 reported up to the same hour last year. In 1909 there were 44 killed and 2,361 wounded.

Giant fire crackers took the lead in number of fatalities, causing five of the thirteen deaths. Revolvers and fire-arms were second with four. Gun powder caused two and the toy pistols, formerly the chief death agents, caused 2 deaths.

TRAGEDY OF THE FOURTH.

Deputy Sheriff Instantly Killed Near Knoxville, Tenn.

Knoxville, Tenn., July 4.—A Fourth of July dance at Cupp, Campbell county, Tenn., was the scene of a bloody tragedy this afternoon. Deputy Sheriff W. Clymer was instantly killed, his 18-year-old daughter was shot and cannot live, and the man who did the shooting met death at the hands of the deputy sheriff's son. The dance was being given by Deputy Clymer. The trouble is supposed to have started over Clymer's objecting to his daughter dancing with a stranger. Forcing his daughter to quit dancing with the man, the stranger and Clymer became involved in a difficulty as a result of which Clymer was shot dead. In the firing Clymer's daughter was fatally wounded and before it had ceased the stranger had fallen dead, a bullet from a pistol in the hands of the deputy's son ending the bloody drama.

CHERRYVILLE WOMAN KILLED.

Struck by Lightning—Two Others Were Injured.

Cherryville, N. C., July 4.—Lightning struck an outhouse on the plantation of Mr. Andrew Stroub, four miles from here today and killed Miss May Coster and severely injured Messrs. Sylvanus Mauney and Charley Neil, all of Cherryville. Other members of the party, which numbered about 20, were shocked, but none seriously.

The party of young people had attended a farmers' union and rural carriers picnic at Sunnyside Schoolhouse, four miles from here, and on their way back from here they sought shelter in the vacant cotton house.

WOLGAST GAMELY WON OVER MORAN

Battle for Lightweight Title at Frisco Resulted in a Knockout.

Battle for Lightweight Title at Frisco Resulted in a Knockout.

BLOW CAME IN UNLUCKY 13TH

Fight Was Exciting Throughout and Little Englishman Had Better of Several Rounds—Battle Given in Detail.

San Francisco, July 4.—The measured swing of Referee Welsh's arm tolling off the ten seconds over the writhing body of Owen Moran, of England, brought victory to Ad Wolgast in the 13th round of today's international battle for the lightweight championship. It was a clean knockout and the decisive victory was earned by the rugged strength and punishing power of the champion.

Right uppercut to the stomach, followed by a left hook to the jaw forced the game little English fighter to take the count for the first time in his 11 years in the ring. Moran came up undistressed for the unlucky 13th round, although it was plain he was tiring. Wolgast met him with a well timed rush and forced his way to close quarters. Moran checked him with a left jab, but was backed against the ropes in his corner. Suddenly Wolgast whipped his right arm free from the clinch, and swinging from his hip, sent his glove crashing three times to the pit of Moran's stomach.

Moran's face whitened and twisted with agony under the smear of blood from his cut lips. He groined blindly to smother the smashing blows, then his knees gave way under him and he slipped from Wolgast's grasp to the brown canvas that covered the ring.

The champion whipped over a left hook to the jaw. Moran fell, but it was not needed. Moran rolled on his side and his legs scrambled from a footing, but his mouth was open and his eyes rolled back and the shouting seconds brought no meaning to his deadened senses. It was several minutes before he regained consciousness.

As Wolgast turned to his corner more firmly planted than ever on the lightweight throne, a grin flashed across his bleeding lips and he plucked with his gloved hands at the American flag he wore about his waist. In a second he was smothered in the throng of admirers who surged into the ring, untied the light-colored flag and waved it over Wolgast's head.

Moran's seconds entered a claim of foul, but the blows in question were plainly seen from the ringside and the protest was disallowed.

Never for a moment during the battle did the terrific pace slacken. The American carried the fight to his opponent from the first tap of the gong, as Moran was never able to keep him at long range.

It was in clinches that the champion showed to best advantage. Moran was unable to perfect a defense against the short ripping right uppercut. Wolgast worked to his ribs and the "loop the loop" punch, a right uppercut to the face outside his own left arm that snapped the Britisher's head back repeatedly and kept his mouth bleeding from the first round.

At long range, Moran clearly out-pointed the Michigan boy, and his clever ducking and footwork extricated him from many a tight corner. It was a battle of a clever and experienced boxer against a tearing, ripping fighter, and the fighter weathered the storm with never a sign of distress.

It was a rough fight from the start. As the first round opened, Moran came willingly to close quarters, but was met with a volley of short lefts to the face and a right uppercut that brought blood from his lips. It was the champion's round by a wide margin and Moran came back for the second with little reactions to stay away. With wonderful judgment distance he slipped away from Wolgast's vicious swings, flashing in with clean cut lefts and rights as the champion opened up. It was Moran's round, and he continued to pursue the same tactics throughout the fight. When forced to close quarters in the third Moran fought back viciously. They roughed it head to head, Wolgast working his right to the kidneys and body and Moran working his left hand and forearm into Ad's chin and face and holding the champion even. Both were bleeding when the round closed.

Moran seemed to gain confidence as the fight progressed. Shifting in and out as lithe as a panther.

Shifting in and out as lithe as a panther, he landed cleanly repeatedly throughout the fourth, fifth and sixth rounds, rocking Ad's head with hard, clean punches and making Wolgast look almost like an amateur by the way he avoided his swings. His cleverness brought frequent applause, but he never stopped Wolgast's steady advance, and Wolgast plainly was the stronger.

In the seventh, Wolgast forced the Englishman to the ropes, where they fought toe to toe until parted by the referee, Moran having all the better of the exchange, but Wolgast evened matters before the round was over by his wicked uppercut. Wolgast bored in, and although Owen crossed his right often to Ad's head in the eighth and ninth rounds, he was unable to (Continued on Page Eight.)