WEATHER.
Fair Thursday and Friday.

THE MORNING STAR

WILMINGTON

10 Pages Today
ONE SECTION

VOL. XCIX--NO. 41. WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 2, 1916 WHOLE NUMBER 39,752

STATE LIBRARY

QUESTIONS PATRIOTISM OF THOSE WHO MAKE POLITICAL CAPITAL OF THE NATION'S RELATIONS ABROAD

President Declares Division Among Americans Should Not Go Beyond Our Borders.

PEOPLE SHOULD BE A UNIT

Political Parties Should be Used, But Partisan Use Should Not be Made of Them.

MR. WILSON AT BUFFALO

Discusses Internal and Foreign Problems Facing Country.

Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 1. — President Wilson, in his first speech in New York state since the campaign opened, today questioned the patriotism of men "who in the midst of the most critical relationships, the details of which they do not know, make play with the loss of the lives of American citizens, even in order that they may create a domestic political advantage."

He declared that political parties should be used, but that partisan use should not be made of them.

"Out of a heterogeneous nation, we have got to make a unit," said the President, "in which no slightest line of division is advising beyond our borders. Variety of opinion among ourselves there may be, discussion, free counsel as to what we ought to do, but as far as every other nation is concerned, we must be absolutely a unit."

Questions Patriotism.

"And I want to register my solemn protest here against the use of our foreign relationship for political advantages. I cannot, I will not, regard any man as a patriot who does that—men who in the midst of the most critical relationshps, the details of which they do not know, make play with the loss of lives of American citizens, even in order that they may create a domestic political advantage."

The remainder of the President's afternoon speech, delivered at a lunch given in his honor by a non-partisan club, was devoted to a discussion of internal and foreign problems facing the United States. He declared he was glad the campaign was nearly over, because "within a week, we can begin to talk sense again." He added that "nothing so disturbs the discussion of public questions as a partisan approach to them."

Makes Non-Partisan Speech.

In addition to his afternoon speech, the President delivered an address tonight under non-partisan auspices, and made two automobile tours of Buffalo, after shaking hands with station crowds at 15 cities and towns in New York state on the way here. He was accompanied by Mrs. Wilson, Miss Margaret Wilson, Miss Helen Woodrow Bones, Secretary Tumulty and Dr. Cary T. Grayson. He left tonight for New York, where he speaks tomorrow at a lunch given by business men at a meeting tomorrow night at Madison Square Garden, and later at a meeting at Cooper Union.

Country at Critical Stage

In his afternoon speech here President Wilson said in part:

"It is exceedingly important that this country should discuss its affairs with as little partisanship of feeling as possible, because its affairs were never so critically set about, if I may so express it, as they are at this moment. There was never a time when the determination of our domestic questions bore a more direct relation to the determination of our relations to other countries. There never was a time when the discussion of our own affairs needed to be more honestly, more thoroughly, more calmly conducted than now. There is excitement enough in the world. There is unrestrained impulse enough, there is covetousness of power enough. America has, so to say, given promise to the world that she will look at things without the passion that has determined the affairs of other nations."

Referring to social questions with which legislative bodies have to deal and to the need for social justice, the President continued:

Progressive Party's Origin.

"Let me make an allusion which may seem like a political allusion but it is not so intended. The reason that the Progressive party was formed four years ago, was that the large body of men who formed that party made up their minds that the party they were separating themselves from had not though out the question of social justice. Is not that so? The programme of that new party, aside from the items th tayou would expect in all programmes, was a programme of social justice, and look what happened. More than four million men joined its ranks at th epolls, not all of them, of course, I dare say, men who had thought the matter out, but all of them who felt that impulse. There are things that we ought to see to that we have not been seeing to—the health, the moral opportunity, te just treatment, the neighborly relationships of men of all sorts and classes and conditions. I tell you, my fellow citizens, until a political party or any other group of men get that thought at their hearts, they are unfit for national confidence."

The President alluded to what he termed the need "to organize the relationship between the private initiative and governmental action."

Give Primate Capital Freedom

"I am just as anxious as anybody ca nbe," he said, "that private capital should be given the freest opportunity to develop the carrying trade under the flag of the United States, and I advocated, for one, the Shipping bill which has been made law, only because after we had waited indefinitely for private enterprise to undertake the thing, it had not undertaken it, and it could not wait; it had to be undertaken. But it was undertaken with the understanding that, if the government took the initiative, the government was to withdraw when private capital was ready to take its place, that the object was not to forestall and prevent private capital, but to go where private capital would not go. It seems to me that furnishes an example of the relationship that may exist in many other matters, between governmental action and private initiative. When things are necessary to be done the government ought not to hesitate to do them if somebody else does not undertake it, and, therefore, social relationships can be guided, the relations of classes to each other can be organized, by government influence and initiative."

It was at this point that Mr. Wilson made the reference to "the use of our foreign relationships for political advantage" quoted in the foregoing, and in conclusion he said:

Glad Campaign is Closing.

"I am glad we are near the end of a political campaign, when the distempers of prejudiced discussion will be broken away by the wholesome airs to which we are accustomed in this country, when men will cease to think of each other as antagonists and begin to think if each other as co-operating lovers of their country. Political advantage has no dignity unless it is accompanied by large, definite, avowed patriotic purpose."

FIGHTING RENEWED IN SOMME REGION

Germans Succeed in Holding Anglo-French Forces Back Except in Three Places.

RUMANIANS KEEP UP DRIVE

Have Made Further Gains in Jiul Valley But Suffered Losses in Rothenthurn Pass—Russians Again on Offensive.

Hard fighting is again taking place on the Somme front in France between the Entente Allies and the Germans. Since Tuesday the British and French near Courcelette and on the Les Bouefs-Guedecourt front and to south have been attacking violently, with the Germans tenaciously holding them back, except to the east of Les Bouefs, where combined Entente forces have gained some grounds and to the west of Les Bouefs, in the St. Pierre Vaast wood and near Sailly-Saillisel, where the men of General Foch took additional German trenches between Le Sars and Guedecourt and in the vicinity of the Schwaben redoubt the Germans are heavy bombarding British positions.

On the Transylvania front, the Rumanians are keeping up their drive of the Austro-Germans in the Jiul valley, but according to Petrograd the Teutons have occupied two villages south of the Rothenthurm pass. In the Predeal pass sector the Germans have penetrated the Rumanian positions and captured ten cannon and 17 machine guns and also have made further progress south of the Rothenthurm pass.

Again the Russians have assumed the offensive in Galicia along the Narayuvka river and in the Michisouv region. Berlin records the repulse of five heavy attacks and Petrograd admits that the Russions in the latter zone have been pressed back by superior Teutonic forces.

Bad weather is again hampering the operations on the Macedonia front, but nevertheless, the British in the Struma region have taken Barakli-Azuma from the Bulgarians, while the Serbs have made a slight advance on the left bank of the Cerna river and also put down an attack by the Teutonic allies and made prisoner of both Bulgarians and Germans.

10 PER CENT WAGE INCREASE.

Granted to Cotton Mill Operatives at Laurens and Greenville, S. C.

Greenville, S. C., November 1. — The Laurens cotton mill, of Laurens, and the Poinsett Mill, of Greenville, have announced wage increase of 10 per cent. for their employees. About 700 operatives are affected.

BLADEN PROGRESS GIVEN BIG BOOST

Her First County Fair, at Clarkton Yesterday, a Revelation and an Inspiration.

EXHIBITS IN BIG VARIETY

Far Superior to Those of Many County Fairs and Some of Them Said to Excel Those at State Fair. Affair a Huge Success.

(Special Star Telegram).

Clarkton, N. C., Nov. 1.—Today will go down in the annals of Bladen county, and particularly the town of Clarkton, as a gala day, this being the occasion of the first county fair ever held in Bladen, although through the untiring efforts of Mr. R. K. Craven, county demonstrator, a series of community fairs were scheduled to be held at several points in the county, Clarkton being one of the favored localities.

However ,the idea of a community fair, while splendid in itself, did not appeal to the public spirited citizens of this enterprising little town, as they were of the opnion that this should be operated on a much larger scale and should be known as a county fair at which prize winning exhibits from the other community fairs, as well as from Columbus county, could be exhibited. With this end in view, the citizens of the community went to work and in a short while enthusiasm was at white heat and the necessary funds were soon contributed. On Monday and Tuesday scores of people were at work at the tobacco warehouse, transforming its bare interior into an attractive and charming fair grounds.

Did it pay? Was the fair a success? Ask the hundreds of happy faced, smiling farmers, merchants, bankers, doctors, preachers, mechanics, who with their wives and children, sweethearts and friends elbowed and jostled each other in a happy, merry crowd. The hall was beautifully draped in red, white and blue bunting with United States flags grouped here and there.

Exhibits Praised by Visitors.

It was said by many experienced men, who have attended fairs in many sections, that the exhibits were the best they had ever seen anywhere. The fair, as some one said, was a revelation and an inspiration. The spirit of co-operation that has been manifested throughout the whole affair has been splendid and this will mean much for the future development of the county.

Through the generosity of Mr. O. L. Clark, the building was electrically lighted at night, he having loaned to the management his new Delco lighting system for the occasion.

Splendid Variety of Exhibits.

The booths were artistically arranged. One of the prettiest was the flower booth. Ferns, geraniums, chrysanthemums and potted plants, of different kinds, made of this a flaming mass of color. The needle work booth was another attractive one, containing crochet, embroidery, tatting, drawn work, plain and fancy sewing, all of the rarest and most difficulty designs. One of the prettiest specimens of hand sewing was a baby dress made by a lady in her 78th year. The quilt booth was also a revelation. Quilts that have been packed away as heirlooms were on display, hand woven bed spreads of antebellum days were a curiosity to the young people. Among the interesting displays in antiques were a little pink gingham dress, the first short dress worn by Mrs. Joe Smith, an esteemed citizen from an adjoining county, who tips the scales at about 250 pounds. Some hand woven homespun dresses, a night cap and shawl, spun and woven by an old lady from Columbus, was also interesting. The culinary exhibit was pleasing to the taste as well as to the eye. Cakes, candies, bread, biscuits, chees straws, a pone of corn bread, all vied with each other in their charms. Pickles, canned fruit, canned vegetables, preserves, all appeal to the inner man. A jar of peach pickles made in 1892 created a sensation.

figffB....alonHtohwtyqgcitfs6HRDLU

Among the attractive mercantile displays were those of N. A. Currie and Co., O. L. Clark and Co., and Clarkton Furniture Store.

Revelation in Agriculture.

The agricultural exhibit were a splendid revelation of what Bladen can do along farming lines in cotton, corn, peas, peanuts, pecans, watermelons, egg plants, turnips of mammoth size, collards, patotaes, both sweet and Irish. There were also excellent specimens of butter and eggs.

The poultry and stock exhibit was, it was said, even better than that displayed at the State Fair. Ducks, geese, turkeys and chickens of various breeds were all there, eac hone adding their voice to the general melody.

On th eoutside, in their reservations, hogs, cattle, mules, sheep and horses, a splendid testimony to the fact that Bladen is progressing along lines of better breeding.

School Exhibit Splendid.

The exhibit by the Clarkton High School was excellent, showing that the pupils are being trained in manual work as well as in classics.

The Abbottsburg school won renown by giving a holiday and having every pupil present.

The exhibit of Bladenboro township was fine.

Music was furnished by Stephens & Barnes Piano Company, of Lumberton.

The story would not be complete without mentioning the zeal and splendid spirit which prompted Mr. C. S. Clark, president of the Community Service League, to carry through this event to such a triumphant success.

The judges and prize winners will be announced later. K. M. S.

NEW YORK CITY IS NOW THE TARGET FOR POLITICIANS

Both Democrats and Republicans to Make Final Desperate Effort in Next Three Days.

PRESIDENT SPEAKS TODAY

Madison Square Garden Arranged to Seat 14,000 Persons—To Have Grand Parade.

New York, November 1. — Democrats and Republicans prepared tonight to turn their big guns on New York city in a final effort to swing the vote of the Empire State into their respective columns. Beginning tomorrow with three speeches by President Wilson, no let up in the oratorical battle is expected until Charles E. Hughes, the Republican nominee, closes his campaign here Saturday night.

Two monster parades on the schedule—one tomorrow night in honor of the President, and another Saturday in honor of Mr. Hughes.

Led by Charles F, Murphy, and others, prominent in the organization, the Democratic parade will march down Fifth avenue to Madison Square Garden, where the President will speak. The seating capacity of the Garden has been increased to accommodate 14,000 persons.

At Republican National headquarters it was said that enrollments for the big Hughes demonstration Saturday night alreadf exceeded expectations. A feature of the closing days of the Republican campaign here it was said, would be the appearance at the various meetings, beginning tomorrow, of the Republican Glee Club, of Columbus, Ohio.

Mr. Hughes will speak at three meetings Saturday afternoon in addition to his address in Madison Square Garden that evening.

WHOLESALE RAID MADE BY THREE SUBMARINES

Twenty-One Ships Sunk Within Few Days in English Channel.

One German U-Boat While in Lawful Search was Attacked by Armed Steamers, Says Berlin Wireless Report.

Berlin, Nov. 1, (via Sayville).—The Overseas News Agency reports that three German submarines which recently returned to their home ports sank within a few days 21 ships of a total of 28,500 tons in the English Channel. Among the vessels sunk were the French bark Condor, 760 tons; the French bark Cannebierre, 2,450 tons, loaded with coloring wood; and the three-masted French schooner St. Charles, 521 tons, with 400 tons of fish.

The same agency states that a German submarine which recently returned from "cruiser war" repeatedly was offensively attacked by armed steamers or shelled by others when it began lawful search. This submarine, the agency says, was attacked altogether seven times. In nearly all cases the steamers were British which carried one or more modern guns. The same submarine had been fired at six times by hostile steamers during a previous cruise of several weeks in the Mediterranean. The commanders and crews by their ability and presence of mind escaped in all cases.

The French bark Condor was last reported as leaving Havre on October 20 for New York. The Cannebierre left Buenos Aires August 16 for Havre, according to the last report.

FAYETTEVILLE MAN LOST WHEN MARINA WAS SUNK

London, Nov. 1.—A telegram received at the American embassy this morning from Consul Frost at Queenstown gives the names of the following Americans as having been lost on the Marina:

Daniel Thomas, Wilmington, Del.
J. Brown, Roanoke, Va.
—. —. Brown, of Charlotte, N. C.
George Fletcher Sedberry, of Fayetteville, N. C.
—. —. House, of Norfolk, Va.

TECHNICAL ISSUES ARE PROBABLE IN THE MARINA CASE

This, Rather Than Whether Germany Has Broken Pledges, May Feature Discussion.

TO BE NO DELAY IN ACTION

Lansing Says Full Investigation Will be Made in Face of Political Campaign.

Washington, Nop. 1.—So many conflicting elements hape appeared in the destruction of the British steamer Marina by a German submarine with loss of American lives that the incident threatens to fall into a technical discussion rather than a clean-cut issue of whether Germany has violated her pledges to the United States. It became apparent today that much which is essential to a determination of the responsibility remains undisclosed, if indeed the United States, Germany, or Great Britain are in possession of the full facts.

May Await German Version.

It appeared certain, however, that no move would be made by the United States until the German version of the affair as well as that of the destruction of the British steamer Rowanmore by shell fire, with endangering of Americans, has been secured.

The only positive developments today were the action of Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, in asking his government to forward full details by wireless and the issuance of a statement by Secretary Lansing, that the investigation would be in no wise delayed because there is a political campaign in progress. This was Mr. Lansing's statement:

"The fact that a political campaign is in progress will in no way affect the practice of the department in negotiating and in making full investigation of cases of this sort. We shall do it as we always have with as much celerity as possible.

Government's Policy Unchanged.

"I wish also to make another statement on a matter which has been brought to my attention. The question has been raised as to whether the policy of the President or the department in regard to submarine warfare since the Sussex was sunk has been changed. I wish to say emphatically that there has been no change in any particular."

While they await full details, two outstanding facts attracted the attention of officials. One was the announcement that the Marina was armed with a 4.7 inch gun mounted astern; the other was a news dispatch from London, the language of which was regarded as significant. It said:

"It is regarded here as quite probable that the American State Department will make still further inquiries with the object of definitely determining the status of the Marina. While it is said that she was under private charter when she was torpedoed, it appears that the vessel may have engaged in admiralty work not long before."

Marina in Warship Class?

This was generally construed as reflecting some indications of doubt in London over whether the ship was entitled to the immunities of a peaceful merchantman.

The United States, however, never has altered its policy of regarding merchant ships, temporarily in admiralty service, as merchant ships still, unless they have been actually taken over by a belligerent navy and manned with a naval crew.

The question of the Marina's armament, however, is regarded as likely to become the point on which the case will revolve unless other circumstances arise to clearly define the issue in another direction.

It brings the submarine question back to a point where Germany and the United States have held to directly opposite views. Germany has steadfastly contended that, in view of the novel conditions surrounding submarine warfare and in view of the British admiralty's alleged instructions to merchant captains to destroy enemy submersibles any armed ship was liable to destruction on sight and without warning.

The position of the United States was clearly defined in the formal memorandum of March 25, 1916. Some of the significant sentences from the declaration follow:

The American Atttitude.

"It is necessary for a belligerent warship to determine the status of an armed merchant vessel encountered on the high seas.

"The determination of war-like character must rest in no case upon presumption, but upon conclusive evidence because the responsibility * * * cannot be avoided or lessened by a standard of evidence which a belligerent may announce as creating a presumption of a hostile character.

"The belligerent should, in the absence of conclusive evidence act on the presumption that an armed merchant man is of a peaceful character.

"A presumption based solely on the presence of armament * * * is not a sufficient reason for a belligerent to declare it to be a warship, and proceed to attack it without regard to the rights of persons on board. Conclusive evidence of a purpose to use the armament for aggression is essential.

"A belligerent warship can, on the high seas, test by actual experience the purpose of an armament on an enemy merchant vessel and so determine by direct evidence the status of the vessel."

DEUTSCHLAND BRINGS TEN MILLION DOLLAR CARGO, SAYS CAPTAIN

Consists of Dyestuffs and Drugs, and Possibly Stocks, Bonds and Precious Stones.

BREMEN GIVEN UP AS LOST

Captain Koenig Says His Vessel is the Only One of the Line in Operation Now.

TALKS OF THE TRIP OVER

Says Storms Gave More Trouble Than British "Blockade."

Th "Amerika" Never Existed.

The Amerika, which some reports have indicated was a merchant submarine, captured by the British, never existed, Captain Koenig asserted.

"I must complete this traffic alone for the present, that is, for the Deutschland," he said. "In a fortnight I shall be gone, I hope, but to return before the end of the year."

It was possible the navigator stated, that other merchant submarines would be built by that time.

In a summary of his voyage, just completed, Captain Koenig, who returned with decorations from German royalty as marks of recognition for his pioneer voyage, said this was "a quiet trip." Recital of its incidents, however, developed matters of lively interest.

Dodged Under Warships.

The Deutschland did not lie on the ocean floor this time, as in the voyage which ended at Baltimore last July. The submarine instead varied the monotony of its sailing under water or on the surface with occasional dodges beneath vessels identified as warships of belligerent nationality, or thought to be. Seven times, Captain Koenig said, he maneuvered in this way. The last time was off Nantucket yesterday, when he "sighted a four-funneled steamer," and dived beneath her.

"The storms gave us more trouble than this so-called blockade," he continued. "We were beset by heavy southwest gales for days, and they were with us most of the way across. Fog also hindered us. We might as well have been submerged, the weather was so terrific at times.

The superstructure of the Deutschland was dented by the blows of the seas but she suffered no severe damag, her commander said.

Collided With a Tug.

Leaving Bremen on October 1, the Deutschland had moved only a short distance out of the harbor when she came in collision with a tug which "was so foolish as to run into us," sai dCaptain Koenig. The Deutschland was forced to return for repairs. The venture was begun again on October 10 and the engines, after being started on that day, were not stopped until the Deutschland came into the slip prepared for her here.

"A heavy southwest gale was on when we went through the North Sea, crossing between Scotland and the Orkney Islands in the Fair channel. I took the shortest course on the chart for New London.

"The blockading ships were many, but we passed them, or rather, went under them. The storm followed us and we were tossed many hours."

Captain Koenig said the Deutschland was kept under way on the surface during most of the disturbance, but at times he had her submerged and under water she "moved up and down easily with the seas."

Storm Hindered Speed.

So severe was the storm that at times the submarine made only a mile an hour headway. In all she was delayed three days, her captain figured, and fuel was consumed at a rate in excess of normal. The Deutschland was still supplied for "nearly 30 days" when she came in.

During the trip of 4,500 miles, the Deutschland traveled under water less than 100 miles, "95, I should think," Captain Koenig said.

"They call it a blockade. You can judge how much it blocks," the skippe rexclaimed.

To questions whether the submarine brought o this country among its drug consignments, any medicine that might contain relief from infantile paralysis, Captain Koenig replied in the negative. There is such a serum in Germany, he said, but its development requires test through monkeys.

"There are no more monkeys in Germany since the war, so they cannot make it," was his explanation.

Cargo of 500 Tons.

Neither Captain Koenig nor Paul L. G. Hilken, vice president of the Eastern Forwarding Company to which the Deutschland cargo is consigned, would give the details of her cargo. She carried drugs and dyestuffs, they said and each "thought" she might have aboard jewels and securities. In weight, the cargo aggregated 500 tons. The Deutschland brought also a packet of official mail for the German ambassador which was sent to the German embassy at Washington in charge of the first officer of the submarine, Franz Krapohl. It was said here tonight that it was probable the Deutschland would carry mails under contract with the United States government on the return trip.

The fact that the Deutschland was officially classed as a merchantman at Baltimore will have no bearing on her standing at present, it was said. Accordingly, Commander Yates Sterling, of the navy station here, at the request of customs officials expects to make a visit of inspection tomorrow. Captain Koenig said the only weapon aboard as on his previous visit was a revolver, which he carried.

Reports of a conflict between the Deutschland's officers and the naval officers at this port over dismantling of the submarine's wireless apparatus in keeping with the government's neutrality regulations, were denied by both Captain Koenig and Commander Stirling.

"The wireless of the Deutschand is sealed," the latter said.

Shrouded in Strict Secrecy.

The Deutschland is shrouded in strict secrecy. The walls of the shed which houses her return cargo, supposed to be rubber and nickel, from a protection at two sides. The fence surmounting a pontoon shuts off the entrance to the Thames river anc one the fourth side the North German Lloyd steamship Willehad acts as a barrier and as a home for the Deutschland's crew. Only a guard on the decks remained aboard the submarine tonight, Captain Koenig and his 28 men having removed their effects to the roomier steamship.

Mariners discussed with admiration today the feat of Captain Koenig in bringing his vtsstl into this port without a pilot in the darkness of night and of fog. The slip into which he poked the Deutschland without assistance is a mile from the mouth of the Thamts river. The chart which he used was drawn in 1860, he said. The captain learned that he could submerge his craft at her dock and slip out to sea entirely under water, if he wished.

"We'll go out in daylight and we will not have to submerge so soon," he remarked.

Visited Emperor at Front.

Describing a visit to the German army headquarters on the east front where he was the guest of the Kaiser at dinner, Captain Koenig said he found the Emperor in good health, "a little white and drawn,but not at all weak." He found the Germa npeople during his stay, he said, believing the war would last at least another year.

From the Emperor the Deutschland's captain received the Knighthood Cross of the Order of Hohenzollern; from the King of Bavaria the Order of St. Michael; from the King of Wurttemburg, the Knighthood Cross of Wurttemburg, crown, and from rulers of two minor German states, crosses of honor.

POLITICAL 'SENSATION' SPRUNG IN 5TH DISTRICT

Grissom Sends Democrat $2 to Work Against Stedman

Rumor Says Republican Nominee Will Spend $10,000 in Efforts to Defeat Present Congressman—Letter Misguided.

(Special Star Telegram).

Durham, N. C., Nov. 1.—The political sensation of the campaign in the Fifth congressional district was sprung today when Hamp Umstead, a Democrat, of Bahama, Durham county, divulged a letter which he had received from Gilliam Grissom, Republican candidate for Congress. The letter, signed by Mr. Grissom, solicited the aid of Mr. Umstead to go to the polls on November 7 and work for his election. Two dollars was enclosed to pay him for his services.

The note was written in the briefest form, and only told the purposes for which the money was sent.

Durham county Democrats revived the rumors tonight, which is going the rounds, that Grissom had indicated that he was going to spend $10,000 to accomplish the defeat of Chas. M. Stedman. The letter sent Mr. Umstead was a misguided one, according to local politicians, and was intended for Lee Umstead, a Republican in Durham. This misdirected campaign note has created wide sprcad comment.

LOOKS LIKE DEMOCRATS WILL WIN IN HARNETT TUESDAY.

Max Gardner at Dunn Tonight—Joint Discussion—Land Sale.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Dunn, N. C., Nov. 1.—Today was a big day in Dunn. One of the largest land sales was put on by R. L. & H. L. Godwin. They sold a lot of suburban property cut up into lots at good prices; also some valuable city lots on Broad street and Railroad street.

Tomorrow night at 8 o'clock, at the opera hall, Hon. O. Max Gardner, candidate for lieutenant governor, will speak to the citizens of the town. He will come here from Lillington, accompanied by Chairman Ross, of the county, and other prominent Democrats. They will be met at Duke with an automobile procession and escorted into town. A large crowd is expected, as this is the last gun of the campaign of the town.

Unless all signs fail, Harnett will certainly swing back in the Democratic column next Tuesday. A vigorous campaign has been waged and it now looks like the entire county ticket and the senators will win.

Friday night Congressman H. L. Godwin and Mr. McCaskill, his opponent, will pull off their joint debate here. They will have a good hearing for both sides.