

ROOSEVELT SPEAKS

Made Talks at Several Points on His Tour Through This State

MAIN SPEECH AT GREENSBORO

He Said if He is Nominated He Will Come to the South in an Effort to Win it Over—Had Rain on Most of His Trip, But Was Greeted at Greensboro by About 5,000 Persons—Made Short Talks at Newton, Hickory, Salisbury, and Thomasville.

Greensboro, N. C., April 22.—If Colonel Roosevelt gains the nomination for President, he will come to the South, he said today, in an effort to win it over. He made a claim to the support of Democrats, as well as Republicans, and said that he would embark upon a determined campaign to take up the "solid South."

I have the right to the support of every heir to the Jacksonian Democracy," he said in his speech here. "I am fighting for the principles, in which the great bulk of the people I am going to see to it that they are kept away from me only by a name. I am going to see to it that they are not kept away by a mere name. I shall fight, so that they will vote the way they feel, and when I fight, I fight."

In another part of his speech he said:

"When I am nominated I'll do my best to get the old 'Tar Heel' State."

Colonel Roosevelt announced his decision, after making his appeal in two Southern States for support in his campaign for the Presidential nomination. He said that his reception in Arkansas on Saturday, and in North Carolina to-day, had pleased him greatly.

The Colonel arrived at Asheville, N. C., in the early morning, in the midst of a downpour of rain, which continued most of the time while he was on the way to Greensboro. Despite the storm, he was met by crowds at a number of stations. He made several brief speeches from his train.

The rain had ceased when he reached Greensboro, and he delivered his speech from the wide veranda of an old Southern mansion, which stands near the center of the city. Senator Dixon, his campaign manager, introduced him to the crowd, which had gathered on the green before him. The Senator said that the North Carolina Republicans had taken sides with Roosevelt early in the campaign, and that they "did not care to get their hands full of splinters in climbing over the tail-board of the band-wagon."

Colonel Roosevelt responded in his speech, by saying that, with the Senator as manager, he knew that "not one thing would be done in the campaign that I would fear to have exposed in the open light."

Campaign in South.

After declaring his intention of coming into the South with his campaign, if he were nominated, Colonel Roosevelt said that he was relying for his support upon the plain people. "That's the only chance I have," he continued. "I have nobody with me but the people. Wherever the people are allowed to express their preference by voting, we will win, nine times out of ten. In Pennsylvania and Illinois the people had such an opportunity and they haven't got through counting the majorities yet."

After making his speech, Colonel Roosevelt was taken to the State Normal College, an institution for young women. His audience consisted of 700 girls. The Colonel said that he did not want to make a conventional speech about the duties of the young women, because they probably knew more about that than he did. "I don't feel so much at home in talking to girls as I would be if you were boys," he said. "You know I was once a son myself." He explained his conception of the proper education for young women, saying he believed that with the purely cultural courses there should be combined more of the work which would result in an increase in efficiency. "Hereafter it won't be said," he added, "that a girl isn't much good around the house because she has been to college."

Greeted by 1,000 Persons at Hickory.

Hickory, N. C., April 21.—Despite the downpour of rain fully 1,000 people were at the depot this morning at 10 o'clock to see Theodore Roosevelt pass through on No. 35. The train stopped ten minutes and as it slowed down the Colonel came to the rear door of his private car, waved his hand to the crowd and began speaking. Every ear was wide open to catch the words of this "noted leader of the people." He was speaking and waving the "Big Stick" which had been presented him at Morgantown by a delegation of his admirers, from Hickory, as the train pulled out. He said, if nominated, he would come to North Carolina again.

Short Talk at Thomasville.

Thomasville, N. C., April 22.—Quite a number of Thomasville people accepted an opportunity to see

and hear Theodore Roosevelt speak for a few minutes to-day at noon. As the train stopped at the station the former President was greeted by a large crowd of people of both political parties. He expressed his appreciation for what the Republican party had done for him in North Carolina and said he would like to remain and make a talk but the train pulled out and he only had time to wish them a "good-bye and good luck." Quite a number of Thomasville people followed him to Greensboro.

At Newton and Salisbury.

Colonel Roosevelt made a brief address to those who had assembled to pay their respects when he passed through Newton. There was a downpour of rain and Mr. Roosevelt made his talk very short. It was also raining when his train reached Salisbury and he only said "howdy and good-bye."

ANALYSIS OF THE CONTEST BETWEEN TAFT AND ROOSEVELT.

(Continued from page 1.)

The New York Herald, and in addition any other facts or information that would throw light on the situation.

One thing is certain up to date, and that is, that the gains recently made by Colonel Roosevelt have been beyond the expectation of his closest friends, if not of his managers themselves. If he should continue to make such phenomenal gains he may be nominated. But if those who study the above tables will observe that if the delegates already elected vote as it is now thought they will vote, that it will be necessary for Colonel Roosevelt to secure a very large part of the delegates who are yet to be elected in order to secure the necessary 540 votes to make a majority in the convention. If no delegates had been elected and all of them were to be elected from now on, it would be a safe guess that Colonel Roosevelt would sweep the field by a large majority.

There is one element in the situation that we have neglected to mention, and that is, that Senator La Follette has ten votes from North Dakota and twenty-six from Wisconsin, making thirty-six in all; that Senator Cummins has six votes, and that the votes of the two men amount to forty-two. These votes, it is supposed, in the final contest in the convention, would naturally go to Col. Roosevelt instead of to President Taft.

However, there has been much surprise in the country at the attacks which Senator La Follette has been recently making on Colonel Roosevelt. It is thought by some, if he can do so, that he will try to throw the votes that he has against Roosevelt, but we doubt if he will be able to do it.

Mr. Taft Gets Majority in New Hampshire.

Concord, N. H., April 23.—Victory in the Republican Presidential primaries in New Hampshire was practically conceded to Taft to-night by Roosevelt leaders, including Governor Robert P. Bass. Returns received at the Roosevelt headquarters from 202 of the 290 cities and towns gave Taft 380 delegates and Roosevelt 234 out of a total of 811 in the State convention.

The Roosevelt leaders conceded the first district to Taft but claimed a fighting chance in the second district, although admitting incomplete returns showed a Taft lead there.

Col. Roosevelt Victorious in Oregon.

The primaries in Oregon and Nebraska last week resulted in a victory for Roosevelt. On the Democratic side Wilson carried Oregon, while Clark has the lead in Nebraska. He received near 9,000 votes while Harmon and Wilson received more than 6,000 each.

ROOSEVELT GAINING.

(Continued from page 1.)

American Tobacco Trust, instead of falling in price, has steadily risen, just as the stock of the Standard Oil Trust did, following a similar decision in the case of that trust.

Senator Cummins contends that the decision has not been fairly enforced, and that the result has been to make the Sherman anti-trust law a shield and a license to trusts to continue to plunder the public.

When Senator Cummins' bill was first offered, it was vigorously opposed. After a long and hot contest, however, the bill passed the Senate the other day without a dissenting vote.

It is thought that the Democratic House will not dare to refuse to pass this bill, and if they do, one of the most interesting and momentous legal situations that has ever been seen in this country will at once be developed. What the result of the same will be on the pending Presidential campaign or on future litigation against trusts, it is impossible at this time to forecast.

By an order issued April 19th by the Branch of the United States Hydrographic office at New York, the lines of Atlantic liners are moved 180 miles south from that which was being pursued by the Titanic when she ran against the iceberg. This will materially lengthen the routes between American and European ports.

KILLED IN TORNADO

Illinois, Indiana and Alabama Was Visited by Terrific Storm

Between Thirty-Five and Forty Were Killed and More Than Two Hundred Injured—Many Houses Overturned and Wires Down—Property Damage is Enormous.

Chicago, Ill., April 22.—A tornado over Illinois and Indiana last night killed thirty-five and injured two hundred, according to latest advices. The damage aggregates hundreds of thousands of dollars. The fatalities probably will be increased when communication is restored to the stricken points. Miles of telegraph and telephone wires were destroyed. Houses in the storm's path were demolished.

At Bush, Ill., the greatest death list was recorded, eighteen were killed and forty injured. Nearly every dwelling was destroyed. At Morocco, Indiana, nine were killed. At Grant Park, Ill., three are dead and six injured. Forty-one injured persons were taken to Murphysboro in a special train. The railroad shops at Bush were destroyed. There was heavy property loss at Duquesne, but no loss of life.

Several Killed in Alabama.

Birmingham, Ala., April 22.—A cyclone wind passed over Adamsville, Hinchley City, Jugtown and Brookside this morning. Twelve to fifteen were killed and a number hurt. The damage is great.

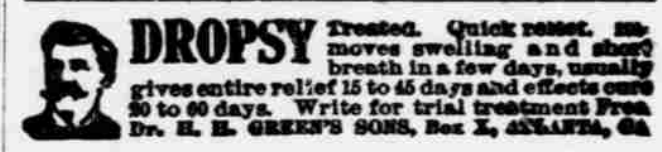
Hundreds Marooned by Flood.

New Orleans, April 22.—Hundreds are marooned on floating house-tops in the flooded sections of Northern Mississippi. Rescuers in launches are scouring the inundated country for refugees. There is intense suffering among the flooded refugees.

Three negroes, brothers, of Polk County, were bound over to Superior Court before a justice of the peace, in Hendersonville, on the charge of having knowledge of the burning of a dwelling-house near Saluda on January, 1911. The house was the property of one of the negroes, and was insured for \$400, and covered by a mortgage of \$200.

A Log on the Track

of the fast express means serious trouble ahead if not removed, so does loss of appetite. It means lack of vitality, loss of strength and nerve weakness. If appetite fails, take Electric Bitters quickly to overcome the cause by toning up the stomach and curing the indigestion. Michael Hesseheimer, of Lincoln, Neb., had been sick over three years, but six bottles of Electric Bitters put him right on his feet again. They have helped thousands. They give pure blood, strong nerves, good indigestion. Only 50 cents at all druggists.



DROPSY. Swollen, quick passage. DROPSY. Swollen, quick passage. DROPSY. Swollen, quick passage. DROPSY. Swollen, quick passage.

The United States Senate has begun a way for international co-operation in more complete regulation of ocean traffic, and has unanimously agreed to the Maritime resolution advising the President that the Senate would favor treaties with other maritime governments to regulate lanes of ocean traffic, the speed, life-boat, wireless, searchlight and other equipment of passenger craft. Similar bills were introduced in the House.

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Final limit May 15, 1912, unless ticket is deposited with Special Agent and upon payment of fifty cents, when extension to June 5th will be granted.

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MENZ "EASE" and "AMERICAN BOY" shoes are not guaranteed to give any certain length of service, nor to repel water, and these letters are only offered as evidence that they are GOOD shoes worth considering the next time you need an every-day pair. Herbert Rosenthal 129 FAYETTEVILLE STREET Raleigh, North Carolina.

"My 'American Boy' shoes are giving good satisfaction and are all you claim. Here's to the Stars and Stripes, the Land of our Birth. The 'American Boy' shoes, the best shoes on earth." ROBERT D. HUGHES.

"The Menz 'Ease' shoes are alright. I put one tap on them and the uppers stayed soft and pliable." A. J. SIMS.

"I will say that the Menz 'Ease' shoes are the best for everyday wear I ever saw. They are just as soft now as they were when I bought them. They are good yet and haven't a hole in them." A. D. ROBERT.

"I bought a pair of Menz 'Ease' shoes for one of my hands on the farm. He used them as a plow shoe in the Fall and Winter, the worst season on shoes, and they were perfectly satisfactory in every way. They are all the manufacturers claim for them." W. T. COKER.

"Menz 'Ease' shoes come fully up to all you claim. They wear well, and are soft and comfortable in every way, in fact, I have never worn a better shoe." J. E. WARD, R. F. D. No. 4.

"I have never worn shoes that gave me better satisfaction, for comfort and hard service than the Menz 'Ease'. The two pairs of Menz 'Ease' that I have worn in all kinds of weather, in mud and water, remain just as soft and pliant as when I commenced wearing them. never have hurt my feet at all, and I take pleasure in recommending Menz 'Ease' to anybody that wants a good shoe for comfort and long service. I consider them to be the best shoes I ever saw." S. M. ROWLAND.