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FERVID DEFENCE OF PHILIPPINE POLICY

Roosevelt's Memorial Address at Arlington

HE REFERS TO CRUELITIES

Missionary Work as Necessary Here as in Philippines.

IT IS A WAR FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM

So He Declares and Finally Intimates that the Day of Separation for Us and the Filipinos May Never Come.

(By the Associated Press.)

Washington, D. C., May 30.—Decorations Day was observed here today perhaps more generally than ever before. The announcement that President Roosevelt would deliver the oration at Arlington brought to that historic city of the dead, a vast concourse of people, among whom were numbered thousands of veterans who journeyed to the cemetery to honor the memory of their comrades.

At Arlington a national salute was fired at twelve o'clock by the Fourth Battery, United States Field Artillery. Music was rendered by the Marine band and by the memorial choir. Upon arriving at Arlington, the procession marched to the tomb of the unknown. During the decoration chosen from the different G. A. R. organizations and auxiliary societies, the Marine band played an appropriate selection. The procession then broke up and the decoration of graves began. A touching feature of the work of decoration was the strewing of flowers over the graves of the Confederate dead who lie buried in a section of the cemetery.

In the meantime a vast crowd had assembled at the amphitheatre where the services were conducted. The familiar strains of "Nearer, My God to Thee," by the Marine band, marked the beginning of the services, which had been most elaborately planned. President Roosevelt's arrival was the signal for an outburst of applause, which continued for some time after he had taken his seat on the platform.

After the invocation and the rendition of several numbers by the band and choir, E. B. Hay read Lincoln's Gettysburg address. President Roosevelt followed, and as he arose was again greeted with cheers and the plaudits of the immense audience, which stretched far outside the limits of the amphitheatre. His remarks were given the closest attention and he was frequently interrupted by bursts of applause.

President Roosevelt's Address.

After referring to the achievement of the Federal army in saving the Union, the President continued in part as follows:

"Just at this moment the army of the United States, led by men who served among you in the great war, is carrying to completion a small but peculiarly trying and difficult war in which is involved not only the honor of the flag but the triumph of civilization over forces which stand for the black chaos of savagery and barbarism.

"These younger comrades of yours have fought under terrible difficulties and have received terrible provocation from a very cruel and very treacherous enemy. Under the strain of these provocations I deeply deplore to say that some among them have so far forgotten themselves as to counsel and commit, in retaliation, acts of cruelty. The fact that for every guilty act committed by one of our troops a hundred acts of far greater atrocity have been committed by the hostile natives upon our troops, or upon the peaceable and law-abiding natives who are friendly to us, can not be held to excuse any wrongdoer on our side. Determined and unswerving effort must be made, and is being made, to find out every instance of barbarity on the part of our troops, to punish those guilty of it, and to take, if possible, even stronger measures than have already been taken to minimize or prevent the occurrence of all such instances in the future.

"From time to time there occur in our country, to the deep and lasting shame of our people, lynchings carried on under circumstances of inhuman cruelty and barbarity—a cruelty infinitely worse than any that has ever been committed by our troops in the Philippines; worse to the victims, and far more brutalizing to those guilty of it. The men who fail to condemn these lynchings, and yet clamor about what has been done in the Philippines, are indeed guilty of neglecting the beam in their own eye while ranting their brother about the mote in his. These lynchings afford us no excuse for failure to stop cruelty in the Philippines. Every effort is being made, and will be made, to minimize the chances of cruelty occurring.

"But keep in mind that these cruelties in the Philippines have been wholly exceptional, and have been shamelessly exaggerated. They afford far less justification for a general condemnation of our army than these lynchings afford for the condemnation of the communities in which they have taken place.

"In every community there are people who commit acts of well-nigh inconceivable horror and baseness. There is not a city in this land which we could not thus condemn if we fixed our eyes purely upon its police record and refused to look at what it had accomplished for decency and justice and charity. Yet this is exactly the attitude which has been taken by too many men with reference to our army in the Philippines; and it is an attitude both absurd and cruelly unjust.

"The rules of warfare which have been promulgated by the War Department and accepted as the basis of conduct by our troops in the field are the rules laid down by Abraham Lincoln when you, my hearers, were fighting for the Union. These rules provide, of course, for the just severity a necessary in war. The most destructive of all forms of cruelty would be to show weakness where sternness is demanded by iron need. But all cruelty is forbidden, and all harshness beyond what is called for by need. The fact really is that our warfare in the Philippines has been carried on with singular humanity.

"The warfare that has extended the boundaries of civilization at the expense of barbarism and savagery has been for centuries one of the most potent factors in the progress of humanity. Yet from its very nature it has always and everywhere been liable to dark abuses.

"It behooves us to keep a vigilant watch to prevent these abuses and to punish those who commit them; but if because of them we flinch from finishing the task on which we have entered, we show ourselves craven and weaklings, unworthy of the sires from whose loins we sprang. There were abuses and to spare in the Civil War. Your false friends then called Grant a 'butcher' and spoke of you who are listening to me as mercenaries, as 'Lincoln's hirelings.' Your open foes—as in the resolution passed by the Confederate Congress in October, 1862—accused you, at great length, and with much particularity, of 'contumacious disregard of the usages of civilized war; of subjecting women and children to banishment, imprisonment, and death; of 'murder, of 'rapine, of 'outrages on women,' of 'lawless cruelty,' of 'perpetrating atrocities which would be disgraceful to savages;' and Abraham Lincoln was singled out for especial attack because of his 'spirit of barbarous ferocity.'

"Peace and freedom—are there two better objects for which a soldier can fight? Well, these are precisely the objects for which our soldiers are fighting in the Philippines. The military power is used to secure peace, in order that it may itself be supplanted by the civil government. The progress of the American arms means the abolition of cruelty, the bringing of peace, and the rule of law and order under the civil government. We believe that we can rapidly teach the people of the Philippine Islands not only how to enjoy but how to make good use of their freedom; and with their growing knowledge their growth in self-government shall keep steady pace. When they have thus shown their capacity for freedom by their power of self-government, then, and not till then, will it be possible to decide whether they are to exist independently of us or be knit to us by ties of common friendship and interest.

"Nor, while fully acknowledging our duties to others, need we forget our duty to our own country. The Pacific seaboard is as much to us as the Atlantic; as we grow in power and prosperity so our interests will grow in that farthest west. No statesman has a right to neglect the interests of our people in the Pacific; interests which are important to all our people, but which are of most importance to those of our people who have built populous and thriving States on the western slope of our continent.

"This should no more be a party question than the war for the Union should have been a party question."

General Eli Terrence, commander-in-chief of the G. A. R., followed the President with a few remarks and then the services were brought to a close with the playing of "America" by the band, the choir and assembly joining, and benediction by Henry S. Stevens, department chaplain.

Immediately after the memorial exercises at the amphitheatre, the monument erected to the memory of Colonel Edgar O'Connor, of the Second Wisconsin Regiment, was unveiled in the presence of a number of his comrades. The address of the occasion was delivered by Representative John J. Jenkins, of Wisconsin.

At Soldiers' Home, at Battleground cemetery, near the site of Old Fort Stevens, at St. Elizabeths, and at other cemeteries, appropriate services were held. Secretary Shaw delivered the oration at Battleground cemetery.

FOR PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

An Overwhelming Victory Won in the Ward Primaries at Greenville.

(Special to News and Observer.)

Greenville, N. C., May 30.—The ward primaries here last night resulted in an overwhelming victory for the progressive ticket. In each ward were two factions—for and against improvements, the anti-improvement being an authorized issue of bonds to establish public improvements and the anti-improvement in nominating only one out of eight aldermen. Mr. E. B. Picken, an advocate of improvements, was the only member of the old board who was renominated.

Last year the citizens voted by a large majority to issue bonds for improvements and as the sale of bonds was about to be effected, some opponents got out an injunction to stop the sale. The matter has been pending in the Supreme court several months, and if that tribunal will now dissolve the injunction with an improvement board of aldermen in charge, Greenville will make the greatest year's progress in her history.

Mrs. Ragsdale, wife of County Superintendent of Schools, W. S. Ragsdale, is critically ill from blood poison.

RALEIGH ROOSTS ONE STEP LOWER

And the Bulls Take a Higher Seat

FIVE TO ONE THE SCORE

Greensboro Goes Down Again Gritting Its Teeth.

CHARLOTTE WINS BUT BY ONE RUN ONLY

The Sea Gulls Sing the Old Song of Disaster. Mace Assumes Management and Will Take Steps to Strengthen The Team.

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

Durham 5, Raleigh 1.
Greensboro 4, Charlotte 6.
Wilmington 2, New Bern 4.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

Club	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Charlotte	19	3	.864
Durham	14	9	.687
Raleigh	13	10	.565
New Bern	11	12	.478
Greensboro	10	13	.435
Wilmington	1	21	.045

TO-DAY'S SCHEDULE.

Raleigh at Durham.
Charlotte at Greensboro.
New Bern at Wilmington.

(Special to News and Observer.)

Durham, N. C., May 30.—Again it was a defeat for the Red Birds who have waving in Raleigh a pennant, but not the same Red Birds who won it.

The blow that killed father came in the fourth inning when to Durham's share came four runs, while Raleigh had none. Before the game ended Raleigh got one little run, while Durham added another, and the score was five to one.

In this game the visitors made five hits, yet these only netted one run, while Durham's hits amounted to eight and netted five runs.

The game was very nearly an errorless one, as but two errors marred it, one going to each club.

Leonard and Smith made up the battery for Raleigh, while Brucker and Logan did the trick for Durham.

This victory puts Durham in second place, and drops Raleigh to third.

RALEIGH. AB. R. H. P. O. A. E.

Pastor, s. s.	4	1	0	1	0	1
Soffie, 2b.	3	0	0	4	0	0
Roy, c. f.	2	0	1	0	0	0
Smith, c.	4	0	2	7	1	0
Davis, 1b.	4	0	1	11	0	0
Treagar, 1. f.	4	0	0	1	0	0
Hook, 2b.	3	0	0	3	0	0
Myers, c. f.	2	0	0	0	0	0
Cooper, r. f.	3	0	1	0	0	0
Leonard, p.	2	0	0	5	0	0
Total	31	1	5	24	10	1

DURHAM. AB. R. H. P. O. A. E.

McDade, 2b.	4	1	1	3	1	0
Costello, c. f.	4	2	1	0	0	0
Rockford, 1b.	3	1	1	7	0	0
Curran, r. f.	4	1	2	2	0	0
Curtis, 1. f.	3	0	2	2	0	0
Smithson, s. s.	3	0	0	2	1	0
Soffie, 2b.	4	0	0	1	1	0
Logan, c.	3	0	0	10	0	0
Brucker, p.	3	0	1	0	0	0
Total	31	5	9	25	5	1

*Roy out for running out of line.

Score by innings: R. H. E.
Raleigh.....000001000-1 5 1
Durham.....000400100-5 9 1
Batteries: Raleigh, Leonard and Smith; Durham, Brucker and Logan.
Summary—Earned runs, Durham 2; bases stolen, Raleigh 5; double plays, Smith to Soffie; struck out, by Brucker 10, by Leonard 5; bases on balls, off Leonard 3, off Brucker 2; hit by pitched ball, Leonard 2; left on base, Durham 9, Raleigh 3. Time of game, 1:35. Umpire, Proul.

STILL DOWN WENT MCGINTY.

Mace Will Probably Go North to Sign New Players for the Gulls.

(Special to News and Observer.)

Wilmington, N. C., May 30.—Both teams gave an excellent exhibition of ball playing in the game this afternoon, but Wilmington lost as usual. An error by Dommel in the third inning giving Fillman life, a three base hit by Devlin, a two bagger by Randolph, and a single by Foster netted the visitors three runs, and two other sacrifice, singles by Foster and Crawley in the eighth fetched another run after two men were down. The locals scored one in the fifth on a double by Dommel and a single by Fisher with none down and one more sailor crossed the pan in the ninth on singles by the same players and Brown.

Struck out by Symon 3; McCann 2. Left on bases, New Bern 6; Wilmington 7. Time 1:15.

The citizens committee, into whose hands was left the matter of a re-organization of Wilmington's team, met today at noon and accepted the terms of Umpire Harry Mace to take charge and captain the team under the direction of a local baseball association.

Late tonight Mace accepted the management and has written his resignation as umpire to President Busbee. He leaves tomorrow night for new players, who will join his team in Raleigh and Greensboro next week. All players were paid in full at a meeting of the citizens' committee tonight.

Greensboro Suffers Disaster.

(Special to News and Observer.)
Greensboro, N. C., May 30.—The game was full of snap, the locals making a desperate effort to break the Hornets' record of victory. Two beautiful double plays were features, one by each team, also one home run by each Fox and Weaver, both scoring two men. Ashenback was injured in the leg while making for the first base in the seventh inning, and Person was substituted, and still the pennant flies where it was.

Score: R. H. E.
Greensboro.....004000000-4 8 2
Charlotte.....100000014-4 12 0
Batteries: Wilson and McTeer; Brandt and Lehman. Umpire, Sherman. Attendance 700. Time of game 1:40.

The Raleigh Amateurs Lose.

(Special to News and Observer.)
Weldon, N. C., May 30.—Raleigh fell down before Weldon today in a close and exciting game. The visitors came near tying the score in the ninth, but a close decision ended their chance to win.

Score: R. H. E.
Raleigh.....100000003-4 6 8
Weldon.....000121002-6 12 0
Batteries: Rose and Brookwell; Hobgood and Hicks. Struck out, by Hobgood 13, by Rose 5. Umpire, Joyner.

National League Games.

(By the Associated Press.)
At Pittsburgh—
Morning Game. R. H. E.
Pittsburg.....00040301-8 10 1
Chicago.....100000500-6 12 3
Afternoon Game. R. H. E.
Pittsburg.....000000000-0 7 2
Chicago.....000000400-4 10 2

At New York—
Morning Game. R. H. E.
Philadelphia.....100000020-5 12 2
New York.....300000001-4 8 0
Afternoon Game. R. H. E.
Philadelphia.....002000130-6 12 3
New York.....000000000-0 4 2

At St. Louis—
Morning Game. R. H. E.
St. Louis.....001001000-2 10 2
Cincinnati.....000200104-8 11 3
Afternoon Game. R. H. E.
St. Louis.....101001000-3 7 2
Cincinnati.....000000100-1 6 4

American League Games.

(By the Associated Press.)
At Philadelphia—
Morning Game. R. H. E.
St. Louis.....020331200-11 17 4
Philadelphia.....122010001-7 12 6
Afternoon Game. R. H. E.
St. Louis.....000000201-4 9 3
Philadelphia.....00310223*-11 12 1

At Washington—
Morning Game. R. H. E.
Washington.....013300020-9 13 2
Chicago.....100001010-3 11 4
Afternoon Game. R. H. E.
Washington.....002000000-2 7 1
Chicago.....030000000-3 10 1

At Boston—
Morning Game. R. H. E.
Boston.....010202000-5 13 4
Detroit.....201020014-10 13 3
Afternoon Game. R. H. E.
Boston.....00143103*-12 15 1
Detroit.....000000000-0 5 2

At Baltimore—
Morning Game. R. H. E.
Baltimore.....00012351*-12 15 5
Cleveland.....200010010-4 8 2
Afternoon Game. R. H. E.
Baltimore.....42002010*-10 14 4
Cleveland.....100100302-7 14 4

Eastern League.

Morning Games.
Jersey City 4; Newark 5.
Buffalo 11; Toronto 10.
Rochester 8; Montreal 9.
Worcester 6; Providence 6. Game called at end of 8th, rain.
Afternoon Games.
Rochester 8; Montreal 4.
Providence 3; Worcester 4.
Buffalo 3; Toronto 11.
Newark 4; Jersey City 5.

Southern League.

Atlanta 5; New Orleans 5.
Birmingham 3; Little Rock 6.
Chattanooga 8; Shreveport 7.
Nashville-Memphis game postponed, rain.

College Games.

Harvard 2; University of Illinois 1.
University of Pennsylvania 7; Lehigh University 1.
Brown 4; Cornell 0.

THE RALEIGH MALE ACADEMY CLOSSES

Exercises Were Attended by Many Interested Visitors

NORTH CAROLINA HEROES

Theme of a Splendid Address Delivered by Mr. J. W. Bailey.

HONORS, DISTINCTIONS AND MEDALS

Masters Joseph E. Pogue, Jr., B. R. Lacy, Jr., and W. E. Thacks on are the Winners of the Handsome Gold Medals for the Past Year's Work.

The appreciation and interest of the people of Raleigh in the Raleigh Male Academy could be seen in the audience which gathered yesterday mornings at the closing exercises.

It is a famous institution whose history will round out its centennial mark this year, and it has never been more worthily managed than by Prof. Hugh Morson and the able teachers who are his assistants, and the tribute paid Prof. Morson at the close of the exercises by Rev. T. D. Bratton was a deserved one.

The closing exercises were opened with prayer by Rev. W. D. Hubbard, of the Baptist Tabernacle, after which a full list of the pupils obtaining distinctions for the past year were read by Prof. Morson.

Following this came the address of the day by Mr. J. W. Bailey, editor of the Biblical Recorder, an alumnus of the school, who delivered a remarkably interesting and eloquent address, "North Carolina's Heroes."

Following this address Prof. Morson announced the names of the successful contestants for the four handsome medals as follows:

THE MEDALS AWARDED.

The Nesbitt Kendrick Department Medal given as a membership of her son, once a pupil of the school, by Mrs. W. B. Kendrick, to Mr. Henry L. Thackston.

The General Scholarship Medal, given by Mr. Morson as a memorial of the three pupils of the school who were drowned, to Mr. Joseph E. Pogue, Jr.

The Mathematical Medal, given by Messrs. Ludwig and Fred Mahler, to Mr. Joseph E. Pogue, Jr.

The Latin Medal, given by Mrs. Fray and Miss Fray as a memorial of Prof. Fray, Mr. Morson's former associate, to Mr. Benj. R. Lacy, Jr.

These medals were presented in a characteristically happy speech by Rev. T. D. Bratton, of St. Mary's, who placed the Department Medal at the head of the list in importance, as it meant a type of moral courage, and was the possible attainment of boys who though full of life and vim, who thought they might tussle and even fight, could conquer self and with a firm determination be good boys in school, but not the namby-pamby goody-goody boy kind.

Then came an unexpected prize. It was a five dollar gold piece, and Dr. Bratton, in presenting it said that an unknown friend of the Academy had offered it for the boy winning two medals, and under these conditions he presented it to Mr. Jos. E. Pogue, Jr.

Prof. Morson next spoke briefly of the encouragement he felt in the presence of the friends of the school and from the patronage accorded him the past year. He also spoke of the able assistance rendered him by Messrs. Hauff and Allen, of the faculty.

As he concluded Dr. Bratton arose, and for himself and other patrons made a most appreciative talk to Prof. Morson, telling of his appreciation of the instruction given his sons, and of the care and pains exercised by Prof. Morson. Following this the benediction was pronounced by Rev. Dr. Thos. E. Skinner.

MR. J. W. BAILEY'S ADDRESS.

Being introduced Mr. Bailey began his address by referring to the various teachers under whose instruction he had been trained, and said that of all the most profound impressions had been made on him by Mrs. McDonald, Mr. W. B. Savage, Prof. Royall, of Wake Forest, and Prof. Hugh Morson, the last being perhaps the greatest of all. At this the audience warmly applauded.

Entering upon his subject, "North Carolina and Her Heroes," he said that all heroes were an inspiration and that a nation's greatness often came from its heroes and the inspiration of their lives and deeds, illustrated by the influence of the lives of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob among the Hebrew boys, and today in England, who only stood in the shadow of the hero worship of King Alfred.

"The hero has a vast place in the making of a people," said he, "and the boy or girl having no hero to charm them is of all people the most hopeless."

men as might be the standard of honor in all the ages.

"If," said he, "should you not be able to give me one or ten, should I conclude that the State is heroic without having a hero? Shall I conclude that North Carolina with all the history of her struggles, her hopes and her losses has no man or set of men whose lives furnish ideals and high inspiration for her sons in all ages, or shall I consider that we are too prosaic and are simply engaged in making our bread and sleeping at night? If so, he continued, "I should feel that we were devoid of all incentive to heroic deeds."

"But it is not so. The story of North Carolina is one long epic story of the heroic struggles of a heroic people, and could Milton or Homer revisit earth and live in North Carolina then would they sing again as in their day they gave voice to heroic deeds."

"Then, in a sweeping review, Mr. Bailey spoke of the heroes who crossed uncharted seas to this land, of the heroes who conquered the wilderness and drove back the Indians from North Carolina, of the colonial heroes and of the heroes of the Revolution, who built for us the foundation of a great State, and of a larger liberty, and of the heroes who built for us our public school system, such like Murphy and Wiley and Mangum and Davie and Buncombe, who lived and moved when a hero spirit was dominant. "These men," said he, "were typical of hundreds who built the bulwarks of a great State."

"Then what of the heroes of the Civil War," he exclaimed. "It is not necessary to ask you of them for you know. Yet surpassing even the valor of the men who led at Gettysburg and on many a field earned with their own blood, was the valor of the men who came back, and looking over their desolated fields, made an inventory of their poverty and turning their faces to the future have hardened down to you and me a State so great and so free as North Carolina."

"You can find in yonder monument," he said, pointing towards the capitol, where stands the silent and majestic statue of Vance, "and in yonder cemetery the stories of heroes typical of those times, but there is a new South for us to rejoice in, a growing prosperity, a new political liberty and a State over which peace broods."

"I glory in the new South," he cried, "but I glory too in remembering that the men who defended the 'Old South' are the men who have built the 'New South.' At this there was great applause.

"If they who fell on the battlefields were heroes, no less then are our fathers heroes who fought and returned to their homes to make this 'New South' and this new age a happy and glorious one.

"I have not named any of our heroes, but I would be unfaithful if I did not. There is no one great name, like a brilliant star, standing out in bold relief, for we are democratic in heroes and have myriads of them, we have had in every generation since this country was settled men of heroic mould, our homes are filled with them.

"To mention one hero in North Carolina is not an injustice to the others, for they are typical of the people. There is a difference between an ideal and a typical hero, for the latter represents the great mass, while the ideal stands alone, and North Carolina rejoices in many typical heroes."

Then the speaker with appropriate comments upon the great work of each enumerated many of those whose lives he considered as being typically heroic, among them Lawson, who lost his life among the Indians, making a map of the State; Col. Mitchell, the hero of Port Barnwell; Roger Bacon and Wm. Drummond in the contest with the Indians; Paul Palmer, who suffered imprisonment at New Bern for preaching the gospel; Maynard, who slew the pirate Black Beard on his own ship; Waddell and Ashe, who without disguise resisted the British tea on tea and lead the fight at Moore's Creek Bridge, a place of which Senator Hoar, great scholar as he is, recently expressed his ignorance. "It is time," the speaker said, "for us to teach New England that North Carolinians were battling for freedom before New England began.

Continuing his list he spoke of Caswell, Alexander, Bravard, Davie, Nash and Buncombe, of the Revolutionary Hardy Murphy at Stoney Point; Otway Burns, the bold privateer in the war of 1812; Macon, Yancey, Calvin Wiley and Murphy, Pettigrew, Pender, Grimes, Prof. Mitchell who test his life on our lofty peak, and in the reconstruction days, Zeb Vance, Josiah Turner, Randolph Shotwell. To these two latter he paid splendid tributes, saying of Josiah Turner that he lived too long, for after he had defended his State with his pen and oftentimes with his good right hand, it was only to die an almost forgotten man, though he was animated by the spirit of one who loved his State with his whole heart and never turned in fear from the face of man. Of Randolph Shotwell he said it was a most pathetic sight to see him, who stood firm for his fellow men who had been united with him in a strange but needed band, led shackled through the streets because he would not reveal their names.

"There is one other name closely connected with this school, whose life comes within the list of those who were typical heroes. I am not of those who say he simply gave his life in battle as did others, for Worth Bagley was a hero, (great applause). He gave his life as a hero and his life and death stand as a mark in the nation's history. He lived well and he died bravely in his country's defence. His was the first blood shed in the war with Spain, he lay down his life for a reunited country, and his blood has been a balm to cure an ancient wound. We must honor