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ROOSEVELT PUTS THE BULL MOOSE IN FIELD TO STAY

REFUSING COMPROMISE, OUTLINES FUTURE ACTION, BOLDLY QUELLS REVOLT AND GIVES PERKINS O. K.

Chicago, Dec. 10.—Any penitent Republican "reactionary," "stand-patter," "enemy" of Abraham Lincoln and "Bill" Flinn, who can sing two verses of "Onward Christian Soldiers" in at least three languages and who will pay the initiate fee of \$1 can become a full-fledged Progressive and get a gilt "founder's" button in the bargain. There are a few persons, however, who can't come in even if they "unconditionally surrender" as T. R. put it to the 700 loyal Moose who cheered his new "founder's" banquet room of the Sells Hotel to-day at the National Conference of the Progressive Party.

"Bill" Barnes can't get in, for instance. T. R. named the New York Republican boss specifically. During the conference of all the Progressive captains who attended the day meetings and tonight at the \$2 banquet, at which 1,500 persons were present, a complete plan for the re-organization and perpetuation of the "Progressive" cause was outlined.

The big things accomplished today were the restoration of harmony among the brethren and sisters who were saying unkind things about each other yesterday and the acceptance of the new articles of faith proposed by T. R. Not only headed off any actual revolt to the George W. Perkins Progressive cause on the part of some of the \$100,000,000 "big game" by corporations, but he praised G. W. P. for a three-minute speech, and had everybody "George" and slapping back.

Colonel to Stay in Fight. Unless unexpected complications arise the Progressive cause would seem only in its swaddling clothes and destined to make a lot of trouble for the Republican fellows who wouldn't give T. R. a third term. He was acclaimed as leader for as long as he wants to hold the job.

His speech left no shadow of doubt in the minds of his hearers that he intends to continue in the fight indefinitely, but whether in the hope of landing a nomination four years hence or because of disinterested interest he did not say. He made no reference to future personal ambition.

His war cry was variously viewed as audacious and courageous. It first took the form of a positive declaration that the Progressive cause had come to stay and that it invited recruits from any old party. Presumably having in mind the covert threats of some of the Moose herd against Perkins, the Progressive boss lost no time in setting the stamp of his approval upon that gentleman. Also Bill Flinn and Editor Munsey. Pointing a stubby finger at them, he frankly admitted that they had contributed "generously" to the Progressive cause and he wanted to make public acknowledgement of his gratitude. (Blushes on the faces of the distinguished gentlemen, particularly "Bill" Flinn's).

Then T. R. switched to an interpellation in his set speech to call attention to the statements that some Republicans were ready to treat for a compromise. He declared impressively against that plan as far as a few Republicans he might mention are concerned. He put the Indian sign on Bill Barnes right off. The only way that the Progressives would compromise with some Republicans, he said, was "the way a good policeman compromised with a pickpocket." (Cheers for the good policeman.)

The rest of T. R.'s speech treated of the future with some pertinent remarks concerning the lessons of the past.

T. R. on Party Future. "Our purpose," he said, "is to keep up a continuous campaign for social and industrial justice and for genuine government by the people, and for the people."

The function is to bring about a realignment of political parties along national and rational lines, and to make all the progress possible until the two old

parties will have to come with us.

"In the national Legislature Progressive Senators and Congressmen should at once push the various Progressive proposals, not only those affecting labor but that affecting trusts.

"I hope, moreover, that each group of Progressive members-elect of the Legislatures of the several States will meet and plan united action. "In the matter of leadership, both local and national, we may trust events of the next year or two to develop our ablest and most resourceful men; and for every position the leader must be chosen, not in the least with reference to his own desires, but solely with regard to the needs of the people, for the Progressive party is the servant of the people."

Bitter Attack on Court. In the course of his speech Col. Roosevelt digressed to bitterly attack the Idaho State Supreme Court for its decision during the recent campaign, throwing the Bull Moose electors off the ballot. He said: "Now the Capital-News of Boise, the leading Progressive paper of Idaho, criticized that decision. The most offensive criticism they made was to include a telegram from me, in which I spoke of the decision with guarded moderation, but still with frankness."

"I hold that decision was an outrageous decision. I hold that it was the duty of every honest citizen to protest against it and to denounce it in the strongest terms. "And now that Idaho court, continuing to serve the cause of reaction, has summoned Mr. Sheridan, the editor of the paper, and others before it for contempt. They have it in their power now by the infliction of a sufficiently heavy fine to ruin the only paper which is independent and honest in Idaho. "Such a monstrous perversion of justice in Idaho."

CRICKENS AND PARCELS

Philadelphia, Dec. 10.—Postmaster Thomas B. Smith went to Washington tonight to ascertain from Postmaster-General Hitchcock if it is necessary for the Philadelphia office to handle live chickens, ducks, geese, bugs and other crawling things when the Parcel Post law goes into effect on January 1.

The law says the packages may weigh up to eleven pounds, and there are any number of chickens, turkeys, etc., that come within that limit, even when properly packed and crated.

WAVES MOUNT LIGHTHOUSE.

Put Out Lights and Fill Fog Signal Trumpet with Rocks. Portland, Ore., Dec. 9.—Unusual damage done by waves during a storm was reported today by William Dahlgren, keeper of the Tillamook Rock lighthouse, south of the Columbia River. A storm that swept the coast on October 18 and 19 carried away a large portion of the west end of the rock foundation, and waves invaded the top of the tall lighthouse, putting out the lights and filling the trumpet of the fog signal with rocks. The focal plane of the light, 132 feet above high water, was broken. The siren, which was filled with rocks, is 114 feet above the high water mark. None of the lighthouse employees was injured.

SHIPS BATTERED BY SEAS.

American Liners St. Paul and St. Louis Suffer During Gales.

New York, Dec. 8.—Incoming liners today brought reports of extremely rough weather at sea, and some of them bore evidences of their struggles with north Atlantic combats. Thirty feet of rill was tipped off the La Lorraine, which got in from Havre, and a woman passenger on the Minnetonka from London was thrown down by the impact of a heavy sea and her arm sprained. In the stormy weather Wednesday a big wave broke over the St. Paul from Southampton, and tore off the door of Capt. Passow's quarters, flooding the room.

Plymouth, Dec. 8.—The American Line steamship St. Louis, which sailed from New York, Nov. 30, met with a serious accident last Wednesday during stormy weather. A piston rod broke and was hurled from the cylinder to the top of the engine room. It did much damage, but no one was hurt. Repairs are expected to occupy two months.

As a consequence of the accident the St. Louis was sixteen hours behind arriving here.

TAFT GOING TO CANAL

President and Family May Pass Christmas on Isthmus—President-Elect Wilson Declines Offer of War Vessel to Take Him to the Zone.

Norfolk, Va., Dec. 8.—President Taft and his family will sail for Panama this month on the battleship Arkansas, the largest and fastest in the United States navy.

The Arkansas will be accompanied by the battleship Delaware, and the start will be made from Key West, between the 18th and 17th of this month. The President and his party will in all probability spend Christmas at Cristobal. Although it is possible that they may return in time to eat Christmas dinner at the White House.

Maids and Women Cooks.

Besides the President and his immediate family and staff, the party to make the trip on the Arkansas will include Charles P. Taft and Mrs. O. P. Taft, Mr. Hilles, secretary to the President; Maj. Rhoads, Lieut. Comdr. Timmons, and several others. Two maids and two women cooks will also be taken along.

The Arkansas, now in Hampton Roads, will be fitted out with commodious quarters for the President and his family. Silverware and china dishes, bought in New York especially for the trip, will be placed on board the Arkansas probably tomorrow. The President's yacht playboy left New York yesterday with the tableware, which will be transferred to the Arkansas when the Maryland reaches Hampton Roads tomorrow morning.

Ten extra men will be detailed to the ship to take care of the provisions and to handle the mail. The ship will be supplied with provisions and mail for the trip.

Bathrooms to Be Installed.

A Taft-size bathtub will be installed on the Arkansas, and private baths for the entire party will be provided. It is probable that several in the party may have accommodations on the Delaware if it is found that comfortable quarters cannot be provided on the Arkansas for every one. The Arkansas will coal, take on provisions, and sail for Key West probably tomorrow or Tuesday. The big ship started to sea today, but returned to Hampton Roads after orders were received to make preparations for taking the President to Panama.

The President is expected to board the Arkansas at Key West next Saturday or Sunday. The ship will sail immediately for Cristobal, accompanied by the Delaware. Both ships will maintain a speed of not less than 18 knots during the trip.

A select lot of provisions, including Princess Anne turkeys and Smithfield hams, will be taken on board the Arkansas tomorrow.

Trip Practically Decided Upon.

President Taft has, it is understood here, practically decided upon making a fifth trip of inspection to the Panama Canal zone. The President is greatly interested in the construction of the canal, and it is known that he would like very much to see the progress that has been made since his last visit there.

Should he decide to make the trip, Mr. Taft will go late this month, probably during the Christmas holidays. He would be away at least two weeks, and would be accompanied by Mrs. Taft and probably Secretary Hilles. The party probably would go on one of the navy's biggest battleships, the Arkansas or the Utah.

Wilson Declines Offer of Warship.

President-elect Wilson has declined to accept President Taft's offer to place at his disposal one of the navy's big battleships to make a trip to the Panama Canal Zone. It is understood that Mr. Wilson, while expressing appreciation of the President's thoughtfulness wrote that, with the New Jersey legislature about to meet his duties as governor would make it impossible for him to leave the country.

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AUSTRIA STOPS SHIP

Flour Cargo for Serbian Army Is Seized at Fiume—Terrible Revenge Taken by Turks on Christian Villagers.

London, Dec. 9 (Monday).—A Belgrade dispatch to the Telegraph says that Austro-Hungarian authorities have stopped at Fiume the steamer Hegedisch, with a cargo of 800 tons of flour, destined for the Serbian army at Durazzo.

It is announced that Austria intends to confiscate the flour for the use of her own army, thus creating a situation similar to that brought about by the stoppage by Turkey of Serbian guns.

Another Belgrade dispatch says there is considerable anxiety over the health of King Peter. The king fainted several times yesterday.

Driebund Factor for Peace.

The circumstance of the renewal of the driebund six months before the necessity arose to give notice of its renewal, or that it had expired, is considered to have special reference to the Balkan problem. Continental newspapers comment on its renewal as calculated to make a strong impression on Russia and Serbia, thus helping the preservation of peace.

Turkey has not yet officially appointed her peace delegates, but all the Balkan states, including Greece, have named theirs, and the delegates tomorrow will start for London.

Dr. Daneff, president of the Bulgarian chamber of deputies, will stop at Bucharest on his way to London, and endeavor to reconcile Roumania's political and economic aspirations with the Balkan interests.

They will continue their military operations in the Balkans, and will be in a position to start for the Balkans in the near future.

Massacres of Christians.

Constantinople, Dec. 8.—Letters of a terrible nature received from Gallipoli report terrible excesses by the Turkish troops in that district. The telephone lines have been cut beyond Gallipoli, the military authorities held the Christian villagers responsible for the work, and ordered a detachment of troops to punish the residents.

The troops burned the houses, held many of the villagers for ransom, massacred those who refused to pay, assaulted the women, and carried on wholesale pillage. The villages of Malgara, Keshen, Karadjali, Aloali, Grabunar, and Examili were practically destroyed.

Turkey Reinforcing Gallipoli.

Turkish reinforcements from Asia Minor continue to arrive at Gallipoli. The authorities at Janina report that eighteen battalions, comprising the remnants of the Monastir army have reached there with artillery and ammunition, thus strengthening the Turkish position at that important Albanian town.

Tevfik Pasha, the Turkish Ambassador at London, has declined to act as a delegate in the coming peace negotiations, owing to ill health. The portecombsequently is seeking a third delegate, who probably will be Naby Bey, the newly appointed Ambassador at Rome.

Greek Delegates Named.

Athens, Dec. 8.—The Greek delegates to the peace conference at London will be Premier Venizelos, M. Sculudis, a former cabinet minister; J. Genadius, Minister at London, and Dr. George Streit, Minister at Vienna. The mission also will include M. Politis, professor of international law at Paris University; Gen. Dangles, chief of the general staff, and Col. Metaxis.

Porte's Policy in Albania.

Paris, Dec. 8.—The Temps prints a Constantinople dispatch embodying an interview with the grand vizier, Kiamli Pasha. With regard to the peace negotiations, the grand vizier said Turkey could not permit Albania to be cut in two to enable Serbia to reach the sea, and could not give up Adrianople. He refused, however, to indicate what concessions Turkey was prepared to make.

Asked if the government favored Turkey's entry into the Balkan federation, Kiamli said that all depended on the value of the federation and what advantages Turkey was likely to find in such a union.

"I am happy to be able to affirm," concluded the grand vizier, "that no one can deny the internal policy of Turkey."

He said that the government was prepared to settle in per-

fect calm the numerous difficult questions now outstanding."

Turkish Troops Sail.

Tripoli, Dec. 8.—The Turkish cavalry and artillery, which were engaged in the war with Italy embarked here today. Full military honors were accorded the troops, whose destination has not been divulged.

SHAKES FINGER AT THE JURIST.

William P. Boland Caused the Impeachment Trial.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 10.—William P. Boland of Scranton, Pa., the man charged by Judge Robert W. Archbald of the Commerce Court with having organized a conspiracy that resulted in Judge Archbald's impeachment and his present trial before the Senate, admitted on the witness stand in the Senate today that he had suggested the various steps by which Judge Archbald was connected with the deal for the Katydid Cullm dump, in order to "check up Judge Archbald."

"I wanted to button up Judge Archbald," he said, shaking his finger at the accused jurist, who sat in front of him. "I wanted to show he was the kind of a man he is."

These admissions, made under searching questions by Judge Archbald's attorney, A. S. Worthington; were interspersed with the vigorous denunciation of Judge Archbald by Mr. Boland, as a "corrupt judge" and charges that Judge Archbald had been "working for the railroads."

"Used" by Railroads.

Repeated demands were made by Judge Archbald's attorney that Mr. Boland be required to answer questions directly, but notwithstanding cautions from President Bacon, he embodied in his replies sweeping charges against Judge Archbald and frank admissions that he had worked for the railroads.

The testimony of William P. Boland, who followed his brother, C. G. Boland, on the stand, centered chiefly about the case of the Marion Coal Company, of which they were chief owners. Mr. Boland declared he believed Judge Archbald had used his influence to attempt to bring about a settlement of a case between the Marion Coal Company and the Lackawanna Railroad.

He said he had told Attorney General Wickersham and members of the Interstate Commerce Commission he believed Judge Archbald had overruled the demurrer of the Marion Coal Company because he (Boland) had refused to discount Judge Archbald's note.

To Check Him Up.

When pressed for evidence to prove this, Mr. Boland said he had been told repeatedly by E. J. Williams, the associate of Judge Archbald in coal land operations, that it would have been better for him if he had discounted the note.

"Judge Archbald never did a thing to me until the railroads began to use him," shouted Mr. Boland in the course of one of his answers to questions by Mr. Worthington. "He was accountable for all our troubles over the appeal case."

"Where did you get your information about Judge Archbald?" asked Worthington.

"Mr. Williams would tell me what was going to happen and would tell me of the influence behind Judge Archbald," replied Boland. "Then I began to check up the judge. I got information from his associates as to what he was doing for the railroads."

"Did you send E. J. Williams to get Judge Archbald to write a letter to W. A. May, urging that they give Mr. Williams an option on the Katydid dump?" asked Mr. Worthington.

"Yes, I did," said Boland. "I wanted to check up Judge Archbald."

"Did you afterwards suggest to Williams that he get Judge Archbald to go to New York to see the Erie officials?"

"I think I did," Boland finally admitted.

He also suggested to Charles F. Conn of the Lackawanna and Wyoming Valley Electric Line that he purchase the culm dump from Williams, and he then suggested to Williams that he go to Connecticut as a possible purchaser. He also admitted that he urged Williams to get a letter from Judge Archbald, urging Conn to make the purchase.

"I wanted to button up Judge Archbald," asserted Boland doggedly as Mr. Worthington pressed his questions.

ROBBER GANG NABBED AFTERMATH OF PLOT TO RESCUE NOLEN

IN RAID ON COTTAGE AT MEMPHIS BANK LOOTER FRANK HOLLOWAY AND TWO MEN AND A WOMAN ARE CAUGHT, ONE KILLED.

Memphis, Tenn., Dec. 10.—That Frank Holloway, bank robber and escaped convict, was in Memphis with several of his followers to intercept United States deputy marshals en route from Savannah to Omaha, Neb., with Diggs Nolen, accused of misuse of the mails, and to free Nolen at all hazards, developed tonight in connection with the raiding of a cottage on the outskirts of Memphis early today, the capture of Holloway and several of his followers and the killing of another, "Kinney" Bergen, ex-convict.

Holloway, according to Chief of Detectives James Roper, has admitted that he was his plan, frustrated because of the circuitous route taken by the marshals, having Nolen in custody. The plan, Detective Ernest Nolen declared, was to force in suspension of the law, the presence of Holloway in the city, or Degees, Nolen is a bank robber and detective; Holloway is a bank robber.

Bergen was shot and killed by "Mundy" Mundy, alleged member of the gang but who was not with the gang at the time of the raid.

Holloway, according to Chief of Detectives James Roper, was arrested by John McCoy, chief of the Memphis police, and John McCoy were arrested with several other men and detectives.

Holloway was taken to the police station and placed in a cell. He was handcuffed before they were sufficiently awake to offer resistance. Mrs. McCoy, who admitted that she was mistaken the only man in the room for Mitchell, was seized and handcuffed before she could give an alarm, but in her struggles she overturned some furniture which awakened Bergen.

Emerging from a window on the second floor onto the roof, Bergen, clad in pajamas, exchanged shots with one of the detectives, then leaped to the ground, a distance of 25 feet and escaped. He was killed when he returned later for his clothing and opened fire on the detectives standing guard at the house.

According to Chief Detective Roper, Holloway has confessed that the plan was to rescue Nolen while a change was being made from one train to another at Memphis. When the officers in charge of Nolen went by another route the plans fell through and yesterday the local police were "tipped off," as to the presence of Holloway.

Detective Nolen declares he knows nothing of Holloway being in Memphis or of his plans. Charges to the contrary were made at an informal hearing before Mayor Crump this afternoon.

Holloway's Record.

Incidentally, Mitchell is charged with attempted highway robbery and assault with intent to kill Stiffel, a business man of this city, who was held up last night. Stiffel opened fire when two men approached him with the command of "hands up," and in the exchange of shots Stiffel was slightly wounded, the would-be robbers running away. Stiffel today identified Mitchell as one of the men. Bergen is said to have been his companion.

Holloway is well known in the South and Southwest. He first gained notoriety when he shot and killed Edward Starr, a bank robber at Tulsa, Okla., in 1908. He was acquitted. Next he engaged in a fight with two of his companions in Oklahoma City. All were wounded. Holloway escaped from a hospital and came to Memphis, where he opened a hotel, but was compelled to leave the city when his establishment was closed after a raid. Next he was arrested at Claremore, Okla., in 1910 for the robbery of a bank at Harold, Tex., and taken to Fort Worth for trial. He left Texas and his bond of \$12,000 was declared forfeited, but later he was arrested at Chicago, returned to Texas and sentenced to seven years in the penitentiary. He escaped from the penitentiary at Huntsville last summer and since has been at large. When he was arrested at Memphis, he was carrying a revolver.

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