

BRYAN ON THE ISSUES.

Secretary Taft Holds Out No Promise of Relief For Craving Evils—Trust Families the Only Ones That Measure Up to the Roosevelt Standard.

Detroit, Mich., April 15.—William J. Bryan to-night concluded a two-day speaking trip through Michigan with an address before a large audience in the Light Guard Armory on "The Point of View."

Mr. Bryan arrived in this city at 8 o'clock from Jackson, Mich. He was given an enthusiastic reception. He began his address by pointing out the growth in popularity of Democratic policies, distinguishing as he proceeded between the Democratic policies as he expressed it, the President and the un-Democratic policies of the President.

"In 1896 President McKinley said that what we needed was the opening of the mills instead of the opening of the mines," he said. "Now, with industry lagging and multitudes out of employment, we are told that we ought to start the printing presses to work, issuing more bank notes, instead of turning the wheels of industry. The trust, whose existence was denied by the Republicans a few years ago, is now an admitted evil, and while the President has gained popularity by his pro-protection policy, he has not yet sent a trust magnate to the penitentiary, and since the birth rate in the trust family is greater than the death rate, we may assume that this is a family at least which measures up to the President's ideas in regard to the size of families. Secretary Taft, who seems to be regarded as the representative of the reformed Republican party, (I do not mean to slight Senator LaFollette, a real reformer, but he does not seem to meet with the favor of the Republican leaders) gives no promise of effective relief from trusts, either through administration or legislation. The people, however, understand the trust question better than ever before and will, I think, demand the enactment of a law embodying the Democratic idea that a private monopoly is indefensible and intolerable. On the tariff question the Democratic position has also grown in favor and now we have the Republicans in a neck and neck race to see who can make the loudest promises in favor of tariff reform without really reducing the tariff."

"No one will doubt that the people have been aroused to the necessity for railroad regulation. The legislation thus far secured has afforded but small measure of relief. Instead of giving a definite promise of specific legislation necessary for effective control the Republican leaders are actually planning to weaken rather than strengthen regulation, for the plan to give national incorporation is merely a plan to deprive the States of control without any assurance that Congress will do anything in the future that it has in the past. On the new phase of the railroad question the Republican party is equally out of harmony with the public. The Democratic demand for legislation which will withdraw from the lower Federal courts the power to suspend State laws, leaving the corporations free to prosecute an appeal from the highest State court. The Republican leaders side with the railroads against the public on this question."

In discussing imperialism, Mr. Bryan referred to the demand for four new battleships and congratulated Congress for cutting it down to two. He used it to illustrate the evils of imperialism and said that the Democrats had for several years been calling for a reduction in the number of the colonial policy, if persisted in, will not only "weaken our attachment to the doctrine of self-government, but increase our army and navy and involve us in all the perils of a land-grabbing policy."

"There is danger of war in the cultivation of the military spirit; the best guaranty of peace is to be found in the establishment of a republic for fair dealing and in the consideration of the rights of others."

COLLIDE IN SHIP CHANNEL.

Ocean Liners Come Together in New York Bay, But No Lives Are Lost—Passengers of One Steamer Are Transferred and Wrecking Tugs Are Standing by.

New York, April 16.—Two ocean liners, the Monterey, of the Ward line, bound for Havana, and the Danish steamer United States, of the Scandinavian-American line, bound for Copenhagen, collided in the main ship channel in lower New York bay to-day. Both vessels were afloat, but no lives were lost and no one, so far as reported, was injured. The Monterey had her stern damaged and several of her bow plating loosened but she was able to return to her dock, where her passengers disembarked. They will be forwarded to Havana by another steamer.

A large hole was stove in the United States' hull on the starboard side, about the engine, and so threatening was its nature that it was deemed wise to run her aground on a bank on the channel's edge. There the steamer is resting easily to-night, the weather being clear and calm. Several wrecking tugs are standing by. Temporary repairs will be made and then the vessel will be pulled off so that she can return to the city for permanent repairs. There are 20 first, 24 second and about 400 steerage passengers aboard the United States. They will remain aboard overnight. On the Monterey were 25 first, 18 intermediate and 57 steerage passengers at the time of the accident. No great excitement occurred on either vessel, and fearful passengers were quickly calmed by the ship's officers.

The United States, according to the accounts, steamed down the bay in the wake of the Monterey, but after going by the quarantine station the Danish steamer passed the American steamer, and it was just after this that the accident occurred. According to some, the United States had to check herself suddenly to avoid running down a schooner, and before the Monterey, which was close behind, could be stopped, the collision occurred. Others were inclined to blame the officers of the United States for passing the Monterey in the confined limits of the ship channel. An investigation probably will have to be awaited to place the responsibility.

Let's to-night wrecking tug came up to the city from the scene of the collision and reported that the engine room of the United States was filling with water, indicating that the steamer had been damaged below the water line.

Holton Denies the Story From Asheville.

Greensboro, April 16.—District Attorney Holton denies the story sent out from Asheville that he had fled south to establish the ownership of the United States to a great portion of western North Carolina. Holton says the only possible foundation for such a report is that six weeks ago he instituted action of ejectment against two parties which had been tried upon land in Clay county belonging to the United States. The district attorney is informed that the parties built a cabin on the land with the idea of securing title by adverse possession.

NATIONAL COTTON SPINNERS.

Manufacturers From All Over the United States in Attendance Upon the Eighty-Fourth Annual Session at Boston—The Address of the President.

Boston, April 15.—Cotton manufacturers and persons connected with allied industries from all parts of the United States were in attendance to-day at the eighty-fourth annual meeting of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers.

President William D. Hartshorne, of Lawrence, Mass., called the convention to order, and acting Governor of Oregon welcomed the members of the association to the State. President Hartshorne addressed the convention in part as follows: "One of the most important events in the past six months which our panic conditions unduly overshadowed was the Atlanta conference. It was earnestly felt by those who took part in this conference that it was an epoch-making event. The meeting together face to face of rival interests and the formulating of resolutions covering so many details in regard to the cotton-growing industry and the relations governing the same, where it was necessary for absolute unanimity to carry any resolution was a noteworthy achievement."

"Manufacturers from the United States, many from across the water, and representatives from the cotton exchanges met the planter upon his own ground and it is to the credit of the planter that he acknowledged without cavil the handicap which faulty methods had placed upon the cotton-growing industry and which was reflected back against him by the serious results to the cotton spinners. Some of the methods of the cotton exchange received the strongest condemnation of both spinner and planter, but against efforts to legislate changes out of existence, wiser council prevailed."

"It is to be regretted that the matter of permanent organization has so far hung fire, only a few of the associations represented having appointed delegates. The first setback came from the British Master Cotton Spinner's Association, which claimed that to multiply organizations would not be of benefit to the industry, their efforts being confined to endeavors to unite our manufacturing interests on this side of the water with the international federation. This would seem practically impossible of attainment, even in a very limited way. Not all the interests of our manufacturers are by any means identical with those of our European friends and it would seem that the only kind of unity of interest would be such as could be rendered in periodical conferences, which it was the object of the permanent organization to foster and maintain."

AMERICAN BANKERS' VIEWS.

Members of the Currency Commission Appear Before the President and Air Their Reasons For Opposing the Aldrich Bill.

Washington, April 15.—Members of the currency commission of the American Bankers' Association who appeared before the House committee on banking and currency yesterday in opposition to the Aldrich bill, called on President Roosevelt to-day and made known their views to him. Since coming to Washington to fight the Aldrich bill, the commission has paid some attention to the bill of Representative Vreeland, of New York.

The gist of the commission's objections to the Vreeland bill as well as to the Aldrich bill is general opposition to a bond secured emergency circulation. Asset currency is what is favored by the bankers.

The President gave considerable time to listening to their views. The commission held a conference with the representative Vreeland to-day in return to his bill. The commission indicated several amendments to the bill which they said would make it satisfactory to them. An agreement was reached to reduce from \$100,000,000 to \$50,000,000 the aggregate amount of capital required to permit national banks to form voluntary clearing house associations to hold commercial paper to be used in addition to bonds as security for emergency currency.

The chief differences between the Vreeland and the Aldrich bills are: (1) The former permits the use of commercial paper as well as bonds for half of the emergency circulation taken out; the omission of any change in the law in reference to bank reserves, and the omission of the LaFollette prohibition against the lending of money by banks to institutions the officers or directors of which are officers or directors of the bank making the loan.

MINNESOTA FO TRAIT.

Republican Delegates Instructed to Vote For Him Until He is Elected, Minneapolis, Minn., April 16.—The Minnesota Republican State convention to-day elected four delegates at large to the national convention at Chicago and instructed them to vote for the nomination of Secretary of War Taft until he is "selected by the convention."

The action of the convention to-day insures that the 22 votes of Minnesota in the national convention will be cast for the Secretary of War, as all the district delegates are under Taft instructions. In addition to naming delegates and alternates at large, the convention which was harmonious, to-day nominated 11 presidential electors, adopted a platform endorsing the administration, and passed resolutions, especially his efforts to the establishment of a sound financial system, the enforcement of the laws and proper regulation of corporations, and delegates for a revision of the tariff by a Republican Congress.

The delegates at large selected to-day are: Frank B. Kellogg, of St. Paul; Walter W. Heffelfinger, of Minneapolis; State Senator Frank E. Putnam, of Blaine; and E. B. Hawkins, of Blawieck. The alternates are: F. E. Bentley, of Montevideo; C. M. Prague, of Sauk Centre; D. C. Sheldon, of Pine Island, and W. B. Marx, of Atkin.

A TWENTY-YEAR SENTENCE.—It has just completed a twenty-year term of imprisonment in the State Prison at Leavenworth, Kan., writes a "Woolsey" of Leavenworth, N. Y. "Woolsey" says he has seen the man, a scrawny, thin, old man, with a white beard, hair, and eyes, who had been in the prison for twenty years. He was sentenced to life for the murder of a woman, but was pardoned after twenty years.

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LAW MUST BE OBEYED.

Department of Justice Institutes Proceedings Against N. C. & St. L. Railroad as Outgrowth of Jim Crow Car Law.

Washington, April 16.—The Department of Justice to-day decided to institute proceedings under the Interstate Commerce act to compel the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway Company to furnish accommodations to negro passengers paying first-class fare equal in all respects to those furnished to white passengers.

The case grew out of a complaint filed with the Inter-State Commerce Commission against the railway company which it was the object of the permanent organization to foster and maintain.

CONGRESS IS CHAIRMAN.

New York State Committee Re-Elects Him—Conference to Be Held Between the Leaders and Bryan.

New York, April 16.—The gathering of the forces of the State Democracy in Buffalo, as chairman, appointed a committee of 12 to re-organize the Democracy of Kings county, heard a protest from Charles F. Rattigan, of Cayuga, a member of the old State committee, regarding the manner in which the new committee had been chosen and then adjourned subject to the chair. The session was executive.

CHELSEA'S DEAD NINE.

Three More Corpses Recovered From the Ruins of Sunday's Fire.

Boston, April 16.—Three more corpses were recovered late to-day from the ruins of Sunday's fire in Chelsea, making the total number now recovered 12. In addition two persons have died this week of causes incident to the fire.

Uncashed Confederate Treasure.

Blue Mountain Correspondence Cincinnati Enquirer. More than \$1,000,000 in Confederate currency and about \$4,000 in gold coin and bullion was uncashed by the prong of a plow on Bret Knox's farm near here to-day. The treasure is believed to have originally belonged to Samuel H. Thompson, whose father was prominent in the Confederate cause during the civil war, but as there are no heirs Knox will retain possession unless a claim is made.

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CIVIC FEDERATION BILL.

Hearings Continued Before Chairman Littlefield's Sub-Committee—Letter From Andrew Carnegie Urges Proposed Changes.

Washington, April 16.—Hearings on the national civic federation bill to amend the Sherman anti-trust law were continued to-day before Chairman Littlefield's sub-committee of the House judiciary committee. Seth Low, president of the federation, submitted amendments to his bill so altering its provisions that the interest of the President and the commissioners of corporations, shall be the arbitrators of all matters of reference, designation and decision which would arise under the operation of the bill. Mr. Low said these amendments had been agreed upon as likely to meet and satisfy the most serious of the objections thus far urged against the federation measure.

Mr. Low laid before the committee a letter from Andrew Carnegie, in support of the proposed changes. Mr. Carnegie's letter was written with the purpose of supporting the idea that authority should not be divided between the Inter-State Commerce Commission and other bodies or other officials. He contended that it was necessary for the government to exercise control over common carriers engaged in Inter-State commerce and declared that this power should be lodged in the Inter-State Commerce Commission. He then proposed to exercise control over common carriers engaged in Inter-State commerce similarly controlled.

Mr. Henry Towne, representing the Buffalo, N. Y., Association of New York, opposed the federation bill. "We business men," he said, "want a law which will define our rights—which will tell us what we may and what we may not do. The federation bill does not do this."

BLOODSHED IN CHESTER, PA.

Rioting Attendant Upon the Street Car Strike—Many Cut and Bruised and the Police Powerless—Fears of Trouble To-Day.

Chester, Pa., April 16.—Riot and bloodshed marked the street car strike here to-day when the Chester Traction Company attempted to operate its cars with imported strike breakers. The strikers and their sympathizers stormed the trolley car that was started out of the barns and in the melee 12 men were shot. William Griesemer, a claim agent for the company, was struck in the arm by a bullet, and William Borgmann, the motorman who had charge of the car, was struck in the foot by another bullet. He was dragged from the car and beaten, and was rescued with difficulty.

Several other traction employees also were cut and bruised. A mob of fully 1,000 men stood guard near the barns at daybreak, when the first car was run out on the tracks, followed by the appearance of about 40 strike breakers in charge of Griesemer. The car was attacked and the strike breakers set upon. The police were unable to cope with the situation and it was decided to ask Governor Stuart for aid. Troop A from Greensboro, in command of Captain Pitcher and Lieutenant Van Voorhies, and Troop C of Reading, were ordered to the scene. Troop C arrived late to-night, and encamped about two miles outside of the city limits, while the Greensboro men are expected early to-morrow.

The trolley officials are determined to operate the cars to-morrow and the entire city is in a state of fear.

No Developments in Dispensary Matter.

Asheville, April 16.—Judge Pritchard leaves here to-morrow morning for Winston-Salem and from there will go to Richmond, Va., to hold the May term of Court. So far as is known here no action has been taken by the receivers of the South Carolina dispensary fund, and no developments are expected in the case pending Judge Pritchard's return about June 1st. No information as to the probable course of the defendants is obtainable, but it is understood that both sides are desirous of avoiding a clash between the State and Federal courts.

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