

# The Smithfield Herald.

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## ROOSEVELT CRITICIZED.

### The President Entertained Booker Washington at the White House.

The Voice of the Southern Press on the President's Action—His Standing With Southern People Injured.

Last week the people of this country and especially the Southern people were greatly surprised at the action of President Roosevelt in inviting a negro, Prof. Booker Washington, of Tuskegee Institute, to dine with him at the White House. His action is almost without precedent, and is a great shock to the President's Southern Admirers.

The feeling of the South, as voiced by the Press, is seen in the following clippings:

Nashville (Tenn.) Banner: Whatever justification may be attempted of the President's action in this instance, it goes without saying that it will tend to chill the favor with which he is regarded in the South, and will embarrass him in his reputed purpose to build up his party in this section.

New Orleans Picayune: Without anticipating anything in the way of peculiarities, The Picayune takes it for granted that the President assumes to do officially that which he would not dream of in the way of violating accepted social usages and conventions, and, therefore, The Picayune has no criticism to make in the present instance.

Rome (Ga.) Tribune: President Roosevelt has made a serious mistake, and committed a grave offense against the southern people. It is not so much in his having a well behaved and well educated negro like Booker Washington at his dinner table with his family, but it is the baneful effect of his position as President it will have on certain vicious negroes who seek social equality.

Nashville (Tenn.) American: President Roosevelt has made a mistake in having Booker Washington to dine with him at the White House. It is an error of judgment and a breach of good taste which can have no good effect in any way. It can be of no possible advantage to the race to which Washington belongs, and it is not calculated to win either friends or sympathy for Roosevelt in the South.

Richmond Dispatch: We do not like Mr. Roosevelt's negrophilism at all, and are sorry to see him seeking opportunities to indulge in it. He is reported to have rejoiced that negro children were going to school with his children at Oyster Bay. But then, it may be said, too, that he has more reasons than the average white man to be fond of negroes, since it was a negro regiment that saved the Rough Riders from decimation at San Juan hill. And but for San Juan hill it is quite unlikely that Mr. Roosevelt would be President to-day.

Chattanooga Times: We regard the incident as unfortunate at this time because the south was beginning to entertain a very kindly feeling for the young President, and it will undoubtedly check any further development of confidence in his judgment or his profession of friendship for Southern institutions. As to his willingness as a man, as Theodore Roosevelt, the individual, to sit at the social table with the learned negro, we have nothing to say; that is a matter of taste with him. But we believe he made a mistake, and by no means an insignificant one, when as President he apparently went out of his way to offend the American idea of propriety and social distinction.

New Orleans Times Democrat: When Mr. Roosevelt, as chief magistrate of this nation invites a negro to dine at the White House—the home not of Mr. Roosevelt, the private citizen, but of Mr. Roosevelt, the President—

he instantly presents in concrete form the question of racial social equality; and in presenting it, he attempts to throw the weight, the dignity and the authority of his high official position on the affirmative side of that question. It is absurd in him to imagine that his private acts either will be or can be dissociated from his official character. Every one knows that when Mr. Roosevelt sits down to dinner in the White House with a negro, he that moment declares to all the world that, in the judgment of the President of the United States, the negro is the social equal of the white man.

Augusta Chronicle: While encouraging the people in the hope that the negro is to be largely eliminated from office in the south, President Roosevelt throws the fat in the fire by giving countenance to the negro's claim for social equality by having one to dine in the White House with himself, Mrs. Roosevelt and children. We concede the fact that he could not have had a more decent negro. President Booker T. Washington is the representative man of his race, a useful citizen and an able leader of his people. But he represents the negro race, and between his people and the whites there can be no social equality. This is not simply local southern prejudice, but it is an ineradicable racial fact.

## BIG POSTAGE STAMP ROBBERY.

Chicago, Oct. 21.—Thieves entered the vault of the Chicago Post Office between Saturday evening and this morning and accomplished the biggest post-stamp robbery on record. They secured \$74,610 in stamps of various denominations and escaped.

Skill, ingenuity and great endurance were required successfully to carry out the plans that evidently had carefully been laid. Two brick walls, each two feet thick, were tunneled through, and a hole nineteen inches square was made in the bottom of the steel vault.

## Miss Stone Yet in Brigands' Hands.

London, Oct. 23.—"It is reported from Sofia," says the Vienna correspondent of the Daily Mail, "that United States Consul General Dickinson has received intelligence from shepherds that Miss Stone was seen at Jakouda, on Turkish territory, about two hours' journey from the Bulgarian frontier."

The Morning Leader publishes the following communication, dated Saturday, October 19, from Sofia:

"On the frontier, near Gross Belovo, yesterday, five fugitives from Baniska, Macedonia—among them a brother of Mme. Tsilka, Miss Stone's companion—were shot dead by Turkish frontier guards while endeavoring to cross into Bulgarian territory."

"United States Consul General Dickinson, believing that they were members of the American mission church, has demanded an official inquiry."

"Great brutality exists in the district between Baniska and the frontier. Turkish officials have arrested over 100 residents of Bulgarian nationality and subjected them to torture in order to wring from them information as to Miss Stone's whereabouts. Several of them died under torture."

"The Bulgarian authorities, likewise worried over the affair, are continually arresting fugitives from Macedonia, and this causes bad blood."

## Philippines Active.

Washington Oct. 22.—The Navy Department has received the following dispatch from Rear Admiral Rodgers dated Cavite 22nd, addressed to the Secretary of the Navy: "There is an insurrection in Samar. The New York leaves to-day for Catbalogan with three hundred marines to return to Basey and Balangiga to co-operate with the army. Nearly all the naval force is concentrated in Samar."

## GENERAL NEWS.

### A Partial List of the Week's Happenings Throughout the Country.

The officials of the Charleston Exposition announce that it will open on schedule time.

A party of British railway men are visiting our chief cities, studying our railway system.

The Commissioner of Education reports that over 17,000,000 pupils are in the schools of the country.

President Roosevelt appoints as collector of internal revenue of South Carolina Geo. R. Koester, an independent Democrat.

Estimates for the navy for the next fiscal year aggregate \$98,910,894, an increase of \$31,148,534 over last year's estimate.

Miss Kate Livingstone, a sister of Dr. Livingstone, the explorer, has just celebrated her 106th birthday at her home on the Isle of Mull.

Preparations are being made for the execution of Czolgosz. It is thought it will occur before 6 o'clock on the morning of the 28th or 29th.

A 10-year old girl, who disappeared from home in Ohio nine years ago, has just been found in Iowa. She had been kidnapped by a band of gypsies and been made to beg for them.

One of the standing orders of Judge Cantrell, who is presiding over the trial of Caleb Powers, in Kentucky, is that all Kentuckians who enter the court room shall previously divest themselves of the customary deadly "weapons."

Leon F. Czolgosz, the assassin of President McKinley, who is awaiting electrocution in the Auburn, N. Y., prison during the week commencing next Monday, fully realizing that his death is now a question of a few days, has asked for spiritual consolation and Tuesday afternoon received a visit from Rev. T. Szadinski, a Polish priest of the Roman Catholic church.

Daniel Dodge, a 13-year-old boy of Inwood, L. I., is in the hospital with a bullet wound in his head which may cause his death. He and his fifteen-year-old cousin, Walter Weston, were out practicing with a rifle at some marks. They soon grew tired of this and decided to do the William Tell act. A can was placed on Dodge's head and Weston successfully knocked it off for two shots but the third shot missed the can and hit the boy's forehead. The imitator of William Tell stood spell-bound for a few moments, then shouted for help.

Gen. Corbin's annual report shows that the army in the Philippines is to be reduced by expired enlistments at the rate of 2,000 a month from now to June, 1902. He says if this reduction is to be made up it is already time to begin recruiting. The losses from all causes in the regular army and the volunteers from July 1, 1900, to June 30th last, totaled 16,924 officers and men in the former and 25,009 in the latter. The casualties to the troops in the Philippines since the date of the first arrival, June 30, 1898, to June 30th last, were 115 officers and 3,378 men killed and 182 officers and 2,646 men wounded. Gen. Corbin strongly advocates a cable line from the Pacific coast to the Philippines.

A dispatch from London says: The shortage in cotton at Liverpool is becoming serious. There are only a few cargoes on the way and supplies for a fortnight on hand. It is almost inevitable that a part of the machinery will be stopped and that there will be a repetition of the famine of a year ago, with possibly a strained situation lasting even longer than on that occasion. The increasing tendency of American producers to combine for the maintenance of values is regarded as a very serious factor, because of the apparent impossibility of obtaining substitutes for the American staple in anything like sufficient quantities to free the world from the domination of the Southern States of the American Union.

## THE SCHLEY INQUIRY.

### A Brief Summary of the Progress of the Investigation.

Washington Post.

Lieut. B. W. Wells, Jr., Commodore Schley's flag secretary, was upon the stand all day Monday, with the exception of the first hour, during which witnesses who previously testified were engaged in correcting testimony. Mr. Wells said that no vessels passed the blockades without the authority of the commodore; that the order of the Navy Department against exposing ships to the shore batteries was promulgated the day after the naval intelligence office had issued a chart of the batteries at Santiago, and that the commodore was thoroughly fearless and self-possessed on all occasions. Upon cross-examination it was shown that the "Dear Schley" letters, as received by Commodore Schley, did not have the mark of the ship's receiving stamp, but merely penciled dates, with "23" marked over "24;" that the first copy of the letter reached Schley by the Dupont on the 22d of May, notwithstanding its penciled marking of the 23d or 24, and that quite a number of dispatches lacked the mark of the receiving stamp. It was also shown that a dispatch written on May 28 by Commodore Schley said that the British collier Restormel had coal, evidently for the Spanish fleet. This statement, however, was found, in the press copy book, to have been written in later with red pencil, while the rest of the letter was in typewritten characters. The examination of Mr. Wells has not been concluded.

Chief Machinist J. H. Hunley, of the Texas, repeated his assertion made last Friday that he was at the throttle of the port engine of that ship and that there was no reversal or stop. An attempt to discredit his testimony by showing that he had once made a mistake in understanding orders was ruled out by the court.

E. G. Graham, correspondent of the Associated Press on board the Brooklyn during the war with Spain, was the principal witness before the Schley court yesterday. He testified that he heard Capt. Sigsbee tell Commodore Schley that the Spanish fleet was not in Santiago harbor. He also repeated a conversation with Commodore Schley, in which the latter told him that he simply proposed to try the strength of the batteries when he went in to fire at the Colon. He said that he never heard the conversation reported by Lieut. Potts; that a report of suspicious smoke in Santiago harbor on July 2nd was made by the Vixen to Admiral Sampson by direction of Commodore Schley, and that during the battle of Santiago Commodore Schley was always in an exposed position of danger and was cool and collected. Mr. Graham told some interesting incidents illustrative of Commodore Schley's coolness while the battle was in progress.

Lieut. B. W. Wells, Jr., Schley's flag secretary, in concluding his testimony, told of the general orders issued by Commodore Schley regarding the course to be pursued should the Spanish fleet be sighted.

Albert G. Mason, of Pittsburgh, formerly a yeoman on the Brooklyn, who wrote the log of the day of the battle, testified that the changes and erasures apparent in the log were made by him, under the direction of Lieutenant Hodgson.

Dennis J. Cronin, formerly Commodore Schley's orderly, testified that he heard Capt. Sigsbee tell Commodore Schley that the Spanish fleet was not in Santiago harbor.

Lieut. Commander William R. Rush, formerly of the Brooklyn, testified that the Viscaya was about to ram the Brooklyn, when the latter ship made the "loop," and that the movement was necessary and wise.

Lieut. Edward Simpson, formerly of the Brooklyn, testified that Commodore Schley was particularly careful at night to sail without lights, so that the presence of the squadron might not be discovered and the enemy warned off. Lieut. Simpson's story of the battle was most graphic. It was told simply, but with every detail revealed with photographic accuracy. His picture of Commodore Schley leaning naturally and composedly against the conning tower with his glasses under his arm and his hand up to his chin, was very vivid.

Lieut. Edward T. Fitzgerald, assistant engineer on the Brooklyn, who was in the fire room, said that early in the action an order came, "Stand by to ram," and that in obedience to this order all the water-tight doors were closed and tightened.

The most dramatic story of the battle of Santiago was told to the Schley court of inquiry Wednesday by Chief Boatswain William L. Hill, of the Brooklyn, whose stirring recital of the incidents of the day twice caused the crowd to break into applause. He said that Schley never dodged or ducked, and remarked while chasing the Colon: "I'll get that fellow if I have to follow him to Spain."

James S. Hare, photographer for Collier's Weekly, testified that he was on the press boat Somers M. Smith off Santiago on May 26 or 27, when Capt. Sigsbee telegraphed to the correspondents that the Spanish fleet was not in Santiago harbor.

Lieut. Albert A. Ackerman, formerly of the Oregon, told the story of the battle as viewed from his ship, but threw no additional light upon the facts already known.

F. T. Applegate, gunner on the Brooklyn, testified to the amount of ammunition expended by the Brooklyn and to the fact that there was not a moment during the battle when some of the Brooklyn's guns were not in position to be fired upon the enemy.

Lieut. E. W. Eberle, of the Oregon, testified that after the Oregon had been directed by Admiral Sampson to proceed with the Brooklyn after the alleged Spanish cruiser, when the Colon had surrendered, the orders were revoked and the Brooklyn was sent off alone.

Lieut. Rufus Z. Johnston, captain's aid and signal officer on the Oregon, testified to the signals from the Brooklyn to the Oregon during the battle. He said that at the time of the surrender of the Colon, the Brooklyn and the Oregon were about the same distance from her.

Maj. Paul S. Murphy, senior fleet marine officer on the Brooklyn at Santiago, and spoke of Commodore Schley's coolness and bravery on the day of the battle.

Lieut. Commander Charles H. Harlow, formerly executive officer of the Vixen, and who made copious notes during the battle, produced his original memoranda.

## Marriage Licenses.

Marriage licenses were issued to the following couples during the week ending October 21.

White—W. C. Massey and Katie E. Edwards, De Leon M. Fields and Susan C. Tomlinson, John Cammell and Lougenia Parrish, Jesse Hinnant and Sadie Honeycutt, Harvie Barnes and Pattie Pool, Ransom Turner and Willie Pilkinton.

Colored—Leslie Drew and Mandy Frazier.

## Negroes Eat Rattlesnakes.

Recently two immense rattlesnakes were killed on the farm of Mr. B. B. Mallison, near Wildwood, having 36 and 40 rattles, respectively. The negroes in the neighborhood were given the snakes, cooked and ate them, declaring them as good as chicken. It is said that the flesh was quite white after being cooked and that the negroes thoroughly enjoyed this repast.—Ex.

"Lemme once git ma han' on de turkey, wid a straight road befo' me, en I'll settle de race problem so quick it'll make dey head swim!"—Ex.

## STATE NEWS.

### Short Items of Interest Clipped and Culled From Our State Exchanges.

There are 438,178 white school children in the State, 226,945 boys and 210,235 girls.

The postoffice at Parmele is now in charge of the bondsmen of William Powell, who is held under a bond of \$1,000 for heavy defalcations in his accounts.

On Wednesday of last week a negro stole a horse in Orange county, was tried, convicted and sentenced before noon Thursday and on Friday was taken to the Penitentiary to serve fifty years.

The largest chinquapin tree in the world is said to be on the farm of Dr. W. W. Parks, near Seven Springs. It is said to be 50 years old, ten feet in circumference and to yield an average of two bushels a year.

The State has chartered the Forsyth Iron Bed Company, of Winston-Salem, capital \$225,000, H. E. Fries and other stockholders; the Millerton Homes Company, of Mecklenburg county, capital \$30,000; the Croatan Lumber Company, of Washington, capital \$10,000.

A bank of Kinston, officered and managed by negroes has suspended payment. The liabilities are stated to be about \$6,000, assets \$15,000. A run on the bank by negro depositors caused the trouble. Chas. F. Dunn, the president, says the suspension is only temporary.

The Governor and the Council of State have decided to have the arsenal, which since 1817 has stood at a corner of the Capitol Square, removed to a near-by site the State purchased and fitted up as a storage house for public documents and books. The plan is to build a new arsenal on the same lot.

The boiler in the Fleetwood Jackson Lumber Company, of Hertford, N. C., exploded at nine o'clock the morning of the 21st. Only three men were injured but many are the miraculous escapes reported. The exploded boiler demolished three others, and hurled fragments six hundred yards from the scene of the accident. The estimated damage is \$20,000.

Mr. Daniel Stewart, of Harnett county was awarded the medal in 1876 for the best bale of cotton on exhibit at the Centennial in Philadelphia. At the World's Fair in 1893 at Chicago Mr. Jacob C. Williams, of Harnett county was awarded the medal for the best sample of corn. In the North Carolina exhibit at the Charleston Exposition, Harnett sends samples of her best corn and cotton and is desirous of both medals.

## New Officers State Literary and Historical Association.

The State Literary and Historical Association at its annual meeting Tuesday night in Raleigh, elected the following officers for the ensuing year:

President—H. G. Connor, Wilson.

First Vice-President—James Sprunt, Wilmington.

Second Vice-President—Mrs. Sallie Southall Cotton, of Cottondale.

Third Vice-President—J. P. Caldwell, of Charlotte.

Secretary—A. J. Field, Raleigh. A number of new members joined the association.

## Taylor Not to be Extradited.

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 21.—Governor Durbin will not announce his decision in the matter of the last requisition of Governor Beckham, of Kentucky, for the extradition of Messrs. Taylor and Finley, until after the trial of Caleb Powers, which now is in progress at Georgetown, Ky.

It is generally understood about the State House that the Governor had read enough of the requisition to convince him that he should not honor it.