

THE WEATHER.

Fair Friday, colder east portion, Saturday fair, brisk north and northeast winds.

THE MORNING STAR

FOUNDED 1867 WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 3, 1911.

A POINTER! See the Business Local Column for Little Stories of Big Opportunities.

VOL. LXXXVII, NO. 194.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 3, 1911.

WHOLE NUMBER 13,756.

SHOP MANAGEMENT IS ENDORSED

Secretary of War Stimson is Convinced of its Desirability.

"TAYLOR SYSTEM" WAS TRIED

With the Result That Much Important Information Has Been Collected—No Conclusion Yet Reached

Washington, Nov. 2.—"Scientific shop management," today received the endorsement of the United States government. Secretary of War Stimson is convinced of its desirability and advantages, basing his conviction on a report made by Brigadier General William Crozier, chief of ordnance, made public today.

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DRIFTED THIRTY-ONE DAYS

Arango Rodriguez, a Spaniard, Was Almost Dead When British Steamer Ikarika Picked Him Up From Small Boat.

New York, Nov. 2.—Blown out to sea in a row boat from the coast of South America, Arango Rodriguez, a Spaniard, formerly employed on the Panama Canal, drifted about for 31 days and was nearly dead and despairing of rescue when the British steamer Ikarika picked him up. The Ikarika reached here from Buenos Ayres bringing the castaway.

The Ikarika, when two days out of Trinidad, sighted a small boat with a nondescript sail, off the port bow. As she bore down the craft was found to be a row boat with a broom stuck in a row between a tattered shirt set as a sail. Rodriguez, on the verge of collapse, was taken on the steamer. When he had recovered somewhat he explained that he had been employed on the Panama Canal as a laborer and later went to Caracas. There he hired a small boat to go fishing and was blown off shore by a storm. He had on board a demijohn of drinking water, but for food had to depend upon fish he was able to catch. After the demijohn of water was exhausted he managed to trap enough rain water to assuage his thirst.

As the days went by and grew into a month, Rodriguez despaired of rescue and was almost too weak to sit up when after 31 days the Ikarika sighted him and took him on board and cared for him. The boat was set adrift.

FAMOUS ACTOR DEAD

Kyrle Bellew Passes Away in Salt Lake City With Pneumonia

Salt Lake City, Nov. 2.—Kyrle Bellew, one of the foremost actors of the English-speaking stage, author and explorer, died here shortly after 6 o'clock this morning of pneumonia.

Mr. Bellew became ill last Friday, but although a portion of his Salt Lake engagement was cancelled, his condition was not considered serious until yesterday morning.

The body will be taken to New York today accompanied by members of the "Mollus" Company, in which Mr. Bellew was playing.

In addition to his successes as a romantic actor, Mr. Bellew was a dramatist and adapter.

The parts he played covered a wide field, but perhaps his greatest success was his performance of "Roxas" in the drama of that name. He also created the leading roles in "The Thief," "Brigadier General," "A Gentleman From France," and other plays.

His private life was as varied and adventurous as the roles he played. He was born in Calcutta, India, in 1857, of English parents, his father being captain of the Calcutta Cathedral. For seven years he was a cadet in the British navy, but discovery of gold in Australia lured him from the service and spent a number of years in Australia working as a miner at Ballarat and as a reporter on Melbourne newspapers.

He made his stage debut at the Theatre Royal in Brighton, England in the early 80's. He came to America as leading man at Wallack's Theatre in New York. Later he became co-star with Mrs. James Brown Potter in Shakespearean repertoire, completing with her a tour that embraced the English-speaking countries of the world.

In 1900 he again felt the call of adventure and headed an expedition into North Queensland, which extended over two years. He returned to the stage in 1902 at the head of his own company.

His work as an explorer gained him a fellowship in the Royal Geographical Society and he was a member of many clubs.

Mr. Bellew was unmarried. He is survived by a sister, known as Sister Monica, who is in a convent near Paris.

DIX CERTAIN OF VICTORY

Democrat Success Means Continued Progress, Says Governor

Albany, N. Y., Nov. 1.—Predicting that the Democrats will win a victory at the polls next Tuesday, Gov. Dix, in a statement today, appeals to Democrats to support all the Democratic nominees, as "Democratic efficiency, means continued progress, success and honesty in the administration." His statement in part reads: "The splendid record made by the Democratic House of Representatives at Washington has won the confidence of the country, while the Republican party cannot escape responsibility for the deplorable industrial and economic conditions under which the people of the United States are now suffering."

"President Taft's veto of the tariff bill proves that he is lined up with the extreme protectionists of his party, and that he is opposed to any revision of the tariff in the interests of the producing and consuming classes of the country."

Atlanta, Ga., November 2.—Southern Railway passenger train No. 14, southbound from Cincinnati to Jacksonville, Fla., was wrecked tonight near Chattahoochee, Ga., about 7 miles from Atlanta. A number of persons are reported injured and a wrecking crew has been rushed from this city.

which that study indicates as sufficient for the purpose. The saving in time results aside from any increased efficiency of machines, chiefly through the effect of the instructions given the workmen, by which their effort is more advantageously applied.

SEABOARD THROUGH TRAIN DERAILED

All Except Engine Jumps Track Twenty Miles From Raleigh Last Night.

EIGHTEEN WERE WOUNDED

Although None of Them Are Reported to be Serious—Cause of Derailment at the Present Time is Unknown.

Raleigh, N. C., Nov. 2.—Seaboard Air Line Passenger Train No. 43, running from New York to Jacksonville, was derailed, with the exception of the engine, at Merry Oaks, twenty miles west of Raleigh, at eight o'clock tonight. The cause of the wreck has not been determined.

Following were reported injured: G. T. Cashwell, of Washington, D. C., express messenger. H. L. Rosswell, Washington, D. C., mail clerk.

Miss Doyle, Quincy, Mass. L. R. Tindall, Washington, D. C. Frank Strouner, Brockton, N. Y. W. H. Fave, Camden, S. C. Mrs. G. W. Murray, St. Petersburg, Fla.

W. G. Thweatt, Richmond, Va. Dr. F. C. Hoke and wife, no address. Mrs. H. L. Bruster, of Rochester, N. Y.

Miss Sarah Long, Syracuse, N. Y. M. H. King, mail clerk, Washington, D. C. Mrs. R. W. Thompson, St. Petersburg, Fla.

Nathan S. Kauffman, Baltimore. R. G. Simpson, Pittston, Pa. Miss Marie Cochran, no address. Mr. H. B. White, no address. J. H. Ryan, Richmond, Va.

AT WAKE FOREST.

President Poteat Back From North—The Football Outlook.

Wake Forest, November 2.—President William Louis Poteat has been in the northern cities for the past few days. He is in New York city addressing the assembly of the New York Baptist ministers' conference.

He delivered two addresses. One on the "Biological Revolution," and the other on "The Negro in the South." He is expected home within the next few days. Wake Forest is proud that she should have a president that should be honored by being requested to speak, in such a distinguished assemblage. Prof. J. H. Highsmith, of the department of education, spoke at the Liberty-Piedmont School the latter part of last week.

This week the football practice is being made rather heavy, on account of the exceedingly light practice of last week. Both Monday and Tuesday there were scrimmages between the varsity and the scrubs. The varsity is showing up well this week. There are yet many hard battles to be contested and the men realize that work is needed and so work is what they are doing. Singletary, the fast half-back, has been forced to go home on account of sickness in the family.

On Saturday the team goes to the University of Virginia. While it is known that the odds are on Virginia, the thing is certain—Wake Forest will fight. So intense is the interest here that a detailed report of the game will be received over leased wire. They will be placed on a black board in the chapel, and almost as soon as a play is made all Wake Forest will know of it.

Saturday, November 11, the Wake Forest- Davidson game at Greensboro. There is belief here that Wake Forest will take that game. Of course, it is remembered that last year it was 52 to 0, but it is expected to turn the points some fifty or more points. The game will probably be the closest yet played.

The defeats thus far this year have been by amazingly small scores. When it is remembered that Washington and Lee only won 18 to 5 and that Washington and Lee within a week led V. P. I., it is shown what kind of a team Wake Forest has. All the line men are in good condition, and are working hard to save Dunn, who is only thought to be slightly injured.

MIGHT HAVE BEEN PRESIDENT.

John Claflin Says That Cornelius N. Bliss Could Have Been.

New York, November 2.—That Cornelius N. Bliss, former secretary of the Interior, might have been President of the United States, had he yielded to the pleas of William McKim, was the declaration made today by John Claflin, of this city.

This interesting bit of unwritten political history was revealed at a memorial meeting of the chamber at which resolutions eulogizing Mr. Bliss, who died recently, were adopted. Mr. Claflin delivered the principal address, in which he said:

"In 1909 McKimley urged him to signify a willingness to accept the nomination for vice-president. If he had allowed his name to go before the national convention, it is almost certain that no other name would have been presented and he would have been elected with Mr. McKimley in that year. Two years later, on Mr. McKimley's death, he would have succeeded to the Presidency of the United States."

MRS. McREE BACK IN CELL

Placed There After Jury Failed to Come to a Verdict—Was Confident of Her Acquittal in a Few Minutes.

Opelousas, La., Nov. 2.—The jury in the McRee murder trial was locked up at 6 o'clock tonight with instructions to report to the court at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning when it is expected the court will order a mistrial.

Downcast and with some disappointment, Mrs. McRee was led back to her cell in Saint Landry Parish jail where she has been held without bail since the day in September, seven weeks ago today, when she shot and killed Allan Garland.

The case was given to the jury at 12:10 this afternoon. After lunch was served the jurors began consideration of the evidence and at 3:14 P. M., reported to the court that they were hopelessly divided. They were sent back for further deliberation and at 6 o'clock the court took adjournment until tomorrow.

Acting District Attorney DuBuisson announced this afternoon that in the event of a mistrial a re-hearing would be set for Monday of next week. He said the State would oppose any motion for a change of venue and would insist on the second trial being conducted in Opelousas.

Mrs. McRee appeared to be confident this morning that the jury would acquit her within a few minutes. However, after the jury had been out of the court room for 25 minutes both Mr. and Mrs. McRee began to show signs of uneasiness. Both had expected that a verdict of acquittal would be rendered immediately and as the minutes passed they seemed to become more anxious and engaged in several whispered conversations.

NOT DUE TO UNFRIENDLINESS. Premier of Canada Emphasized This Fact in Speech Last Night.

Halifax, N. S., Nov. 2.—R. L. Borden, the great neighboring Canadian, emphasized the fact in a speech here tonight that the result of the recent election in Canada, by which the reciprocity agreement was defeated, was in no wise due to hostile or unfriendly spirit on the part of the people of Canada, but to the great neighboring public, as had been claimed in some quarters. The occasion was a notable banquet tendered Mr. Borden by the Conservatives of Halifax, and of the province. In emphasizing his point Mr. Borden said: "It is desirable that any such idea, if it exists, should be dissipated and dispensed with."

"The reciprocity compact would have interfered with Canada's complete control of its own fiscal system and in many respects it was properly regarded as a reversal of the policy which this country had pursued for many years. Thus the recent decision of the Canadian parliament, in respect induced by an spirit of unfriendliness to the United States, it was rather brought about by their determination to maintain complete control of their own financial system to mould their own destiny along the lines of a policy which has been pursued in this country for the past 30 years."

THE COTTON PICKER.

Demonstrations End at Charlotte—Machine Shipped Back.

Charlotte, N. C., Nov. 2.—The Price-Campbell cotton picker, which has been doing demonstration work on the Kellier farm, three miles west of the city for the past two weeks, has been packed up and forwarded to the factory at Woonsocket, R. I., where it will undergo such improvements as the inventors have in view for it. All who saw it in operation here were greatly impressed with its practicality.

OUTLINES. United States Marshal Henkel, who has been serving subpoenas upon many of our wealthiest financiers was invited by John D. Rockefeller to participate in his morning meal, which the latter has arranged to have served one more to serve, he being his "good friend" Charlie Schwab—President Taft left New York last night for Hot Springs, Va., where he goes to take three days' recreation before going to Cincinnati, Kentucky and Tennessee.

—Jury in the McRee trial at Opelousas, La., was exhausted at 6 o'clock tonight with instructions to report to the court at 9 o'clock this morning when it is expected the court will order a mistrial.—The situation is becoming alarming in China, the Imperialists being apparently beyond control. A massacre is expected any night and the people of Peking have closed up their houses and shops and fled. Reports that bloody hand-to-hand fights in Hankow are daily occurrences.—President Taft views the mighty naval display on the Hudson river yesterday from the yacht Mayflower. Showing the grandest ever seen anywhere. Taft states that he will urge the Congress to build two super-dreadnaughts each year until the Panama canal is finished, and then on a year will suffice. Only one facility marred the day, that being the drowning of a seaman.—Noting more definite in the McNamara case yet. Altogether 207 veniremen have been drawn, and only ten have been selected.

New York markets: Money on call steady, 2 1/2 to 3 per cent, ruling rate 2 3/4 per cent, closing bid 2 7/8 per cent, offered at 3; flour quiet and nominally lower; spot cotton closed dull, middling upland 9.40, middling gulf 9.65; wheat, spot easy, No. 2 red 97 cents, elevator export basis, and 97 1/2 to 98 cent; corn steady, export No. 2, 80 cent nominal; spot flour.

HOUSES AND SHOPS IN PEKING CLOSE

In Anticipation of Massacre—Imperialists Apparently Beyond Control.

FURTHER FIGHTING EXPECTED

Massacre in China City Expected to Begin Any Night—Bloody Hand to Hand Fights on Streets of Hankow

Peking, Nov. 2.—The massacre of natives at Hankow by Imperialist troops intelligence of which has reached both the war board and the German legation may prove a serious hindrance to the peace negotiations which Yuan Shi Kai has been endeavoring to inaugurate with the rebel leaders.

The Imperialists apparently have got beyond control and further fighting is feared. In such a case it will be difficult to protect the foreign concessions as they are divided from the native city by streets, only fifty or sixty feet wide.

It is reported that the war board at Peking has declined to accept the suggestion of foreign doctors to form a Red Cross Society on the lines of the Geneva Convention, the board fearing that the rebels do not deserve treatment. The massacre, according to some advices began before the departure of General Yin Tehang.

The exodus from Peking continues, the doors of many shops, as well as private houses, being closed in anticipation of a massacre. The American missionaries who have had a conference with the legation have decided that a few soldiers placed in each of the four large mission compounds would suffice to prevent ordinary outlaws and looting, which is expected to begin any night.

But should there be a general outbreak all the others could take refuge in the Methodist mission which is immediately east of the legation quarter and easily defended. The diplomatic body will meet tomorrow to re-consider the question of allowing the Chinese troops to enter Tien Tsin, a counsel there having made serious objection.

An official dispatch from Shih-Kia-Tan, Shan-Si province, says that a regiment of Shan-Si troops, which had been despatched to assist the Imperialists has mutinied. The mutineers killed their brigadier general and then bombarded a Manchou city, massacring a thousand Manchus, including the governor and his family.

The letters October 24th and 30th from the Associated Press correspondent with the Imperialist army at Hankow say that in the struggle for the possession of the city there was a hand to hand fight in the streets, the rebels being too close for shooting. The rebels, mostly raw recruits, not understanding the use of rifles, were driven back with much slaughter, their dead piling up on the quay. The casualties among the Imperialists for two days, October 28th and 29th, were thirty killed and 100 wounded. The rebels had about 700 killed or wounded.

The fighting, continues the correspondent, until the last three days, had not been serious. The rebels had the advantage in number of guns, but their shells did not explode. The Imperialists had the advantage in troops, but they were poorly provisioned. No prisoners were taken. Rebels captured alive were shot or decapitated.

It is learned that the most barbarous outrages were perpetrated on innocent persons in the villages. The staff of officers, says the correspondent, are quartered in an extensive train, with engine attached for immediate service. The chief of staff, Colonel Yih, is not at the front directing operations. Prior to the opening of operations on October 27th, General Yin-Tehang told the respective commanders that the advance would be made and rewards were offered to the soldiers for every gun captured.

The rebels, who at first numbered not more than 1,000, shot from the house tops, until compelled to retire the shells from the warships setting the houses on fire.

General Wong Shou Yuen, commanding the third brigade and General Wong Yih Chat, commanding the fourth division, stood bravely holding revolvers and shooting the soldiers who refused to fight.

Despatches received in Peking tonight say the Rebels occupied Ching-Hsin-Sen, on Monday last, but on the following day the Imperialists drove them to Liang-Tse-Kwang, an impregnable pass in the mountainous country. The rebels have torn up a half mile stretch of railroad and blocked the tunnel and now hold the pass with a small body of men.

Set Fire to Hankow. London, Nov. 2.—Special dispatch from Shanghai says that the imperial troops set fire to the native city of Hankow on Monday night in order to drive out the rebels. The city, the dispatch adds, has been burning fiercely ever since.

Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 1.—Fire of an unknown origin started in the Oscar Barnes & Company furniture store in the central part of the retail district, caused damage estimated at \$100,000 to \$150,000, tonight.

AUSTIN DAM WAS FAULTY

So States Professor Frank McKibbin, of Lehigh University, at Inquiry, Which is Being Continued.

Coudersport, Pa., Nov. 2.—That the dam of the Bayless Pulp & Paper Co., at Austin, Pa., the breaking of which on September 30th, last, caused over three score deaths and millions of dollars damage, was faulty in practically every detail, was the opinion of Prof. Frank McKibbin, of the engineering department of Lehigh University, and Alfred D. Flinn, department engineer of the board of water supply of New York City, expressed today when the inquest into the disaster was resumed.

The inquiry was again continued, to accommodate T. C. Hutton, of Wilmington, Del., who designed and constructed the ill-fated dam for the paper company. When the inquest is taken up next month, Mr. Hutton will be the only witness examined and a verdict will come quickly.

Prof. McKibbin gave it as his opinion that faulty foundations, design, construction and operation of the dam caused it to slide and break into nine pieces where it had cracked almost a year previous. He submitted samples of the shale from the foundation which he crumbled in his hand on the witness stand and said that in no place was this more than an inch thick.

Mr. Flinn, the New York engineer, besides corroborating Prof. McKibbin declared the geological formation of the country would indicate to him that there was not a good foundation for the masonry dam. The dam was decidedly unsafe, he said, too thin for its height.

"It was an error to use so faulty a structure," he said. Through George M. Miller, a contractor, letters written by President Bayless to the witness during negotiations toward the dam in 1910, when it is said to have developed defects were introduced. In one of the letters Mr. Bayless mentions a four inch stream that leaked from beneath the dam and asked if certain work could be done "to satisfy the people of Austin."

NO JURY YET. Out of 207 Veniremen Drawn, Only 10 Accepted as Yet.

Los Angeles, Cal., Nov. 2.—Barring one man, the third venire of prospective jurors was exhausted at the close of court tonight in the McNamara murder case. Altogether 207 veniremen have been drawn. Of these ten sat in the jury box tonight, having been accepted as to cause by both sides—a gain of one man since yesterday's session in which no talesman was passed.

Counsel for both prosecution and defense in the trial of James B. McNamara renewed predictions that the entire 12 men might be accepted by tomorrow night if there were no hitch in getting more veniremen to examine.

The new-comer is M. T. McNeely, a retired tailor. He is still subject to peremptory challenge if the State or defense should desire to exercise it. It was considered unlikely tonight that the defense so desired.

Edward R. Jeffrey, under the examination said: "If men belonged to a union they could not work for me." Explaining how he heard of the Times explosion, Jeffrey said: "I heard one man holler to another that 'Old Otis got his.'"

"And you think the building was destroyed by organized labor?" "Yes sir."

"We couldn't bring you enough evidence to convince you otherwise?" "You could not."

Jeffrey was challenged for bias. W. H. Andrews is the sole talesman left on the third venire. Under the examination said: "If men belonged to a union they could not work for me."

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PRESIDENT VIEWS MIGHTY FLEET

Watches Passing Pageant in Impressive Silence from Yacht Mayflower.

TWO SUPER-DREADNAUGHTS

Will Probably be Built Each Year Until Completion of the Panama Canal and Then One Will Suffice.

New York, Nov. 2.—Fresh from his cross-continent tour of 13,000 miles, during which he received senatorial pleadings which seem to indicate early ratification of the treaties of peace and arbitration with Great Britain and France, President Taft today from the wind-swept bridge of the historic little cruiser yacht Mayflower reviewed the mightiest line of fighting craft ever assembled under the American flag.

The President had indicated in all his speeches in advocacy of the treaties of peace, that he entertained no fond delusion that war, by convention, could immediately be made a thing of the past. He declared that the treaties were a step in the right direction; that the armed camps of Europe were looking to the United States to lead in what might prove to be a great world movement toward the goal of peace, but that for a long time to come the suggestion of disarmament would have no force.

Today Mr. Taft let it be known that he would urge upon Congress the necessity of building two great super-dreadnaughts a year until the Panama Canal is in actual operation. The canal, he declared, would double the efficiency of the navy and from that time on one battleship a year might suffice to keep the American navy in the forefront of the world's military power. Countless thousands of people joined with the President in paying tribute to the five score vessels which lay at anchor in the Hudson. Twenty-four first-class battleships were in the line, surrounded by armored cruisers, scout cruisers, torpedo boats, submarines and the rank and file of auxiliary vessels that serve as tenders to the fleet. There were 99 in all.

Twenty-two of the battleships toward the close of the day picked up their anchors, various in the teeth of the gale, and went proudly out to sea. The President watched the passing pageant in impressed silence.

The review had been the most brilliant in the history of the country and with its conclusion the great fleet had dispersed, the various units waiting the call to home stations to await the call to winter maneuvers in southern waters.