

The News and Observer.

VOL. LI. NO. 98.

RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, SUNDAY MORNING, JANUARY 5, 1902.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Leads all North Carolina Dailies in News and Circulation

OUR SOLDIERS ARE INVITED TO DESERT

Nine Americans Sign the Proclamation.

SEVEN WERE IN OUR ARMY

Declared Conscience Led Them to Join The Filipinos.

WHO ARE COMPARED TO PATRIOTS OF '76

The War is Characterized as a Cruel Invasion, Which Sooner or Later Must End in Disaster to the Americans.

(By the Associated Press.)
 Washington, Jan. 4.—The War Department has received from the Philippines copies of a remarkable proclamation, signed with the names of nine Americans, seven of them stated as being in the United States military service, inviting Americans soldiers to desert and join the ranks of the Filipino soldiery. The text of the document is as follows: "To Whom It May Concern: "Dear Fellow Countrymen—After many months among the Filipino people, studying their customs and characters, we, the undersigned, have come to the conclusion that the time has arrived for us to break the silence and let you know the real truth so you will see the folly of continuing fighting these people, who are defending their country against the cruel American invasion in the same manner in which our forefathers did against England in those glorious days of our grand and noble liberator, Gen. George Washington. "Since the day we were led by our conscience (and) presented ourselves to the Filipino authorities we have received the best of treatment and we are enjoying a life of luxury without having to put our lives in danger as you do, who still remain in the American ranks fighting for an unjust cause which sooner or later must surely prove disastrous, as it did to the Spanish, notwithstanding that they knew the country and customs of the people (better) than the Americans do. "For above mentioned reasons, and also that the war may soon end, we ask the men of the American army stationed in these islands to present themselves to the Philippine authorities, as we did, thereby showing yourself to be true Americans upholding the policy of Washington and the Monroe doctrine, against the ambitious policy of President McKinley, who for two years has carried on this cruel war, spilling the innocent blood of thousands of American soldiers, and with what object but to fill the pockets of Mark Hanna and several other American capitalists, who have been for years and are now ruling America today, or in other words, changing your blood for gold and robbing many a loving mother or wife of son or husband—thereby making many a once happy home sad and miserable. "Before we close let us tell you that in nearly every town there are always stationed forces of Filipino troops, to whom should you so desire you can present yourselves with or without your rifles, and to avoid danger it is best to hide in a secure place and after you have presented yourself inform the Filipino officer or chief of the guerrillas and they will recover it and pay you some money in return. "With this we conclude, wishing you the best of fortune. "We remain yours most sincerely, (Signed) Harry Horal Almar, Company K, 3rd Infantry, Company B, 28th U. S. Infantry; Frank L. Clark, Company F, 21st U. S. Infantry; J. Thomas Kreider, corporal 23rd U. S. Volunteer Infantry; Charles Buchanan, Company B, 28th Infantry, Volunteers; Harry Richter, Sixth U. S. Artillery; Charles Wright, Hospital Corps; Fitzhugh Smith, John Ryan, Fourth Regiment." John T. Kreider, one of the signers of this proclamation, was tried recently by military commission in the Philippines in a charge of treason and records of the court martial have just been received at the War Department. The preponderance of proof, said Gen. Chaffee, in reviewing the case, was in favor of the contention of the accused that he was held by the insurgents as a prisoner and took no part in operations against the United States, gave no aid and comfort to the enemy, made reasonable effort to escape and was compelled by his captors under legal duress to sign the above proclamation, by threats of violence in case he refused. The military commission found Kreider guilty of the charge of treason and sentenced him to confinement at hard labor for life, but Gen. Chaffee, because of the absence of conclusive proof that the accused had committed an overt act (such an act being necessary to consummate the technical offense of treason) disapproved the sentence and ordered the prisoner set at liberty.

KILLED THREE DEER

Hunting Party Returns from Carteret Lodge, Pythian Officers Installed.

(Special to News and Observer.)

Durham, N. C., Jan. 3.—The party of Durham people, who have been spending several days at Carteret Lodge, in Craven county, have returned home. They report an exceedingly pleasant time. All were guests of Mr. and Mrs. B. N. Duke during their stay. The trophies of the hunt were three deer and a number of fish.

CARNEGIE REMOVES OBSTACLES TO GIFT

And the Carnegie Institution is Incorporated.

NOW TO ELECT TRUSTEES

Objects of Institution to Promote Study and Research.

SEC. HAY HEADS THE INCORPORATORS

It is Understood That Carnegie's Gift Will Be in the Form of Gift Edge Securities Acceptable to the Government.

(By the Associated Press.)
 Washington, Jan. 4.—Secretary Hay and a number of gentlemen interested in the Carnegie project of a National University met at the State Department today and formed an incorporation known as the "Carnegie Institution." It is understood that Mr. Carnegie has removed the obstacles that existed to the acceptance of his \$10,000,000 donation to the cause of education, and today's action was the first step toward giving legal form and substance to the proposition. Besides Secretary Hay, the incorporators, all of whom were present at today's meeting, are Edwin D. White, justice of the Supreme court; D. C. Gilman, late president of Johns Hopkins University; Charles D. Walcott, Superintendent of the Geological Survey; John S. Billings, ex-Surgeon General of the Navy, and Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner of Labor. Marcus Baker, of the Coast Survey, was also present, not as an incorporator, but charged with the preparation of the article of incorporation. The article of incorporation of the Carnegie Institution was filed with the Recorder of Deeds in this city today. The incorporators are Secretary of State John Hay; Edwin D. White, Dr. John S. Billings, Daniel C. Gilman, Dr. Charles D. Walcott, of the Geological Survey; and Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner of Labor. The articles fix the name and title of the institution as the "Carnegie Institution" and show that it is organized "for a perpetual term." Its objects are the promotion of study and research, the power to acquire, hold and convey real estate and other property and to establish general and special funds to assist investigations in science, literature, to co-operate with government, universities, colleges, technical schools, learned societies and individuals to appoint committees of experts to direct special lines of research, publish and distribute documents, conduct lectures and hold meetings, acquire and maintain a library and in general to do and perform all things necessary to promote the objects of said institution. "The affairs, funds and property of the corporation will be in general charge of a board of trustees to consist during the first year of twenty-seven and thereafter not to exceed thirty members, except by a three quarter vote of the board. "The preamble of the articles of incorporation sets forth as follows: "We, the undersigned, persons of full age and citizens of the United States and a majority of whom are citizens of the District of Columbia, being desirous to establish and maintain in the city of Washington, in the spirit of Washington, an institution for promoting original research in science, literature and art do hereby associate ourselves as a body corporate for said purpose under an act to establish a code of law for the District of Columbia, approved March 3, 1901, sections 559 to 604 inclusive." "In pursuance of that act the provisions and purposes already mentioned are certified briefly in four articles. "The meeting today at which the incorporation crystallized, as the result of a number of informal conferences that have been held by the incorporators, who were selected personally by Mr. Carnegie. The definite form in which the gift of Mr. Carnegie will be made has not been announced, although according to those interested in this project it will be in a shape generally satisfactory. It is understood that it will be in the form of gift edged securities, but not of government issue, in view of the greater income by the outside securities. "The further development of the project now awaits the outline from Mr. Carnegie as to his ideas and purposes. The next step will be the organization of a board of trustees. These doubtless will include the present incorporators and other representative men from all parts of the country. This will be in line with the policy pursued in organizing the board for the Carnegie institution in Scotland.

Three Trains in Wreck.

(By the Associated Press.)

JOHNSTOWN, PA., JAN. 3.—THREE TRAINS WERE PILED UP IN A WRECK JUST WEST OF "S. Q." LOWER ON THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, ABOUT SEVEN MILES WEST OF THIS CITY TONIGHT. ACCORDING TO THE BEST REPORTS OBTAINABLE, ONE MAN WAS KILLED AND FOUR BADLY INJURED, SEVERAL OTHERS SUSTAINING SLIGHT INJURIES. THE KILLED AND INJURED WERE RAILROADERS.

WHAT FACTORIES IN N. C. ARE DOING

The Smaller Ones Employ 11,766 Persons.

ADAYS WORK 101-2 HOURS

Eighty Per Cent. in Favor of Compulsory Education.

TEN FATAL ACCIDENTS LAST YEAR

168 Accidents in All. Sixty-three Per Cent. Employ Children Under Fourteen, Increase in Wages Reported in Half.

(By the Associated Press.)
 The board of directors of the State prison have been called to meet in special session tomorrow at Halifax. "The damage to the State farms by the breaking of the dykes is almost staggering," said Superintendent Mann last night. "It was deemed best to have the board go to the farms at once and thoroughly consider the situation." Chairman Travis of the board of directors of the prison did not think the damage was serious when he heard of it, and as was stated in the News and Observer, he thought the dykes could be replaced at comparatively little expense. Since then more definite advices have been received and it has been decided to call the board in special session. "It is almost impossible to tell the extent of the damage yet," said Superintendent Mann last night, "but it will be vast. In fact it may be irreparable. The latest advices states that the water has flooded the farm and until it recedes nothing definite can be said. Peanuts that were stacked are buried under the water and large quantities of forage were in the path of the flood and are probably ruined. The damage to the peanuts cannot now be stated. "We have been working on one section of the dykes that was washed away last spring and had not completed its restoration when the water washed over it again. It may not be possible to repair the dykes and it may be necessary to change the course of the present dykes in some places. All these facts must be considered by the board." As superintendent Mann stated, nothing can be said with any degree of certainty until the water recedes and a full study and investigation is made. The Caledonia farm was purchased by the State in 1899 and cost \$70,000. It is estimated that the two freshets this year, which resulted in the breaking of dykes, has cost the State two-thirds of the purchase price.

Louisburg Industrial Notes.

(Special to News and Observer.)

Louisburg, N. C., Jan. 4.—There have been a great many business changes in Louisburg recently. We mention a few: Mr. J. J. Barron has sold out his stock to Messrs. W. P. Noel & Co., W. G. Racklay sold out to Mr. J. P. Winston; King and Clifton have by mutual consent dissolved partnership, Mr. J. W. King continuing the business and Mr. Maurice Clifton being appointed by the commissioners as register of deeds in the place of Mr. J. T. Clifton, his uncle, deceased. R. T. Corlie will sell his grocery and beef market and will open a fruit store, restaurant and cafe. Messrs. Hicks and Allen have dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Allen will take some of his younger brothers in with him and Mr. Hicks will continue in business by himself. "The Louisburg Mercantile Company, Mr. J. W. Hollinsworth manager, bought the furniture business of W. H. Macon and W. H. Macon bought the undertakers business of Mr. Hollinsworth. "Mr. E. C. Pones rented the livery stable of James Perry on Nash street. "Mr. G. W. Ford and Allen Brothers hope to finish the cotton seed oil mills and be running in about two weeks. "One of the barber shops here was broke into one night this week and four dollars an eighty-five cents in money and eight razors were taken. No arrests have been made, but a negro who fell over a hole of barbed wire and cut his hand pretty bad that night and had it dressed with iodofarm is suspected, as there was blood from the drug store and in the barber shop and across the bridge, and they say everything smelled like iodofarm. "We have sold lots of tobacco at good prices and business has been good this fall.

Mr. C. B. Bradham Reported Married

(Special to the News and Observer.)

New Bern, N. C., Jan. 3.—It is reported here today that the marriage of Mr. T. C. Bradham to Miss Chaddie Cradle has been solemnized at Rochester, N. Y. Both bride and groom were formerly residents of this place.

McLeod's Murderer Hanged.

(By the Associated Press.)

Clayton, Ala., Jan. 3.—Bob Brown, a negro who murdered Mr. McLeod, a road overseer, was legally hanged here today at noon. The execution was attended by a large crowd of white and colored people.

THE CAPTAIN'S STATEMENT.

The Death List May Possibly Reach Forty or Fifty, He Says.

(By the Associated Press.)

Eureka, Cal., Jan. 3.—Capt. A. L. Hall, master of the wrecked steamship, gives a graphic account of the disaster. He says: "We left San Francisco Wednesday, being bound for Victoria and Puget Sound. The weather thickened as the night advanced, and Thursday morning a heavy fog, accompanied by a light rain, set in. About 4:10 a. m. I was suddenly awakened by an awful crash on the port side, well forward. Second Officer Luke was on the watch at the time. The housing, especially in the vicinity of my cabin, was badly shattered, the main force of the collision striking her just forward of my state room. My bunk was struck and thrown across the room on my table. "After the crash the vessel, which I think was a French bark, judging from the language used by her sailors, rebounded and groped alongside. I called upon her to stand by. She drifted away and was lost to view. I could not tell how badly she was injured. But I do not imagine she was severely hurt, as she struck us bow on, and though her forward rigging might have been broken, it is not likely her hull suffered materially. "Those of the passengers who had not been awakened by the crash were aroused at once. The vessel began to fill immediately and she sank in thirty-five minutes. There was no confusion on board. The officers and crew kept the passengers from becoming panic-stricken. "The crew was immediately ordered to man the life boats and rafts and an effort was made to save the baggage. This was given up, however, the vessel filling at such an alarming rate that no thought was given but for the safety of the passengers. I gave orders to have the port boilers blown out, it being necessary to give the vessel a list to keep the gaping hole in her side from the water. "In a few moments all the life boats and rafts were out with the exception of two, which were smashed. One of these boats contained nine or ten passengers. All were thrown into the water, but managed to board a life raft, which had been launched a few minutes previously. The second boat was smashed by striking a heavy object in the water, but all the passengers were rescued by another life raft. "We had about sixty-five first and second class passengers on board and one hundred and sixty souls all told. We had no knowledge of the approach of the vessel striking us, the weather being so thick she was not seen until she had been struck. It was very dark at the time and the uncertain light interfered to a great extent with the rescue of the passengers. I remained on board assisting them in every way possible. I went down with the ship. "After I had been down, I don't know how long, the social hall deck broke off and I floated to the surface with it. Sighting a life raft I commenced swimming, and succeeded in reaching it after a hard struggle and was pulled on board by the three occupants. We floated about nearly all day. "From the information I have concerning the rescue of the passengers and crew, I am not able to state how large the death list will be, but in my opinion it will not be less than twenty and possibly may reach forty or fifty. A number were injured by the falling timbers. It is almost certain a number of the steerage passengers perished in this manner."

An Account of the Rescue.

Eureka, Cal., Jan. 3.—Captain Victor Johnson, of the steamer Dispatch, which rescued a majority of the shipwrecked passengers, gave the following account of the result: "About 8 o'clock Thursday morning, my attention was called to a small boat which was manned by three men and coming towards us. Owing to the fog we did not discover her presence until she was right alongside. We took them aboard and lay to the remainder of the day. Several boats and rafts were picked up at different intervals; the last about 4 o'clock Thursday afternoon. Some of the wrecked people were quite badly lashed out, especially those on the life rafts. "Of the passengers rescued several were injured. One man had his leg jammed, while two were cut about the head and shoulders. Captain Hall was injured by a spar as the vessel went down. Several of the women were more dead than alive when taken aboard and with difficulty were resuscitated. "Captain Johnson was loud in his praise of the bravery displayed by women who he rescued. They gave valuable assistance in caring for the survivors, as each succeeding raft was picked up. "The captain and the crew of the Dispatch gave early attention to the wants of the passengers. In many instances their wardrobes were entirely depleted. While many of the passengers had ample time to robe themselves after the alarm had been given, many failed to do so, and as a result, not a few were thinly clad, while those more fortunate were drenched to the skin and suffered equally with the others.

Death of Miss Lassiter.

(Special to News and Observer.)

Durham, N. C., Jan. 3.—Miss Lillie Lassiter, daughter of Mrs. Senora Lassiter, passed away at an early hour this morning at the home of her mother on Vickers Avenue, of pneumonia. Deceased was twenty years of age. She was a consistent member of the Second Baptist church, of this city, and an exemplary Christian. The funeral services will take place from the residence tomorrow afternoon, after which the interment will be in the city cemetery.

THE STATE PRISON IN A BAD PLIGHT

Directors Called to Meet in Special Session.

BAD NEWS FROM FARMS

Part of the Peanut Crop is Buried Under Water.

THE FARM IS A SEA OF WATER

Directors Go to Halifax Tomorrow to View the Situation. Supt. Mann Says the Loss is Staggering and May Be Irreparable.

The forthcoming report of the Commissioner of Labor and Printing, Mr. H. D. Varner, will give some very interesting information relating to miscellaneous factories, which include furniture, wood work, clothing and all factories save the cotton mills. Of this class of factories, there engaged in the manufacture of furniture comprise the largest number. The miscellaneous factories employ 11,766 persons, 422 of whom are under fourteen years of age. Table No. 1 of the commissioners report shows county, postoffice, year of incorporation, name of factory, capital stock, name of president, kind of power used, and number of horse power. The tables following are arranged by subjects and show the following facts: Average number of hours of employees per days is 10 1/2. Fifty-six per cent. pay weekly, 18 per cent semi-monthly, nineteen per cent monthly, 1 per cent bi-monthly, one per cent daily, two per cent on demand, and three per cent make no report. Forty-nine per cent report an increase of wages, thirty-four per cent no increase, and seventeen per cent make no report. Forty-three per cent report the financial condition of employees good, twenty-nine per cent fair, fourteen per cent poor, two per cent bad, and twelve per cent make no report. Sixty-three per cent oppose employment of children under fourteen years of age, 11 per cent favor such employment and twenty-six per cent make no report. The highest wages per day is \$2.08, the lowest 58 cents. One hundred and sixty-eight accidents were reported, ten of which were fatal, and three resulted in permanent disability. Fifty-six report insurance against accident. Eighty-two per cent of adults can read and write. Sixty-one per cent report improvement in education, nine per cent no improvement, and thirty per cent make no report. Forty-one per cent report improvement in morals, eleven per cent no improvement, and thirty-eight per cent make no report. Eighty per cent favor compulsory education, 12 per cent oppose it, and eight per cent make no report. Sixty per cent report financial condition of employees improving, sixteen per cent no improvement, and twenty-four per cent make no report.

DR. BASSETT'S LECTURE.

"The Conditions of Authorship in the South" Admirably Treated.

"The Conditions of Authorship in the South" was the subject of a peculiarly charming address made last night by Dr. J. S. Bassett, of Trinity College, before a cultivated and appreciative audience in the auditorium of the Baptist Female University. "The audience gave evidence of their pleasure by frequent applause, and the witty sallies interspersed in the thoughtful and valuable address were greeted with ripples of laughter, proofs of genuine enjoyment. "Dr. Bassett has evidently given much thought to his subject, for he gave a clear and critical analysis of the deplorable conditions of Southern authorship and pointed out how these could be remedied by a people capable of the highest intellectual development. The language of the address was in so pleasing a style that the speaker was forgotten in the enjoyment afforded by his treatment of the theme discussed.

Thirteen Were Lost.

(By the Associated Press.)

San Francisco, Jan. 3.—Word has just been received from Trinidad by telephone of the boat which put in there. The survivors had a terrible experience and only five or six are left out of a boat load. The telephone dispatch states that thirteen were lost. The boat was capsized several times in rough weather Thursday morning and each time several persons lost their lives. The survivors are now on the road to Eureka and their names cannot be learned until they arrive. "The Citizens' Committee has arranged for a patrol system covering forty-five miles of the coast, both north and south of Eureka, so that should any survivor come ashore they will be taken care of.

FIGHT ON. CRIES BOTH.

Thinks Another British Demand for Sineews of War Will Disgust John Bull.

(By the Associated Press.)

Johannesburg, Jan. 3.—Gen. Botha has sent a note to all Boer commandos requesting them to keep on fighting, for the British Parliament is to be asked for another war vote, which will induce the British nation to demand that the war in South Africa be stopped.

CHECK BLOCK HOUSE BUILDING.

Prohibits Jan. 3.—Gen. De Wet has ordered the Boer commandos to retard the work of extending the British block houses at any cost. Further fighting may consequently be expected. "Gen. Bruce-Hamilton has captured another Boer laager and twenty-two prisoners on the Swaziland border.