

LEADS ALL NORTH CAROLINA DAILIES IN NEWS AND CIRCULATION.

CENSORSHIP AT MANILA BROKEN

Correspondents Say Truth Has Been Suppressed.

THEY APPEAL TO GEN. OTIS

HE PROMISES TO AMEND MATTERS AT ONCE.

FILIPINOS' TENACITY UNDERESTIMATED

The Situation Well in Hand a Misrepresentation. The Assumption that War Can be Soon Ended Without Increased Forces a Dream.

Manila, July 11, via Hong Kong, July 17.—The constantly increasing strictness of the censorship of press dispatches from Manila, which has prevented the calling to the United States of any that did not reflect official views of important events and conditions, resulted in a united effort on the part of correspondents here to secure an abatement of the rigor of the censorship. The initiative in this direction was taken a month ago, and resulted in the framing of the statement which was presented on Sunday, July 9, to Major General Otis, commanding the military forces of the United States in the Philippine Islands, with request for permission to telegraph it to the United States.

The correspondents also asked that they be allowed to cable to their respective papers all facts and the different phases of events as they transpired here. The correspondents had two long interviews with General Otis, in the course of which they explained that the evident purpose of the censorship was not to keep information from the enemy but to keep from the public a knowledge of the real condition of affairs here. It was also asserted by the correspondents that newspapers printed in Manila, which reach the enemy quickly, are permitted to publish statements similar to those which correspondents are forbidden to cable.

It was made clear to General Otis that the objection was to the system and not to the censor.

General Otis finally promised greater liberality, agreeing to pass all matter that he might consider not detrimental to the interests of the United States. General Otis appointed Captain Smith, of his staff, censor.

The statement of the correspondents is as follows:

"The undersigned, being staff correspondents of American newspapers stationed at Manila, unite in the following statement:

"We believe that owing to the official dispatches from Manila made public at Washington the people of the United States have not received a correct impression of the situation in the Philippine Islands, but that these dispatches have presented an ultra-optimistic view that is not shared by the general officers in the field.

"We believe the dispatches inaccurately represent the existing conditions among the Filipinos in respect to discussion and demoralization resulting from the American campaign and to the brigand character of their army.

"We believe that the dispatches err in the declaration that the situation is well in hand, and in the assumption that the insurrection can be speedily ended without a greatly increased force.

"We think the tenacity of the Filipino purpose has been underestimated and that the statements are unfounded that volunteers are willing to engage in further service.

"The censorship has compelled us to participate in this misrepresentation by excusing or altering uncontroverted statements of facts on the plea, as General Otis stated, that they would alarm the people at home, or have the people of the United States by the ears.

"Specifications: Prohibition of hospital reports; suppression of full reports of field operations in the event of failure; numbers of heat prostrations in the field; systematic minimization of naval operations; and suppression of complete reports of the situation.

(Signed)
"John T. McCutcheon, Harry Armstrong, Chicago Record; Oscar K. Davis, P. O. McDowell, New York Sun; Robert M. Collins, John P. Dunning, L. Jones, The Associated Press; John P. Bass, Will Dinwiddie, New York Herald; E. S. Keene, Scripps-McIntire Association; Richard Little, Chicago Tribune."

STILLS UP THE DEPARTMENTS.

Washington, D. C., July 17.—The publication of the war correspondent's "Formal Indictment of General Otis" management of the Philippine campaign caused a sensation in the departments here. Secretary Hay has received advice as late as today from civil as well as military officers in the Philippines which led him to declare that the situation there was certainly improving materially and that the prospects for the future had brightened very much. With these advices, the Secretary said Gen. Otis had had nothing to do, and they were from disinterested persons whose opinions must carry weight.

Generally there was strong disinclination

tion exhibited by the officials to discuss the last "round robin."

General Miles, who was acting as Secretary of War in the absence of Secretary Alger and Assistant Secretary McKeogh, would not comment upon the dispatch and Adjutant General Corbin took the same attitude.

"CENSURED WITHOUT CAUSE."

Corbin Declares all Bulletins Received Have Been Given the Public.

Washington, July 17.—Regarding statements that cable dispatches received in Washington and other news regarding the war had been censored contrary to the usual custom, Adjutant General Corbin today said:

"The censure of so-called censored press is without just cause and evidently made under misapprehension of facts. There has been no information received from General Otis that has not been given to the press promptly on the bulletin board in the hall of this office.

"The standing instructions of the President and Secretary of War are that the public shall be given all information we receive; this has been done and will continue to be done. Of course, plans of campaigns that would be of help to Aguinaldo and other rebels have not and will not be promulgated, but all facts or events that have transpired have been given in full."

OTIS, WHY PLAY THE OSTRICH?

London, July 17.—Most of the morning papers comment upon the joint statement of the American correspondents at Manila regarding the censorship there.

The Times says:

"General Otis cannot conceal nor explain away the great fact that he fails to bring the war to an end. He might just as well cease playing the ostrich and allow the correspondents to tell the public what they see."

The Daily News says:

"The moral of it is that the correspondent will turn when you tread too hard upon him, and that his determination to let the cat out of the bag may still prove a blessing to modern states."

FELL DEAD IN THE BANK

SUDDEN DEATH OF THE CASHIER, MR. W. B. BIGGERS.

A Gallant Ex-Confederate Who Was Wounded at Seven Pines, and a Man Greatly Beloved by the Community.

Lexington, N. C., July 17.—(Special).—W. B. Biggers, cashier of the Bank of Lexington, dropped dead in the bank today from heart failure. He was in his 58th year.

He was a brave Confederate soldier, being corporal of Company B, Fourth Infantry. He was severely wounded at Seven Pines. He was an officer in the Presbyterian church here and took a leading part in all charitable matters. His wife and adopted daughter survive him.

Mr. Biggers was most highly respected and loved by all our people. The whole town and county mourn his loss.

MERRITT AND MILES AT ONE.

No Controversy Regarding the Number of Troops for the Philippines.

Washington, July 17.—A statement was prepared at army headquarters today and given out for publication in which it was said:

"There has been some discussion in the press recently relating to an alleged difference of opinion regarding the number of troops to be sent to the Philippine Islands on the first instant."

"Then follow a number of letters from General Miles and General Merritt, in which each recommended what troops he thought necessary to be sent to the islands.

"These estimates, according to the letters ranged from 14,400 to 15,000.

In conclusion the statement says:

"It thus appears there was no controversy regarding the number of troops to be sent, General Miles in fact having designated more than General Merritt called for, but only a difference of opinion as to the composition of the force. General Merritt desiring to have more regulars than were designated by General Miles.

"Certain newspapers have attempted to show that General Miles did not want more than six thousand troops to be sent to the Philippines under General Merritt, but the above official correspondence shows this not to be the fact."

TEMPEST IN A TEAPOT.

So Thinks a Negro of the Threatened Negro Revolt Against McKinley.

Washington, July 17.—Mr. Lyons, Register of the Treasury; ex-Representative Chatham, Recorder of Deeds, and John P. Green, United States Stamp Agent, three of the leading colored men of the Administration had a consultation with the President today regarding matters of interest to their race. During the course of the consultation the effort of certain colored men to array the colored race against the Administration on account of its Philippine policy was mentioned, and Mr. Lyons assured the President that, in his opinion, it would amount to little.

BULLETINS, BLOOD AND AN EYE.

Vidalia, Ga., July 17.—Wm. Collins this morning shot and killed Jeremiah Morris. A few minutes later Collins was shot and seriously wounded by Sam Brazill, who was a clerk in Morris' store. The trouble arose over a woman with whom both Morris and Collins were infatuated. The parties are all white.

THE WATER WAS A SHEET OF FLAME

The Oil Tank Steamer Maverick Burned and Sunk.

DUE TO A BURSTING PIPE

THE LOSS OVER A QUARTER OF A MILLION.

ONE MAN, TERRIBLY BURNED, M.Y. DIE

An Explosion Blew a Great Hole in the Steamer's Side, and the Great Mass of Flaming Oil Resembled a Volcano.

Halifax, N. S., July 17.—The Standard Oil Company's tank steamer Maverick, which arrived Saturday from New York with a cargo of oil is sunk in the harbor. She was taken to her pier in Bedford Basin this morning, and pumping of the oil from the ship's hold to the oil tank on the shore was commenced, a six inch pipe connecting the tanks. During the pumping, the pipe burst and the oil flowed down into the engine room and became ignited. The steamer's crew made efforts to snuff the flames which followed, but they were obliged to leave the ship to save their lives. In a short time sheets of flame were rising from the steamer in several places. The city fire brigade was called out, fearing a general conflagration. This danger was averted by an explosion which blew a hole in the ship's side. A large area of water is covered with blazing oil and thousands of people have been attracted to the scene.

The Maverick is a total wreck. She was not insured. The vessel was valued at \$250,000 and the cargo at \$30,000. About 200,000 gallons of oil had been pumped out, and there remained four hundred thousand gallons in the ship. The basin in which the fire occurred is still a sea of flames. When the explosion occurred the people hid under anything which could shelter. Pieces of the vessel went hundreds of feet in the air. The great mass of burning oil resembled a volcano. The steamer's mooring line parted and the burning and shattered bulk drifted into deep water. Michael Michelson, an older, was terribly burned about the head and may die. He was the only man in the engine room when the pump broke. The break in the pipe was between decks.

REMOVED FROM HIS OFFICE.

Director of Public Safety Impeached For Misconduct.

Columbus, Ohio, July 17.—The city council tonight, by a vote of fifteen to three, impeached and removed from office Jos. W. Dunsberry, Director of Public Safety.

The resolution removing him charged that he has been guilty of misconduct in office, in that he has neglected his duties, devoting a large part of his time to a banking business in which he is interested, and in acting as one of the owners and managers of a theatre. It is further charged that he has been reckless and extravagant in the expenditures of his office, and that he has openly defied the powers of the council and contemptuously refused to comply with its reasonable requests.

The resolutions set forth that "he has flagrantly shown disregard of his plain duty by knowingly appointing as members of the police force notorious ex-convicts, criminals and other men of low character to the humiliation of the city and the respectable members of the city and the respectable members of the city and the respectable members of the city are still retained," also, "that he has levied heavy assessments upon the members of the police force, of which he has compelled payment, without any known reason therefor, and which he refuses to disclose, and he has thereby forced many unwilling persons, and persons who can ill-afford, to pay him these large sums of money, without any benefit whatever to those who pay."

THE FEVER AT SANTIAGO.

Santiago, July 17.—The yellow fever situation continues to improve. One death was officially reported today. The victim was a soldier in the hospital at Boniato Cañal. Only one new case is reported for the day. This is a volunteer nurse in the yellow fever hospital, who was supposed to be an immune.

On Saturday last two cases developed in the city proper. The sufferers are American employes of the local asphalt company. The Cosmopolitan Club gave a dinner this evening to celebrate the anniversary of the surrender.

OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS FREE.

Atlanta, Ga., July 17.—The Board of Trustees of the Georgia School of Technology has decided that officers of the army and navy of the United States will be permitted to take the course of study at the institution free of charge. President Hall notified the War and Navy Departments, and a letter was received from Secretary Long thanking Mr. Hall for the courtesy extended by the school and stating that the action of the trustees would be published in the Department.

"YOU LIE" CAME FROM 500 THROATS

The Striker's Reply to President Rossiter's Assertion.

NO CAUSE FOR THE STRIKE

SO HE DECLARED, AND THUS THEY ANSWERED.

THE STRIKERS ARE MOST DETERMINED

The Management of the Transit Lines are Equally Stubborn. Chief of Police Devery Says They are Not Organized and will Lose.

New York, July 17.—The strike situation in Brooklyn tonight remains unchanged. The striking employes are even more determined than they were yesterday, and the management of the Rapid Transit lines is obdurate and unflinching.

Cars were run on most of the lines governed by the Traction Company from early morning until 7 o'clock this evening, but after sundown there was a considerable falling off in the service and by 9 o'clock not a car was moving on any of the lines affected by the striking motormen and conductors. The roads comprising the Nassau system were most effectively crippled. None of the striking employes returned to work, and most of them were busy during the day influencing union and non-union men on the other lines to quit work. In this respect the strikers were partially successful, but they made no inroads on the running of the Putnam Avenue cars. This line is practically intact, not more than half a dozen of its employes being affiliated with the strikers.

The Coney Island Company reaped a rich harvest on all of its lines during the day.

President Rossiter accompanied by Supt. E. Keney visited the barn on Flatbush avenue line near Vernon avenue during the afternoon. The strikers were there to a man, and when the railroad magnates drove up in a coupe the strikers adjourned to a nearby hall and held a meeting to which they invited Messrs. Rossiter and Keney. Speeches were made on both sides. Toward the close of the meeting, President Rossiter told the men they could come back to work at 6 o'clock today, but he assured them that the company would not concede any of their demands, and expressed himself as believing that the strikers had no grievances to back up their actions.

"There is no strike, nor cause for it," said Mr. Rossiter. "You lie, you lie," came from 500 throats in answer to this assertion, and it looked for a time as if serious trouble would ensue. Fortunately wiser heads governed the more active strikers, and no damage was done to either of the officers of the company. Early in the afternoon small-sized buildings and stumps of trees were thrown on the Flatbush Avenue tracks in front of the Midwood Club, but all these obstructions were removed in time to allow a limited number of cars to make their scheduled trips. Considerable difficulty was experienced on the Nostrand Avenue and cross town lines, but no serious mishap occurred. All the cars were manned by two or three policemen, and the presence of the officers on board the cars prevented in a great measure any outbreak on the part of the strikers or their sympathizers.

Chief of Police Devery spent the greater part of the afternoon in Brooklyn. He allowed nearly half of the New York policemen, who had been on duty since early yesterday, six hours leave of absence, and in the meantime their places were taken up by others who had managed to snatch a few hours sleep earlier in the morning.

When asked for his opinion of the strike and its probable outcome, Chief Devery said:

"This strike should never have occurred. The men will surely lose. They are not organized, and I think the whole matter will be adjusted inside of twenty-four hours."

ANOTHER STRIKE COMING.

New York, July 17.—General Master Workman Parsons was in conference for several hours tonight with the executive committee of the employes of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company. After the conference Mr. Parsons announced that a strike of the Metropolitan employes is now inevitable unless President Vreeland recedes from the position he has taken.

THE STRIKE AT CLEVELAND.

Cleveland, Ohio, July 17.—The conductors and motormen of the Big Consolidated Street Railway system, who were on a strike last month, were again at 4:15 this morning. Eighteen hundred men are affected. They claim the company has not lived up to the agreement it made. All the lines were tied up from 5 o'clock until after 8 when the operations of the Euclid Avenue line with non-union men under police protection was undertaken. Cars were run at five minute intervals on that line until evening, but no attempt was made to move cars on the other lines.

Henry A. Averett, President of the company, issued a statement this evening in which he says the terms of the agreement with the strikers has been

strictly adhered to, but that it was impossible to inaugurate all the reforms promptly because of the continued interference with the non-union crews, and he holds the union men directly responsible for this. He says that he will operate the cars if he is given police protection. Protection has been promised by Mayor Farley, and it is said that the militia will be called out if the police are unable to preserve order.

There has been a little disorder today, but nothing of a serious nature.

PROTOCOLS OF CONFERENCE.

Our Delegates to be Instructed by Cable to Sign Them.

Washington, July 17.—Secretary Hay has received all of the protocols of the Hague Peace Conference proceedings, included among the papers is the draft of the arbitration and mediation treaty, which is regarded as the most important achievement of the conference. The document, like all of the proceedings, is in French, the diplomatic language always used on such occasions, and the translations are now being made at the State Department.

As there is occasion for the utmost haste in completing the work of the conference, our Government has concluded not to depend upon the slow-going mails to communicate to its delegates its approval of their work, but will by cable empower them to sign the protocols in the name of the United States. The treaties will, of course, have to be submitted to the Senate for its approval.

INGALLS DECLARES IT FALSE.

Cincinnati, Ohio, July 17.—The following telegram was received today from M. E. Ingalls in response to a query as to the truth of the report that he was about to leave the Big Four Railroad Company to become the arbitrator for the Vanderbilt-Morgan interests:

"Hot Springs, Va., July 17.—The Associated Press, Cincinnati: There is not a word of truth in the report."
"M. E. INGALLS."

BATTLE WITH OUTLAWS

THE SHERIFF'S MEN BADLY BEATEN IN THE CONFLICT.

Robbers Escaped Without Losing a Man. Another Posse Organized and Sent in Pursuit of Them.

East Las Vegas, N. M., July 17.—Meagre details were received here today of a pitched battle between a sheriff's posse and the gang of outlaws who held up a Colorado and Southern passenger train at Folsom, N. M., a few days ago. The affray occurred near Cimarron.

C. J. Farr, of Watsonburg, Colorado, a member of the posse, was killed.

Deputies Love and Smith, of Springer, N. M., were probably fatally wounded. W. H. Reno, chief of the secret service department of the Colorado and Southern Railway, was also wounded. The robbers escaped to the hills without losing a man. Another posse was organized at Cimarron, and is now in pursuit of the robbers.

Marion Little, live stock inspector, arrived here tonight, bringing further details of the fight at Cimarron, as he had learned them at Springer.

"It occurred this morning," he said, "in the canon above Cimarron, in a very rough piece of country. The news was telegraphed to Springer from Cimarron just before I left there. The posse was led by Sheriff Ed. Farr, of Walsenburg, and Marshal Foraker, of New Mexico. The posse numbered six men. The force divided, advancing upon the outlaws from three directions.

"Sheriff Farr was killed and Henry Love, and a man named Smith, members of the posse were wounded. Foraker returned and telephoned that all of his posse had been wounded.

"Word was received late today that the dead body of one of the train robbers concerned in the Folsom train robbery on the Colorado Southern railway, had been conveyed to Cimarron, N. M., from the scene of the fight, and was afterwards taken to Springer, where an inquest was held tonight. The dead man is known by the name of Wm. McGinnis, alias G. W. Franks, and came from Magdalena, N. M., where he is known as "Broncho Buster." The other two robbers abandoned their horses and fled pursued in the hills by a posse of 20 men.

"Later accounts of the fight state that the train robbers were overtaken at about 5 o'clock Sunday evening in the canon, ten miles above Cimarron. They were preparing to go into camp and replied in the negative to a demand to surrender. A fight then ensued, in which about fifty shots were exchanged.

Sheriff Ed. Farr received the first wound in the wrist, but bandaged it and renewed the battle. He was shot a second time through the body, and fell dead. E. H. Smith, another member of the posse, was shot through the leg. H. N. Love sustained a dangerous wound through the thigh. The fighting lasted about forty-five minutes. Special Officer Reno remained on the scene until 8 o'clock Sunday night, and then left for Cimarron, to secure medical aid, which was secured at Springer. It took him nearly four hours to make the trip to Cimarron, a distance of ten miles, through the heavy rain, and intense darkness."

ORDERED TO THE CAPE.

London, July 17.—The Daily Graphic this morning publishes a rumor that a battalion of the Scotch Guards and a battalion of the Grenadiers have been ordered to the Cape.

FIVE VICTIMS OF THE VENGEANCE

The Feud Began About Two Years Ago.

A HOT BATTLE YESTERDAY

FIVE MEN WERE KILLED ON THE RIGHT AND THREE WOUNDED.

RESULT PARTLY OF WHITE-BAKER FEUD

The Two Factions, the Philpots and the Griffins, had Taken Sides in this War of Clans. Manchester in a State of Terror.

Louisville, July 17.—A special to the Courier-Journal from London, Ky., tells of a report concerning the outbreak of another feud in Clay county by which five men lost their lives today.

The dead are said to be: Robert Philpot, Ed. Fisher, Aaron Morris, Jim Griffin, Hugh Griffin.

These fatalities resulted from a pitched battle fought near Little Goose Creek, three miles from Manchester. The feud dates back nearly two years. On Christmas, 1897, James Philpot was killed by Aaron Morris, but before he died he shot and killed Wm. Bandy, a friend of Morris. The Morris' and Griffins were closely affiliated. Since then the feeling between the two factions has been very bitter, and it has been aroused recently by the White-Baker hostilities. The Philpots, who are the strongest faction in the mountains, numbering about 750 voters, openly espoused the cause of the Bakers, while the Griffins took sides with the Whites.

The story that reaches here from Manchester is to the effect that Bob Philpot was arrested this morning by Deputy Sheriff Wash. Thacker. While Deputy Thacker was in the act of releasing the report does not show clearly the origin of the trouble, nor give a reason for Philpot's arrest. It is said that while Thacker was taking Philpot's bond the latter was shot from behind by a member of a crowd that had gathered. This precipitated a general fight with Winchester and revolvers, which was participated in by George, Granville, Robert and Peter Philpot and Ed. Fisher on one side, and Ron. Morris, Hugh, Jim and Green Griffin on the other. The battle began at about 9 o'clock and raged fiercely for ten or fifteen minutes. When it was over it was found that five men had been killed outright, three of theelligerents were seriously wounded, while Peter Philpot was the only one on either side to escape injury. Granville Philpot is said to be one of the most seriously wounded. He is a Union veteran, having lost a leg at Stone River. He is an ex-member of the Kentucky Legislature, and is said to have killed three of four men. Ed. Fisher, who is reported dead, was another man with several nicks in his can. He was but twenty-three years old, but is said to have killed three men.

An effort was at once begun to secure deputies to go to the seat of the trouble and attempt to restore quiet, but up to a late hour in the afternoon there had not been enough responses to make up a force that would command respect. The situation at Manchester is deplorable. Since morning the place has been in a state of terror, scarcely anyone daring to venture out of doors. Business is suspended and the residents are momentarily expecting a renewal of hostilities.

HIS HEADLESS BODY FOUND.

London Depot, Ky., July 17.—Clay county has had another killing. Dick Lovens' body has been found three miles from Manchester. When found his head was severed from his body and had been beaten to a pulp. A 45-caliber revolver was found on the body. Having killed three men and injured several, he was probably killed by the friends of one of his victims. He leaves a widow and eight children.

An attempt had been made to kill Will Gray, near Manchester, Clay county. After three shots had passed through his clothes, one of them scraping his body, he escaped by running through a forest. Gray is one of the Bakers' friends.

GOLD FROM THE KLONDYKE.

Washington, July 17.—Mr. Frank A. Vanderbilt, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, returned today from a month's trip through the West on business connected with the Government mints and assay offices. He states that what appears to be a conservative estimate of the amount of gold which will come out of the Klondyke this summer is \$18,000,000.

AN EDITOR KILLS AN EDITOR.

New Orleans, La., July 17.—Joseph P. Molvey was killed tonight by W. D. Roberts.

They were editors of rival sensational weeklies, and had been denouncing and threatening each other for some time. Both are under indictment in the Federal court for sending immoral literature through the mails.