

The News and Observer

VOL. LII. NO. 156.

RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, SUNDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 14, 1902.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Leads all North Carolina Daily Papers in Both News and Circulation

GOVERNOR AYCOCK AT YOUNGSVILLE

He Thrills the Good People of Franklin County.

TALKS PURE DEMOCRACY

Flays Radical Boss, and With Telling Effect Tears Away His Mask.

HIS FIRST POLITICAL SPEECH SINCE 1900

The Largest Crowd That Ever Assembled in Youngsville Pays Tribute to Our Commonwealth's Gifted Orator-Governor.

(Special to News and Observer.)

Youngsville, N. C., Sept. 13.—Governor Chas. B. Aycock spoke here today.

It was the first political speech the Governor had made since the campaign of 1900.

His coming had been heralded hereabouts and the largest crowd that ever gathered in this busy thriving town assembled to hear him.

He spoke in the Cheatham Tobacco Warehouse, the largest building here, and it was filled to overflowing with twelve hundred or more of the best people of Franklin and adjoining counties.

In the beginning the crowd was composed of men of many shades of political opinion, and when his great speech had been finished—if we may judge from expressions of universal approval—from enthusiastic applause, from generous encomiums of hearty praise, there was but one shade of opinion left.

The Governor was very nearly at his best. The reception he received from the good people of Youngsville and Franklin county seemed to inspire him. As was said by Mayor Allred in his speech of welcome, it was the first time the busy little burg had ever had the pleasure of welcoming into the hearts and homes of its people the Governor of the State.

They met the train on which the Governor arrived. Many hundreds strong, they brought with them the Franklin Guards of Franklin, under command of Capt. Wyatt L. McGhee as a special escort. They brought with them mounted police to head the procession from the station to the hotel and from the hotel to the meeting place and back again.

They brought brave men, fair women and smiling happy children to welcome the people's Governor and the children's great champion, and when the speaking hour came, business was suspended, stores closed. The doors of homes were closed and the people, old and young, gathered in a great mass of eager, anxious and appreciative listeners.

Prof. Allred, the mayor of Youngsville, in a most happy little speech, extended to his Excellency a most cordial welcome and extended to him the heartiest greetings of the brave men and noble women of Franklin county. He presented Dr. I. G. Riddick, Franklin county's Democratic nominee for the House of Representatives, who, in a ten minutes speech that fairly bristled with beautiful diction and genuine eloquence, introduced Governor Aycock to his audience. Dr. Riddick alluded feelingly to the Governor as the State's most forceful and effective champion of intelligence and virtue, whom every impulse of soul, every pulsation of heart and every energy of nerve and manhood had ever been enlisted in the best interest of the State and its people.

When Governor Aycock arose there came a storm of applause that almost shook the building. When the applause had subsided the Governor began by reminding the people that when he last spoke to a Franklin county audience he was a candidate for office, asking for their support. He came now to render an account of his stewardship. He came before as a Democrat with no apology to make. He came now as a Democrat with no apologies to make. He came before pleading for peace and good government. He came now to proclaim the fact that the peace and good government, for which he had pleaded, had been restored to the people. Four short years ago there was bitterness and hatred and strife and danger and death abroad among us, but in 1898 the people themselves had proclaimed that peace should reign, and we have had it ever since.

"There is no more turmoil," said the Governor, "and there can be none so long as the great white manhood of the State has charge of its affairs."

The Governor alluded then to the action of the two State conventions, to the great Democratic State convention, which placed before the people a straight Democratic ticket, and to the Republican State caucus with one man in control, who did not have a man in his party whom he thought good enough or great enough to name for a seat on the Supreme court bench. "I knew," said the Governor, "that we had about destroyed them, but I did not know that the destruction was so far reaching as not to leave them enough to make up a ticket, but it seems to be the case, for they had to practically endorse two of our nominees and then take up another Democrat to head their ticket."

"I told you in '98 that if you would place the grand old Democratic party in power we would convert these radicals

and make even them better men, and we have done it."

He then took up Pritchard's platform declarations at Greensboro, and with burning logic and stirring eloquence tore Pritchard and his followers into a thousand atoms. Pritchard and his party declaring for four months of common schools, the same crowd that collected school taxes from the people and sold railroad bonds, but never built a school house, and paid only the pitiful sum of \$28,000 and paid all the balance to themselves in salaries. Then the Democrats came into power. They raised and expended the first year of their power for common schools \$400,000. They increased this sum year after year until 1896, when they went out of power the school fund amounted to eleven hundred thousand dollars, and yet Pritchard condemns the Democratic party for not doing more for common schools during the time they were in power—from 1875 to 1895. And then when we returned to the control of affairs in 1900, said the Governor, "we increased the school attendance 7 per cent the first year and will increase it over 10 per cent this year."

He spoke of the extra expenditures on the part of the present administration for schools, charitable institutions and pensions for old Confederate soldiers, and then read the Pritchard platform declarations favoring liberal aid to them all. Pritchard and his crowd had been converted along this line sooner than he had expected. He then showed up the inconsistencies of Senator Pritchard in his declaration for pensions for the old soldiers. He told how the Senator, in the Legislature of 1885, had voted against a bill appropriating the pitiful

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

KNOCK-OUT BLOWS

Simmons Hammers Pritchard in Perquimans.

A Great Speech Before a Great Crowd, Pritchard Shows Up as Opposing Confederate Pensions in 1885.

(Special to News and Observer.)

Hertford, N. C., Sept. 13.—An enormous crowd heard Senator F. M. Simmons in the court house here today. The speech was a powerful and a convincing one, and the crowd was an enthusiastic one and met the speaker half way, so to speak.

Mr. Simmons was in fine voice and good trim all around. The people were delighted with his speech and did not fail to let him know it, so they could be heard for a very long way off.

The Senator's arguments for a continuation of Democratic rule in the State were absolutely unanswerable, and the crowd thought so, judging from their shouts of approval.

But the sensation of the day, when the people simply went wild, came when Mr. Simmons referred to Senator Pritchard's speech and vote against the first Confederate pension bill, passed by the Legislature of 1885.

What the speaker said on this subject was as follows: "In connection with the question of whether the people want to be represented in the Senate by Senator Pritchard, the old Confederate soldiers may want to have something to say. Senator Pritchard has been a great advocate of pensions to Union soldiers since he has been in the Senate, and he is the author of the recent bill which passed Congress pensioning deserters from the Confederate army. The last pension bill appropriates nearly \$140,000,000. It is said that under Senator Pritchard's deserters' pension bill several hundred thousand of this money will be paid out in North Carolina every year."

"While Senator Pritchard favors these liberal pensions for Union soldiers and deserters, what has been his attitude with reference to pensions for Confederate soldiers? True his platform, recently adopted at Greensboro, says they are in favor of liberal pensions to these old heroes, but the platform was adopted under the spur of Democratic denunciation of their apathy and indifference towards the men who followed Lee and Jackson. Unfortunately for Senator Pritchard, he has a record upon this subject. He once voted and spoke upon this subject before the Senate. It was way back in the Legislature of 1885, when the first Confederate pension bill was under consideration. Senator Pritchard was a member of the House of Representatives that year. The files of the Raleigh Observer, when the Confederate pension bill was under consideration, shows that he made a speech against its passage. It also shows that he and his party tried to dodge a vote, but the Democrats would not let them, and they were forced to vote. They did vote, and the Journals of that Legislature show that Senator Pritchard, with twelve other Republicans, voted against the bill on its second reading, and that he together with thirteen other Republicans, voted against it on its third reading.

"It is not likely that the old soldiers of North Carolina and their descendants will care to vote to send to the Senate of the United States to represent the man who, while voting large pensions for deserters from the Confederate army when he was in the State Legislature voted against the first bill ever passed to pension Confederate soldiers."

The sledge hammer blows fell and the people applauded as the thuds went home. Taken all in all, it has been a great day for the Democratic party in Perquimans county.

Score one against Pritchard.

MAY PROVE A DEATH BLOW TO "CORNERS"

Decision Against the Chicago Board of Trade.

CHYTRAUS HITS IT HARD

Strikes at Very Life of Association as Organized.

WILL HIGHER TRIBUNALS SUSTAIN HIM

If They Do There Will at Once be an End to All Corners in Commodities on the Chicago Exchange.

(By the Associated Press.)

Chicago, Sept. 13.—A most important decision against the Chicago Board of Trade was rendered today by Judge Chytraus, in the "July Oats Corner Injunction Case." Not only does the opinion of the court, if sustained by higher tribunals, put an end to all corners in commodities on this exchange, but it strikes at the very life of the institution as now organized. The directors for all time have had their powers so curtailed that they cannot longer adjudicate upon property rights of the members of the association. Judge Chytraus goes even farther and says that under the charter of the Board of Trade there is no provision for succession of membership and he asks the pertinent question, "What would become of the corporation when persons now composing the original board would be dead?"

The case in question was one brought by the commission firm of Waite, Thorburn and Company, against the Chicago Board of Trade, the Bank of Montreal and several prominent members of the Board of Trade in which a temporary injunction was granted to prevent margins that were put up by the complainants from being handed down to the contracting defendants. The claim was made that the defendants had run a corner in July "standard" oats. The complainants who had sold "short" to the defendants, while denying their contracts, and while declaring their purpose to make good these same contracts made protest against having the case adjudicated by the Board of Trade as provided in the by-laws of the association.

The gist of the decision is that a special committee, which, according to the Board rules should be appointed by the president to adjudicate such differences, has no authority to act in matters where property rights are involved. The rights of the directors of the board to preserve the integrity of its rules so far as disciplining members is concerned by fine, suspension, or expulsion is upheld by the court as their proper rights, but he rules against the question that "against the will of the complainants the power of disposal over that money which in a sense has been placed in trust or escrow, exists in a select committee of three disinterested persons, members of the association to be appointed by the president, i. e., whether the money can be appropriated by such a committee to the contracting defendants."

Regardless of the fact that the complainants agreed to be bound by the rules which provide for settlements of disagreements, the court ruled that they were not bound, that the arrogating of such power to such a body was against public policy, and that "it would be introducing sovereignty within a sovereignty for the function of construing the law."

The general power to pass upon the right of property in the margins in question is held a judicial power, which never can be considered to have been delegated or confirmed by dubious implication.

"The ordinary court of justice," said the court, "constituting one of the branches of our government ought not to be and should not submit to being excluded or ousted by jurisdiction by intention."

With some sarcasm the court adds: "The mastery ingenuity of the plan contrived to prevent appeal to the common law courts of the State commands our admiration. Think of the long time of operation that has proved the scheme a successful one. The loser who may feel himself aggrieved and who may know himself to have been wronged by the operation of a corner, or otherwise, at law, can only sue to get his money back."

"Even that remedy is by the resourcefulness of the scheme abridged. For it is possible for him to do even that only after he has an award or adjudication against him by this Board of Trade committee or tribunal."

VANCE COUNTY CONVENTION

W. B. Daniel Nominated for the Legislature Speech by F. W. Pou.

(Special to News and Observer.)

Washington, Sept. 13.—Joseph Specht, who came here from St. Louis ten years ago and purchased old Gunston Hall, Mount Vernon, the ancestral home of George Mason, the author of the Virginia Bill of Rights, was found dead in bed at his home yesterday. He was well known throughout Virginia and in this city.

For Register of Deeds, Kenneth Edwards, by acclamation. For Sheriff E. H. Powell, also by acclamation.

For the office of Treasurer four names were presented: R. H. Sutherland, R. C. Bobbitt, J. H. Fleming, W. A. Cunningham. The result was the nomination of I. C. Bobbitt.

For the Legislature the names of Thos. Taylor, T. M. Pittman and W. B. Daniel were placed in nomination. After three ballots had been taken Mr. Pittman withdrew and W. B. Daniel received the nomination.

Other officers nominated were: Coroner, Sim Dean; Surveyor, W. H. Hood; Township Constable, D. C. Crabtree.

Every nomination was a re-nomination of the present incumbent. The candidates were all good Democrats, and the nomination of any one of them would have met with approval.

Mr. Charles Ross' Serious Hurt.

(Special to News and Observer.)

Aberdeen, N. C., Sept. 13.—Mr. Charles Ross' injury is not considered dangerous, but he is very painfully hurt, his nose being broken, teeth knocked out, and his face severely cut. He was moved today by his father and attending physician from Carthage to his father's home at Jackson Springs.

General Wheeler Coming Home.

(By the Associated Press.)

New York, Sept. 13.—General Wheeler and his two daughters were passengers on the steamship Philadelphia, which arrived early today from Southampton.

WAY OF ESCAPE OPEN FOR WILCOX

He Refuses to Avail Himself Of It.

Negro Youth Breaks Jail Leaving the Way Clear, Wilcox Could Easily Have Followed Him.

(Special to News and Observer.)

Elizabeth City, N. C., Sept. 12.—Last night a negro youth escaped from the county jail and left his means of exit subject to the disposal of James Wilcox, the famous alleged murderer of Ella Cropsey. This morning when the sheriff and others visited the jail to discover the negro's means of escape, Wilcox told them that he could have escaped in the same manner, and to prove his assertions he went through the process of making his escape in the presence of the few who were present.

When the water works were installed in the jail a bar was removed to make room for a pipe. The negro removed the pipe, thus leaving an exit for every prisoner in the jail. Wilcox said:

"If I had wanted to get out the way was clear."

WE GAIN MORE THAN A MILLION.

Values of Wake's Real and Personal Property Is \$13,478,230, as Against \$11,794,806.

Wake county has gained \$1,683,424 in value of real and personal property. The figuring up of the tax books for Wake county was practically completed yesterday in the Register of Deeds' office.

The Board of County Commissioners met in special session and accepted the books.

The complete tax returns, such as real and personal property, classified, etc., cannot be given yet, but the following figures show the final results: Total value of real and personal property, \$13,478,230. State taxes, \$30,937.47. Poll taxes, 17,211.68. County taxes, 32,887.56. On bonds, 4,673.52. Graded schools, 15,577.69. Road tax, 8,456.65.

Total taxes, \$134,759.36. The total value of real and personal property last year was \$11,794,806. The increase, accordingly, is \$1,683,424.

Roosevelt Invited to the Horse Show.

(By the Associated Press.)

Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 13.—President Roosevelt will be invited to Nashville for the horse show, which takes place October 7-12. This date immediately follows that of the Louisville horse show, and it is hoped that he will find it possible to accept.

Governor Beekham, of Kentucky, and Governor Candler, of Georgia, have already been invited and both will accept. Should the President come he will be with the Governors of three Southern States.

Roosevelt to Hunt on Our Coast.

(Special to News and Observer.)

Elizabeth City, N. C., Sept. 13.—The Chamber of Commerce last night appointed a committee to invite President Roosevelt to pay this city an official visit. Mr. Roosevelt will shoot ducks on the Currituck marshes this winter as the guest of ex-Congressman John E. Ryburn.

Washington, Sept. 13.—Joseph Specht, who came here from St. Louis ten years ago and purchased old Gunston Hall, Mount Vernon, the ancestral home of George Mason, the author of the Virginia Bill of Rights, was found dead in bed at his home yesterday. He was well known throughout Virginia and in this city.

TO AVERT POSSIBLE FAMINE IN MONEY

Shaw Will Release \$4,000,000 Treasury Holdings

SEES NO CAUSE FOR ALARM

But Thinks it Best to Provide Against Emergency.

TO ANTICIPATE THE OCTOBER INTEREST

This Amounts to About Four Millions, Two Hundred Thousand, The Secretary's Plan to Release the Banks From Western Pressure

(By the Associated Press.)

Washington, Sept. 13.—Secretary Shaw today issued the following statements: Secretary Shaw has made arrangements to release about \$4,000,000 of the Treasury holdings. He has had a list prepared of those national banks throughout the country which hold free or unpledged bonds at the date of their last report and has made inquiry for others.

After making allowance for changed conditions since last report, he expects this will release \$4,000,000. He has sent notice to all such that if they will send these bonds to the Treasurer of the United States in sums of fifty thousand dollars or more, they will be designated as temporary depositaries and the face value of the bonds will be deposited with them to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States. He has pursued this course in preference to designating depositaries in the ordinary way, which compels them to buy bonds in the market at a large premium, thus paying out more for the bonds than they get from the government. The customs receipts are extremely heavy at this particular season of the year and the cash balance of the Treasurer has been gradually increasing.

He also has decided to anticipate the October interest, amounting to about \$1,250,000, and with this in view, orders have been issued to the various Sub-Treasuries to cash such coupons as may be presented to them for payment, and the Treasurer of the United States has been instructed to mail checks for interest on the registered bonds. All this was decided upon some days ago and letters and telegrams prepared for today.

The secretary sees in present conditions no occasion for alarm. He calls attention to the fact that there is no evidence of a currency famine present or prospective elsewhere than in New York, and even there the rate is not high for commercial paper, and for commercial paper he has the greater solicitude. He is well satisfied with his efforts to increase circulation which he decided upon in the early summer when present conditions were plainly visible and has the presses busy preparing to meet an emergency which he does not expect but which he thinks it is wise to provide against. Thus far he has made requests only of such banks as hold large deposits and have very limited circulation and he is not asking them to increase to the maximum per cent for all for the present. He does not desire to force the banks into the market to buy bonds at a rate higher than the government is willing to pay. He does desire to make the best possible use of the free bonds now held by the banks. Incidentally he likes to encourage banks to hold free bonds during the dull months, believing it is much better to hold bonds that will yield 1 1/2 per cent even than to make call loans at 2 per cent. He is therefore giving the banks that hold these free bonds an opportunity to use them to most excellent advantage. This method, if pursued by the banks would give a slight element of elasticity to our otherwise inelastic currency system.

Later the following was given out at the Treasury Department: "The New York banks are complaining because the unprecedented demand in the West is reducing their available cash. They therefore ask that they may be allowed to go into the market, pay \$1,100,000 for a million bonds and receive from the Treasury a million deposit with the bonds as security. They seem willing to do this and increase their reserve \$250,000 against this increased liability. Thus the banks would decrease their available cash \$350,000, but they would be drawing the interest on the bonds. Instead of this wherever situation, upon his free bonds, in this way the Western demand upon the banks will be relieved and they will only have to protect themselves."

Prominent Farmer Murdered.

(By the Associated Press.)

Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 13.—Thomas H. Womack, a prominent farmer of Gibson county, was murdered at his home near Medina last night. Mrs. Womack found her husband shot through the head and saw two men escaping from the house. The motive was evidently robbery as several valuables were missing.

The Firemen Visit Chickamauga.

(By the Associated Press.)

Chattanooga, Tenn., Sept. 13.—The delegates to the convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, accompanied by the members of the Ladies' Society and escorted by the local ex-

British Team Take the Palma Trophy

(By the Associated Press.)

Ottawa, Sept. 13.—The British team won the Palma trophy by twelve points. A married man no sooner gets out of his trouble by becoming a widower than he wants to go and do it all over again.

cutive committee, spent today at Chickamauga Park. No business session of either organization was held. The delegates and visitors, about 700 in number, visited all points of interest in the famous battlefield, and at noon took luncheon at the camp of the Seventh cavalry, regulars. In the afternoon they were entertained with a dress parade and other exercises by the cavalry and a concert by the regimental band.

Charles Rotureau Killed.

(By the Associated Press.)

Ashtabula, Ohio, Sept. 13.—A man who claimed to be Charles J. Rotureau, of Savannah, Ga., is dead at Ashtabula Harbor from a gunshot wound inflicted by a man giving his name as Adam Smith, of Baltimore. Smith is under arrest.

Bishop Coke Coming to Charlotte.

(Special to News and Observer.)

Charlotte, N. C., Sept. 13.—Bishop A. Coke Smith today notified the Charlotte committee that he has accepted their terms and would move to Charlotte with his family the first of October.

Fatal Crash Near Lookout Mountain.

(By the Associated Press.)

Chattanooga, Tenn., Sept. 13.—Two cars of the Chattanooga Electric Railway and Rapid Transit Company collided near the base of Lookout mountain today at a crossing. A. G. Harris was killed and two lady passengers were seriously hurt.

DRIVEN FROM HOMES

Striking Miners Turned Out in a Cold Rain.

Many Families Can Find No Shelter and the Rain is Falling on Their Little All.

(By the Associated Press.)

Charleston, W. Va., Sept. 13.—At Crescent mines, just above Montgomery, on the Kanawha River, the constable of that district, by order of the court has turned the striking miners out of the company houses. A cold rain is falling and finds many families without shelter and with all household effects exposed to the weather.

On the Diamond.

Southern League.

(By the Associated Press.)

Memphis, 5; Chattanooga, 10. Second game: Memphis, 7; Chattanooga, 0. Little Rock, 8; Nashville, 2. Shreveport, 5; Atlanta, 5. (Ten innings.) New Orleans, 5; Birmingham, 2.

Eastern League.

Toronto, 6; Newark, 3. Second game: Toronto, 5; Newark, 2. Buffalo, 10; Worcester, 3. Second game: Buffalo, 9; Worcester, 2. Rochester, 4; Providence, 7. Second game: Providence, 8; Rochester, 8. Called on account of darkness.

Big Tobacco Breaks.

(Special to News and Observer.)

Henderson, N. C., Sept. 13.—There have been heavy tobacco breaks every day this week. On Thursday and Friday there was more tobacco than could be sold in one day. The crop of tobacco is the best, and prices more satisfactory than they have been for ten years. Your correspondent saw two rows across Cooper's warehouse that brought over \$600, many piles selling for thirty, forty and fifty dollars.

Captain J. B. Batchelor's Will.

There was probated yesterday before Clerk of the Court W. M. Russ, the will of the late Captain Joseph B. Batchelor, who died in the Philippines. His diplomas and commissions were bequeathed to his brother, Major W. P. Batchelor, his diamonds and personal effects to his brother, Col. S. S. Batchelor. He left his sword to his friend, Mr. G. C. Drumel, of Spokane, Washington. Excepting for these special gifts his entire estate goes to his wife, whose home is in New York.

Little Henry Davis.

Little two-year-old Henry Davis, of Henderson, who came so near death about two months ago on the railroad track and who has been in Rex Hospital, was yesterday taken to his home by his father, Mr. Henry Davis.

The little fellow is now suffering from fever brought on from his injuries, as well as from them. He was on the track of the Seaboard, and the engineer mistook him for a fluttering piece of paper. He was struck by the engine and thrown a long distance, suffering what is known as a compound depressed fracture of the skull.