

WEATHER.

Fair Sunday, slightly warmer in interior; Monday fair.

THE MORNING STAR

20 Pages Today

TWO SECTIONS

VOL. XCIX-NO. 37.

WILMINGTON, N. C., SUNDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 29, 1916

WHOLE NUMBER 39,748

N. Y. HERALD'S POLL SHOWS WILSON STILL IS GAINING AND HUGHES STILL LOSING

Tide Continues to Run in President's Direction at Same Speed Maintained for Three Weeks, He Will be in Fair Way to Sweep Away Big Normal Pluralities Upon Which the Republicans Have Been Relying.

ALREADY HAS MAJORITY OF 6,793 STRAW VOTES, FIGURING CALIFORNIA ON THE "REQUIRED" BASIS

"It Would Seem a Reasonably Safe Assertion That the Republicans Must Rally All Their Old Time Strength and Gather in Some of the Labor Vote to Insure Victory to Their Ticket," Says Great Anti-Wilson Newspaper.

(Copyright 1916 by New York Herald Company; All Rights Reserved.)

New York, N. Y., Oct. 29. — The New York Herald's political canvass, published today, shows a neck and neck race as the poll is neared in the Presidential race.

Entered upon its final lap, the race for the Presidency is still a neck and neck contest. The President has been making gains in the Herald National straw vote, but the Republicans assert that the Wilson tide reached its highest point several days ago and now is falling off.

In the total vote published today President Wilson shows a gain of one per cent, and Mr. Hughes shows a loss of one and one-tenth per cent. During the week the President made gains, large and small, in 18 states. Mr. Hughes made gains in eight. There were no important changes in the totals from nine states. In New York city the President gained. Up-state Mr. Hughes made advances.

DRIFT UNQUESTIONABLY TOWARD WILSON.

The drift during the week was unquestionably in the President's direction. In the opinion of both Republicans and Democrats, the campaign has on a dead center several days ago. The Republicans declare that since that time the swing has been in their direction.

Whatever change in the situation may have followed the turning point in the campaign—and all the leaders agree that the battle reached its climax a few days ago—might not be apparent in the straw vote tabulation of this date. It will, however, be caught in the canvass that is being made at this time and which will be continued until the spectacular contest draws to a close.

IF THE PRESENT TIDE CONTINUES

If the tide continues to run in the President's direction at the same speed that has marked it during the last three weeks, Mr. Wilson will be in a fair way to sweep away the big normal pluralities upon which the Republicans have relied.

By the Sunday before election the Herald will have taken upward of a quarter of a million straw votes and it is expected that they will represent as accurately as test ballots can do so the actual sentiment prevailing in the Nation at that time.

The Herald's straw vote campaign first drew the attention of the country to the fact that the struggle for the Presidency was of the 1888 variety, or possibly more uncertain, and the developments from week to week have borne out what the straw votes first indicated—that it's anyone's battle with the Democrats having the advantage of a strong popular sentiment which loudly voiced its preference and the Republicans being fortified by the ponderous strength of their party and safeguarded by the so-called "silent" vote, which is the deciding factor in many political contests.

WILSON'S MAJORITY GROWS

In the total of 204,599 test votes tabulated in today's issue, Mr. Hughes leads by 722. Last week he led by 3,727.

If but one-third of the top-heavy California vote of 21,414 is used for the computation—and it is hardly a fair basis to use the whole vote from that strongly Republican state—the President has a majority of 6,793. Last week, figuring California on the required basis, the President had a lead of 365.

In the shifts from party to party and in the division of the Roosevelt vote of 1912, Mr. Hughes has suffered losses which appear possibly more formidable in the aggregate than they do when considered individually. In the straw votes cast during the current week, Mr. Hughes received 74.4 per cent of the Roosevelt vote and Mr. Wilson received 24.6 per cent. In the first straw vote tabulation, Mr. Hughes received nearly 81 per cent and the President only 17 per cent of the Roosevelt vote.

HUGHES LOSING IN SHIFT ALSO.

In the shifts from Taft (1912) to Wilson, and from Wilson (1912) to Mr. Hughes the Republicans have been losing also. For instance, in this week's totals up to date Mr. Hughes gains in this way slightly more than 2 to 1 over the President, while on September 24 he gained about 3 1-2 to 1. Should the percentage of shifts that now runs through all the straw votes continue right up to the casting of the ballots, the result will hang by a thread in several important states and the election is likely to be won or lost by a margin of a very few electoral votes.

By both the regular party managers and by those who have no interest either way it is recognized that everything depends on which way the pendulum swings in the final ten days of the campaign. The Republicans make no secret of the fact that a week ago they were in a most pessimistic frame of mind. They fully realized then that the eight-hour campaign cry, coupled with the slogan, "He kept the Nation at peace," had made dangerous inroads into their strongholds.

There is no doubt that during the last five or six days there has come a change—whether psychological or real will be shown by the straw votes now being gathered. The Republicans sincerely believe they have broken the labor swing. They say the great army of workers throughout the country are now turning toward the Republicans on the issue of permanent prosperity. The Democrats are not quite so confident as they were, but declare that the crystallization of the labor vote in the Middle West has been so complete that there is no chance of defeating their National ticket.

SUPREME EFFORT HUGHES' ONLY HOPE.

If the straw votes are as unerring as they have been in some former campaigns, it would seem a reasonably safe assertion that the Republicans must rally all their old time strength and gather in some of the labor vote to insure victory to their ticket. The situation is filled with uncertainties. As was the case in the campaign of 1912, for Theodore Roosevelt, when his apparent strength before election was greatly in excess of his real strength on election day, so it is said by the Republicans that the strength of the Democratic party is exaggerated because those who are for Mr. Wilson are enthusiastically for him, while those who are set down as the rank and file of the Republican party are remaining quiet.

There can be no doubt, however, that the President, as was first disclosed by the Herald's campaign, is much stronger than the Democratic party.

MEXICAN SITUATION THREATENED WITH GREATER TENSION

Statement Attributed to Luis Cabrera Assails Neutrality of the United States.

SHARP LANGUAGE IS USED Charges That Immigration Laws Have Not Been Enforced by the Administration.

Washington, Oct. 28.—New complications with the Mexican defacto government threatened today as a result of a statement issued here through the Mexican Information Bureau and attributed to Luis Cabrera. It assails in sharp language American neutrality and the administration of immigration laws as regards Mexico.

Arredondo Sees No Callers. Eliseo Arredondo, Mexican ambassador, denied himself to all callers.

While refusing to enter into any discussion of the statement at this time, administration officials characterized it as extraordinary. Secretary Lansing asserted emphatically that Mr. Arredondo had not been consulted before the statement was issued and had no knowledge that it was in contemplation.

The Statement.

A broad interpretation of the Federal laws of the United States dealing with neutrality and regulating immigration with a strict, consistent and efficient administration of these laws by the executives to whom their administration is delegated, would go a long way toward correcting the border disturbance and allay much of the unrest which at present pervades that region.

"In the United States are many Mexicans and groups of Mexicans, inimical to the Carranza government. Plotting and scheming without end are engaged in, not alone by the extreme conservatives who are striving to bring on intervention with the hope that the constitutional government shall be destroyed with the aid of American armies, but also there are groups of extremely radical malcontents whose hope is the destruction of the Carranza government in order that license, banditry and anarchy may continue and multiply, until human right and property rights are all destroyed."

"The conservatives and reactionaries are taking advantage of the situation (Continued on Page Two.)"

RUMANIAN FORCES TURN STUBBORNLY ON THE INVADERS

Take Offensive at Several Points, Bucharest Claiming Capture of 1,800 Prisoners.

TEUTONS GAIN IN DOBRUDJA Berlin Claims Repulse of Attacks in the Verdun Region and Along the Somme.

Austro-German forces, attempting to advance into Rumania along the Transylvania frontier, are meeting with stubborn opposition. Rumanian troops, taking the offensive at several points on the long front, have repulsed the invaders and have taken more than 1,800 prisoners, Bucharest announces.

In the Moldavian section of the frontier the Rumanians re-captured Pisciul, in the Trotus valley, and at Tulghes and Biczaz and in the Uzul valley took 1,100 men. The attack in the Uzul valley also resulted in the repulse of General von Falkenbayn's men and the capture of five machine guns and war materials.

North of Campulung, Bucharest says, a counter attack in the region of Gragolavie netted 300 prisoners. Further west in Wallachia in the Jiu valley, the Rumanian offensive continues successfully with the capture of 450 prisoners and 18 machine guns.

The retreat of the Russo-Rumanian forces in Dobrudja continues and Berlin records that Field Marshal von Mackensen is meeting with little opposition. Five hundred more prisoners have been taken by the Teutonic allies, as well as several munition columns and baggage trains.

In the region of Dorna Watra, where Bukovina, Transylvania and Rumania come together, several heights have been occupied by Austrian troops. Petrograd says the Russo-Rumanian troops were forced to fall back in that region, abandoning two heights.

French troops have captured a quarry northeast of Fort Douaumont in the Verdun region. The repulse of French attacks there as well as Franco-British attacks on the Somme front is announced by Berlin.

In Volhynia, west of Lutsk, the Austro-Germans repulsed a Russian attack with heavy losses to the attackers. Otherwise there has been little activity on the Russian front. In Macedonia, had the weather is holding up extensive operations. Except for small Italian advances in the Adige valley, in the Trentino, and southeast of Gorizia, on the Isonzo, there has been no change on the Austro-Italian front.

Washington, Oct. 28.—Great Britain's reply to the American note of July 25, regarding the blacklisting of American firms, was received at the State Department today, but it was not made public and Secretary Lansing would not discuss it. The note refutes the American contention that the blacklist is "an arbitrary interference with neutral trade," but is understood to offer some measure of relief.

WILSON DECLARES REPUBLICANS ARE 'SCRUPLING AT NOTHING' IN STATEMENT OF FACT AND POLICY



WOODROW WILSON

Wilson Day Message From The President To His Countrymen

Following is the full text of the special message of President Wilson to his countrymen which was read yesterday and last night—"Woodrow Wilson Day"—at public meetings held in cities, towns and villages throughout the United States, and the reading of which was the feature of the meeting held by the Democrats of New Hanover county at the court house in Wilmington last night.

TEXT OF THE PRESIDENT'S "WILSON DAY" ADDRESS

"My Fellow Citizens: "This is called 'Wilson Day' only because for six years, first as governor of New Jersey and then as President of the United States, I have been permitted to lead first a great state and then a great national party along the ways of progress and of enlarged and regenerated life which our people had so long sought and so long been held back from by the organized power of selfish interests and because the great honor has fallen to me of being chosen once more spokesman and representative of the men who mean to hold the country to these ways of peace, humanity and progress. It is of these ways that I shall speak and not of myself, who am merely their servant.

"What are these forces? Whence do they spring? What have they accomplished, and what is their programme and purpose for the future? It is plain what they are. They are the forces of humane, righteous, and patriotic purpose which have sprung up in our day in the minds of those who perceive the shortcomings of the law as it has hardened in America, and who look forward with purpose and conviction to a new age in which government shall be indeed the servant of liberty and not of privilege. These are men who perceive that American law has not kept pace with American sentiment; that our law has been holding us rigid and immovable, until class has begun, in free America, to be arrayed against class; until what was legal has begun to play a more important part in our thoughts and determinations than what is human and right; and until America has begun to lag instead of lead in reconciling what is with what ought to be.

"A new age had dawned upon us while those who were attempting to lead us were stumbling along with their heads over their shoulders, intent upon preserving the conditions of a day that is gone. America had changed and the whole world had changed. Our commerce and industry had grown to such a bulk that the domestic markets of which our former leaders were always so solicitous were gutted and we were bound, unless we were to burst our markets, to find a free outlet into the jargon of the world. The time had come when our commerce needed freedom and would be throttled by further restraints. We had acquired foreign possessions, had been drawn into the politics of the world, had begun to play a part which could not be played by provincials but must be played by citizens of the great world of nations. And yet we had not altered our policy or our point of view. The great European war has served at least to show us this one thing, that the world itself had changed; that it had become as once too big a world and too little a world to submit its destinies to the hostile rivalries and ambitions now of this and again of that member of the great family of men; too compact, too intimate in its contact, too universal in its ways of intercourse, to make it any longer possible to limit the effects of any nation's action to a single, separate sphere where the rest would be untouched. An inevitable partnership of interests has been thrust upon the nations. They are neighbors and must accommodate their interests to one another, or else disturb the lives and embarrass the fortune of men everywhere. No wonder that in such an hour men in America should be cried awake and feel once more, as they felt them in the days when their great republic was set up, the compulsions of humanity and of justice!

"These are the freshening winds blowing out of the life of mankind everywhere, that have brought on a new day in American politics. We have looked once more very critically at those who have served in the past and have set about to square them with the actual conditions of our life and the life of the world. "Four years ago there were two parties in the field whose programme was conceived under the influence of these great forces of progress and adjustment, the Democratic party and the Progressive party. This year there is but one, the Democratic party. In the presidential election of our years ago some fifteen million votes were cast. Of these, nearly ten and a half millions were cast for the candidates of the two progressive parties, only three and a half millions were cast for the candidate of the Republican party, the party which lingered in the old ways and felt none of the new impulse of a new day. More than two-thirds of the voters of the United States favored them, and favor now, a programme whose object is to serve the changing needs of humanity and progress.

"The Democratic party was entrusted with the task. These powerful forces of the new age were put under its direction. And under that direction what have they accomplished? They have put both the business and the life of the country upon a new footing. They have released the financial credit, upon which commerce and production alike depend, from the control of small groups of financiers and bankers at the speculative centers. (Continued From Page One.)

Questions Patriotism of Men Who Take Advantage of a World Crisis to Gain Political Power.

WANT PEACE AS BRAGGARTS

President Declares They Prefer Peace, But Not as Gentlemen Would Obtain It.

SPEAKS TO NEW YORKERS

Greeted by Largest Crowd Yet Assembled at Shadow Lawn.

Long Branch, N. J., October 28.

That the opposition to his election is "scrupling at nothing" in statement of fact and policy was the charge made by President Wilson in a speech at Shadow Lawn this afternoon to a throng that assembled for a joint celebration of "New York Day" and "Woodrow Wilson Day."

"What are we to say," he asked, "of the patriotism of men who take advantage of a crisis of the world, when the fortunes of men hang in uncertain balance, when the peace of this great Nation can be maintained only by the most thoughtful and considerate means, to settle a question of power among themselves?"

Prefer a "Braggart's" Peace.

Renewing his discussion of the foreign policies of the United States and speaking of the "vocal element" of the Republican party, the President declared: "They prefer a peace that is produced by the methods of those who defy, of those who brag, of those who threaten in order to establish their prowess. They have forgotten their manners. They want a peace indeed, but they do not want a peace obtained as gentlemen obtain it, but only as braggarts obtain it."

In the course of his address, the President reviewed in detail the record of the Democratic party toward public questions, declared that most of the issues of the campaign proposed at the outset by the Republicans have disappeared; upheld the 8-hour day for everybody for whom it is possible; spoke of the "interesting gyrations" of the Republicans toward the tariff, and replied to assertions of his opponent as to what will happen after the war.

Direct reference to the New York campaign was made by Mr. Wilson for the first time. He mentioned Samuel Seabury, candidate for governor, and urged that a Democratic governor and United States Senator should be elected.

Casts Set Speech Aside.

The President did not read a speech prepared by him in advance. Although he used some of the thoughts contained in the prepared speech, he departed entirely from the words and injected many new ideas. The prepared speech was to be read at meetings arranged in many cities and towns in celebration of "Woodrow Wilson Day" and "New York Day." The delegation included a number of Tammany Democrats led by John R. Voorhis, grand sachem. In an introductory speech Mr. Voorhis spoke of Tammany, and declared he hoped to be able to march in Mr. Wilson's inaugural parade.

A Confusing Campaign.

"It has been a confusing campaign," said the President in his address, "because the public mind has never been permitted to center upon any single thing that the opposition cared to stand for."

"They possess no stamp of definite policy. They suggest no line of definite action. On the one hand, the vocal element says that we have accomplished the purpose that they did have in mind; that they desired peace but they do not like the way in which peace was accomplished. They prefer a peace that is produced by the method of those who defy, of those who brag, of those who threaten. In order to establish their prowess they have forgotten their manners. They want peace indeed, but they do not want a peace obtained as gentlemen obtain it, but only as braggarts obtain it."

Outlines Policy of Democrats.

The President outlined what he characterized as the definite policy of the Democrats, by saying: "The only thing that those of us have done who have tried to lead has been to purge our hearts and understand what we heard, because, my friends, a man who tries to serve a free nation must try to have in his own heart the thoughts of a free nation. "If he believes that men ought to work only eight hours he is expected to say so and if he is asked whether he means everybody, he ought to answer 'yes, everybody for whom it is possible.' There are some occupations in which you cannot divide the day up (Continued on Page Twelve.)"