

OPINIONS OF TWO LEADERS

Parker and Bryan Explain Different Views of Jeffersonian Democracy

TWO NOTEWORTHY ADDRESSES

Former Governor Parker, Mayor Ochs and Senator Newlands and Others Address 700 Democrats at the Waldorf-Astoria, Parker Receiving an Enthusiastic Hearing.

New York, Special.—Seven hundred Democrats attended the Jefferson day banquet of the Democratic Club of New York at the Waldorf-Astoria Thursday night. There were many there of national reputation, and chief among these were Judge Alton B. Parker, Democratic nominee for President last November.

In the banquet room portraits of Jefferson were conspicuous. In addition to Mr. Parker, the speakers were United States Senator Newlands, of Nebraska, Mayor McClellan, of New York, Congressman Henry T. Rainey, of Illinois, and J. J. Willett, of Alabama. Senator Carmack, of Tennessee, was the only one of those expected to speak who could not attend.

Mr. Parker was the first speaker, and he was enthusiastically received. Frequently he was interrupted by applause. The speech was on the future of the Democratic party and was replete with suggestions for harmony and urgent appeals against sectionalism. John Fox, president of the club, presided, and his brief speech introducing Judge Parker was applauded. Mr. Parker said:

I do not come here to make excuse or explanation about the past, to promote any personal purpose or ambition for the future, or to further the ends of any section, faction or interest. I am moved solely by a desire to commune freely with my countrymen who believe that the time-honored doctrines of the Democratic party, as deduced from the great policies defined by the man whose birth we here commemorate, and established by the founders are still true, still alive, still worthy of acceptance and devotion, and still necessary, if our institutions are to be maintained in their early vigor and purity.

It may be conceded that they are not new-fangled or hysterical. We can also justify the claim that they are not destructive to any legitimate political or industrial interests, or subversive to those conceptions of liberty and free institutions for which our fathers suffered. They have approved themselves in peace and war. Under their sway, our people increased in number, wealth and power, the poor and oppressed from other lands found refuge and welcome, population spread gradually over territories peacefully acquired, and industry was free, while taxes were low and so distributed as to discourage monopoly. When these principles dominated our policies there was no thought of conquest, or of protectorates over distant, alien, and turbulent peoples; there was no talk of alliance with the great; no question of making ourselves collectors of debts, good, bad, just or fraudulent; and no suspicion that anywhere in the lexicon of free government there was to be found the word "subject."

SOME ELEMENTS IN RECENT POLITICS.

We meet after defeat which was easy to foresee and predicted. It was preceded by division and faction in our ranks over a period of eight years and they have done their worst. It was emphasized by the use of governmental power for partisan purposes, by the reckless and unprecedented expenditure of money and by demagogic appeals to interests as wide apart as the poles. We have left to us only the smallest measure of power in either house of Congress; we have lost States whose confidence we had long

commanded, and the number of Governors and State legislatures under our control is surprisingly small. We may, however, recall that this is not the first time that the party has been in what seemed to be a hopeless minority. It was so from 1860 to 1867 when a great wrong which has been far-reaching in its effects upon morals and justice, left it in a minority for another eight years. But when its condition was least encouraging, it was still the same consistent advocate of patriotic and manly policies as when it was in the full plenitude of power during the first sixty years of the last century. Rallying about its natural leaders—as courageous and patriotic as any men, as always, its virtue to a national party. These leaders kept themselves in touch with every question of current interest in every quarter of the Union. Nothing American was alien to them.

POWER OF THE PARTY AS A MINORITY.

During the Civil War more than 500,000 Democrats stood on each side of the firing lines of the two great armies which faced each other, all believing themselves right. On the morrow of Appomattox, they, the victors and their respective homes, all bent upon promoting peace, all understanding each other in their trials, all facing the same great problems. In the foulest of all days in our national life—those of so-called reconstruction—these soldiers largely recruited from other peaceful, patriotic men in the North, were found voting together.

During this period there came to the front in our national councils the great historic figures of Thurman, Hendricks, Bayard, Seymour, Hancock, McClellan and Tilden. In the face of prejudice and opposition, which might well have daunted the bravest, these men were able to combat and to overcome that sectional policy which at one time almost dominated the whole country. When, in spite of aggressions, fairly divided between the misuse of military power, and deliberate, studied corruption of the suffrage, these men had been successful, they were reinforced by Lamar, George, Hampton, Hill, Vance, Morgan, Vest and many other strong and patriotic men from the South.

Added to these leaders, who, in the field of national politics, so nobly united to combat human passion at its worst estate, were hundreds of thousands of sturdy men in the North, who, as Governors, members of State Legislatures, committeemen of every grade, and private citizens, carried the struggle of free government down into the smallest political divisions of the country. Everything was won except the presidency, in spite of which Democracy was able from 1868 to 1885 to keep at bay the enemies of good will.

NO ROOM FOR SECTIONALISM.

So, too, there is altogether too much talk about an Eastern, a Western, a Southern, or some other, Democracy, when the essence of the party is its national character and the entire absence of sectional features. The control of the party machine in one city or another, in this or that State, or even in the country, is not a matter either important or interesting to the great body of Democrats.

THE KIND OF ORGANIZATION NEEDED.

I would not for a moment convey an impression that organization is not important. It is even more—it is vital, if we are to give effect to the principle and policies which buttress our party faith. But, however necessary and vital, it may be useless—a mere empty bauble—if it is viewed as the end rather than the means. We are confronted by forces which, when not purely personal, are almost wholly mechanical. They are represented by a party, well managed, indeed, in that two-thirds of the nation to which it restricts its activities. It has everything that patronage can suggest or imply. In return for favors received it sells to the highest bidder or freely gives the

powers of government. Nothing that the ingenuity of monopoly can suggest, is within its scope or interest, is withheld. When we can control once again these training-schools for the higher politics, we shall have little need to trouble ourselves overmuch about candidates for President, because we shall have laid, deep and strong in the people's will, the necessary foundations. Then, and only then, may we look with hopefulness and confidence to the country at large. Then we may go North, or South, East or West, for candidates, certain of their fitness for the work in hand, and of their acceptableness to our countrymen.

Bryan at Chicago.

Chicago, Special.—Subjects of national significance to the Democratic party were discussed by several leading orators of the party at a Jefferson club banquet held at the Sherman House in commemoration of the birthday of Thomas Jefferson. The dinner in a measure resolved itself into a jollification over the recent election of Mayor Edward F. Dunne, who is a director of the club. The mayor was among the speakers who responded to toasts. All the speakers referred to municipal ownership and to Mayor Dunne's election on a municipal ownership platform.

William Jennings Bryan and George Fred Williams were the principal speakers from out of town. Mr. Bryan spoke on "Thomas Jefferson" and his remarks were greeted with unstinted applause.

He responded to the toast "Thomas Jefferson." He said in part: We are told that when Moses, the first great law giver, had attained his majority, he looked upon the burdens of his countrymen and sympathized with them. Although he had been adopted by a princess and was heir to a throne, he left her and went to the palace and the society of princes to companionship with his oppressed brethren. When a leader was needed to break the bondage of the Israelites and guide them in the formation of a nation, this sympathy fitted him for his work. And no one, it may be added, does a great work whose heart does not beat in sympathy with the masses, ever struggling, ever in need of aid.

Thomas Jefferson, although not reared in the environment of royalty, was born and educated among the people who least sympathized with the rights and interests of the common man. His heart, too, was touched by the struggles of his countrymen, and he early became their champion, although in so doing he alienated the landed aristocracy and educated classes. In wealth he was the equal of the wealthy, and his learning brought him into association with scholars, but heart kept him in touch with the plain people, and he earned the right to be called the First Great Democrat.

It was not that he was the first to conceive of Democratic principles or to preach the doctrine set forth in the Declaration of Independence. That doctrine was not a new one; but he gave fitting expression to the doctrine at the time of its greatest triumph. The aspiration for self-government was born with man. It has been the inspiring cause which has led people in all ages to struggle for freedom of conscience, freedom of speech, individual liberty and the recognition of the rights of man. Some in all ages have found a selfish reason for applauding monarchy, but at no time has there been universal acquiescence in arbitrary power.

He lived before the invention of the railroad, and before the country had witnessed the colossal centralization of wealth, but viewing as he did every question from the standpoint of the people, and hating, as he did, every attempt to divert the profits of industry from the producers to the "idle holders of idle capital," he has a right to assume that he would today stand with the people for the regulation of railroads and the extermination of private monopoly.

No one can imagine Jefferson as tolerating the impudent claim of the railroad magnates that they have a right to determine arbitrarily and without appeal the rate to be charged for the transportation of passengers or freight. What an opportunity the present contest would give him for the arraignment of human greed and for the defense of human rights. Jefferson's love for mankind was his controlling passion, and it extended to generations unborn. As we celebrate his memory on the anniversary of his birth, we can say as those could say who lived when he did, "We love him because he first loved us."

A MINOR SKIRMISH

Disconnected Fighting Reported In Neighborhood of Hostile Armies

THE RUSSIANS OFF COCHIN-CHINA

German Steamer Reports Seeing Battleships and Six Cruisers in Kamranh Bay, Raising Interesting Supposition That Rojstvensky Has Divided His Squadron—China Instructs Governors of Southern Provinces Not to Permit Breaches of Neutrality—No Confirmation of Reported Small Engagement.

London, By Cable.—There is as yet no news of a naval battle in the far East or of the whereabouts of the rival fleets. The Hong Kong correspondent of the Daily Mail sends a rumor of a small engagement, but there is no confirmation of this report. Details regarding the Russian ships in Kamranh Bay, Cochin-China, are too meagre to be instructive. According to the Daily Mail's Singapore correspondent, the North German Lloyd steamer Prinz Heinrich saw five battleships and six cruisers in the bay, but dispatches to others of the London morning newspapers are not so precise.

The presence of the Russian squadron off the Annam coast is raising keen interest here, in view of the possibility of their infringement of Chinese neutrality and the likelihood of Rojstvensky having to split his squadron. The Morning Post's correspondent at Shanghai telegraphs that China has instructed the Governors of the Southern provinces to maintain strict neutrality in the view of the Russian ships sheltering there.

Tokio, By Cable.—The following official announcement was made today: "The force advancing north from Singking, driving the enemy before them occupied Yengcheng, thirty-eight miles north of Singking, at 1 o'clock on the afternoon of April 12."

A detachment of the same force, co-operating with the cavalry, occupied Pachiatsu, at 6 o'clock of the evening of the same day. The enemy's force near Pachiatsu consisted of seven squadrons of cavalry and one battery of artillery.

"They first retreated north towards Yinecheng, then came back to Pachiatsu. Finding it occupied they were thrown into great confusion and retreated in great disorder over Peling Pass, two miles north of Pachiatsu. There is no change elsewhere."

EXPECTS FIGHT SOON.

St. Petersburg, By Cable.—There is no information from Vice Admiral Rojstvensky's squadron, but the admiral would not be surprised to learn of skirmishing between scout ships today or tomorrow, and the inauguration of torpedo boat warfare soon is not unexpected. The naval organ here expresses the opinion that Togo was taken completely by surprise when Rojstvensky suddenly appeared at the entrance of the China Sea, and is now concentrating his widely scattered fleet near the Pescadores, where it is believed a sea fight will probably occur.

GEORGIA FRUIT IN DANGER.

Atlanta, Ga., Special.—Atlanta and vicinity experienced a considerable drop in temperature last night and today, and although there is no official report on the damage or likelihood of damage to vegetables and fruits, the weather bureau being closed Sunday, considerable apprehension is felt by fruit and truck farmers. Reports from the surrounding country indicate a likelihood of frost tonight, in which event considerable damage will be done.

NORTH STATE CROP BULLETIN

The Outlook as Viewed by the Department of Agriculture.

Weekly Crop Bulletin, for week ending Monday, April 17th, 1905.—Monday and Tuesday were warm and dry and favorable for farm work which was resumed with vigor; the remainder of the past week, however, was decidedly unfavorable, both for work and the growth of vegetation on account of the frequent and heavy rains from the 12th to the end of the week, and generally low temperature which chilled the ground. The cold, soggy soil is unfit to be plowed, and unfavorable for rapid growth or the germination of seeds. The temperature exceeded 80 degrees on the 10th and 11th, but was so low the balance of the week, that the mean averaged nearly 2 degrees below the normal. Freezing temperatures occurred Monday morning (17th) in Central and Western North Carolina; what damage has resulted must be reported in the next crop bulletin; unquestionably the injury to fruit of all kinds, truck crops and strawberries must have been considerable. The rains from Wednesday on were quite heavy in some counties, washing land some, and generally causing a complete suspension of farm work. The precipitation this week averaged over 2.00 above normal. Warmer dry and sunny weather is much needed.

Very little cotton land has been prepared as yet, and the amount of fertilizer used is smaller than usual; only small patches of cotton have been sown in the extreme southern portion. A large amount of land is needed for corn, but progress in planting has been slow; the acreage in corn will be quite large, but, of course, the bulk of the crop has not yet been planted, though a few reports from the southeastern counties state that planting has been finished; early planted corn came up to fairly good stands, but late planted is germinating slowly. Tobacco plants are rather late, and small, but seem to be in good condition otherwise. Reports on the condition of winter wheat, oats and rye continue to be extremely favorable; in some sections these crops are reported the best in many years; in others, however, though the plants show very green and vigorous, it is feared that abundant rains are causing sappy growth. Clover and grasses are also very thrifty and cattle are already able to live on pastures in the west. So far, truck crops have done well; Irish potatoes are coming up nicely and generally to good stands; prospects for early peas are good; cabbage plants have mostly been set. Shipments of lettuce and radishes have been large, and the shipment of berries is just beginning. The frost Monday is likely to have caused a severe set back to truck crops, strawberries and gardens. Up to Monday the prospects for fruit, especially apples, was still favorable; many peaches and other fruits are so well set that perhaps the anticipated damage by cold may not be serious.

PENNSYLVANIA'S APPRECIATION.

Governor Glenn a short time ago sent at their request a set of the North Carolina Regimental Histories to Post No. 1, Philadelphia, Grand Army of the Republic, the Post expressing the sentiment that they regarded the North Carolina troops as the bravest they met during the war, and that they were anxious to have an authentic history of their deeds. The Governor has just received a unique acknowledgment. It is a certificate, handsomely engraved and embossed with the coat of arms of the Army of the Republic, and other appropriate emblems. It reads as follows:

Fraternity Charity Loyalty
Geo. L. Meade Post No. 1
Department of Pennsylvania
Grand Army of the Republic
Tender their thanks to
Hon. Robert B. Glenn
Governor of the State of North Carolina, for the magnificent gift of five volumes entitled "North Carolina Regiments from 1861 to 1865."
Harry H. Shank, Sam'l G. Diehl,
Adjutant, Commander.

CHARTERS ISSUED.

A charter has been issued to the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank at Williamson, \$15,000 capital authorized, \$7,500 subscribed by Dennis Riggs and others. Also a charter to the Morrow-Freeman Mercantile Co., of Norwood, Stanly county, capital \$55,000; J. M. Morrow and H. S. Freeman, principal incorporators. The name of the Smith-Davis Co., of Wilmington, is changed to the Oliver-Smith Co.

FINANCES OF STATE.

In connection with the circular the State Treasurer has just issued advertising for bids for the \$250,000 8-year bonds to be issued to take up the bonds of the South Dakota judgment and the Shaffer brothers holding of bonds. There is an interesting statement of the indebtedness of the State, her investments, resources and liabilities, annual income and a comparative statement of the debts of this and several sister States. It shows resources, including railroad and turnpike stock, amounting to \$7,028,000 and liabilities in the way of State bonds amounting to \$6,871,450. The annual income interest on railroad stock and taxes is \$1,731,014.

LOCAL SCHOOL TAX.

News has been received in the office of the State Superintendent that Webster, in Jackson county, has voted a local tax for the improvement of public schools. Mr. R. D. W. Connor, of the State Superintendent's office, went up there last week and made a speech for the tax. At that time it was considered that there was a majority of fifteen against the tax. Much of the credit of the change of sentiment is due to Mr. Connor's speech, so the leaders in the fight at Webster say.

HER BIGGEST SHOW

New York's Most Colossal Playhouse Opened to the Public

THE OPENING OF THE HIPPODROME

Play House Unique in the Amusement World For Its Size and the Character of Its Performances, is Christened by a Standing Room Audience.

New York, Special.—The Hippodrome, New York's newest and largest place of amusement, was opened to the public Wednesday night, under the management of Thompson & Dundy, and every one of the 5,200 seats were taken, some of them having been bought at high premiums, and wherever there was standing space, it was filled.

The Hippodrome stage is remarkably large, and at times was crowded. Hundreds of persons and many animals, including elephants and horses, were in view at one time, making a very animated and picturesque stage scene. The circus specialties introduced were unusually good.

The Hippodrome is unique in the amusement world, both in the great size of the playhouse and in the character of the entertainment it offers. The management frankly admits that the whole great enterprise is experimental. It is an entirely new venture, in every way, and about the most elaborate entertainment ever attempted under one roof, combining as it does a dash of everything except grand opera and tragedy. It is a spectacular drama, a circus, musical comedy, vaudeville and menagerie, and the highest priced seat is \$1.50.

Another feature is the reserving of every seat in the house, from the 25 cents gallery to the boxes, the building occupies the block on the east side of Sixth avenue between Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets, a distance of 200 feet, and extends back toward Fifth avenue 240 feet. It is of brick, marble and steel construction and architecturally is very handsome. Its capacity is 5,200 and its interior arrangements present many features novel in this country. Behind fourteen rows of orchestra seats are the stalls and then a line of boxes encircling the promenade, and in these smoking is permitted. The stage is 200 feet between walls and has a total depth of 110 feet. A better idea of its size may be obtained from the fact that the back drop curtain of the Hippodrome is 85 by 200 feet, while the average playhouse curtain is 25 by 35 feet.

PRESIDENT HAS FINE SPORT.

Frederick, Okla., Special.—Wednesday was an ideal day for President Roosevelt and his party in the big Pasture reserve. The weather has been cool and cloudy. The party goes out at 6:30 each morning and returns to camp about 11 o'clock for dinner. Fresh horses are saddled by attendants and a new start is made at 1:30 in the afternoon. One of the diversions of the camp was a series of foot races in which the President participated.

The dogs are so accustomed to pursuing wolves that they left off chasing a wild cat when a wolf was scented. In one of the runs a wolf was chased over the hills and across creeks and through timber for ten miles. The pace was fast and when the wolf was captured, there were only four of the party within sight of the animal—Bob Burnett, Guy Wagner and John Abernathy, three old cow-boys, and President Roosevelt.

SAVES OTHERS BY CONFESSION.

Jacksonville, Fla., Special.—Isham Edwards, who is confined here with two other negroes, under sentence of death for the murder of School Superintendent N. W. Eppes, near Tallahassee last August, has confessed the crime, declaring that Caldwell and Larkin, the other negroes, are innocent and were not connected with the killing. The trio were convicted of murder in the first degree at the last term of the circuit court and received the death sentence. The confession was made public and it is believed that it will result in the release of Larkin and Caldwell.

MANY REPORTED DEAD.

Vicksburg, Miss., Special.—Many persons are reported to have been killed and injured in a wreck on the Yazoo & Mississippi Valley Railroad, fourteen miles north of here, at midnight. The northbound fast passenger train and the southbound passenger are reported to have collided. All physicians in the city have been called to the scene of the wreck.

GEN. G. F. GRANT DEAD.

Baltimore, Special.—Gen. J. F. Grant, Grand Secretary of the Sovereign Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows in the United States, died Wednesday at the Union Protestant Infirmary, where he was operated on about four weeks ago for a serious internal affection. In accordance with the wishes of Secretary Grant, the funeral services were very simple. The funeral took place Thursday at his residence in this city, and the funeral party left over the Baltimore and Ohio railroad for his old home in Petersburg, Ky., where the body was buried.

HARPER BANKRUPTCY HEARING POSTPONED.

Bristol, Va., Special.—The failure of counsel for the creditors to appear at Big Stone Gap, Va., caused the postponement of the bankruptcy hearing of Edward L. Harper, former president of the wrecked Fidelity National Bank of Cincinnati, until April 27th. Harper and his counsel were present. Harper will remain at Big Stone Gap until the 27th inst.

By Wire and Cable.

A large fleet of warships and colliers is reported to have been seen 250 miles northeast of Madagascar, steaming east.

The allotments of the new Japanese loan were oversubscribed many times in the various money centers of the world.

Secretary Hay arrived at Gibraltar much improved in health.

The House of Commons adopted a motion declaring that the Chamberlain fiscal program would be detrimental to the shipping interests.

The situation in Macedonia is giving rise to some anxiety and notice has been served on the Cretan insurgents to disarm in 36 hours, on pain of international intervention.

State Treasurer Lacy issues a circular advertising bids for \$250,000 in 4 per cent. bonds authorized by the recent Legislature to run eight years. Bids must be submitted by noon May 10th and be accompanied by certified checks on a basis of \$1,000 for bid for \$50,000 in bonds.

Pointed Paragraphs.

A man could build a twenty-story office building while a woman is making her plans to wash her hair.

There is no love where there are none to be loved.

Manhood is always marred by being ever on the make.

Many a man has to be broken up before he can be built up.

You cannot kindle the fire of truth by whittlings from the wood.

Big Deal in Oil.

Beaumont, Tex., Special.—The largest deal in oil ever made in the South took place Friday. Messrs. Carnes, Bass & Benckenstein, of Beaumont, purchasing from Messrs. Laertel & Caferty, of Franklin, 1,750,000 barrels of oil in storage at Jennings. The sale gives the purchasers a total of 3,000,000 barrels in storage at Jennings.

Greenville, S. C., To Have a Permanent Fair—Striving to Raise \$15,000.

Greenville, Special.—The people of this city have for several weeks been striving hard for the organization of a permanent fair association. Subscriptions lists were circulated last week and at a meeting of the subscribers, held in the council chamber last evening, a permanent organization was effected. The name of the association will be the Piedmont Fair Association. The meeting last night was harmonious and more than one hundred subscribers were present. The total subscription to date amounts to \$10,250. It is the purpose of the directors to raise \$15,000. It is thought the Greenville Traction company will be called upon to assist in raising the remainder.

News of the Day.

Charlman Frick, of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, has called upon President Alexander for a complete statement of all the affairs of the society.

The prudential committee of the foreign mission board of the Congregational church decided to hold on to Mr. Rockefeller's gift of \$100,000. Rev. Dr. Washington Gladden, who opposed the acceptance of the gift, made a caustic statement concerning the committee's action.

Conspiracy Charge Dismissed.

New York, Special.—The indictment charging Nan Patterson with conspiracy with J. Morgan Smith and Mrs. Smith, wrongfully to obtain money from Caesar Young was dismissed in the court of general sessions at the request of Assistant District Attorney Rand. The court reserved decision in the Smiths case.

CARRIE MUST BEHAVE.

Or She Will Be Sent to Jail For Six Months, With a \$250 Fine.

Witchita, Kan., Special.—In district court, Carrie Nation, Myra McHenry and Mrs. Lucy Wilhoit were found guilty of destroying property. Mrs. Nation was fined \$250 and four months in jail. Mrs. McHenry two months and \$150 and Mrs. Wilhoit 25 days and \$150. The sentences were suspended, pending good behavior. The offense was committed September last, when the women broke windows of a wholesale liquor house.

Hay Improving.

Nervi, Italy, By Cable.—The condition of Secretary Hay improves daily. He received a visit from Ambassador White, who stopped here on his way to Rome. Mr. Hay discussed principally questions interesting Italy and America, chiefly emigration matters and King Victor Emmanuel's proposal for the establishment of an international chamber of agriculture, giving verbal instructions to Mr. White on the subject. The latter expects to arrive in Rome Saturday.

Snow in Tennessee.

Nashville, Tenn., Special.—At eight o'clock Sunday morning a light snow fell here, the thermometer standing at 37. Reports from central portions of the State show similar conditions. At Glasgow, Ky., the tops of buildings and fences were white, the snow continuing for more than an hour. The thermometer is 42.

Won't Take Lynchers Alive.

Memphis, Tenn., Special.—A special from Senatobia, Miss., says that the Spencer brothers and William Still, charged with being members of the mob that shot and killed Sheriff Poag, are barricaded in a cane brake twenty miles from town, and have sent word that they will not be taken alive. A large posse has gone to the cane brake with the intention of capturing the three men.

J. H. Thomason, who has confessed to having led the mob to the jail, is on the verge of nervous collapse. He is a prominent citizen and holds the office of county supervisor.

Meets Artic Ice.

Halifax, N. S., Special.—The steamer Jupiter encountered much drift ice off the Newfoundland coast Sunday, and as her bow plates were dented from an encounter with the Arctic floe, will on her recent passage from Liverpool to St. Johns, the captain skirted along the edge of the ice very slowly. Some of the rivets are started and there is considerable water in the forepeak.