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THREATENED WHITE WOMAN IS LYNCHED

Such Was End of Negro in Georgia

RIDDLED WITH BULLETS BY POSSE

Unknown Negro Entered Home of Mitchell Hendricks, a Farmer, and With a Shot Gun Threatened to Kill Hendrick's Wife.

Statesboro, Ga., April 24.—An unknown negro was shot in the northern part of Bullock county Saturday and killed by a posse after he had entered the home of Mitchell Hendricks, a farmer and with a shot gun threatened to kill Hendricks' wife. Mrs. Hendricks escaped through a window shortly before her husband returned to the house and the latter, seeing the negro come out with a shot gun, slipped to the rear and secured a gun. On seeing him the negro rushed to an outhouse and locking himself in, declared he would kill anyone who approached. Neighbors who were called to the scene hid behind trees and when the negro finally came out in answer to a summons, he was instantly shot down. No arrests have been made.

BASEBALL RESULTS.

National League.
At St. Louis 5; Chicago 7.
Other games: rain.

American League.
At Boston 4; Philadelphia 3; ten innings.

At New York-Washington—(rain).
At Cleveland-St. Louis: snow.
At Chicago 3; Detroit 2.

Southern League.
At Montgomery 1; New Orleans 8.
At Nashville 2; Atlanta 6.
At Mobile 4; Birmingham 0.
At Chattanooga 17; Memphis 2.

South Atlantic League.
At Albany 3; Macon 2.
At Columbia 5; Jacksonville 7.
At Augusta 9; Savannah 4.
At Charleston 14; Columbia 0.

Virginia League.
At Norfolk 6; Petersburg 0; called ninth darkness.

At Richmond 9; Danville 0. Forfeited, Danville refusing to play in fourth inning, score two to nothing favor Richmond.

At Lynchburg 4; Roanoke 1.

Tidewater League.
At Norfolk 9; Elizabeth City 2.

TWO CHILDREN STOLEN

Disappeared From Home While Family Was Asleep Last Night.

Four, aged or stolen—two dark children.

It was reported to this office this morning that two colored children, Milton Jones, age 4 and James Jones, age 2, had been stolen from the home of their mother, Emma Bryant, who resides in Durham, N. C. The children disappeared some time during the night while the family was asleep. The mother has been unable to locate them and has been unable to trace them. She has been advised to file a complaint with the local authorities.

LOOKS LIKE PEACE IN MEXICO

Declared that Revolution is as Good as Ended

GOVERNMENT REPLIED FAVORABLY TO MADERO

Madero Asks for Square Deal For People—Complete Suffrage Will Be Allowed in States—Three Americans Are Set Free.

El Paso, Texas, April 24.—Members of the Peace Mission declared that the revolution in Mexico is as good as ended.

General Francisco I. Madero agreed to an armistice providing the government would rest all military operations, and a favorable reply from the city of Mexico is regarded as a forerunner of a final conclusion.

General Navarro, in advance of official orders, released the three United States citizens who have been prisoners for some time—Blatt, Converse and Brown—from the Juarez jail. These men had been confined there for eight weeks for alleged participation in the revolution.

The peace envoys met with General Madero in a small adobe house just across the river from the smelter and the latter repeated to them his statement, earlier given to the Associated Press, that he does not insist upon the resignation of President Diaz as essential to negotiations for peace. Thus the keystone of the arch of opposition to end the revolution dropped from its place.

General Madero said all he will insist upon, in addition to the reforms already instituted is that the people of Mexico shall have a "square deal" as provided in the constitution. It is known that many facts hitherto unknown to General Madero were imparted to him. He has, it is said, been in almost complete ignorance of what was going on in the outside world for more than a month. Every indication points to peace. It is expected a modus operandi will be discussed and possibly adopted. It is also improbable that the City of Mexico and General Madero will negotiate through the peace delegates, Rafael Hernandez, who in an unofficial way represents the government, although he is a nephew of Francisco Madero, Sr., and Ernesto Padero, brother of Francisco I. Madero, who is not a revolutionist, and really is the guiding spirit of the present negotiations.

By working through this body which has the advantage of being on the ground, the government may avoid the recognition of the revolution which the appointment official commissioners would imply. General Madero is not inclined to stick on the point of official recognition. He realizes that virtually he has it anyway.

It is regarded as probable that General Madero has a pledge that reforms will be continued, and that there will be no prosecution of revolutionists, will be offered and will accept the position of vice president, which office will presently be resigned by Carral, at present on leave.

In States where elections are due as in Sonora, it is assumed that complete suffrage will be allowed. This will allow the election of local officials whose appointment by the Federal government has been one of the principal complaints against General Diaz.

"SPECIAL COUNTY COURT"

BY COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

The County Commissioners of this County are the guardians of the peoples interests. They are elected to serve the people and to see that the County Government is operated as economically as possible. We have a good Board of Commissioners and we do not believe that there is a single commissioner who would not favor any measure that would save the County money, or that would be for the betterment of the County.

The "Special Court" will not save the County any money and is calculated to be an expensive proposition for the tax-payers.

We publish below a few letters we have received. All of these letters are from members of the Board of County Commissioners:

Cove City, N. C., April 21, 1911.

Editor THE SUN:

As to the establishment of the Recorder's Court, will say I think there is not a voter in my section who will vote for it.

I hope it will be voted down by a large majority.

Yours very truly,

H. T. WHITE.

Cove City, N. C., April 21st, 1911.

Editor THE SUN:

There has never been anything to come before the people of the 9th Township before that they were as much opposed to as they are to "A Recorder's Court." I speak as I think for No. 9 Township only.

I for myself, am opposed to it, and I don't think there will be but few votes cast for it.

Yours truly,

E. Z. R. DAVIS.

Cove City, N. C., April 21, 1911.

Vanceboro Township is one of the largest townships in the County. It is said that there are about 375 voters in this township. Therefore the letter below will show that the people of that township do not want a Recorder's Court. The writer is a member of the Board of County Commissioners.

Vanceboro, N. C., April 21, 1911.

Editor THE SUN:

I am writing you to state how the people feel in regard to the establishment of a Recorder's Court and Farm-Life School in Craven County.

Vanceboro precinct may cast 40, not over 50 votes for Recorder's Court, and while there are some against Farm School I think it will be almost unanimous for it.

Yours truly,

N. M. LANCASTER.

New Bern, N. C., April 22, 1911.

MR. OWEN G. DUNN,

New Bern, N. C.

My Dear Sir:—Yours of the 21st instant, relative as to how the farmers of my section of the county feel about this Recorder's Court, beg to say I have conversed with a great many, not only in my section, but in others, and I have yet to find or hear of one that is in favor of same. In fact the opposition to it seems to be universal. As for myself I am free to confess if I could see where the county would be benefitted by this Special Court, I should gladly support same, being a public servant that I am, and always having the best interest of the county at heart. I have endeavored to give this problem a fair and unbiased consideration, and as I am wholly unable to see where it will be beneficial I shall oppose same.

Yours very truly,

J. D. WILLIAMS.

New Bern, N. C., April 24, 1911.

Editor THE SUN:

New Bern, N. C.

Dear Sir:—I have your request for information as to the attitude of the present Board of Commissioners in regard to the Special Court for Craven County. This is a matter which I have never discussed with the members of the Board. The bill was ordered submitted to the people, and the people will no doubt exercise their right of franchise in an intelligent way without suggestion from the Board of Commissioners.

Personally, I have not made up my mind to vote for this bill. There are some features which I have been informed, are not approved by the public, and some members of the Bar. If it would save the county any money and expedite justice, I would be in favor of the bill.

Yours very respectfully,

McNAMARA ARRESTED AS SUSPECT

Secretary of Iron Workers Union Arrested Saturday

CONNECTED WITH TIMES EXPLOSION

Charged With Being Connected With Disaster in Which 21 Persons Lost Their Lives in Los Angeles—Dynamite Is Found.

Indianapolis, Ind., April 24.—Charged with murder in connection with the explosion that wrecked the building of The Los Angeles Times on October 1, 1910, causing the death of 21 persons, John J. McNamara, secretary-treasurer of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, was arrested late Saturday in the headquarters of the organization in this city. The warrant for his arrest was based on an indictment found by a grand jury in Los Angeles and was served by William J. Burns, a detective, accompanied by Indianapolis detectives. Burns said he would stare for Los Angeles with McNamara, Governor Marshall having honored repulsion papers.

Responsibility for other destructive explosions in different parts of the country would be placed at the result of an investigation now in progress, Burns said. He added that J. B. McNamara, brother of John J. McNamara, and Otto McGonigle, were detained by the police in Chicago as having knowledge of the circumstances of The Los Angeles Times explosion.

"This is the beginning of one of the greatest criminal prosecutions the country has known," Burns said.

After the arrest of McNamara, Burns and other detectives searched the offices of the association of bridge and structural iron workers and detained there other officials of the association during the examination of paper and records. When the detectives entered the offices a meeting of the executive board of the organization was in progress.

The detectives declined to say whether or not they had collected evidence against McNamara in their examination of the association's papers.

The warrant against McNamara charges him with murder and complicity in the dynamiting of The Los Angeles Times Building and further alleges that he was connected with the explosion of the Llewellyn iron works, Los Angeles, December 24, 1910. Detective Burns, in a statement after the arrest of McNamara, said further developments were expected to disclose the perpetrators of explosions directed against employers in this city, Omaha, Neb., Columbus, Ind., and other places.

Detective Burns, superintendent of Police Hyland and Chief of Detectives Holtz found seven sticks of dynamite and two quart cans of nitro-glycerine in a barn near here owned by T. H. Jones, a structural iron worker, which Jones says was placed there last January by McNamara.

Burns says Otto McGonigle, who was arrested in Detroit, told him where these explosives could be found and it was upon this information that the search was made. The dynamite and nitro-glycerine were found buried under sawdust in the barn.

Jones, the owner of the barn, said the explosives were placed there last January and that McNamara and other men made various trips to the barn with suit cases, but he did not know the purpose of their visits.

STRIPLING WILL SERVE LIFE SENTENCE

Governor Brown, of Georgia Refuses to Free Him

EXECUTIVE ASSAILS UNWRITTEN LAW

Murderer, Broke Jail, Became Head of Danville, Va., Police Department, Caught After 14 Years Freedom Must Serve Sentence.

Atlanta, Ga., April 24.—In denying the application for pardon filed by Thomas Edgar Stripling, formerly police chief of Danville, Va., under sentence of life imprisonment for the murder of William J. Cornett, Governor Brown, in a review of the case made public Saturday night, excoriates the "unwritten law," which Stripling pleaded in justification of his act, as a euphemism presenting, when unmasked, "the hideous feature of anarchy."

"One of the most dangerous evils menacing our institutions is lawlessness," declares the governor. "The mob executing in wild disorder its victim and the individual wreaking his own revenge for wrongs, real or imaginary; the man of interest treating with contempt the laws of the land and trusting to gold or influence for safety, are striking manifestations for this spirit of lawlessness."

While expressing profound sympathy for Stripling's family and high respect for the impulses which prompted his friends to apply for a pardon for him, Gov. Brown says that sympathy and personal friendship have no right to supplant an oath-bound duty to execute the laws of Georgia.

"Above the rolling tide and obscuring fog of sympathetic pleas and emotions, we cannot fail to see the rock of the record which shows that Thomas Edgar Stripling, by a jury of his peers, was convicted of the murder of a fellow-man," continues the governor "that he afterward violated a second law of Georgia by breaking jail and fleeing to another State, and that, emmeshed in the complications of his crime, his own brother-in-law, Terrell Huff, was sent to the penitentiary, within which he was confined at hard labor, until, through doubts as to his guilt, he was set free on recommendation of the prison commission. I greatly regret, therefore, that under the conditions I do not feel justified in interrupting in this case the due process of law."

Gov. Brown discusses Stripling's life after he broke jail in 1897, and does not find it sufficiently spotless to entitle him to a pardon and continued liberty, as his friends had hoped.

(Continued on page five.)

quarters of a mile west of the city. In searching the basement of the building where the union's offices are located, the officers found 64 sticks (about 60 pounds, of dynamite, 290 feet of fuse, 500 dynamite caps, one dozen small alarm clocks and a leather case made to carry a ten pound can of nitro-glycerine.

Chicago, April 24.—James McNamara and Ortle E. McManigal, charged by Detective William J. Burns with being implicated in the dynamiting of The Los Angeles Times Building were arrested Friday. They were turned over to the chief of police and a detective of Los Angeles and have left for Los Angeles.

The men were arrested by Detectives Reed and Bidinger of the police department, who were assigned