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ELOQUENT ADDRESSES TO ENTHUSIASTIC AUDIENCE

The First Day's Session of the Good Roads Congress a Great Occasion.

THE HALL WAS PACKED THE ENTIRE DAY

Senator M. C. Butler Advocates National Aid.

STATE ASSOCIATION TO BE EFFECTED

Almost All the Speakers Favored the Use of Convict Labor, and the Delegates Applauded the System. The Property Tax Was Also Urged as the Most Feasible for Good Roads.

Today is the last day of the "Good Roads Congress," and there will be three sessions of the body in Metropolitan Hall. The practical work of making good roads still continues on Salisbury street, and work will go on till Saturday afternoon.

THURSDAY MORNING'S SESSION.

The session begins at 10:30 o'clock. Prayer—Rev. Eugene Daniel, D. D. Addresses will be delivered as follows: W. C. McKeen, Raleigh, N. C.—Raleigh Township Roads and Road Law. Rev. T. N. Ivey, D. D., Editor Raleigh Christian Advocate—Good Roads and Their Relation to Churches. Dr. Schenck, Biltmore, N. C.—Observation on Good Roads. Hon. E. W. Post, Smithfield, N. C.—Good Roads and Their Relation to the Postal Service. Dr. George T. Winston, Agricultural and Mechanical College—The Economy of Good Roads. R. W. Richardson, Secretary of National Good Roads Association—The Good Roads Movement. Discussion—Open for five-minute speeches. Adjournment.

THURSDAY—AFTERNOON SESSION

The afternoon session begins at 3 o'clock. Addresses will be delivered as follows: Gen. M. W. Ransom, Garysburg, N. C.—Good Roads and Their Relation to the Farmer. Dr. C. D. McIver, State Normal College—Good Roads and Their Relation to Schools. Dr. B. F. Dixon, Shelby, N. C.—Good Roads and Their Relation to Social Life. Hon. C. B. Watson, Winston, N. C.—History of Good Roads in Forsyth County and the Outlook for the Future. Short talks and open discussion. Adjournment.

THURSDAY—NIGHT SESSION.

The session begins at 8 o'clock. Address—Mr. M. O. Eldridge, Bureau of Road Inquiries. (Illustrated with stereoscopic views.) The night session will prove a source of pleasure to all. The ladies are especially invited.

The first day of the Good Roads Convention was a huge success in every way. The attendance was large, and the enthusiasm was marked, and the speeches were fine. One feature, not on the program, was the speech by Senator M. C. Butler, of South Carolina, who stopped over to attend the convention on his way to Washington. He strongly advocated appealing to the national government for appropriations to aid the people in their efforts toward securing better highways.

It was determined to organize a State Good Roads Association, and committees were appointed to report on that organization today.

The convention was permanently organized with Commissioner of Agriculture, L. Patterson as chairman and Mr. F. T. Ward as secretary.

There were three sessions yesterday, and at all of them, the Metropolitan Opera House was filled to overflowing with the delegates from all over the State. There was a fair sprinkling of ladies, too.

At the morning session speeches were made by Governor Aycock, Mr. W. B. Snow, Col. W. H. Moore, President of the National Good Roads Association, and Mr. M. A. Hays, of the Southern Railway.

The speakers at the afternoon session were Hon. Martin Dodge, Director Public Roads Inquiries, U. S. Department of Agriculture; Senator M. C. Butler, of South Carolina; Capt. S. B. Alexander, of Charlotte; and Mr. T. B. Farler, of Hillsboro. Gen. W. R. Cox, of Edgecombe, addressed the convention at the night session on "Good Roads and their Relation to Country Life." He was followed by Prof. W. C. Riddick, of the A. and M. College, on "Economic Roads for Rural Districts," and there were a number of brief short speeches by a number of delegates.

MORNING SESSION.

The convention was called to order by Mayor A. M. Bond.

Rocky Mount, the mayor called Mr. S. L. Patterson, Commissioner of Agriculture, to the platform to serve as temporary chairman.

Mr. Patterson in a few words introduced the delegates in behalf of the State of North Carolina. He then briefly enumerated the various interests affected by the condition of roads, and spoke of the strength of our State lying in the devotion and steadfastness of her people, and of her weakness lying in her isolation. This isolation was what had caused North Carolina to fall behind in the march of industry.

Speaking of how the road question is linked with that of public education, the Governor said: "We have promised to educate all the children of North Carolina. In order to do that, we must have good roads, so that the children can get to the schools in the country districts."

The Governor's address was one of his most characteristic brief, pithy, timely utterances.

At this juncture Chairman Patterson requested Mr. Josephus Daniels to act as secretary of the meeting, and all the members of the press present to act as assistant secretaries.

Mr. Patterson then introduced Mr. W. B. Snow, who delivered an address of welcome in behalf of Wake County and the City of Raleigh.

Mr. Snow said that as the representative of the mayor, vested with all the authority of that office, he threw open to their widest limits the gates of the city, and granted complete immunity from the consequences of any ordinary infringement of the city regulations. But if the mayor should nevertheless disregard his authority and inflict sentence upon a delegate, the speaker, as representative of the Board of County Commissioners, would see to it that the offender should not serve upon the roads or go to the workhouse. (Laughter.)

"I am proud to say," went on Mr. Snow, "that our Wake county roads do not need the services of any of you gentlemen present." (Laughter.)

Mr. Snow went on to say that this good roads movement marked the beginning of a new era, the unfolding of our State from the thraldom of mud and mire; it was a renaissance of commercial activity. He spoke of the two great factors in this upbuilding, education and good roads, and closed his remarks with the following invitation:

"As the guests of the city of Raleigh and the county of Wake, you shall have every comfort and courtesy. The Board of County Commissioners invites you to visit the roads of the county, and carriages will be furnished to as many of you as desire to do so."

COL. MOORE'S SPEECH.

Col. W. H. Moore, President of the National Good Roads Association, was next introduced.

He said he was glad to see so many delegates from other counties of the State. To show the interest that was being manifested in this movement in North Carolina, the speaker said he had a telegram in his pocket from Senator M. C. Butler, of South Carolina, saying that he would stop over here on his way to Washington, and address the meeting.

Col. Moore then paid a handsome tribute to Governor Aycock, saying that he was exceedingly proud to be on a platform with an executive who was attracting as much attention in the Northern States just now as any man now before the people, on account of his interest in Good Roads and Education. He spoke of a conversation he had had the day before with Governor Montague, of Virginia, in which Governor Montague expressed a desire to see Governor Aycock's proclamation, saying he had noticed that our Governor was coupling together the two propositions of Education and Good Roads, and that he was going to do the same.

"This movement," went on Col. Moore, "is not spasmodic; this movement is extending to the far South, to the Pacific coast, as far North as Duluth.

your halls when you come to elect your candidates will be those that touch you and your homes, and what interest is more vital to you than this question of good roads?"

The speaker gave a practical illustration of the effect of roads upon school work. "You are not going to have good schools unless you have good roads," said he. "The proposition that confronts us is how we are going to get the money for our roads."

Col. Moore spoke of the history of the present Good Roads Association. The movement started, he said, in Kansas City, Mo., where a State convention was held in 1895 an Inter-State convention was called at St. Louis, where fourteen States were represented. Then in 1897 another Inter-State convention was called, at which twenty-one states were represented. Then appropriations were asked for from Congress. In 1898 came the Spanish War, and only \$8,000 was appropriated. Another convention was called in 1900 in Chicago, and there were thirty-nine States and two Territories represented. There was organized the National Good Roads Association.

(At this point General Butler entered, and was escorted to the platform amid applause.)

In that convention at Chicago, Congress was memorialized to appropriate \$100,000 for the establishment of the Bureau of Road Inquiries.

In 1900, McKinley mentioned this in his message to Congress, but only \$20,000 was appropriated. Then when it was seen that sufficient

money was not forthcoming, they got permission to operate the Good Roads Train in order to bring the matter before the people.

Col. Moore then spoke of the amount of space that had been given the movement in the great metropolitan papers, and paid a high compliment to the press of our city, saying, "I think that your papers deserve as much credit as those in any place we have visited." He dwelt upon the public spirit and interest shown in the editorials.

He spoke of the International Good Roads Congress at Buffalo, and how it was interrupted by the awful calamity which took away President McKinley. Brief reference was made to the trip of the train through the South, starting in North Carolina, at Winston-Salem, then visiting Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, and now coming back into North Carolina, and the speaker said he was glad to see Mr. P. H. Hanes, of Winston, among the delegates.

Coming to the purposes of the work, Col. Moore said:

"We are leading up to a great National Convention in the Southern States. I know of no place more fitting for such a gathering than Charlottesville, because there lie the bones of Thomas Jefferson. We are going to try to build that three miles of road back of Monticello. We are going to ask the Governors of all the States to be present. We are going South and ask General Wheeler or General Gordon to come. We are going to the Pacific coast and ask Perkins, of California. We are going to Nebraska and ask Wm. J. Bryan. We are going to ask James J. Hill, the great railroad king, and David R. Francis. We are going to ask somebody in Boston, perhaps Richard L. Alder. We are going to New York and ask Senator Depew or some one else.

"We want to bring North, South, East and West to the tomb of Jefferson, to meet each other there on other lines than political. We are asking the press, the illustrated paper, to be there, too."

Col. Moore then said he wanted this congress to organize a State Association. He suggested that a road engineer or Highway Commissioner be appointed in order to create a system in every part of the State.

"Why is there a tax in some counties and in others none?" he asked. There should be a tax in every county. "It all ought to be on land," said Col. P. G. Skinner, from the audience.

"I don't agree to that," said Col. Moore. "Part of it ought to be paid by the corporations and railroads. I say to the corporations and railroads, you are perfectly willing to help you, and the cities benefit as much from good roads as the country, while the farmers are not always able to pay taxes for roads; and some corporations own no land."

Col. Skinner said that by land he meant all real estate, whether in the city or country.

PATTERSON ASKS MORE PUBLICITY

Star Chamber Methods in Philippine Inquiry.

STRONG DENIAL BY LODGE

Accurate Reports by Three Press Associations, He Says.

HOUSE PASSES THE OLEOMARGARINE BILL

Also the First Bill For the Payment of Claims of United States Citizens Arising Out of the Spanish War.

(By the Associated Press.)

Washington, D. C., Feb. 12.—With the exception of a sharp clash between Mr. Lodge and Mr. Patterson over the admission of representatives from the press to the investigation which the Philippine Committee is conducting the discussion of the Philippine Tariff Bill in the Senate today was quiet. The Colorado Senator declared that all newspaper men be admitted to the committee hearings, declaring that as now conducted, they were of a star chamber character. He said his recollection was that Mr. Lodge had suggested that the hearings be entirely secret. This drew the fire of the Massachusetts Senator, who indignantly denied that he had suggested anything of the kind. He insisted that the reports made of the hearings by the three press associations were accurate and fair to both sides of the controversy.

A communication from the Secretary of War transmitting a memorial of the Federal party of the Philippine Islands in support of American rule in the islands called, from Mr. Patterson the statement that the Federal party had obtained its control in the Philippines by promising to the Filipinos that they would be admitted ultimately to Statehood in the United States.

Mr. Teller occupied the attention of the Senate during the greater part of today's session and has not yet concluded his speech.

In response to some statements made during the debate of yesterday, Mr. Teller asserted that the prominent commanders of the American army did not agree with the conclusions reached by the members of the Philippine Commission as to their reconciliation of the people of Philippines. He mentioned among others the name of General Chaffee.

Mr. Proctor (Vt.), interrupted to say that today he had received a letter from General Chaffee in the course of which he expressed his views upon the situation in the islands. The letter was dated at Manila on December 27, 1901. General Chaffee said:

"I may say to you that we are progressing very well in stamping out the insurrection and in the course of two or three months we will have the situation well in hand."

General Chaffee believed that in a short time the Filipinos would become tired of the struggle and they certainly would get tired before the American army did.

Mr. Hoar suggested there was a difference between the stamping out of the insurrection and the reconciling of the Filipinos to American control.

"FILIPINOS TORTURED TO DEATH."

Mr. Teller quoted newspaper and magazine articles to show that cruelties and tortures were applied to Filipino insurgents with a view to forcing them to reveal the hiding places of their rifles. The particular torture upon which the Colorado Senator dwelt was the water cure. On the authority of one writer, Mr. Teller said that of 160 Filipinos to whom the water cure had been applied all but 25 had died from its effects.

Mr. Bacon (Ga.), suggested that it might be proper to charge the American army with these cruelties. The tortures were practiced, he thought, principally by the Macabebes' scouts (natives) and perhaps by some of the more vicious elements of the army who were afforded opportunity by the presence of the army in the Philippines to carry into effect their vicious instincts.

as possible in the conduct of its investigation and witnesses would be heard as rapidly as was practicable.

Mr. Patterson said that when the Philippine Commission had the matter of the hearings under consideration, it was his recollection that the chairman, (Mr. Lodge), had suggested that no members of the press at all be admitted to the hearings.

"I never made such a suggestion, never," interjected Mr. Lodge, warmly, "and I object to such statements as that made by the Senator."

"Notwithstanding," continued Mr. Patterson, "I reiterate my statement."

"I ask the Senator," interrupted Mr. Lodge, "if he reiterates the statement that I suggested the press be excluded."

"That is my recollection," replied Mr. Patterson.

"Well," protested Mr. Lodge, "I have denied that statement that is emphatic. Mr. Hoar raised the point of order that committee discussions were not proper subjects of comment in the Senate, and the point was sustained.

AGAINST STAR CHAMBER METHODS.

Mr. Patterson then made an argument in support of opening the committee hearings in the Philippines investigation to all the members of the press. By such an arrangement, he said, the country would receive every phase and color of the investigation. He agreed with the complaining newspapers that the committee was conducting in a sense as a star chamber hearing.

A communication was received from the Secretary of War transmitting to the Senate a memorial from leaders of the Federal party in the Philippines in support of American rule in the islands.

Mr. Hoar disclaiming any desire to precipitate a debate a tthis time, remarked sarcastically that the memorial was "a pretty good commentary" on the attitude of the Philippine Commission, which prohibited the promulgation of any society of any political opinion or policy. He said it appeared lawful under the acts of the commission to make public political opinions when three members of the Philippine Commission were members of the society, provided the publication be accompanied by an expression of "marvelous admiration" for the commission itself.

"They tell us," he remarked in conclusion, that the Filipinos do not want independence when it is made a penitentiary offense to express any desire for independence.

Mr. Patterson thought the Senate ought to understand the special significance of the document presented by the Federal party.

"The Federal party has met whatever success it has achieved, he asserted, under a declaration that it stands for the Statehood of the islands in the American Union.

"He insisted that if the Republican leaders should say that it was not their intention to give the Philippines Statehood, the Filipinos who were not advocating American control would desert them as rats leaving a sinking ship."

After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

OLEOMARGARINE BILL PASSED

Bill Passed Paying For Supplies Taken From Loyal Citizens During Civil War.

(By the Associated Press.)

Washington, Feb. 12.—The House today passed the Oleomargarine Bill, which imposes a tax of 10 cents per pound on oleomargarine used in imitation of "butter of any shade of yellow," but when not made in such imitation the tax is reduced to one-fourth of one cent per pound. The second section is intended to prevent dealers, hotel proprietors, restaurant and boarding house keepers from coloring the uncolored article by making any person who colors the product and then sells or furnishes it, to others a manufacturer within the meaning of the act. Penalties for violation of the act are a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$500, and imprisonment of not less than thirty days nor more than six months.

War claims occupied the attention of the House after the passage of the Oleomargarine Bill, and the day was made notable by the passage of the first bill for the payments of claims of United States citizens arising out of the Spanish war. It carried something over \$55,000 for the payment of 202 claims for property taken within the United States for the use of the army. An omnibus bill carrying claims aggregating \$2,114,582 for stores and supplies taken from loyal citizens during the Civil War was also passed. These claims were allowed under the provisions of the Bowman act, and the bill was identical with one passed by the House at the last session. Two other bills which have been before Congress for twenty-eight years to refer certain claims for additional compensation during the Civil War to the Court of Claims were likewise passed.

Friday is Saint Valentine's day and the stores here have a liberal supply on hand.

AMONG THE INJURED.

A Wreck on the Erie Road Caused by Spreading Rails.

(By the Associated Press.)

Cleveland, Ohio, Feb. 12.—Train No. 10, on the Erie road, leaving Cleveland at 1 p. m., for New York, was wrecked between Mahoning and Phalanx, Ohio, about forty miles from this city this afternoon. The whole train left the tracks and ran on for twenty car lengths, finally toppling over in a ditch. Twenty-one persons are reported injured, but no fatalities occurred. The train consisted of a buffet car, two sleeping chair cars, coach, baggage and express. The wrecked train is one of the finest on the Erie road and it is vestibuled.

The cause of the wreck is said to be spreading rails. Most of the injured were in the coach next to the last, that being the private car of Joseph Ramsay, president of the Wabash Railroad.

Mr. Ramsay had an emergency car with him and did heroic work in assisting the injured. His car did not topple over, but the car in front did.

TUTEN ARRESTED FOR MURDER

Charged With Killing Young Caton Near Durham's Creek.

(Special to News and Observer.)

Washington, N. C., Feb. 12.—Officers have arrived here with Stephen B. Tuten, who is held charged with the murder of young Caton, near Durham's Creek.

Bargains for Hotel Nicholson.

(Special to News and Observer.)

Washington, N. C., Feb. 12.—B. F. Nunn, late of the Briggs' house, Wilson, has bargained for the Hotel Nicholson, this city, and is expected to take charge of it March 1st.

TRAGEDY IN A HOTEL

Conductor Salisbury Shot by a Negro Waiter at the Glen Rock.

(Special to News and Observer.)

Asheville, N. C., Feb. 12.—Conductor J. H. Salisbury, of the Southern railway, was shot by a negro waiter at the Glen Rock Hotel early today. The wounded man is lying in a semi-conscious condition at the Mission Hospital.

There are conflicting stories as to the cause of the shooting. The head waiter ordered and drew a pistol, he negro wrenched the gun from Salisbury's hand and fired four shots, only one taking effect.

Salisbury was removed to the hospital, where surgeons operated for the removal of the ball, but the attempt was abandoned, because of grave danger to the patient. He bullet penetrated the abdominal cavity and lodged in the tissue of the back.

His assailant, Press Dillard, came here one month ago from Spartanburg. He was arrested and jailed in default of one thousand dollars bail. Captain Salisbury is one of the best known railway men on the Southern system. He has a regular run between Salisbury and Knoxville. He is also a member of the Masonic and Elks lodges of Asheville.

A FULLER REPORT.

Asheville, N. C., Feb. 12.—At breakfast this morning in Glen Rock Hotel, J. H. Salisbury, conductor on the Knoxville branch of the Southern railroad, was shot and mortally wounded by a negro waiter.

It seems that at an early hour this morning the waiters had come in and taken seats around the stove in the office contrary to the rules of the hotel. An old gentleman, a guest of the hotel, was standing by the stove, there being no seat for him. Conductor Salisbury came in and ordered one of the negroes to get up and give him a seat. The negro gave him an insolent reply and the conductor snatched him with his open hand on the jaw knocking the negro from the chair. The old gentleman then took the seat.

At the breakfast table Salisbury happened to sit at a table, waited on by the same negro. He ordered his breakfast, but the negro only went to the stove and sukked. Salisbury called the head waiter and said: "That nigger won't bring my breakfast. I slapped him just now and I guess he is waiting for me to slap him again."

The negro rushed up and said, "Yes you did strike me," and as Salisbury rose fired four shots in quick succession, one taking effect in the abdomen.

Salisbury was taken to the hospital, where he is reported to be in a dying condition. The negro was lodged in jail. On the preliminary trial the negro stated that Salisbury drew a pistol on him and that he wrenched it away and shot him. The other waiters testified that the negro was twelve or fifteen feet away when the shots were fired. This was told me by the head waiter, who was an eye witness. He says he did not see the pistol, but heard the reports and saw Salisbury fall.

The railroad men are furious. A large crowd is gathering around the jail, and it is whispered that a good rope is on hand. The jail is a strong one, and it is not believed that the crowd will be large enough to force an entrance.

I AM AGAINST THIS, SAID THE EMPEROR

Germany Opposed Intervention by the Powers.

NOTE FROM VON HOLLEBEN

He Declared the British Ambassador the Prime Mover.

WORKING IN THE INTEREST OF SPAIN

The Text of the Collective Telegram as Submitted by the British Ambassador For Communication to the Great Powers of Europe.

(By the Associated Press.)

Berlin, Feb. 12.—The Official Releasener, this evening published the following:

"In order to definitely clear the question, so far as it affects Germany in regard to the attitude of the powers in the spring of 1898, relative to the idea of intervention in the Spanish-American conflict we publish two documents, which follow. The first is dated Berlin, April 15, 1898, and is addressed to the Emperor by Count von Buelow, then Secretary of State. Count von Buelow transmits to the Emperor a telegram from von Holleben, dated Washington, as follows:

"The British Ambassador today took the initiative, in a very remarkable manner, in a new collective step of the representatives of the great powers here. We suppose the Queen Regent made representations to the Queen of England. The six representatives, at the request of the British ambassador are telegraphing to their Governments in the sense which follows:

"In view of the attitude of Congress, no hope of peace can any longer be entertained, and the general opinion is that the powers also would have an objection to war. A good basis for fresh negotiations appears to be afforded by the note of the Spanish Minister, April 10. If this view is shared by the governments it seems advisable to dispel the erroneous notion here that armed intervention in Cuba meets with the support of the civilized world. (The President, in his message of December, said it was only in that case that he desired intervention.) The representatives of the powers here think in these circumstances that the great powers might direct the attention of the American Government to the Spanish note of April 10, and might declare that intervention did not appear to them to be justified. This declaration might take the form of a collective note from the powers to the representative of the United States.

"Such a document would produce a greater impression and the representatives of the powers here would not then incur the risk of appearing only to repeat their first step, which the President, in his latest message, has not even deigned to mention. In the event of an identical note being decided upon, it would be advisable to publish it immediately in order that the civilized world, to whose authority the appeal is made, may be absolved from reproach in approving of this attack."

"Dr. Von Holleben's address follows: "Personally, I regard this demonstration somewhat coldly."

"And to this concluding sentence of the Ambassador, the Emperor appended the following marginal note: "I regard it as completely futile and purposeless and therefore prejudicial. I am against this step."

"Dr. Von Holleben also subsequently forwarded the text of the collective telegram as originally submitted by the British Ambassador to the other foreign representatives for communication to their governments. The text of this document follows:

"The attitude of Congress and the resolution of the House of Representatives passed yesterday by a large majority leave but little hope of peace, and it is popularly believed that the warlike measures advocated have the approval of the great powers. The memorandum of the Spanish Minister, delivered on Sunday, appears to me and my colleagues to remove all legitimate cause for war. If that view should be shared by the great powers the time has arrived to remove the erroneous impression which prevails that the armed intervention of the United States in Cuba commands, in the words of the message, 'the support and approval of the civilized world.' It is suggested by the foreign representatives that this might be done by a collective expression from the great powers of the hope that the United States Government will give favorable consideration to the memorandum of the Spanish Minister, of April 10, as offering a reasonable basis for an amicable solution, and as removing any grounds for hostile intervention, which may have previously existed."

The Norfolk Peanut Market.

(By the Associated Press.)

Norfolk, Va., Feb. 12.—Peanuts dull; fancy 3 to 3 1/4; strictly prime 3c.; prime 2 1/2 to 2 3/4. Spanish 72 1/2.

A definite understanding has been reached by the River and Harbor Co. committee that the River and Harbor bill now approaching completion shall be kept down to about \$20,000,000.