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CALLS PAUL A LIAR

RECITES STORY OF THE CRIME—
KNEW NOTHING ABOUT PAUL'S
GUN

MADE GOOD IMPRESSION

Chesterfield Courthouse, Va., Sept. 5.—"I am willing to stake my life on the story that I shall tell the jury when I take the stand today," said Henry C. Beattie, Jr., shortly before the court was called to order. "I am confident my story will convince the jury that Paul is a liar."

Aside from what he has said there has not been a word of direct evidence adduced against me. I had a long talk with my attorney, Harry Smith, Jr., and he is as confident as I am that when the last word is said I will be free."

After Beattie, Sr., Lee Haschall and Charles H. Kastleburg testified about unimportant matters. Henry Clay Beattie, Jr., took the stand at 10.41.

Beattie said he was running 20 miles per hour when he saw a man on the left side of road. I applied brakes to the car and he said "what in the H—l are you trying to do, run over me. I reached over to fix the brake and he pointed the gun at me. He fired and Louise fell over toward me. On the spur of the moment I jumped out of the car and grappled with the man. He raised the gun and I broke the blow, but it cut my nose. After wrestling the gun from the man, I threw it back into the car."

The first person I said anything to as to where the man went was to Mr. Owen to whom I said the man went up the road and got into the woods.

The witness said the detectives told many conflicting details of the crime. "Tom Owens he said," told an accurate story.

His next thought was his wife and placing left arm around her drove with his right." The state made a strong point insisting that Beattie could not drive the car with one hand round over the "S" turn in the pike. He described the man as large and dark.

Beattie gave no signs of perturbation when asked the usual preliminary questions by his counsel.

"How long have you known Beulah Binford?" Beattie answered "Since Aug. 1907" as a woman about the town. "I never had intimate relations or trusted Cousin Paul." "My relations with Beulah continued until the fall of 1908 when he said her folks tried to blame him with the child that was born but he was not its father. He broke with Beulah in March 1909 the year before he was married. He had known his wife 15 years, had always loved her and never exchanged cross words.

She knew his relations with Beulah. He said he wanted to help Beulah and that's the reason he offered to furnish her a flat. He told his story without a quiver of the voice direct to the jury. "Did you have any real love for Beulah?" "No, I couldn't love a woman I could not respect or trust."

"Did you meet Paul the night before the murder and commission him to buy a gun?"

"No, I wouldn't have gone to him if I wanted one."

"Did you know anything about Paul going to the pawn brokers to buy a gun and did he deliver it to you?"

"I never saw him with a gun, nor did I see any gun on Saturday night before the murder."

Henry then detailed the route taken by Paul and he the same night and told of meeting a policeman and asked him to take a ride, saying if there had been a gun in the automobile the policeman would have seen it.

He said he took Beulah out that night, and had two punctures. Beulah got the pump and would have seen the gun had one been in the car. The statement by his mother-in-law that Louise's life was unhappy is not true. The story made a strong impression on the jury.

Another Man on a Lark.

It transpires that the man who was seen fixing his car and the woman was standing on the running board were not Henry Beattie and his wife at all but Charles H. Keselberg, a wholesale meat merchant of Richmond, who Saturday gave an account of the motor ride he had taken on the Midlothian turnpike on the night of the murder and presented information contradicting a theory of the prosecution that Mrs. Beattie was standing either on the running board of the machine or in the road when she was killed. He testified that the woman with him occupied such a position on the running board

when he stopped his machine to fix it and when a machine load of boys who already have testified for the Commonwealth, passed him.

Keselberg was of course disinclined to give the testimony and asked Mr. Smith to see his wife who weighs 300 pounds and get him out of his trouble.

Babeas Corpus Proceedings.
Hon. C. C. Daniels left for Snow Hill where he appears before Judge Frank Carter in Habeas Corpus proceedings for the purpose of liberating Mr. J. R. Brown a young machinist of this city who was charged by a young lady of Walsenburg with assault.

The evidence was plainly that of consent on the part of the girl and the trial justice remarked he did not believe the court would ever convict but that it was his duty to bind over, so he had Brown sent to the Snow Hill jail.

The case will be heard at five o'clock this afternoon.

This Would Make a Very Hot Summer

New York Journal.
This has been a very hot summer all over the world. For the first time in years there has been no floating ice off the coast of Alaska, and Switzerland's glaciers have shrunk astonishingly. Everybody has been more or less uncomfortable.

But there could be much hotter Summers—as the accompanying picture shows! Our Summers are hot mainly because our sun is hot. Our sun is 95,000,000 miles away from us. If the star Arcturus should suddenly change places with our sun, the Summers would be much hotter.

Arcturus is probably the most powerful sun visible from our earth, and gives one thousand to three thousand times more light than the sun does. It is visible now in the Western half of the Southern sky, and is easily distinguishable because of its ruddy or orange color.

If Arcturus should suddenly change places with our sun, Venus and the Earth would melt like snowflakes at the mouth of a furnace, and even far away Neptune, which only gets a thousandth part of the sun's light that we do, would swelter in torrid heat.

Naturally no one would last long enough to know how uncomfortable the transposition would be. Astronomers say that even if Arcturus's outer rim were as close to us as the sun, it would still load the earth with asphyxiating fumes comparable to those given off by a lump of white hot iron weighing 375,000,000 tons, while the noise of its explosions would speedily deafen everybody.

So it would seem that even though the sun has been hot this Summer, we could have worse suns.

Think of that the next time a moderate heat wave comes along and remember how comparatively cool you are.

Mysterious Disappearance.

Fayetteville, Sept. 4.—Samuel Hurley, a prosperous young farmer of Cumberland county, has mysteriously disappeared, leaving a disconsolate young bride of less than a year, who is utterly unable to account for his strange disappearance. Thursday morning Hurley's wife, who moved here with her husband from Gastonia shortly after their marriage, returned after a visit to a neighbor, to their home in 71st township, when she found her husband preparing to go to town. He kissed her and departed, and the young wife has not seen him since.

Her inquiries have elicited the information that he came to this city, sold his horse and buggy for \$115 and was not seen since 2:30 o'clock that day. He had money in the bank but did not draw it. There is no apparent reason for his disappearance, though he told his wife after moving to this county that he might be suddenly called away from home for a few days. She is confident he will return.

Not to Be Dissolved

Jacksonville, Fla., Sept. 4.—J. H. McLaurin, president of the Southern Wholesale Grocers' Association Saturday gave out the statement that he had telegraphed to the Department of Justice and had received a reply that the department was not responsible for the published report that the association was to be dissolved and that Mr. Street, United States district attorney at Birmingham, Ala., would give out a statement correcting the error. Mr. McLaurin further states that he has a letter from the Department of Justice under date of August 31, which declares that no decree had been agreed upon between the United States and the Southern Wholesale Grocers' Association which provides for the decision. Mr. McLaurin reiterates his statement that the association will not be dissolved or its methods of operation be in any manner changed or disturbed.

Omaha, Neb., Sept. 4.—At a special election Saturday the city of Omaha adopted the commission form of government by a vote of 5,341 to 2,345. Those opposing the plan point out that less than one-third of the registered voters of the city cast their ballots.

BIG FIRE IN ENGLAND

THE HISTORIC TONTINE HOUSE
AND MUCH OTHER PROPERTY DESTROYED

THE LOSS IS \$3,500,000

Glasgow, Eng., Sept. 4.—\$3,500,000 damages were sustained as the result of two fires which raged here last night and today. It destroyed the historic Tontine House and many warehouses.

**NEWS ITEMS OF
GENERAL INTEREST**

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 4.—Eight men and two women were arrested here last night in a riot resulting from a clash between a crowd at an open-air Socialist meeting and the members of a church in front of which it was held. The members of the church became incensed by the Socialists' criticism of religion. The two women, it is charged, led an attack on the meeting in which eggs and vegetables were hurled by both sides.

New York, Sept. 4.—The American farmer is not helping himself as much as he might and as much as the farmers of many other countries are helping themselves. Such was the opinion voiced by Governor Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey in a speech delivered at the Staten Island country fair Saturday afternoon. Governor Wilson suggested a remedy for this closer cooperation among American farmers, the country church being used as a medium for bringing this about.

Miss Eleanor Peregrine was the nurse and attendant of Walter E. Duryea throughout the long illness that eventually resulted in his death and by his will filed at Upper Montclair, N. J., where he died, inherits the bulk of his \$1,000,000 fortune. Mrs. Eva Duryea Thibod, his sister, who came all the way from Sweden to contest the will withdrew her opposition at the last moment. During the years of his illness—she lived long after breaking "his neck"—the millionaire often asked Miss Peregrine to marry him, but she refused.

Winnipeg, Man., Sept. 4.—Reports coming in from the grain fields confirm the first reports that rust and frost have greatly deteriorated the grade of western Canada grain this season. The West will have an enormous quantity of low grade wheat to sell with no market in which to dispose of it.

Statue of Von Steuben.

Berlin, Sept. 4.—The gift of the American people to the German nation, a replica of the Washington statue of General Baron von Steuben, the Prussian-American general, was unveiled at Potsdam Saturday in the presence of members of the German imperial family and a large assemblage of foreign diplomats and German statesmen. The monument was presented to Emperor William by Congressman Richard Bartholdt of Missouri and C. E. Wolffram, of New York, the special ambassadors of President Taft. Both Mr. Bartholdt in his presentation speech and the Emperor in accepting the gift, emphasized the blood relationship of the German and American people and the long friendship existing between the two countries. The unveiling of the statue was one of the features of this year's celebrations of the battle of Sedan, one of the principal national holidays in Germany.

GREAT CHICAGO WRESTLING MATCH

WHEN THE CHAMPION AND RUSSIAN LION FACE EACH OTHER.

Chicago, Sept. 4.—There was an epoch in the sports today when Frank Gotch the champion and Geo. Hackenschmidt the Russian Lion faced each other for the second time in the great wrestling match for the championship of the world. Chicago's hotels are crowded. The mill will come off in White Sox ball park. The conditions are two down out of a possible three. Gotch is 9 to 1000 and 50 per cent of the moving picture. Hackenschmidt \$11,000. 30 per cent of the moving picture. There are 30,000 people in attendance.

MORROCO AND ITS POSITION

OF GREAT STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE TO SEVERAL EUROPEAN NATIONS

COVETED BY NATIONS

New York, Sept. 4.—The Moroccan question, though frequently referred to in the daily press of late, has little significance to the ordinary reader. It might appear that Germany was making a big fuss about a very small matter and "bunting in" and creating a disturbance over a trifling and insignificant part of the earth's crust.

But when it is known that Morocco is larger than the German empire itself, it takes on a new light and gives reason for the concern of the other powers.

The greatest German authority on Morocco, Professor Fischer, declares after thirty years' occupation with Moroccan affairs and after three journeys through the country that he has arrived at the conviction "that the world political position of Morocco is so great that the State, which succeeds in taking it, will, through its possession, receive such an enormous increase in power that all other States, especially Great Britain, Spain and Germany, will feel it as an unbearable hardship. Per contra, the possession of Morocco would be of particular value to Germany, especially if she should wish to strike at France, Great Britain or the United States. In the absence of any such apparent intention the chances of Germany being content with something less than a foothold in North Africa must be regarded as fairly good. A comprehensive and enlightening account of the reasons for and the causes in the Morocco dispute are contained in the following from the New York Journal of Commerce:

The recurrence of the question of Morocco as a source of international disturbance is a reminder of how near exhaustion are those sections of the earth's surface which have not been pre-empted for the financial and commercial exploitation of the great powers of the world. The partition of Equatorial and Southern Africa was justified on the ground that barbarous or semi-barbarous rule does not carry with it any right of possession—that a race that ranks low in the scale of what is called civilization must perforce be subject to one occupying a higher plane. There can be no question that regions in Northern Africa, which under Roman rule, were among the known world, have relapsed under the rule of Moslem Turks, Moors and Algerines into a condition of comparative barbarism and poverty.

Early last century Great Britain, Holland and the United States had to extort by force of arms respect for their flags from the pirates of the Barbary States. But France was still openly defied by the Algerines and Moors, since the Turkish deys and beys of the Algerian Coast and the Sultan of Morocco believed that France had not the requisite naval strength to punish their insolence. Petty attacks on French shipping continued for some years after the Napoleonic wars were over and French consuls were treated with scant respect. Reprisals began under the government of Charles X, and were continued under that of Louis Philippe, so that by the close of 1830 the French had taken possession of all the leading seaports of Algeria between the frontiers of Tunis and Morocco, and by 1834 the French government had deliberately assumed the responsibility for conquering and administering Algeria from the Mediterranean to the Sahara. It was found necessary in 1844 to administer a sharp lesson to the Sultan of Morocco. This had the desired effect, and from that time on no serious interference in Algeria was attempted from across the border. Thenceforth, as a competent authority declares, and until 1894 only the opposition of Great Britain and of Spain stood between France and the conquest of Morocco. With the conclusion of the Anglo-French understanding even that obstacle was removed, and it seemed as if France was at last to have a free hand in North Africa.

The visit of the Kaiser to Tangiers in the spring of 1905 brought a new and disturbing element into the situation. A declaration from the Emperor of Germany that the independence of Morocco was a matter that must ever remain the object of his keenest regard not only flattered the doves of European diplomacy but precipitated a ministerial crisis from which France emerged not a little humiliated and cowed.

The French Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Delcasse, proposed to deal aggressively with German interference in Morocco, only to be sacrific-

ed to avoid the grave and imminent danger of European war. Then followed the conference of Algiers in 1906, which patched up an arrangement that saved the face of Germany, admitted to some extent the claims of France and Spain to interfere in the affairs of Morocco, and yet tied the hands of France in regard to the absorption within her own dominion of the unruly Berber State—that is to say, when the conference broke up France and Spain had received a special mandate to preserve order in Morocco and the rest of Europe was to remain content with equality of trading rights, the assurance of Moroccan independence and the absence of fortifications along the shores where the Atlantic and the Mediterranean meet. The Algiers agreement did not work out entirely to the satisfaction of Germany, and a new understanding was reached between Berlin and Paris in 1909, under which it was declared that the imperial German government has only economic interests in Morocco; it has recognized that the special political interests of France in this country make for the firm establishment of internal peace and order, and it resolved not to impede the representation of those interests. Thus by the declaration of 1909 France was recognized by Germany, having already been acknowledged by all the other powers as the official protector of the subjects of all those States whose interests in Morocco are economic, not political.

Thus when Germany sent a warship to Agadir to protect the rights of certain German firms whose existence had been disputed against "a certain ferment" among the local tribes, which is said to be non-existent, her act of intervention amount to a complete disavowal of the ordinary interpretation of the Algiers act and also of the France-German declaration of February 1909. Nothing seems to have happened in the interval to make the commercial interests of Germany in Morocco more extensive than they were two, or even five years ago. According to the latest returns German trade with Morocco has rather decreased than increased in the last few years and at the best it never represented more than 12 1/2 per cent of the total. For 1909, being the last year for which returns are available, Germany's trade with Morocco was only 9 1/2 per cent, credited to Great Britain and 37.1 per cent to France. Germany's trade with Morocco in 1909 was exactly equal to 1.15 of 1 per cent of her whole foreign trade, and although of the tonnage which entered Moroccan ports in that year 16.6 per cent was German, the returns from the port of Tangiers would indicate that four-fifths of it was in ballast. While it seems inconceivable that Germany should deliberately provoke a European war in defense of interests so slender as these, the fact should not be forgotten that the official publications, like the Naval Year Book, through which Germany instructs her people in international affairs, set a very high value indeed on the possession of Morocco.

No Dearth of Candidates.

Raleigh, N. C., Sept. 4.—Although telegrams and letters are coming in to Governor Kitchin urging the appointment of one and another favorite to the superior court judgeship for the ninth district, to succeed Judge J. Crawford Biggs of Durham, the latter's resignation has not yet reached the Governor.

It is announced from Durham that Judge Biggs had forwarded his resignation and that he is retiring from the bench on account of the great amount of time that his duties keep him from his family and that he is to resume his Durham practice and join the law faculty of Trinity College.

H. A. Foushee and A. H. Sykes, now recorder of Durham, are being mentioned for the place. No information as to who are being urged for the place could be obtained from the Governor's office, except that numerous appeals for a number of prominent lawyers of the district are being received.

Solicitor Sam Gattis is not asking for the appointment, but he has friends here and elsewhere in the district who are urging his appointment. Many of these are in this town and before the suggestion of Mr. Foushee they would have been for Gattis against the world. The solicitor would like to step up to the bench, of course, but does not intend to make any race for it. His position as solicitor has not been what it was before the recorderships at Greensboro and Durham were created. The fees in Durham are less now than they are in Person or Granville and solicitors had submissions that amounted to more than a whole court now.

EVEN MONEY ON BOTH.

British and Americans Competing in Boat Race

New York, Sept. 4.—The American boat Dixie IV and the British boat Pioneer are even money as to choice in the first international motor races at Huntington, L. I. today. The weather is excellent.

Mr. J. A. Aycock of Fremont is in the city today.

GOV. DENEEN BREAKS LEG

AND THE POLITICAL SITUATION
IN ILLINOIS IS THEREFORE
UPSET

DENEEN A LIVE WIRE

Springfield, Ills., Sept. 4.—The political situation in Illinois has been upset by an accident to Governor Deneen who has broken his leg.

Fire Destroys Ice Factory and Bottling Plant at Anderson.

Anderson, S. C., Sept. 4.—Fire this morning destroyed the plant and outfit of the Blue Ridge Beverage & Extract Co., situated on the Blue Ridge Railway right-of-way near Manning street, entailing a loss of \$26,000 with \$10,000 insurance. The fire originated from the huge smokestack which had become red hot. The frame building was dry and the flames quickly spread. Before the fire department could arrive on the scene the building was one mass of flames and it was impossible to save it or the contents. The principal loss is in the ice factory and the bottled goods on hand. It is probable that the plant will not be rebuilt.

STRIKERS ARE MAD PULLING DOWN NOTICES

THE TEARING DOWN OF NOTICES BY THE SECRETARY OF BLACKSMITHS MAY CAUSE EARLY STRIKE.

Chicago, Sept. 4.—The impending strike on the Harriman lines is complicated by the posting of unauthorized notices in the round shops to strike tomorrow have been taken down by the Secretary of the Blacksmith's union may hasten the strike.

Salem, N. C., Sept. 4.—Whether or not the town of Salem shall issue bonds to the amount of \$75,000, \$50,000 of which is to be used in the establishment of a good graded school system, \$15,000 for permanent street improvement and \$10,000 for the extension of the sewer system, will be decided on December 26. This was the decision of the board of commissioners Saturday night in regular meeting by a vote of six to one.

Miss Emma Bailey left today for Norfolk.

HOT FROM THE BAT.

Baseball Results Saturday

National League.
New York 7; Philadelphia 6.
Chicago 3; Cincinnati 1.
Boston 3; Brooklyn 4 (first game)
Boston 2; Brooklyn 1 (second game)
St. Louis 8; Pittsburgh 4 (first game)
St. Louis 1; Pottsburg 12 (second game)

American League.
Washington 11; New York 1.
Philadelphia 4; Boston 7.
Cleveland 5; Chicago 2.
Detroit 4; St. Louis 4 (called 9th inning.)

American Association.
St. Paul 6; Minneapolis 3.
Toledo 4; Louisville 2.
Columbus 8; Indianapolis 3.
Kansas City 4; Milwaukee 2.

Eastern League.
Rochester 0; Jersey City 4.
Buffalo 1; Baltimore 3.
Newark 7; Montreal 0 (first game)
Newark 0; Montreal 1 (second game)
Providence-Toronto—rain.

South Atlantic League.
Columbus 7; Jacksonville 2.
Savannah 0; Columbia 3.
Albany 1; Macon 0.

Southern League.
Nashville 8; Atlanta 5.
Montgomery 0; Birmingham 3.
New Orleans 1; Mobile 3.
Memphis 5; Chattanooga 3.

Virginia League.
Lynchburg 5; Roanoke 7 (first game)
Roanoke 8; Lynchburg 2 (second game)
Norfolk 8; Petersburg 1; (first game)
Norfolk 6; Petersburg 5, (second game)
Richmond 5; Danville 0, (first game)
Richmond 6; Danville 5 (second game)