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THE DISPATCH

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The Evening Dispatch.

THE WEATHER.

Unsettled weather with showers tonight and Saturday. Moderate southeast to south winds.

VOLUME SEVENTEEN

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1911

PRICE THREE CENTS

ANOTHER DEATH TOLL LEVIED

Tornado Sweeps Missouri With Fatal Effect

Nine Dead Already Reported and Details Cannot Be Had As Yet—Two White Women Dead, and Two Men Killed While Riding in an Automobile—Property Damage and Destruction of Crops Heavy.

St. Louis, Mo., April 14.—Nine persons are dead and nearly a hundred injured as result of a wind and hail storm, which swept over eastern Missouri yesterday afternoon, according to belated reports reaching here. In this city three are dead and property valued at two million dollars was destroyed.

Two Women Among Victims.
Desoto, Mo., April 14.—With the telephones south of here crippled, reports from the districts swept by the tornado yesterday are coming in slowly. It will be late today before complete estimates of the damage can be compiled. Eight persons were killed in the Valley Mines, Cadet and vicinity. Four negroes were found dead at the Valley Mines and two white women at Cadet. Two men, John Powers, of Cape Girardeau, and Jos. J. Boyers, of Desoto, were killed while riding in an automobile in Jefferson county. A third occupant of the machine is missing. The chauffeur escaped and telephoned the report here. Great havoc throughout Jefferson county is reported. Farm buildings have been demolished and there is great damage to crops.

CHAMPAGNE RIOTS ARE PERHAPS ALL OVER

Eperney, France, April 14.—Calm prevailed during the night throughout the department of Marine, the scene of the three days' riotous outbreak by discontented wine growers. The authorities this morning are hopeful that the rioting is over. The Chamber of Deputies' vote, nullifying the action of the Senate, with reference to delimitation of champagne districts and the expressed intention of the Premier to refer the question to the council of State for settlement it is believed have appeased the excited populace. The army corps sent to quell the outbreak and prevent further destruction of property remains in the disturbed area.

ASSAULTED TWICE.

Awful Deed Committed in Louisiana and Lincyness Imminent.
Monroe, La., April 14.—Mrs. Lella McKnight, victim of assault at the hands of two negroes yesterday, is in a critical condition. She has recovered sufficiently to make a statement. She declares a negro named Allen was the first to assault her and he was followed by another, whom she did not know, but would be able to identify. A mob of several hundred citizens surrounded the jail last night. The excitement is intense. If the negroes are captured a double lynching is almost certain.

TEN THOUSAND GREET HIM.

Big Reception to Roosevelt Continues in West.
 Fargo, N. D., April 14.—Former President Roosevelt passed through Fargo on a Northern Pacific train for St. Paul on schedule time. Ten thousand persons gave him a hearty reception as he appeared for five minutes on the rear platform.

In the Recorder's court this morning C. W. Futch was given a hearing for hitting T. L. Ruth, and judgment was suspended on payment of costs. There were no other cases.

ALL RAILROAD CONNECTIONS BUT ONE CUT OFF

El Paso, Texas, April 14.—The Laredo gateway is now the only railroad open from the United States to the interior of Mexico, the Rebels having cut off communication south of Ciudad Portillo Diaz by burning six railroad bridges. This is the first serious disturbance in the State of Coahuila.

"A Flash of Light."
Biograph production at Grand Theatre today.

KITCHIN FIXED THE FREE BILL

Tar Heel Congressman Doing Fine Work

He Prepared the Bill Which Would Place Over Hundred Articles On the Free List—How the Free List Would Benefit the People.

Washington, April 14.—The Ways and Means Committee bills, one to ratify the reciprocity treaty and the other to give the farmers duty-free implements and other necessities, introduced will be hurried through the House.

The bill to place on the free list agricultural implements, cotton bagging, leather, boots and shoes, and other things carries more than a hundred articles, including many products of Beef Trust, the Steel Trust, the Farm Implement Trust, the Blacuit Trust, the Sewing Machine Trust, the Leather Trust and the Salt Trust.

This list was prepared by Representative Kitchin, a member of the committee, and he studied it carefully with a view to striking in the high places. He said today:

"The duty on bacon and ham is 4 cents a pound. Foreigners are able to buy American bacon and ham for about 2 cents less than we do. The trust fixes the price here. We imported \$1,350,000 worth of meat products in 1909, including \$94,885 of bacon and hams. The duties are literally prohibitive. These things we transfer to the free list."

Lard is on the Underwood free list. In 1909 this country exported \$53,000,000, and imported \$64,000 worth. The duty was reduced by the Payne-Aldrich bill from 2 cents to 1-2 cents a pound.

In the farmers' implement list there are at least one hundred different kinds, all carrying duties. Common farm wagons pay 35 per cent. A wagon that sells for \$100 in Canada brings \$135 here. Hay tedders, feed cutters, grain crushers, field rollers and manure spreaders pay 45 per cent. Free cotton bagging and cotton ties, it is argued, will save the farmers 10 cents a bale, or \$1,300,000 on a 13,000,000 bale crop, and sacks for wheat, corn and peanuts, \$5,000,000 annually. The ad valorem duty on coarse sacks is 33 per cent.

Wire fencing pays a duty of 45 per cent. The Underwood bill will save the American farmer \$5,000,000, its framers say, and cheat the Government out of very little revenue. Lumber, rough, planed and dressed, comes in free. It is estimated that this will save Western people \$20,000,000.

Flour is used as an illustration of what the free list will do. The ad valorem duty is 25 per cent. Transferred to the free list, flour will cross the Canadian line at a saving of \$1.17 a barrel to the American consumer. Putting sewing machines on the free list should reduce the price by from \$5 to \$7.50 a machine, as they had a duty of 30 per cent.

GEORGIA CONGRESSMAN WANTS 14TH AMENDMENT REPEALED

Washington, April 14.—A bill introduced in the House by Representative Hardwick, of Georgia, provides for the repeal of the fourteenth amendment to the constitution. The measure seeks to prevent Congress from limiting the representation of Southern States because of the disfranchisement of the negro, which curtails the voting population of the States.

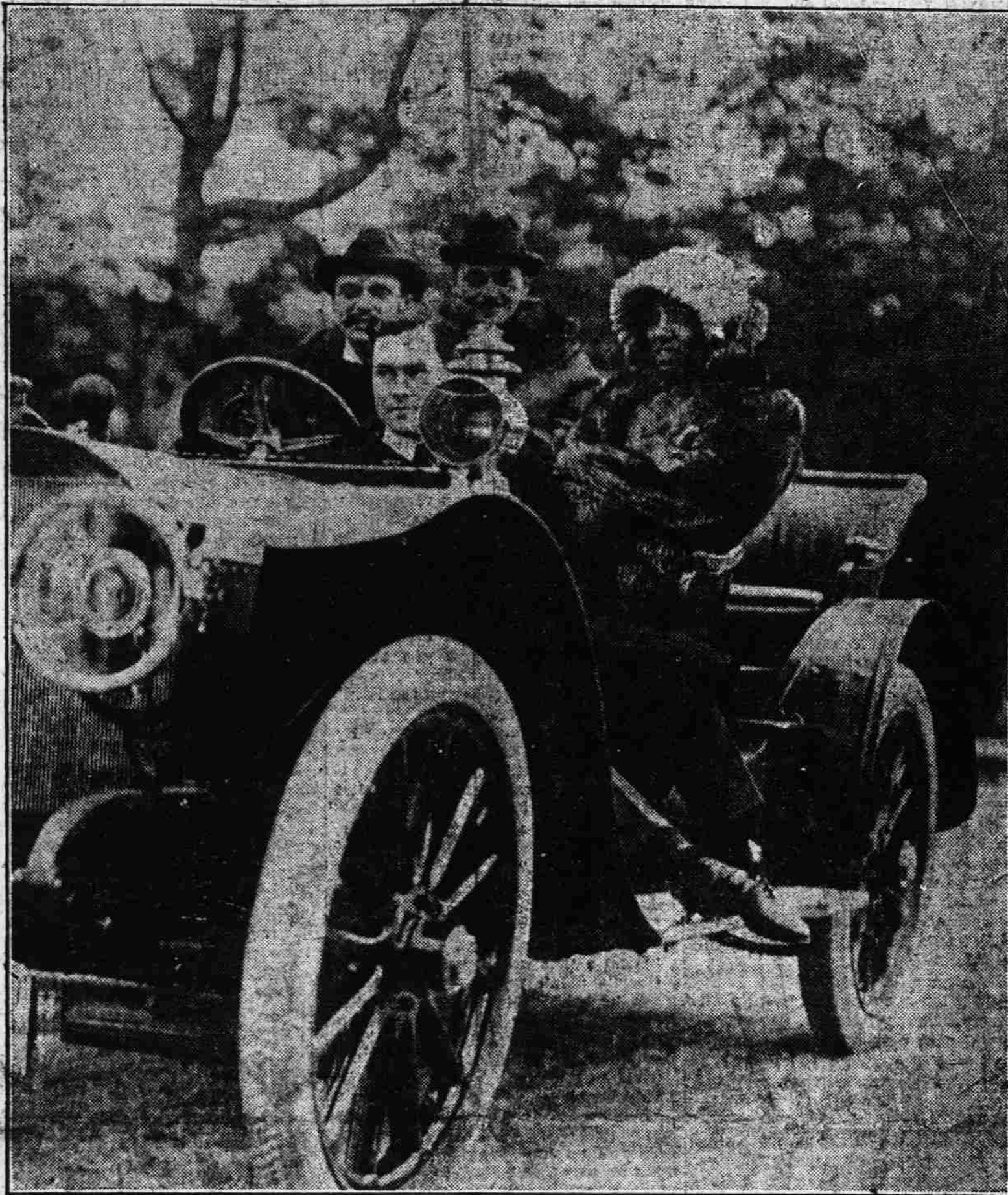
GETS EIGHTEEN YEARS.

Sentence Passed on Virginia Man Who Murdered Negro.
Hampton, Va., April 14.—M. J. Garland, found guilty of murdering Jesse Banks, a negro, at Phoebus in December, was sentenced today to eighteen years in the penitentiary.

"Mother Newman Retires."
Wellesley, Mass., April 14.—Mrs. Anna Newman, known to thousands of Wellesley graduates as the world over as "Mother" and "Aunt," is to quit her post as head of Norumbega Cottage, which she has occupied for twenty-five years. Mrs. Newman presided over Norumbega destinies almost since it was built and she was considered among the undergraduates as a guardian angel. The girls told her their sorrows and joys and her advice was always of the soundest. Mrs. Newman is going to remove to Pittsfield, Mass., where she is to retire to private life.

"Red's Request."
Great drama by Selig Stock Company, Grand Theatre today. 1t.

Jay Gould and Miss Annie Douglas Graham, His Fiancee, In an Automobile at Lakewood, N. J.



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Mr. Gould and Miss Graham will be married in St. Thomas' church, New York city, on April 20. The wedding will be a simple one. Owing to the recent death of Miss Graham's aunt a limited number will be asked to the church, and relatives and a very few intimate friends only have been invited to the reception. In the picture Mr. Gould is seated at the wheel. In the rear seat is Morgan J. O'Brien, Jr. The hatless young man is George J. Gould, Jr. This is the first picture of Mr. Gould and Miss Graham taken together.

IMPORTANT WORK

Commissioner of Immigration for the Southern Commercial Congress to Soon Enter Upon His Duties—He Talks in Interesting Way.

Washington, April 14.—LeRoy Hodges, at present with the Tariff Board, will in a few months become Commissioner of Immigration of the Southern Commercial Congress. In the interval, he will co-operate with Senator Fletcher and Managing Director Dawe, in organizing to successfully carry out the delicate task thus assigned to him by the executive committee. Mr. Hodges is in complete sympathy with the Southern Commercial Congress in its repeated declarations that the lands of the South would better remain empty than bring on a second racial problem. In a written communication to the executive committee, Mr. Hodges says: "There is a pressing demand now in the South for skilled industrial laborers, as well as for unskilled workmen, who can be relied on, and who will not further complicate our negro problem."

"I would advocate, however, that the energy of the Southern Commercial Congress be directed towards turning agriculturalists towards the South. The large tracts of land which are now lying idle throughout the South should be placed in condition to produce not only subsistence for the army of workers who will be attracted to the region in quest of employment as our industrial development continues, but also to furnish the raw cotton, tobacco, sugar cane, and the other commodities which our own mills and factories will require outside of the export demands. While this may be made the main work of the congress for the present, I do not mean to say that the demand for industrial laborers and skilled artisans should be overlooked, for I believe that as far as it is practical an effort should be exerted to supply this need. But as these latter classes are seldom permanent settlers in any one locality, the Southern Commercial Congress can best serve the South by guiding within her boundaries those who will become real factors in the communities in which they take up their residence."

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HILL STEPS DOWN

Ambassador to Germany Tenders His Resignation, Which is Accepted by President Taft—Comes in Nature of Surprise.

Washington, April 14.—David Jayne Hill, of Rochester, N. Y., Ambassador of the United States to Germany, has resigned, and his resignation has been accepted by the President. Neither in Hill's letter of resignation, nor in the president's letter of acceptance, is the reason given for the Ambassador's action. The President thanks Hill for his services at Berlin and says he is glad to know he will remain until July 1, when the resignation becomes effective. Hill became Ambassador to Berlin April 2, 1908. His resignation was a great surprise to officials in Washington. It was argued that the fact that he is to remain at his post until July indicates there was nothing urgent in the Ambassador's action.

Mr. Hodges is a native of North Carolina, although reared in Virginia where he received his early education in Gatewood's Naval Preparatory school at Norfolk. His education in economics and law was received in Washington & Lee University, and he spent about two years in railroad and general engineering, having served under the Seaboard Air Line and the Augusta and Florida railroads, and several construction companies.

From July 24th, 1908, until November, 1910, with the exception of about four months spent in the law school at Washington and Lee University, he was a special agent and the geographer of the United States Immigration Commission. Resigning his position with the Immigration Commission, he was appointed commercial geographer of the Tariff Board, November 21st, 1910, which position he now holds.

The Orchestra.
At the Grand will play "Judy Forget," today.

If your pair came from us, you can bet it is the latest style. Boylan & Hancock. 2t.

BLOOD AGAIN RUNS

Mexican Insurrectos, Including Americans, Capture an Important Point—Young Virginian Killed in the Battle.

Agua Prieta, Mexico, April 14.—The Revolutionists, under "Red Lopez," hold this town, which they captured yesterday, after a three hours' battle with Mexican troops. The town as a port of entry is an important point. The Insurrectos hope by keeping it to secure recognition from the United States of their belligerency. Further fighting is expected. Fourteen Americans fought with the Insurrectos' force and one of them, J. C. Edwards, of Roanoke, Va., was killed. Two of the Federal officers and twenty-nine of their men died across the international line, where they were disarmed by American troops. Thousands of Americans stood upon the border witnessing the fight.

Battle Hourly Expected.

Douglas, Ariz., April 14.—Citizens of Douglas are hourly expecting another battle across the line at Agua Prieta, which may result more disastrously to American non-combatants than the one yesterday. Three hundred rebels are in full possession of Agua Prieta today and the port is closed. Mexican Federal troops are believed to be approaching Agua Prieta from the south, bringing with them machine guns for an assault upon the city.

A PREMIER BALL PLAYER PASSES OUT OF LIFE

Toledo, Ohio, April 14.—Addie Joss, the premier pitcher of the Cleveland American League baseball team, died this morning of tubercular meningitis, aged thirty-one years. He is survived by a wife and two children.

The Orchestra.
Stage of water in Cape Fear river at Fayetteville, N. C. at 8 a. m. yesterday 8.7 feet.

The most complete stock Ladies' Low Cuts in the city. Boylan & Hancock. 2t.

TARIFF BILL HOLDS FORTH

And Will Continue So for Several Days

Chairman Underwood Gives Notice That Nothing Will Be Allowed to Bar Way of Canadian Reciprocity Measure—Rucker Bill as to Publicity for Campaign Expenses Will Likely Pass the House Today.

Washington, April 14.—The Canadian reciprocity will be the order of business in the House of Representatives for the next few days. Chairman Underwood made known this morning his determination to take up the reciprocity bill this afternoon and keep it before the House until finally acted upon. An effort to bring up the Rucker bill for the publicity of campaign contributions before election was the only other business brought before the House today. The Rucker bill was brought up immediately after the House convened with the understanding that it would be laid aside if it threatened to delay consideration of the reciprocity bill.

The Rucker bill providing for additional publicity of campaign contributions, is the second of the Democratic measures taken up in the House. It will be passed this afternoon with many Republican votes in its favor. This fact became clear after an hour's debate of the bill. When the publicity bill is disposed of the House will proceed late this afternoon to consider action on the Canadian reciprocity measure. Several days will be consumed in debate. Chairman Underwood, of the Ways and Means Committee, will concede ample time for debate, both to the opponents and friends of the measure.

FIRE HITS POLO GROUNDS IN NEW YORK CITY

New York, April 14.—Fire this morning damaged the Polo Grounds baseball grandstand and adjacent property, doing two hundred and fifty thousand dollars damage. Three firemen were seriously injured, when they were precipitated upon the burning embers when the stand collapsed. The New York Nationals have been forced to call off today's game.

CALLS FOR TROOPS

Sheriff Wants Such to Preserve Order in Strike Zone.
Muscatine, Ia., April 14.—The Sheriff has asked Governor Carroll for four companies of State Troops to assist him in preserving order among the button workers here, who have been on a strike several weeks.

GEO. S. TERRY DEAD.

Assistant Treasurer of the United States Dies in the South.
Washington, April 14.—George S. Terry, Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New York, died this morning at a hotel in Aiken, S. C., where he had been ill for some time.

WELL KNOWN ACTOR PASSES OVER THE STAGE OF LIFE

West Swanzey, N. H., April 14.—Denman Thompson, one of America's oldest and best known actors, the man who made famous "The Old Homestead," died today. Thompson has been ill with heart trouble and uraemia since last month. Thompson was born in Log Cabin, Beachwood Hamlet, near Girard, Pa., in 1833.

Hook Tears a Boy "Whip."

Middletown, Conn., April 14.—In a game of snap-the-whip Harry Le Vaughn, Jr., nine years old, was at the end of the line. When the snap came he was swung against an iron hook on the side of a barn.

The point of the hook entered his mouth and came out through his cheek. Playmates tried to release him and in their attempt his cheek was ripped open to the mouth. In the hospital a score of stitches had to be taken to close the wound. His recovery is in doubt.

The Orchestra.
Easter Hosiers, all colors. Boylan & Hancock. 2t.

The Orchestra.
At the Grand will play "Judy Forget," today. 1t.

MUST STAND BY YOUR CREED

Is Advice Given by Gov. Woodrow Wilson

He Clearly Defined the Line of Battle in His Address to the National League of Democratic Clubs—Great Speech Delivered in Indianapolis.

Indianapolis, Ind., April 14.—Urging the Democratic party to state its creed in the concrete and define clearly the especial forms of privilege it declares against in a general campaign "for the rights of the people," Governor Woodrow Wilson, of New Jersey, in an address to the National League of Democratic Clubs here last night set forth the objects of the party as he believed they exist and should be stated. Governor Wilson said in part:

"We are fond of speaking of ourselves as the party of Jefferson and Jackson, not because we are a party of old men reminiscent of things gone by in love with what has been, but because we are a party touched with the ideals which made these men great, whose names we recall with such reverence and enthusiasm, because the breath of our party's life is its utter faith in the principles of Democracy. It is its devotion to the rights of the people of whatever class or degree as against all claims of privilege, as against all selfish vested interests which seek control instead of freely serving the life and development of the nation.

"It is so far from being a party of mere reminiscence, a party which tries to draw the country back to policies which belong to another time, to the circumstances of another age, that it is, above all others, a young man's party, because a party of movement, of readjustment, a party that presses toward the future with unshaken faith, with unwavering confidence and ever renewed hopes and aspirations for the principles of freedom, which are none other than the principles of opportunity, the principles of men not made, but on the make, struggling for achievement to achievement in a free exercise of their powers.

"These things are embodied in Jefferson, the thoughtful, philosophical, penetrating thinker for mankind, and in the rugged Jackson, who seemed to mut his way toward the right by rough instinct and the mere energy of an honest, indomitable nature; and so we see embodied in them the two sides of Democracy, its thoughtfulness, its vision of hope, its confidence in the progress and liberation of mankind, and linked with these its force as of the common people, its abounding energy outside as well as within the field of cultivated thought.

"Democracy is not a mere theory of Government. It is an energy of life dwelling in the rank and file, interpreted once and again by great leaders, but not confined to their private cult and understanding. Its blood is the blood of the people. Its purposes are the purposes shared by all mankind. Its hopes are the hopes of all rational civilization.

"This is the day upon which we utter our creed and renew our views. It behooves us to ask ourselves what our creed is, and to answer the question without subtlety or sophistication, in the plain terms of everyday life. We must state our creed in the concrete, not in the abstract. Our thoughts run back of course, to the great Declaration of Independence which Jefferson gave us, but we cannot stop with that. The Declaration of Independence did not mention the questions of our day. It is a mere starting point for our thoughts. It is of no consequence to us unless we can translate its general terms into examples of the present day and substitute them in some vital way for the examples it itself gives, so concrete, so intimately involved in the circumstances of the day in which it was conceived and written. It is an eminently practical document, meant for the use of practical men, not a thesis for philosophers, but a whip for tyrants; not a theory of government, but a program of action. Unless we can translate it into questions of our own day, we are not worthy of it; we are not sons of the sires who acted in response to its challenge.

"We say that we are against privilege and for the rights of the people, but privilege has worn many forms. What is the especial form of privilege we now fight? How does it endanger the rights of the people, and what do we mean to do in order to make our contest against it effectual? What are to be the items of our new declaration of independence?"

(Continued on Seventh Page.)