

THE WEATHER.

Cloudy today, preceded by showers on the coast; Sunday fair.

THE MORNING STAR

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TEDDY MAKES HIS APPEAL TO SOUTH

Calls on Dixie to Throw Aside Artificial Political Barriers

PROGRESSIVES HERE TO STAY

Bull Moose Tells New Orleans People They Are Through With the Republican Party — Predicts Successful Fight

New Orleans, Sept. 27.—It was in the interest of the South, said Colonel Roosevelt today, that he came into the Southland to make his appeal in behalf of the Progressive party.

"I want you to emancipate yourselves," he said. "I want you to feel free to vote as your conscience inclines you to. If we win, I want you to take your share in steering the wheels of the nation. I am less engaged in pleading my cause than in pleading yours."

Artificial political barriers had sundered the South in the past, he said, from its own interests. He appealed to those in the South who believed as he believed, to lay aside tradition and join with the new party.

Colonel Roosevelt spent the day in New Orleans. He rode in a parade through the old French section and the parks and later spoke at the Winter Garden.

Tonight he left for Alabama. At the Winter Garden Colonel Roosevelt was given a demonstration which continued for several minutes.

Colonel Roosevelt made a speech which differed throughout from any of his campaign. He said political conditions in the South reminded him of a visit he made to Texas, when a loving cup was presented to him. "There were 10 thousand people present when the loving cup was presented," he said, "and the man who presented it said, 'This is from Texas, where you have more admirers and fewer voters than in any other State in the Union.'"

"Now, I will tell you an anecdote of Louisiana," the colonel went on. "A man of a certain club in New Orleans said to me: 'There was no more rejoicing anywhere than in our club when you were elected.' I replied that there were no symptoms of such a feeling in the vote cast in Louisiana, and he said, 'Well, of course we all voted against you, but we were anxious to see you win.'"

"I am not willing to admit," he continued, "that you and I should be on opposite sides. I come down here to make my appeal that I may stand shoulder to shoulder with you and the men who look to the great problems which are facing the nation today as I do."

"The Progressive party has come to stay. We are through once and for all with the Republican party. We're going to make a success of this thing, and we want you to help. I want to appeal to you as friends, guides and allies. I can't help feeling that if I fail to convince you it will be my own fault, for our cause is overwhelmingly strong. I want first to put our party on as healthy a basis in the South as in the East or West or North, and to have it respond to your wishes because you support it because you are a part of it."

"I come here to ask you to join with us on a footing of full equality. I am not trying to appeal to the men who are opposed to the things I am trying to do. The men I am trying to reach are those who do believe as I do, who ought to be with me and who are artificially sundered from me."

"When as President I came to deal with the problems affecting your interests, I was obliged to treat them in a wholly unnatural manner, for there was no representative of yours who did not belong to the party that was opposed to me. I was not tried by my best while I was President, but I was tried by the best of the South, and I should have been ashamed of myself if the interests of the Gulf States had not been as dear as those of any other States."

Colonel Roosevelt gave several examples of the way he said artificial political barriers placed the South in an unnatural position. Although the Panama canal was of particular interest to the South, he said, the chief opposition to the ratification of the treaty with Panama came from Southern Senators, on account of their political affiliations. He referred to the Mississippi floods, saying that although a Democratic House of Representatives had been in session for five months after the flood, no move had been made to prevent a repetition of the disaster. He said he favored union of the Panama canal plant for a great project of improvement of the waterways of the Mississippi Valley, which would prevent floods as well as serving many other purposes.

The action of the Democrats in the House in voting for abolition of the tariff on sugar was cited by Colonel Roosevelt as another example of what he meant. He said that the Democratic tariff stood for free entry of sugar, which would compel the great major-sugar cane and beet growers to go out of business, whereas the Progressive protection was opposed both to excessive protection and to lowering the tariff to a point which would harm producers.

"If you don't agree with me upon these matters," he continued, "then

TEXTILE WORKERS START BIG STRIKE

Twelve Thousand Affected by Walk-outs in Lawrence, Mass.

SEVERAL OPERATIVES HURT

The Strike Was Begun as a Protest Against the Imprisonment of Ettore and Giovannitti—An Extension Is Feared.

Lawrence, Mass., Sept. 27.—Practically 12,000 textile operatives here had been affected tonight by the great strike inaugurated by Industrial Workers of the World to show their sympathy for Joseph J. Ettore and Arturo Giovannitti, leaders of that organization and as a protest against their trial in connection with the killing of Anna Lopizzo during the strike last winter, which is to begin Monday in Salem. Tomorrow it is feared there will be an extension of the strike. Mill owners were said to be ready to close down the plants in the event of further walkouts, or if disorders develop.

Mayor Scanlon announced that the mill owners probably would shut down if the situation became worse. "But," he added, "I do not think it will."

In a comparatively mild degree Lawrence experienced today a repetition of the scenes enacted last winter. Only mild disorders resulted, however. Some of the more eager strikers, in attempting to get workers to leave their machines, caused slight disturbances in several mills. Reports of a number of injuries were received by the police, but none of the injured was seriously hurt. Clubs, and in one case a revolver, were flourished to intimidate working operatives, and mill machinery at several plants was damaged. A few windows also were broken. The police made only three arrests. These were on charges of assault or destruction of mill property.

Of the 12,000 operatives who quit work, probably one-half did so as a protest against the trial of Ettore and Giovannitti. The others were forced out, either because of intimidation or as a result of the closing of their departments. Leaders of the Industrial Workers of the World renewed their assertion tonight that the strike was not sanctioned, was unorganized and without a leader.

Several meetings of Industrial Workers were held tonight. The largest meeting was addressed by Miss Elizabeth Flynn, of New York. She urged the operatives to return to their mills tomorrow or Monday at the latest and await the call of the leaders for a strike. It was announced that William D. Haywood, who directed the strike here last winter, in his later stages, and who on Boston Common two weeks ago urged a country-wide strike in protest against the detention in jail of Ettore and Giovannitti, had been asked to come to Lawrence. It is expected that Mr. Haywood might arrive in Lawrence Sunday or Monday.

INSECTS CAUSE PELLAGRA?

Dr. Phillip Garrison, Investigating Disease, Holds This Theory. Spartanburg, S. C., Sept. 27.—Addressing the Spartanburg County Medical Society today, Dr. Phillip E. Garrison, passed assistant surgeon of the United States Navy and a member of the Thompson-McFadden Pellagra Commission, said that while nothing was positively known about pellagra, except the symptoms and diagnosis, and diverse views were expressed about the cause and treatment, not only by General practitioners but in the literature on the disease, the theory that insects had something to do with it was growing.

Dr. Garrison told the physicians that the commission had been informed of 47 cases of pellagra in this district this summer, and had visited and studied the cases of 260. While the cause and remedy are the objects of the commission's researches, the plan of the investigation has been to gather all sorts of information concerning the lives, surroundings and manner of living of the patients.

The commission investigated thoroughly the theory that pellagra is caused by spoiled corn. While Dr. Garrison did not directly say so, he left the impression that little foundation was found for this theory. The commission also investigated the suggestion that pellagra is caused by cottonseed oil and obtained only negative results. Dr. Garrison said there was reason to believe that cottonseed oil did not cause the disease.

The theory that biting insects produce the disease, first proposed by Dr. Sanborn, of the London School of Tropical Medicine, seemed to Dr. Garrison to be worth serious attention.

"You ought to be against me, but if you do believe as I do then I want to get some way so that you and I can get together and work for the common good, not merely quietly voting for us, as if you felt rather ashamed to let your brother know about it, but to come out and work for us."



THE HARVEST HAS BEGUN.

—N. Y. Herald.

JOB E. HEDGES HEADS TICKET

Nominated on the Third Ballot for Governor by New York Republican Convention—J. W. Wadsworth His Mate

Saratoga, N. Y., Sept. 27.—With the selection of Job E. Hedges, a New York attorney, to head the ticket and of James W. Wadsworth, Jr., former Speaker of the Assembly, Hedges' leading opponent for the gubernatorial nomination, as the candidate for Lieutenant Governor as well as a full State ticket, the Republican State Convention, which had been in session here since Wednesday, adjourned late this afternoon. Other candidates selected were:

Secretary of State—Francis M. Hugo, Watertown.  
Comptroller—William D. Cunningham, Ellenville.  
State Treasurer—William Archer, Mount Vernon.  
Attorney General—Meier Steinbank, Brooklyn.  
State Engineer—Frank M. Williams, Orange.

For the first time in many years the delegation to a New York Republican State Convention found themselves without a "pre-arranged slate" of candidates, and they settled their problem by the ballot test alone. Three ballots were required to nominate Mr. Hedges, who had led from the start. There was a dramatic moment when Mr. Wadsworth was nominated for Lieutenant Governor and the delegates were given to understand he would accept second place. His nomination was made by acclamation.

MARCONI HAS RESTLESS NIGHT.

Complains of Pains in Head and Injured Eye Troubles Him. Spezia, Italy, Sept. 27.—William Marconi, the inventor of wireless telegraphy, passed a restless night as the result of injuries suffered by him in an automobile accident yesterday near Borghetto.

He complained of pains from a slight wound in the head, while the injury of his right eye and many other bruises caused considerable irritation.

Mrs. Marconi, who was not hurt in the collision, sat up nursing her husband through the night.

Further details of the accident show that Mr. Marconi was driving and that the automobile with which his car collided was practically wrecked by the force of the impact. It belonged to a lawyer named Beltrame, who for 30 years resided in the United States. He was severely bruised about the breast, while a number of his son's teeth were broken. The other occupants of Beltrame's automobile, with the exception of the driver, were thrown out, but not hurt.

Mr. Marconi's secretary suffered a dislocation of the shoulder. Mr. Marconi in spite of his injuries, at once sent a telegram to the Naval Department here asking for assistance.

Hear Mr. Chick Greatest march song success of the year at the Grand Theatre today. \*\*

CAROLINA HAZERS EXPELLED

Six Sophomores Involved in Tragedy at University Have to Leave College—Ten Others Suspended for Year

Chapel Hill, N. C., Sept. 27.—Drastic steps to stamp out hazing at the University of North Carolina were taken today as the result of the faculty investigation of the death of William Rand, the Smithfield Freshman, who recently was killed while being hazed by Sophomores.

Four students, who were forcing Rand to dance on a barrel when he fell and cut his throat on a broken bottle, today were expelled.

Two other students who witnessed the hazing also were expelled for aiding and abetting the principals.

Ten members of the student body who were known to have engaged in hazing either during the present year or last year, were suspended from the institution for one year.

A call was issued today by the secretary of the board of trustees of the University for a meeting of that body in the office of Governor Kitchin Monday to receive the official report of President F. R. Venable on the hazing investigation.

OUTLINES

Four sophomores implicated in the recent hazing tragedy at the State University and two who aided and abetted them were expelled yesterday and 10 students guilty of hazing were suspended for a year.

Roosevelt in an address at New Orleans yesterday appealed to the people of the South to throw off their artificial political barriers and join the Progressive party.

Members of the Georgia State Militia, called out in Augusta to prevent violence by striking street car men, killed one man and wounded two yesterday, when they crossed an established dead line.

Gov. Wilson yesterday completed his three-day New England tour, and felt as if he had "arrived." In a speech at Boston he arraigned Roosevelt for his connection with the Tennessee Coal and Iron Co. case.

Twelve thousand textile operatives are affected so far by the strike in Lawrence, Mass., called as a protest against the imprisonment of Ettore and Giovannitti, who are charged with murder, in connection with last winter's strike.

Job E. Hedges was nominated for Governor yesterday by the New York State Republican Convention. The reported mysterious poisoning of Mrs. Dora Gilbert, former wife of the gambler, Herman Rosenthal, and an important witness in the Becker case, was confirmed yesterday. New York markets: Money on call strong, 5 to 6 1/4 per cent; ruling rate 6; closing bid 5; offered at 5 1/2. Spot cotton closed quiet. Flour dull and barely steady. Wheat, spot easy; No. 2 red 1.03 1/2 elevator and 1.03 f.o.b. float. Corn, spot steady; export 59 1/2 f.o.b. elevator. Oats, spot easy. Turpentine steadier. Rosin quiet.

WILSON COMPLETES NEW ENGLAND TRIP

Winds Up His Tour With Whirl of Speeches and Receptions

RAPS BULL MOOSE LEADER

The Governor Charges Roosevelt Did An Illegal Thing in Permitting Purchase of Tennessee Coal And Iron Company

Bridgeport, Conn., Sept. 27.—Governor Woodrow Wilson said tonight he felt as if he had "arrived." He finished a three-day trip through New England and in the scores of places where he stopped, people called him "Woody," "Governor" and "Old Boy" enough times to make him feel intimate with the crowds.

It was at Willimantic that eavilled workman, spying the Governor on the platform, cried out: "Hello, Woody, old boy."

"I like that," said the nominee, as he stepped down and shook hands. With a whirl of speeches and receptions, the Governor completed his New England trip, making an address before a big crowd here. Throughout the day as the nominee journey from Boston, people crowded the stations, cheering and clamoring for buttons.

The Governor had passed through Hartford three times, but found another crowd there today.

"I thought you'd had enough of me at Hartford," said the candidate. "Oh," came in a chorus from the crowd and the Governor shook hands with a great number.

At Willimantic the Governor made a brief speech. "As I stop in this particular place," he said, "I cannot but think of the absentee landlords who own their thread industry and do not live here, because of the course of the difficulties of our whole political arrangement in the United States is that the people that run us don't have anything to do with us, and stand off at a distance and find it very difficult indeed to judge the actual conditions."

In an address at Boston today, Governor Wilson charged that former President Roosevelt had done "an illegal thing in order to build up an irresistible power" in permitting the purchase by the United States Steel Corporation of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company.

"I do not wonder that the leader of the third party thinks that trusts are inevitable," said the Governor. "He never found any way of checking them and he thought it was inevitable that the Steel Corporation should buy the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company and that the chief executive should consent to any illegal thing in order to build up an irresistible power. If it is inevitable that the government should yield to those powers, the sooner we know it the better."

"And I am sorry that any man who has had experience in that great office should come out of it with that conviction. He despairs of displacing the power, and all he can suggest is that we try our best to make the trusts good, pitiful, kind and just, by which we transfer our own affairs to those who by subtly have combined against us."

The Governor made several references in his speech to Colonel Roosevelt, declaring that even if he were elected he would have "no third party Congress" behind him. "He would be a lonely official," added the Governor, "not that he minds it, because he finds himself in good company. But he hasn't even yet claimed the right to pass acts of Congress."

BRIDE OF A DAY SHOT DEAD

Disappointed Suitor Kills Her In a Crowded Railroad Station. Lacrosse, Wis., Sept. 27.—Yesterday Ella Thompson, belle of Desota, Wis., became Mrs. Sever Yttri through a wedding ceremony considered one of the most notable in the village. Today she was shot dead in the Burlington Railroad passenger station at Lacrosse, and John Peterson, a disappointed suitor, who later inflicted a slight wound in his head, was arrested on a charge of murder.

The shooting occurred in a crowded waiting room. Mr. and Mrs. Yttri were to take a train home when Peterson approached and, according to witnesses, began to fire. The bride was shot through the back and fell dying to the walk.

Peterson then turned the revolver upon himself.

American National Bank. A Growing Institution. The American National Bank of this city, which has grown beyond the most sanguine hopes of its directors, announces its new INTEREST QUARTER which begins on October first. Deposits made on or before October second will draw a full quarter's interest on January 1st, 1913.

This bank is the only National Bank in this section that has arranged with the United States Government to accept SAVINGS DEPOSITS which means 4 per cent. Savings to Depositors and absolute safety being operated under the dome of the National Capitol. The American National Bank has a quarter of a million dollars capital and although the youngest National Bank in this section, has more than two million dollars assets.

AUGUSTA CITIZEN KILLED BY TROOPS

Two Others Are Shot by State Militia During Street Car Strike

MILITIAMEN OBEYED ORDERS

The Persons Killed and Wounded Were Not Strikers—Outbreak Result of Car Company's Refusal to Arbitrate.

Augusta, Ga., Sept. 27.—As the climax to rioting in this city and the shooting of three citizens late today, by State militia troops, Governor Brown late tonight issued a proclamation declaring "the city of Augusta to be in a state of insurrection," and ordering the immediate enforcement of martial law.

Adjutant General William G. O'Beare has been ordered by the Governor to proceed here at once from Atlanta and assume charge of the situation. Another company of militia also was ordered here from Waynesboro to reinforce the four local companies under Captain Levy.

Augusta, Ga., Sept. 27.—Alfred Dorn was killed late today and two other citizens shot, one probably fatally, by members of the State militia, who had formed a dead line about the 15th street power plant of the street railway company to prevent attack by strikers or sympathizers. The injured are Robert Christie, a business man, shot through lungs; Ben F. Baker, another business man.

The State troops were called out late this afternoon after reports were current that the strikers proposed to dynamite the company's power plant tonight. A dead line was established at each end of the property and the soldiers armed with riot cartridges. All those fired upon by the soldiers, it is stated, are business men who were driving out 15th street and who claim not to have been called out. A dead line had been established. It is said the militiamen obeyed orders in firing upon any one who attempted to cross the line.

News of the shooting spread rapidly and attracted thousands to the scene of the trouble. At the same time great crowds were assembling in West End, the mill district, which was the scene of last night's rioting. Just before dark the West End sympathizers spiked the long Broad street bridge, a double row of spikes being driven on each side of each pile to the entire length of the bridge. There was no other attempt at violence in that section of the city in the early night hours.

Despite the announcement earlier in the day that the proposed mass meeting for tonight had been called off by the labor leaders, great crowds assembled at the court house tonight. Union leaders declare, however, they would not permit any inflammatory speeches and it was the announced intention to dismiss the meeting after urging the laboring men to cease the violence in connection with the strike.

The outbreak tonight was the direct result of the refusal of the street railway company, through General Manager Beal, to arbitrate the troubles with the striking men. This was announced after it had been stated on behalf of the strikers that they were willing to accept arbitration.

The Chamber of Commerce, the Merchants & Manufacturers' Association and Cotton Exchange, in joint meeting, urged arbitration and commended Mayor Barret's position in enforcing protection of lives and property.

When it became apparent that violence probably would be resorted to tonight a company of militia was thrown about the power plant. The soldiers were instructed to challenge anybody attempting to pass the line and to fire upon them if their challenge was ignored.

Robert Christie, one of the injured men, was driving in an automobile and evidently did not hear the sentry's cry. He had gone but a few feet when he was shot through the lungs. He was quickly removed to a hospital, where he is expected to die.

Baker and Dorn attempted to drive through 15th street a few minutes later. When they were challenged Baker whipped up his horse and several shots were fired at them. Baker was wounded about the body, but Dorn was literally shot to pieces.

An unknown white boy on a motorcycle was fired upon, but escaped uninjured. Charles Wilson and his wife and child in their automobile also were fired upon. When Wilson attempted to reach a barn to toot his horn, the action brought another volley of bullets, but the entire family escaped uninjured.

Augusta, Ga., Sept. 27.—The labor mass meeting was of an orderly nature. Several speeches were made by labor leaders, urging the laboring men to cease acts of violence, and a resolution was adopted which has been telegraphed to Governor Brown, demanding the withdrawal of the State troops. The resolution read:

"Whereas, three of the citizens of Augusta, while peacefully traversing the streets of the city this afternoon were shot down by irresponsible militia, be it  
Resolved, That we, the people of Augusta, in mass meeting assembled,  
(Continued on Page Eight.)