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## Leads all North Carolina Dailies in News and Circulation

### CHARGE OF OUTRAGES BY THE RED SHIRTS

#### Pritchard Attacks Democratic Methods in North Carolina.

#### SIMMONS MAKES REPLY

Pritchard Tells of Sand Cure Being Administered to a Republican.

THIS IS SOMETHING NEW TO MR. SIMMONS

Debate, Precipitated by Pritchard's Assertion That There is Need of Reform in North Carolina as Well as in the Philippines.

(By the Associated Press.) Washington, D. C., May 2.—A lively debate was precipitated in the Senate today by Mr. Pritchard, (N. C.), by some remarks he made on politics and political methods in North Carolina, in the course of a discussion of the Philippine Bill. He maintained that the pending measure dealt simply with administrative features of the Philippines and insisted that charges made against the American army that tortures and barbarities were practiced in the islands were not relevant to the discussion. He said that if the charges were true, the guilty ought to be punished severely and undoubtedly would be. He suggested that some of the methods employed by the opponents of the bill in this country ought to be reformed and told of what is called the "sand cure" in North Carolina, the victim having his face crushed into the sand to stifle his cries while he was being beaten to intimidate him politically.

This drew the rest of Mr. Simmons (N. C.) who declared that he never heard of such a practice. The debate thus started covered a wide range of subjects concerning North Carolina politics. Mr. Pritchard declared that a majority of the people of North Carolina and of the South were in favor of the proposition of the majority of the Philippine Committee and he quoted the Charlotte Observer as a leading Democratic paper of the South in support of the reformation of the Philippines.

"Does not the Senator know," interrupted Mr. Simmons, "that the Charlotte Observer opposed the election of William Jennings Bryan to the Presidency?"

"That is true," replied Mr. Pritchard, "but the paper opposed him purely on the issue of free silver."

In response to another question by Mr. Simmons, Mr. Pritchard said he knew of nobody in the South—Republican or Democrat—who was in favor of "imperialism," but he asserted that a majority of the business men of the South were in favor of expansion.

Concerning the charges of cruelties and torture alleged to have been inflicted upon the Filipinos by the American army Mr. Pritchard said he could not see the relevancy of the charges to the pending measure. He was in favor of the prompt and speedy investigation of the alleged cruelties and the punishment of the guilty, but he believed the charges had nothing to do with this measure, which provided merely for a civil administration in the Philippines.

"If we retain the Philippine Islands," said he, "as we will, the Southern States will retain the bulk of trade with the Philippines and the South will be the chief beneficiary of the reformation of the cotton goods trade in the Orient."

He said that a Republican voter was taken from his home at night and beaten, his face being crushed into the sand to stifle his cries.

Mr. Simmons declared that this was the first time he ever had heard of the "sand cure." He said he did not believe the statement of the witness quoted by Mr. Pritchard and insisted that if it were true, the "sand cure" was not administered for political purposes. He said that for six years he had been the chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of North Carolina and he had never known of any cases of outrage and violence for political purposes.

Mr. Pritchard declared frankly his belief that the United States ought to retain the islands permanently.

Mr. Simmons replied to some of the suggestions made by Mr. Pritchard as to North Carolina politics in the course of which he justified the "white people" in protecting themselves against irresponsible majorities.

At the request of Mr. McComas, Mr. Pritchard expected what he had meant by the "sand cure" to which he had referred. "Does my colleague say," inquired Mr. Pritchard, "that the red shirts did not ride through the State and terrorize voters?"

"I state," declared Mr. Simmons upon an authority as a Senator and as a chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee—that the stories of outrages committed by red shirts are absolutely and utterly without foundation. I know of no outrages that can be traced to that organization. Except for political purposes the organization of so-called red shirts never has been charged with being an unlawful and violent organization."

He declared that not a single red shirt ever had been arraigned for a violation of law.

Mr. Pritchard read a table indicating that Mr. Bryan had received a heavy majority in the "black belt of North Carolina," and yet, said he, "the Republican party is charged with being the negro party." He said it was impossible to discuss any subject in North Carolina without having the question of negro domination injected. He declared the situation would be ridiculously absurd if it were not so serious.

As an instance of the political methods employed in North Carolina, Mr. Pritchard said that an emissary of the Democratic party in the State had approached him, promising that if he (Pritchard) would have entered a nolle prosequi in certain cases of election frauds the proceedings of impeachment of Republican judges by the Democratic Legislature would be dropped.

"It was proclaimed boldly in North Carolina," said he, "that these judges were to be impeached in order to get a Democratic bench to pass upon the 'grandfather clause' of the new constitution."

Mr. Pritchard indignantly declined the proposition and said that subsequently, brave and patriotic members of the Legislature, Democrats and Republicans—by their votes had prevented the unjust impeachment of the judges.

In reply Mr. Simmons asserted that the man who approached Mr. Pritchard with the proposition to drop the impeachment proceedings was not in the remotest way an emissary of the Democratic party. He had repudiated the charge publicly in North Carolina, he said.

In explanation of the new State constitution he said that while it permitted educated negroes to vote it was adopted expressly for the purpose of excluding the votes of irresponsible negroes. In the adoption of the constitution we were moved by a high desire to perpetuate the Anglo-Saxon civilization in North Carolina.

### GROWING UNREST IN LABOR CIRCLES

This the Only Factor Now Disturbing Trade.

### THE TONE OF COTTON STRONG

A Higher Level is Maintained in Cereals Prices.

### GENERAL TENOR OF CROP NEWS GOOD

Shipments Meet With Less Delay and Collections Are More Prompt as a Rule. Railway Earnings Exceed Those of Last Year.

(By the Associated Press.) New York, May 2.—R. G. Dun Co.'s weekly review of trade tomorrow will say: "Two large strikes scheduled to commence on May 1 were averted at least temporarily, and a number of smaller ones were settled, but many new controversies have begun. This labor factor is the only seriously unfavorable one in the industrial situation exerting considerable influence over the volume of transaction tending to unsettle confidence. In reasonable merchandise, especially dry goods and clothing, warmer weather has stimulated dealings while outdoor work is prosecuted vigorously. Collections are more prompt as a rule, fewer extensions being asked. Shipments are less delayed by traffic congestion and railway earnings thus far reported for April exceed last year by 7.2 per cent.

"Consumers of finished steel products are compelled to place orders subject to the convenience of manufacturers and it is the exception when any nearby deliveries are promised. An unprecedented amount of railway work is being done while the erection of new buildings could be more extensive if material were available.

"A better volume of orders taken by the New England shoe shops is one of the most encouraging signs of the week. Steadiness in the leather market does not tend to encourage expectations of cheaper shoes, however, especially in view of the firmness of domestic hides, with another rise in imported grades. Jobbers in dry goods have felt the effects of good weather and a brisk trade has been done at steady prices, although no general advance has followed the rise in raw cotton or the restricted operations at woolen mills. Weak silver has continued to militate against exports to China. Over time work at independent mills is partially neutralizing the effect of the weavers' strike.

"Cereal prices have been less inflated by speculation than they were last week, yet a high level was maintained and only slight reactions occurred. The general tenor of crop news was much more encouraging, aside from Kansas dispatches, which indicate that wheat needs moisture, although corn and oats have good prospects. Cotton continued advancing until there was a gain of \$8.10 a bale over last year's figure, when a trifling reaction occurred, but the tone continued strong.

"Failures in the United States this week were 225 against 226 last year and in Canada 17 against 24 last year."

### Total Bank Clearings.

New York, May 2.—Total bank clearings for the week ending May 1, \$2,572,025,676; decrease 15.3 per cent.; outside New York \$803,493,355, increase 0.8 per cent.

### Comparative Cotton Statement.

New York, May 2.—For the week ending Friday, May 2nd, 1902: Net receipts at all United States ports during week, 64,187; net receipts at all United States ports during same week last year, 87,268; total receipts to this date, 7,221,491; total receipts to same date last year, 6,801,856; exports for the week, 77,247; exports for same week last year, 155,908; total exports to this date, 5,936,703; total exports to same date last year, 5,496,585; stock at all United States ports, 547,336; stock at all United States ports same time last year, 585,522; stock at all interior towns same time last year, 476,149; stock at Liverpool, 1,962,000; stock at Liverpool same time last year, 771,000; stock of American afloat for Great Britain, 85,000; stock of American afloat for Great Britain same time last year, 120,000.

### Total Net Receipts.

New York, May 2.—The following are the total net receipts of cotton at all ports since September 1, 1901: Galveston 1,983,889; New Orleans 2,125,984; Mobile 150,483; Savannah 1,682,433; Charleston 262,033; Wilmington 27,887; Norfolk 434,643; Baltimore 87,416; New York 155,229; Boston 118,572; Newport News 20,886; Philadelphia 29,265; Vancouver 2,554; Brunswick 117,039; Ferdinandia 4, 950; Pensacola 165,997; Port Arthur 48,476; Port Townsend 106,057; San Francisco 23,335; Portland, Ore. 10,612; El Paso 1,309; Eagle Pass 2,250; Laredo 6,730. Total 7,221,491 bales.

### On the Diamond.

DIDN'T THE ROOTERS HOWL! The Faculty Worsteds the Law Team in a Ho Game at Chapel Hill.

(Special to News and Observer.) Chapel Hill, N. C., May 2.—The faculty baseball team of the University of North Carolina worsteds the law team in a loose ten inning contest this afternoon by a score of 14 to 12. The faculty gained a good lead when the game was young, and continued the good work until the end of the ninth inning, when the "Bar-risters" tied the score. For the faculty Graham, Henderson, Bruner, Mangum did excellent fielding and neat stick work. Faculty, 14 runs. Hits, plenty of 'em. Errors, not recorded.

Law, 12 runs, hits, you can't count them. Errors, too many for publication.

### National League Games.

(By the Associated Press.) New York, May 2.—The Boston and Brooklyn teams today gave a rather tame exhibition of baseball in which the Brooklyn made four costly errors as against two by the Bostonians.

### American League Games.

(By the Associated Press.) At Philadelphia—R. H. E. Washington . . . 5 0 0 0 0 0 2 7 12 1 Philadelphia . . . 0 0 3 0 2 1 0 0 6 10 1

### Eastern League Games.

Providence 3; Jersey City 6. Buffalo 3; Toronto 4. Newark 9; Worcester 6. Rochester 5; Montreal 3.

### The Southern League.

At Atlanta—Atlanta 3; Chattanooga 1. At Birmingham, Ala.—Birmingham 5; Nashville 7. At Shreveport, La.—Shreveport 6; Memphis 1.

### MR. BUNCH RESIGNS

He Will Leave the Seaboard and go Into Other Service.

(By the Associated Press.) Norfolk, Va., May 2.—R. E. L. Bunch, General Passenger Agent of the Seaboard Air Line, has tendered his resignation. He will terminate his connection with the system immediately and will go east in other service. He has been with the Seaboard for many years. The announcement of the successor of Mr. Bunch has not yet been made.

### INTER-SOCIETY DEBATE.

The Hesperians Win the Contest With the Columbians. (Special to News and Observer.) Durham, N. C., May 2.—The Hesperian Society took the honors in the inter-society debate between that society and the Columbian at Craven Memorial Hall, Trinity Park, tonight. Hoag, H. A. Feushee presided, and the judges were R. W. Winston, J. E. Fagg and R. L. Flawers.

### Congressman Cummings Dead.

(By the Associated Press.) Baltimore, May 2.—Congressman Amos J. Cummings died at 10:15 tonight.

### PULLEN SOCIETY ANNUAL DEBATE

The A. and M. Cadets Make Strong Speeches.

### THE NEGATIVE WON

Medals For W. M. Bogart and O. M. Gardner for His Oration.

### MUSIC RENDERED BY THE CADET BAND

Subject of the Debate Was, Resolved, "That the Passage of the Ship Subsidy Bill Would be to the Best Interest of the Farmers and Manufacturers."

The annual debate of the Pullen Literary Society of the A. and M. College last night attracted a splendid audience to the Raney Library Hall. Victory in the debate went to the negative and Mr. W. M. Bogart, one of the debaters, was awarded the medal for having excelled in the debate.

In the oratorical contest the victory came to Mr. O. Max Gardner. Last year Mr. Gardner won the medal in the debate and this year he is the successful orator.

The exercises of the evening were of a very high order and throughout showed that the young men who are students in the A. and M. College are deeply interested in their society work, and have developed real ability in debate and oration.

The chief marshal of the evening was Mr. J. L. Ferbee, who was assisted by Messrs. A. S. Mann, W. M. Chambers, J. A. Miller and W. L. Grimes. In the debate the affirmative was represented by Messrs. E. C. Bagwell, of Raleigh, and H. M. Hurter, of Durham, the negative by Mr. W. M. Bogart, of Washington and Mr. Howard Simpson, of Simpson's Store. The orations of the evening were delivered by Mr. O. Max Gardner, of Shelby, on "Sane Citizenship," and Mr. J. S. Cates, of Swepsonville, on "Some Effects of the Application of Machinery to Agriculture."

After music the presiding officer presented the first speaker on the affirmative. EUGENE C. BAGWELL. The debate was opened by Mr. Eugene C. Bagwell, whose views on the affirmative were based upon the following argument:

"The time was, as you all know, when American ships carried abroad virtually all of our exports; today American ships carry only a trifling per cent of the exports going from our ports. In other words, we have beat the world in making products, but we have let the world beat us in handling our own products.

"The other nations, therefore, have it in their power to cut us off from our own markets whenever they see fit. In the course of my argument I showed the imperative necessity of the United States securing the Southern and Oriental markets and that we could not secure this trade without an adequate merchant marine.

their statements as to the necessity for passing this bill. First, The affirmative argued that the price of labor in America is higher than in the foreign countries. Mr. Clay then showed that American shippers had underbid all foreign shippers and that the output of labor in America is double that in foreign countries.

Second, They said we could not run our ships so cheaply as our foreign competitors. It was then shown that the wages paid to officers, engineers and hands were equal on both English and American ships.

Third, They said we should follow the example set by other nations and give this subsidy. It was then shown that our exports had doubled in the last three years without the help of this necessary bill.

Fourth, They said that shipbuilding was practically dead in this country. It was then shown that more ships were built in America this year than had been built in fifty years.

Next let me give my objections to this proposed subsidy. First, The bill is a pretext—it seeks to cover up under the name of pay for the mails the idea of a direct and specific subsidy to these fast line ships. Hence it is a fraud and should fail.

Second, It violates the principle of equality of persons and privileges upon which the republic was founded. If we are to subsidize the ships why not the other industries? If we cannot subsidize all, why pick and choose and subsidize the rich ship owners and not the poor farmers?

Third, We do not need to waste these millions and do this injustice to other citizens only to pamper these millionaires, because authoritative testimony shows that we can compete with foreigners in building, equipping and running out ships without any government aid.

Fourth, The money carried by this bill is not all used for carrying mails, but is paid as a direct subsidy to the ships.

The principles of this bill are unjust, undemocratic and absolutely indefensible. We stand for a government that shall protect all and grant favors to none. We should remain true to the principles of our government and should rally around the standard, the aspiration (Continued on Page Five.)

### YOUNG WOMAN GONE

Lenior Has Sensation Like to the Cropsey Case.

(Special to News and Observer.) Lenior, N. C., May 2.—There is no clue as yet to the disappearance of Miss Cordie Childers, and the sensation over her disappearance continues. It is so similar to the disappearance of Miss Cropsey at Elizabeth City that the keenest interest is being taken in every development.

A woman seen near Chesterfield yesterday was thought to be the missing one, but a more careful investigation disproves that idea. The Blowing Rock mail carrier, Ed. Austin, says there is no use for uneasiness as he knows she is all right but will say no more. His connection with the matter is being investigated and there are very many rumors but none of these are plausible. Austin later emphatically denies knowing anything about it and the matter remains a mystery still.

Miss Childers is about twenty-four years old and lived with her uncle on the Blowing Rock road about a mile from Lenior. She has been receiving the attentions of Mr. Will Fulwood, a young widower who lives near at hand. On Wednesday night she attended church with him and since their return and his leaving her at her door there has been no sign of the young woman. No one has sought to say of Mr. Fulwood in the matter as he is a man of excellent reputation and because the young woman, who was of a somewhat melancholy disposition had intimated that she was not happy in her home life, and that such could not continue long.

People who speak of the matter suggest either suicide or that she has been aided to get away to some other place. Steps are being taken to draw the large pond of the Caldwell Land and Lumber Company, near at hand, unless something is heard of the young woman. It covers some five or six acres.

Mr. Fulwood in speaking of the matter says Miss Childers asked him if he was not engaged to another girl and that he told her that he was. When he left her at her home she was crying.

The family were not alarmed till yesterday, as they thought she was spending the night with some friends in the neighborhood. Her continued absence alarmed them and an investigation was made, but there is as yet no clue to her whereabouts.

From Editor's Desk to Potters Field. (By the Associated Press.) Chicago, May 2.—Adrian Britt, who it is said, was the editor of the Jacksonville, Fla., Union, in 1871, is dead here and will be buried in the Potters field unless his friends are heard from. He died Tuesday and his body was taken to the morgue and labelled "unknown." His identity was learned by detectives working on the postoffice robbery case. Britt had served two terms in the penitentiary for robbing mail boxes. He was at one time a magazine editor in New York and later a publisher in this city. Hard drinking had made him a "leverage" character.